A

New Law-Dictionary:

CONTAINING

The Interpretation and Definition of WORDS and TERMS uſed in the LAW; and alſo the WHOLE LAW and the PRACTICE thereof, Under all the HEADS and TITLES of the ſame.

Together with

Such Informations relating thereto, as Explain the Hiſtory and Antiquity of the Law, and our *Manners*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Original Government*.

Collected and Abſtracted from

All Dictionaries, Abridgments, Inſtitutes, Reports, Year-Books, Charters, Regiſters, Chronicles, and Hiſtories, Publiſhed to this Time.

And fitted for the Uſe of

Barriſters, Students, and Practiſers of the Law, Members of Parliament, and other Gentlemen, Juſtices of Peace, Clergymen, *&c.*

The Seventh Edition.

The LAW-PROCEEDINGS being done into *Engliſh*, with Great Additions and Improvements, to this Time.

To which is annexed,

A TABLE of References to all the Arguments and Reſolutions of the Lord Chief Juſtice HOLT; In the ſeveral Volumes of the Reports.

By *GILES JACOB*, Gent.

In the SAVOY:

Printed by HENRY LINTOT, Law-Printer to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty; for R. Ware, T. Osborn, H. Lintot, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, J. Hodges, A. Millar, John Rivington, H. S. Cox, James Rivington and J. Fletcher, J. Ward, R. Baldwin, W. Johnſton, M. and T. Longman, C. Corbett, P. Davey and B. Law, T. Caſton, and M. Cooper. MDCCLVI.

1756

362 Ka

To the Right Honourable

Sir *ROBERT RAYMOND*, Knt.

Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*.

My Lord,

AT length, by your Lordſhip's generous Encouragement, vouchſafed me on a former Dedication to your Lordſhip, my New *Law-Dictionary* appears to the World committed to your Patronage and Protection, and as You are univerſally allowed to be the moſt proper Patron for a Work of this Nature.

It hath been often obſerv'd to be a Commendation to any Perſon, to attempt any Great and Uſeful Undertaking; but it is not every One who engages in it, is Able to perform it: Whatever Cenſure, in this Particular, is paſs'd upon me by the Readers, my Judges, I have one very great Satisfaction; which is, that your Lordſhip is at the Head of them, whoſe powerful Influence and kind Interpretation will ſilence others into Candor and Good Nature.

To ſay, That every Thing Praiſe-Worthy belongs to your Lordſhip, is not to pay the Debt of Compliment, but of Merit: As by indefatigable Study and Application to Buſineſs, Reputation ever attended You; ſo on your Advancement to the Supreme Station of the Common Law, your Behaviour therein hath evidently

evidently gain'd You univerſal Approbation. There have been Many who have filled the prime Offices of Judicature, which muſt always be ſupply'd with a Succeſſion of Men, tho few that have adorned them; But 'tis your Lordſhip's Glory to do both: And after the Great *Lord Chief Juſtice* HOLT, it is the Happineſs of the preſent Age to boaſt of a RAYMOND.

My Lord, Applauſe and Popularity Court You, whilſt You endeavour to ſhun them, for they are the natural Reward of doing impartial Juſtice; and thoſe who leaſt ſeek them in Publick Authority, by their great Integrity and conſummate Abilities have the largeſt Share of Them: It is impoſſible to be otherwiſe, than that your Lordſhip ſhould be a Favourite of Mankind, when your whole Conduct is ſo exceeding Juſt and Upright, as to merit the Higheſt Honour; and give me Leave to obſerve of You, what every One finds who Approaches your Lordſhip.

On a Character ſo very conſiderable as your Lordſhip's, much more might be enumerated; but I am conſcious of my Inequality to the Task, and therefore deſiſt from it, my only Aim being to ſhew how much I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt Dutiful, and moſt

Obliged Humble Servant,

Giles Jacob.

THE

PREFACE.

ALL Prefaces to Treatiſes, are intended by Authors either to Explain the Works to which they belong, and ſet forth the Reaſons of their Engaging in them, or to Vindicate their Writings and Reputations from thoſe Reflections which may be caſt upon them by the Critical Part of Mankind; and I think it Neceſſary for me to ſay ſomething on theſe Heads, in my Preface to this Work.

According to a great Writer, the Study of the Law *is not rendered eaſy by* numerous Volumes, *but by reducing the* Senſe *into a compleat* methodical Syſtem; *and the Difficulty and Diſagreeableneſs of this Study, is not to be imputed to any material Defect in it ſelf, but to the* Manner *in which the* Books *that contain this Learning are* Written: *The Juſtice of this Wiſe Obſervation, hath been always acknowledged; As our Abridgments of the Law abound with Tautologies and Confuſion, and are generally ſpeaking very voluminous to little Purpoſe, which has been a Principal Reaſon for my Attempting the following Sheets.*

This large Work now publiſhed, contains the Derivations *and* Definitions *of* Words *and* Terms *uſed in the* LAW, *and likewiſe the* whole Law, *with the* Practice *thereof, collected and abſtracted from all other Books in an eaſy conciſe Method; for the* Univerſal Uſe *of all Counſellors at Law, either in their Chambers or on their Circuits, Students of the Inns of Courts, and Practiſers of the Law, and other Perſons of what Degree or Profeſſion ſoever, and for all Studies and Offices, being a Kind of* Library; *ſo that although I have the Interpretation of Words, to give it the Title of a* Dictionary, *yet my Scheme is very different from the other Law-Dictionaries: And the Great*

Lawyer Sir EDWARD COKE *having obſerv'd, that the* Forms of Writs, *and judicial* Proceedings, *do much contribute to the Right Underſtanding of our Law; Therefore theſe, together with* Forms of Deeds and Conveyances, *illuſtrating the Practice on that Head, are here inſerted: Further, the Reader will find interſperſed, taken from the moſt ancient Treatiſes of the* Britiſh, Saxon, Daniſh, *and* Norman *Laws, ſuch Informations as Explain the* Hiſtory *and* Antiquity *of the* Law, *with our Manners, Cuſtoms and Original Form of Government.*

As in this Age it is become common for Arts *and* Sciences *to be comprehended in* Dictionaries, *I have purſued this Method, and the Knowledge of the Arts themſelves, cannot be improper to follow the Terms and Definitions of them. Under the* Heads of Law, *by the Advice of my Learned and Judicious Friends, I have gone through and gather'd* every Thing *I could find any ways* Uſeful; *and there is nothing Collected, but ſome Benefit may be drawn from it, either as immediately to the Purpoſe, or Explanatory of what the ſame hath Relation to: In my Larger Heads, where they interfere with others, I have but juſt touch'd upon the Matters interfering; and left the particular Learning to the more proper Heads where 'tis expected to be found, at the ſame Time ſome Notice being required under the general Titles.*

I may with great Truth affirm, that conſiderably above two Thirds *of my* Work, *with ſome* Hundreds *of very* material Words, *are intirely* New *in a Performance of this Kind; and the remaining Part is greatly* Improv'd, *although Abridg'd as to Quantity by omitting a great Deal of Obſolete Matter. There is not any Thing in the following Dictionary, directly the ſame as appears elſewhere, but in ſuch Caſes only where it was abſolutely Neceſſary for my own Juſtification; though the Compilers of the other Law-Dictionaries have generally tranſcribed* verbatim *from each* Other. *The* Law-Latin *in many Inſtances differing from other* Latin, *I have purpoſely uſed and followed it, as thoſe have done who have gone before me. Likewiſe ſeveral Words of Uſe, eſpecially relating to* Country *Affairs, are here ſtill preſerv'd from the* Law Interpreters, *though they may ſeem a little foreign to my Subject.*

As to the other Dictionaries, *let who will for the Future Write or Enlarge them, it muſt be always confeſs'd, that it was I who firſt attempted a* BODY of the LAW, *in any Dictionary. This I*

ought to mention, in Juſtice to myſelf; That it may not at any Time be affirmed I have wholly built on other Writers, but They on Me as to any Additions, if they ſhould fill up their Works in my Method beyond what they were in the Year 1720, *when I firſt began this elaborate Treatiſe. And if I have borrow'd from my Own Writings hitherto Publiſhed, I have aſſumed no Freedom in ſo doing, but ſuch as Authors of the beſt Reputation have thought fit to take; who have had Occaſion to treat ſubſequently on their former Subjects, in any larger or more general Work: Alſo I have every where inſerted References unto them, ſometimes Pointing out the Beſt Editions, where One Impreſſion is eſteem'd better than another.*

I have now made deeper *and* cloſer Searches *into the* Knowledge *of the* Law, *and taken a long Journey of Obſervations and Improvements on thoſe Things which I had but juſt ſeen at a Diſtance before; which however painful to my ſelf, I am confident I have ſtruck out therein a much* eaſier Path *for Others than they had before to Walk in. I have endeavour'd to make a Right* Choice of Matter, *as well as to follow an* exact Method, *which, with the Reduction that was neceſſary to avoid Prolixity, I found no ſmall Task; And of this I may ſay with* Virgil,

Hoc Opus, hic Labor eſt.

'Tis indeed True that my great Work is chiefly Collection; *but let this be Conſider'd with it, That Collecting on the Subject of the Law, is infinitely more difficult than upon other Subjects; becauſe moſt other Subjects are treated of with Order and Connexion, but the Law of* England *is not, by reaſon of the great Number of its Branches, and the various Heads thereof.*

As for what I have already written, a prudent Author will commonly attempt many of the ſmaller Matters, by Way of Trial of his Abilities, and See their Succeſs, before he will have Courage to venture upon Larger; and if I had not Experienc'd what hath fallen in my Way, it would have been Impoſſible for me to have perfected the enſuing Treatiſe with that Advantage it is now handed to the Publick. And thus much I am obliged to ſay farther in Behalf of this Dictionary; That if notwithſtanding the infinite Pains *I have here taken, it be not in it ſelf* Authority, *it carefully refers to Books of the greateſt, which is all as can be aſſerted in Favour of any of the* Abridgments *of the*

the Law. But where there is such great Variety of Learning and abundant Quantity of Nice Matter, with the utmost Care, *there must be some Faults and Failings to be Pardon'd by the Reader.*

In this Seventh Edition, *all the* Law-Heads *throughout are compleatly filled up, and some others added, from the* new Books of Reports, *and the many* late Statutes *enacted which have alter'd our Law, down to this Time; I have also now inserted Variety of Select* Chancery Cases, *that have been* lately adjudg'd *in the most settled Points, dispersed under all the Heads where they were any Ways proper or material. The Forms of* Writs *and other* Law Proceedings, *with several curious additional Precedents, appear likewise carefully Translated into* English, *pursuant to the Act of Parliament; but* the ancient Customs *remain in* Latin, *the Language I found them in. I thus have render'd my* Useful Book *full and perfect in all Things; and 'tis no small Pleasure to me, that the* Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth *and* Sixth Editions *were very Successful, and the greatest Part of a large Impression of the Work, as I had at* first *Compiled it, sold off in the Space of a Year's Time, by the Approbation of my Great Patron, and favourable Acceptance of the Publick.*

I hope upon the Whole, it is here fully apparent that I have done every Thing in my Power to compleat this Great Undertaking, *and which I doubt not by my often repeated diligent Endeavours, will continue to answer its good End propos'd, so as to give entire Satisfaction to all Persons whatsoever.*

G. J.

A New

A

New Law-Dictionary:

CONTAINING

The Whole Law, and The Practice thereof, under all the *Heads* and *Titles* of the Same.

A.

A, The firſt Letter of the *Alphabet*, which being prefix'd to words in *Engliſh*, ſignifies as much as *un* in *French*, as a Man, *un Homme*.

Ab, From the Word *Abbot*, and in the Beginning of any Place ſignifieth that the Place belong'd to ſome *Abbey*.

Abacot, A Cap of State, wrought up in the Form of two Crowns, worn by our ancient *Britiſh* Kings. *Chron. Angl.* 1463. *Spelman's Gloſſ.*

Abactors, (*Abactores*, derived *ab abigendo*) Stealers and Drivers away of Cattle by Herds, or in great Numbers. They are thus diſtinguiſhed from *Fures: Nam qui ovem unam ſurripuerit, ut fur coercetur, qui gregem ut* abactor. *MS.*

Abacus, *Arithmetick*, From the *Abacus* or Table on which the Ancients made their Characters. ——— *Omnium liberalium artium peritus*, Abacum *præcipue, lunarem computum & curſum rimatus.* Knighton's Chron. lib. 1. c. 3.

Abandum, (*Abandonum*) Any Thing ſequeſtred, proſcrib'd or abandon'd. *Abandon, i. e. In Bannum res miſſa.* ——A Thing *bann'd* or denounc'd as forfeited and loſt; from whence is to *abandon*, deſert, or forſake as loſt and gone.

Abarnare, From the Sax. *Abarian*, to diſcover and diſcloſe to a Magiſtrate any ſecret Crime. ——— *Si homo furtivum aliquid in Domo ſua occultaverit, & ita fuerit* abarnatus, *rectum eſt ut inde habeat quod quæſivit.* Leg. Canuti Reg. cap. 104.

Abate, As derived from the French *Abater* or *Abatre*, ſignifies to proſtrate, break down or deſtroy; and in Law to *abate* a Caſtle or Fort, is interpreted to beat it down. *Old Nat. Brev.* 45. *Weſtm.* 1. c. 17. *Abater Maiſon*, is to ruin or caſt down a Houſe, and level it with the Ground: And as he that puts a Perſon out of Poſſeſſion of his Houſe, Land, *&c.* is ſaid to diſſeiſe; ſo he that ſteps in between the former Poſſeſſor and his Heir, is ſaid to *abate*; and this is a Term in its ſpecial Signification. *Kitch.* 173. *Old Nat. Br.* 115. To *abate* a Writ, is to defeat or overthrow it, by ſome Error or Exception. *Brit. c.* 48. In the Statute *De conjunctim Feoffatis*, the Writ ſhall be *abated*, that is, ſhall be diſabled and overthrown. 34 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 2. The Appeal ſhall *abate*, and be defeated by Reaſon of Covin or Deceit. *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 148. And the Juſtices ſhall cauſe the ſaid Writ to be *abated* and quaſh'd. *Anno* 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 2.

Abatement, (from the *French*) in *Latin Intruſio*, or rather *Interpoſitio*, to diſtinguiſh it from Intruſion after the Death of Tenant for Life; is uſed in that Senſe for the Act of the *Abator*, as the *Abatement* and Entry of the Heir into the Land before he hath agreed with the Lord. *Old. Nat. Br.* 91. *Abatement* when it relates to Writs or Plaints, is the quaſhing or deſtroying of the Plaintiff's Writ; and under this Signification, which is moſt general, it is an Exception alledged and made good in our Law; being as much as *Exceptio dilatoria* with the Civilians. *Brit. c.* 51. And this Exception may be taken either to the Inſufficiency of the Matter, or the Incertainty of the Allegation, by miſnaming the Plaintiff or Defendant, or the Place; to the Variance between the Writ and the Specialty or Record; to the Incertainty of the Writ, Count or Declaration; or to the Death of either of the Parties before Judgment had; or for that a Woman Plaintiff is married before, or hanging the Suit, and for many other Cauſes, upon which the Defendant prays that the Writ or Plaint may *abate*, *viz.* That the Suit of the Plaintiff may for that Time ceaſe. *Terms de Ley* 1. Some Cauſes of *Abatement*, are where the Plaintiff is incapable of maintaining his Writ, by the Defendant's being under the Protection of the Law, as being an Infant, *&c.* or by the Plaintiff's miſconceiving his Action; or aſſerting a material Thing that is falſe, ſo that it appears of his own ſhewing, he ought not to maintain his Writ in that manner, but intitle himſelf in a better Way. *Mod. Entr. Engl.* 25. On *Abatement* of Suits, all Writs and Proceſs muſt be begun *de Novo:* And one great Reaſon for the *Abatement* of Writs is, that the Party proſecuted may not be twice charged or vex'd for one Debt; as where the Plaintiff hath another Action depending for the ſame Matter, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 304. In an Action of Debt, *&c.* another Action depending in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, for the ſame Matter, is a good Plea in *Abatement:* But Plea of Action in an inferior Court is not good, unleſs Judgment be given. 5 *Rep.* 62. In an Appeal, Information, *&c.* it is a good Plea in *Abatement*, that another Proſecution is depending, but not on Indictment. 2 *Hawk. Pl. Cr.* 190, 367. Error depending in the Exchequer Chamber is a good Plea in *Abatement* to Debt on Judgment in *B. R.* 5 *Mod.* 60.

A Suit may be *abated*, for that the Writ in Debt precedes the Day of Payment: For that there are not fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and the Return of the Writ. 1 *Lutw.* 16, 25. Where a Defendant binds himſelf jointly with another, and he is not named: Or the Bill is in Caſe, and ought to be in Account: And where the Plaintiff declares of ſeveral and diſtinct Cauſes of Action in the ſame Bill; or it appears by the Plaintiff's own Shewing, that he had no Cauſe of Action for the Whole or for Part, the Writ ſhall *abate*. 2 *Mod. Intr.* 18. 4 *E.* 4. 32. Where a Demand is of two Things, and it appears the Plaintiff hath an Action only for one, the Writ may not be *abated* in the whole, but ſhall ſtand for that which is good: But if it appear, that altho' he can't have this Writ which he hath brought for Part, he may have another, the Writ ſhall *abate* in the whole. 11 *Rep.* 45. 1 *Saund.* 285. A Writ of Ejectment ſhall be *abated*, on its appearing to the Court to be ſued out before the Cauſe of Action. *Cro. Car.* 272. In Caſe Adminiſtration was granted after the Action brought, and this appears, the Plaintiff's Writ *abates*. *Hob.* 245. Repugnancy in the Plaintiff's ſhewing and ſetting forth of his Matter, may cauſe an *Abatement*. 2 *And.* 96. If a Plaintiff, after Appearance be nonſuit, diſcontinue, *&c.* the Writ ſhall *abate*. 7 *Rep.* 27. And where the Plaintiff diſcharges Part of the Debt after the Writ purchaſed, on ſhewing the Acquittance the Writ ſhall *abate*. *Miſnomer* in the Addition, Place, Trade, Dignity, *&c.* of the Defendant, may *abate* the Writ; as where one pleads there is no ſuch Place, or that he is a Baronet and no Knight, *&c.* 1 *Vent.* 154. If the Addition of the Defendant's Quality and Dwelling be omitted in any original Writ, in a perſonal Action, Appeal or Indictment, where Exigent may be awarded, the Writ ſhall *abate*; but it ſhall not *abate* for Surpluſage in the Addition. 1 *H.* 5. *cap.* 5. Where one is miſnamed in a Bond, the Writ muſt be brought againſt him by the ſame Name as in the Bond. *Dyer* 279. And where a Defendant comes in *gratis*, or pleads by the Name alledged by the Plaintiff, he is eſtopped to alledge any Thing againſt it. *Style* 440. To the Plea of *Miſnomer*, the Plaintiff may reply, the Defendant was known by the Name in the Writ. 1 *Salk.* 6. Where an Indictment for a capital Crime is *abated* for *Miſnomer* of the Defendant, the Court will not diſmiſs him, but cauſe him to be indicted *de novo* by his true Name. 2 *Hawk.* 367. Pleas in *Abatement* found againſt a Defendant in Capital Caſes, are not peremptory as they are in other Caſes; but he may afterwards plead over to the Felony. *Ib.* 191. And a Perſon cannot to an Action brought againſt him, plead in Diſability of himſelf that he is attainted of Treaſon, *&c.* 1 *Leon. cap.* 466. Outlawry may be pleaded in *Abatement*, or in Bar; but 'tis only a Diſability till the Outlawry is reverſed. 1 *Inſt.* 128. Excommunication, or any Plea in Diſability of the Plaintiff, may not be pleaded after a General Imparlance. 1 *Lutw.* 19. After Plea in Bar to annul the Action for ever, and after Imparlance, one cannot plead in *Abatement* of the Writ. An Alien born may be pleaded in *Abatement*: But *Jews* may proſecute Actions and recover, a Plea in *Abatement* againſt them being but a Diſability ſo long as the King ſhall prohibit them to Trade. 1 *Lill.* 4. One may plead in *Abatement* of a Declaration, where 'tis by Original; but if the Action be by Bill, you muſt plead in *Abatement* of the Bill only. 5 *Mod.* 144. A little Variance between the Declaration and Bond pleaded, will not make naught the Declaration: But Incertainty will abate it. *Plowd.* 84. The Variance of the Declaration from the Obligation, or other Deed on which it is grounded, will ſometimes *abate* the Action: And if a Declaration aſſign Waſte in a Town not mention'd in the original Writ, the Writ of Waſte ſhall *abate*. *Hob.* 18, 38. *Abatement* may be alſo by the Plaintiff's Entry into all or Part of what is ſued for; as in Aſſiſe for Lands, *&c.* A Leaſe is made for Years rendring Rent, with Clauſe of Re-entry for Non-Payment, the Rent being in Arrear, the Leſſor brings Debt for it, and pending the Suit enters into the Land; in this Caſe the Writ *abates* by the Plaintiff's Entry. *Plowd.* 92. *Style* 260. If two Defendants plead ſeveral Pleas in *Abatement*, and Iſſue is joined upon one Plea, and a Demurrer upon the other; if the Iſſue be found againſt the Plaintiff, the Writ will *abate* againſt both Defendants. *Hob.* 250. The Court *Ex officio abates* Writs for want of proper Words of Art, want of legal Form, *&c.* And falſe Latin would formerly *abate* an original Writ; but not make void any judicial Writ, Plea, *&c. Latch* 178. An Original teſted in the Reign of a King, who dieth before the Return, by the Common Law 'tis *abated* and gone, and ſhall not be returned in the Reign of another. *Dyer* 165, 206. But by Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. No Writ ſhall be *abated* in any Suit between Party and Party, by the Death of the King: Nor ſhall any Writ or Suit *abate*, on the Preferment of the Plaintiff, pending the Suit; as by his being made a Peer, one of the Juſtices, *&c.* And Proceſs or Suits before Juſtices of Aſſize, Gaol-Delivery, Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* ſhall not *abate* by any new Commiſſion or Aſſociation. *Stat. Ibid.* Informations for the King do not *abate* upon the Death of the King; but ſhall be continued by Reſummons, *&c. Moor* 748. The Death of a Huſband, where Huſband and Wife are proſecuted for Words ſpoke by the Wife, *&c.* will not *abate* the Writ or Action. *Hardr.* 151. But if the Words are by Huſband and Wife, and the Huſband die, the Writ ſhall *abate*. *Style* 135. Where two Jointenants are Defendants, the Death of one of them will not *abate* the Writ. 3 *Mod.* 249. And no Plea in *Abatement* ſhall be receiv'd in any Suit for Partition; nor ſhall the ſame be *abated* by the Death of any Tenants. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 31. In Treſpaſs againſt two or three Defendants, if one of them die hanging the Writ, it ſhall not *abate*: But where one of the Defendants dieth after Judgment, and a Writ of Error is brought, it is otherwiſe. *Yelv.* 209. If a Writ of Treſpaſs be brought againſt divers Perſons, and it *abate* againſt one, it may *abate* againſt all. 8 *Rep. Blackmore's* Caſe. Error being brought in Action of the Caſe, before the Errors were argued, one of the Defendants who was Plaintiff in the Writ of Error died; and by this it was held, that the Writ of Error was *abated*. *Yelv.* 208. In a Writ of Covenant againſt three, one of them dies; the Writ *abates* againſt him only. *Style* 421. In Aſſize againſt two, where one of them dieth, it ſhall not *abate* the Writ, if there be a Diſſeiſor and a Tenant remaining: So in *Quare Impedit*, or Replevin againſt two Perſons: And in ſuch Caſe, the Court may proceed to a *Venire facias*, and a Trial againſt the Survivor only. *Jenk. Cent.* 90. 6 *Rep.* 9. *Dyer* 88. 9 *H.* 7. In *Audita Querela* by two Perſons, if one die, the Writ ſhall not *abate*. *Yelv.* 208. The Death of a Plaintiff did in all Caſes *abate* the Writ before Judgment, till the *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 10. by which neither the Death of Plaintiff or Defendant ſhall *abate* it, if the Action might be originally proſecuted by and againſt the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Parties: And if there are two or more Plaintiffs or Defendants, and one or more die, the Writ or Action ſhall not *abate*, if the Cauſe of Action ſurvives to the ſurviving Plaintiff againſt the ſurviving Defendant, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* It is held the Court will not *abate* the Plaintiff's Writ or Bill, if not pray'd properly in the Plea; tho' there needs no Pleading to *abate* a Writ, that is of itſelf *abateable*. 1 *Salk.* 298.

Abatamentum, Is a Word of Art, and ſignifies an Entry by Interpoſition. *Co. Litt.* 277. Vide *Plea*, *Writs*, &c.

Abator, Is a Perſon that *abateth* or entereth into a Houſe or Land, void by the Death of him that laſt poſſeſſed the ſame, before the Heir takes Poſſeſſion, and by that Means keeps out the Heir. *Old. Nat. Br.* 115.

Abatude, Is any Thing diminiſh'd.——*Moneta* abatuda, is Money clipp'd or diminiſh'd in Value: *Si tempore ſolutionis hæc Moneta fuerit* abatuda *ſive deteriorata.* Charta Simonis Comitis Leiceſtriæ, *Anno* 1290.

Abay, or *Abey:* Ye ſhall ſore *Abey* it; that is, you ſhall ſuffer great Pain, or pay dear for it: From the Word *Buy*, the Letter *A* being added.

Abbacy, *(Abbatia)* Is the ſame as to the Government of a religious Houſe, and the Revenues thereof, ſubject to an *Abbot*, as a Biſhoprick is to a Biſhop. This Word is uſed in ſome of our antient Grants, particularly *Anno* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. in a Grant to the Counteſs of *Pembroke.*——*Sciant quod ego* Iſabella *Comitiſſa* Pembr. *pro ſalute Animæ meæ, &c. Dedi Deo &* Abbatiæ *de* Nutteleg *totam* Wickham *juxta prædictam* Abbatiam, *&c.*

Abbat, or *Abbot*, *(Abbas* in Latin, in French *Abbe*, and in Saxon *Abbud)* Is a Spiritual Lord or Governor, having the Rule of a religious Houſe. The Word is alſo by ſome derived from the Syriac *Abba Pater.* Of theſe Abbots here in *England*, ſome were elective, ſome preſentative; and ſome were *mitred*, and ſome were not; ſuch as were mitred had Epiſcopal Authority within their Limits, being exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Dioceſan; but the other Sort of *Abbots* were ſubject to the Dioceſan in all Spiritual Government. The mitred *Abbots* were Lords of Parliament, and called *Abbots Sovereign*, and *Abbots General*, to diſtinguiſh them from the other *Abbots.* And as there were *Abbots*, ſo there were alſo *Lords Priors*, who had exempt Juriſdiction, and were likewiſe Lords of Parliament. Some reckon twenty-ſix of theſe Lords *Abbots* and Priors that ſat in Parliament. Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, there were twenty-ſeven Parliamentary *Abbots*, and two Priors, *Co. Litt.* 97. In the Parliament 20 *R.* 2. there were but twenty-five: But *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. in the Summons to the Parliament at *Winton* more are named. And in *Monaſticon Anglicanum* there is alſo Mention of more; the Names of which were as follow: *Abbots* of *St. Auſtin's Canterbury*, *Ramſey*, *Peterborough*, *Croyland*, *Eveſham*, *St. Bennet de Hulmo*, *Thornby*, *Colcheſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Winchcomb*, *Weſtminſter*, *Cirenceſter*, *St. Alban's*, *St. Mary's York*, *Shrewſbury*, *Selby*, *St. Peter's Glouceſter*, *Malmsbury*, *Waltham*, *Thorney*, *St. Edmond's*, *Beaulieu*, *Abingdon*, *Hide*, *Reading*, *Glaſtonbury*, and *Oſney.*——And Priors of *Spalding*, *St. John's* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Lewes.*—To which were afterwards added the *Abbots* of *St. Auſtin's Briſtol*, and of *Bardeny*, and the Priory *de Semplingham.* Theſe *Abbeys* and Priories, were founded by our ancient Kings, and great Men, from the Year 602 to 1133. An *Abbot* with the Monks of the ſame Houſe were called the *Convent*, and made a Corporation; but the *Abbot* was not chargeable by the Act of his Predeceſſor, unleſs it were under the common Seal, or for ſuch Things as came to the Uſe of the Houſe or Convent. *Terms de Ley* 4. By Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. all *Abbeys*, Monaſteries, Priories, *&c.* not above the Value of 200 *l. per Ann.* were given to the King, who ſold the Lands at low Rates to the Gentry. *Anno* 29 *H.* 8. the reſt of the *Abbots*, *&c.* made voluntary Surrenders of their Houſes, to obtain Favour of the King: And *Anno* 31 *H.* 8. a Bill was brought into the Houſe to confirm thoſe Surrenders; which paſſing, compleated the Diſſolution, except the Hoſpitals and Colleges, which were not diſſolved, the firſt till the 33d, and the laſt till the 37th of *H.* 8. when Commiſſioners were appointed to enter and ſeize the ſaid Lands, *&c.*

Abbatis, An Avener or Steward of the Stables; the Word was ſometimes uſed for a common Hoſtler, pronounc'd ſhort in the middle Syllable.——Abbatis *ad cænam dat Equis* Abbatis *avenam.* Spelm.

Abbrochment, *(Abbrocamentum)* The Buying up of Wares before they are expoſed to Sale in a Fair or Market, and ſelling the ſame by Retail; which is a Foreſtalling of a Market or Fair. *MS. de placit' coram rege* Ed. 3. *penes* J. Trevor *Mil'.*

Abbuttals, (from the French *Abutter*, to limit or bound) Are the Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South, ſhewing how the ſame lie with reſpect to others; as on what Lands, Highways, or other Places, they are limited and bounded. *Camden* tells us, that Limits were diſtinguiſhed by Hillocks rais'd in the Lands call'd *Botentines*, whence we have our Word *Butting.* The Sides on the Breadth of Lands are properly *Adjacentes*, lying or bordering; and the Ends in Length *Abuttantes*, *Abutting* or Bounding. And in old Surveys, theſe laſt are called *Head-Lands*, from *Capitare*, to Head. The Boundaries and *Buttals* of Corporation and Church Lands, and of Pariſhes, are preſerved by an annual Proceſſion. And *Abuttals* or Boundaries are of ſeveral Sorts; ſuch as Incloſures of Hedges, Ditches and Stones in common Fields, Brooks, Rivers, and Highways, *&c.* of Manors and Lordſhips.

Abdicate, *(Abdicare)* To renounce or refuſe any Thing. *Terms de Ley* 5.

Abdication, *(Abdicatio)* In general, is where a Magiſtrate, or Perſon in Office, renounces and gives up the ſame, before the Term of Service is expired. And this Word is frequently confounded with Reſignation, but differs from it, in that *Abdication* is done purely and ſimply; whereas *Reſignation* is in Favour of ſome third Perſon. *Chamb. Dict.* 'Tis ſaid to be a Renunciation, Quitting and Relinquiſhing, ſo as to have nothing further to do with a Thing; or the Doing of ſuch Actions as are inconſiſtent with the Holding of it. On King *James*'s leaving the Kingdom and *Abdicating* the Government, the Lords would have had the Word *Deſertion* made uſe of; but the Commons thought it was not comprehenſive enough, for that the King might then have Liberty of Returning. *Abdication Debates.* The *Scots* call'd it a *Forfeiture* of the Crown, from the Verb *Forisfacio.*

Abditory, An Abditory or Hiding-Place, to hide and preſerve Goods, Plate, or Money: And is uſed for a Cheſt in which Reliques are kept, as mentioned in the Inventory of the Church of *York*, *Mon. Ang. p.* 173.—*Item unum Coffeur, & una pixis de* Ebore *ornata cum argento deaurato, Item tria* Abditoria, *&c.*

Abecheh, From the French *Abecher*, to feed, is an old Word, which ſignifies to be ſatisfied.

Abercumurder, (*Abercumurdrum*) Plain or downright Murder; as diſtinguiſhed from the leſs heinous Crimes of Manſlaughter and Chancemedly. It is derived from the Saxon *Æbere*, apparent, notorious, and *Mord*, Murder: And was declared a Capital Offence, without Fine or Commutation, by the Laws of *Canute*, *cap.* 93. and of *Hen.* 1. *cap.* 13. *Spelm.*

Abeſſed, (from the French *Abbaiſſer*, to depreſs) Hath the Signification of Humbled; and hence we derive the Words *Abaſe* and *Baſe.*

Abet, (*Abettare*) From the Saxon *A* and *Bedan* or *Beteren*, to ſtir up or incite; or from the French *Bouter*, *Impellere* or *Excitare.* In our Law it ſignifies as much as to encourage or ſet on: The Subſtantive *Abetment*, is uſed for an Encouraging or Inſtigation. *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 105. And *Abettor* (*Abettator*) is an Inſtigator or Setter on; one that promotes or procures a Crime. *Old. Nat. Br.* 21. *Abettors* of Murder, are ſuch as command, procure, or counſel others to perpetrate the Murder; and in ſome Caſes theſe *Abettors* ſhall be taken as Principals, in others but as Acceſſaries; their Preſence or Abſence at the Time of committing the Fact, making the Difference. *Co. Litt.* 475. Vide *Acceſſaries.*

Abeyance,

Abeyance, or *Abbayance*, (from the Fr. *Bayer*) to expect: It is what is in Expectation, Remembrance and Intendment of Law. By a Principle of Law, in every Land there is a Fee-simple in some Body, or it is in *Abeyance*; that is, tho' for the present it be in no Man, yet it is in Expectancy belonging to him that is next to enjoy the Land. *Co. Litt.* 342. *Litt. c. Discontin.* If a Man be Patron of a Church, and presents one to the same, now the Fee of the Lands and Tenements pertaining to the Rectory is in the Parson: But if the Parson die, and the Church become void, then is the Fee in *Abeyance*, until there be a new Parson presented, admitted and inducted; for the Patron hath not the Fee, but only the Right to present, the Fee being in the Incumbent that is presented. *Terms de Ley* 6. The Frank tenement of the Glebe of a Parsonage, during the Time the Parsonage is void, is in no Man; but in *Abeyance* or Expectation, belonging to him who is next to enjoy it. If a Man makes a Lease for Life, the Remainder to the Right Heirs of *J. S.* the Fee-simple is in *Abeyance* until *J. S.* dies. *Co. Litt.* 342. In this Case the Remainder passeth from the Grantor presently; tho' it vests not presently in the Grantee, but is said to be in *Abeyance* until *J. S.* dies, after whose Death the Heir has a good Remainder, and it ceases to be in *Abeyance*. *Terms de Ley*. If Lands be leased to *A. B.* for Life, the Remainder to another Person for Years, the Remainder for Years is in *Abeyance* until the Death of the Lessee, and then it shall vest in him in Remainder as a Purchaser, and as a Chattel shall go to his Executors. 3 *Leon.* 23. Where Tenant for Term of another's Life dieth, the Freehold of the Lands is in *Abeyance* till the Entry of the Occupant. Fee-simple in *Abeyance* cannot be charged until it comes *in esse*, so as to be certainly charged or aliened; tho' by Possibility it may fall every Hour. *Co. Litt.* 378. The Word *Abeyance* hath been compared to what the Civilians call *Hæreditatem jacentem*; for as the Civilians say Lands and Goods do *jacere*, so the Common Lawyers say, that Things in like Estate are in *Abeyance*, as the Logicians term it *in posse*, or in Understanding; and as we say *in nubibus*, that is, in Consideration of Law. See *Plowd. Rep. Walsingham's* Case.

Abgatoria, *Algetorium*, The Alphabet *A, B, C, &c.* This seems to be an *Irish* Word. *Mat. Westm.* reports of St. *Patrick*——Abgetoria *quoque* 345 *& eo amplius scripsit, totidem Episcopos ordinavit*——The *Irish* still call the Alphabet *Abghittin*.

Abigeus, For *Abigeus*, signifies a Thief who hath stolen many Cattle, *viz. Si quis suem furripuit fur erit, & si quis gregem* Abigevus *erit*. Bract. l. 3. cap. 6.

Ability, The King's Issue are of *Ability* to inherit in *England* wheresoever born; and Children of Subjects born beyond Sea, may inherit if their Birth were within the Allegiance of the King. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. Vide *Naturalization*.

Abishering, Is understood to be quit of Amercements. It originally signified a Forfeiture or Amercement; and is more properly *Mishering* or *Miskering*, according to the learned *Spelman*. Since it hath been termed a Liberty or Freedom, because wherever this Word is used in a Grant or Charter, the Persons to whom made have the Forfeitures and Amercements of all others, and are themselves free from the Control of any within their Fee. *Rastal's Abr. Terms de Ley.*

Abjuration, *(Abjuratio)* A Forswearing or Renouncing by Oath, signifies a sworn Banishment, or an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever. *Staundf. Pl C. l.* 2. *c.* 40. It hath also now another Signification extending to the Person, as well as Place; as to *abjure* the Pretender by Oath, whereby a Man binds himself not to own any regal Authority in the Person called the Pretender, nor ever to pay him any Obedience, *&c.* Formerly in King *Edward* the *Confessor's* Time, and other Reigns down to the 22 *H.* 8. (in Imitation of the Clemency of the *Roman* Emperors towards such as fled to the Church) if a Man had committed Felony here, and he could fly to a Church or Church-yard before his Apprehension, he might not be taken from thence to be tried for his Crime; but on Confession thereof before the Justice, or before the Coroner, he was admitted to his Oath to *abjure* or forsake the Realm; which Privilege he was to have forty Days, during which Time any Persons might give him Meat and Drink for his Sustenance, but not after, on Pain of being guilty of Felony: The Form of the Oath you may read in an ancient Tract *de officio Coronatorum*, and in *Horn's Mirror of Justices, lib.* 1. But at last, this Punishment being but a perpetual Confinement of the Offender to some Sanctuary, wherein (upon *Abjuration* of his Liberty and free Habitation) he would chuse to spend his Life, as appears by the Statute *Anno* 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. it is enacted 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 28. That thence after no Sanctuary or Privilege of Sanctuary should be allowed; whereupon this *Abjuration* ceased. 2 *Inst.* 629. An *Abjuration* or Deportation for ever into a Foreign Country, is a civil Death; and called (by the Lord *Coke*) a Divorce between Husband and Wife; and the Wife of such a Person may bring Actions, or be impleaded during the Natural Life of the Husband, which she may not do in any other Case: Also shall have her Dower, or Jointure, *&c. Co. Litt.* 133. This is where a Person suffers Banishment for any Crime. By Stat. 35 *Eliz.* Popish Recusants not making the Submission of Conformity, *&c.* are to *abjure* the Realm. And by 1 *W. & M.* 13 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1, *&c.* All Persons are to *abjure* the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and refusing the Oath, are liable to divers Penalties and Forfeitures, *&c.* This *Abjuration* Oath was invented for the Security of the Crown, and the Protestant Religion. See *Oaths*.

Abolition, A Destroying or Effacing, or putting out of Memory: And signifies the Leave given by the King, or Judges, to a Criminal Accuser to desist from further Prosecution. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 21.

Abridge, *(Abbreviare)* Is derived from the *French* Word *Abreger*, to make shorter in Words so as to retain the Sense and Substance. And in the Common Law it signifies particularly the making a Declaration or Count shorter, by severing some of the Substance from it: A Man is said to *abridge* his Plaint in Assise; and a Woman her Demand in Action of Dower, where any Land is put into the Plaint or Demand which is not in the Tenure of the Defendant; for if the Defendant pleads Non tenure, Joint-tenancy, *&c.* in Abatement of the Writ, the Plaintiff may leave out those Lands, and pray that the Tenant may answer to the Rest. The Reason of this Abridgment of the Plaint is, because the Certainty is not set down in such Writs, but they run in general: And though the Demandant hath abridg'd his Plaint in Part, yet the Writ will be good for the Remainder. *Brook*, Tit. *Abridgment, Anno* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Abridgment, *(Abbreviamentum)* A Treatise or Writing *abridged* and made shorter.

Abrogate, *(Abrogare)* To disannul or take away any Thing: As to *abrogate* a Law, is to lay aside or repeal it. *Stat.* 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3.

Absentees, or *Des Absentees*, Was a Parliament so called, held at *Dublin* 10 *May* 28 *Hen.* 8. And mentioned in Letters Patent, Dat. 29 *Hen.* 8. 4 *Co. Inst.* 354.

Absolve, (*Absolvere*) To *absolve* one excommunicated, or pardon, or set free from Excommunication. *Vide* Assoile.

Absolutions from *Rome*, High Treason, *&c. Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* See *Bull*.

Abstoniare, Was a Word used by the *English Saxons* in the Oath of Fealty, and signified to shun or avoid

avoid——As in the Form of the Oath among the *Saxons* recorded by Mr. *Somner: In illo Deo, pro quo ſanctum hoc ſanctificatum eſt, volo eſſe nunc Domino meo* N *fidelis & credibilis, & amare quod amat, &* abſoniare *quod* abſoniat, *per Dei rectum, & ſeculi competentiam*

Abſque hoc, Are Words of Exception made Uſe of in a *Traverſe*; as the Defendant pleads that ſuch a Thing was done at *B. &c. abſque hoc*, that it was done at, *&c. Mod. Ca.* 103.

Accapitum, and *Accapitare*, The ſame with Relief due to Lords of Manors. —— *Capitali Domino* accapitare, *i. e.* to pay a Relief to the Chief Lord. *Fleta. l.* 2. *c.* 50.

Accedas ad Curiam, Is a Writ that lies where a Man hath received falſe Judgment in a Hundred-Court, or Court Baron. It is directed to the Sheriff; and iſſued out of the Chancery, but returnable into *B. R.* or *C. B.* And is in the Nature of the Writ *de falſo judicio*, which lies for him that had received falſe Judgment in the County-Court. In the *Regiſter of Writs*, it is ſaid to be a Writ that lies as well for Juſtice delayed, as for falſe Judgment; and that it is a Species of the Writ *Recordare*, the Sheriff being to make Record of the Suit in the inferior Court, and certify it into the King's Court. *Reg. Orig.* 9. 56. *F. N. B.* 18. *Dyer* 169.

Accedas ad Vicecomitem, Where a Sheriff hath a Writ called *Pone* delivered to him, but ſuppreſſeth it; this Writ is directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig.* 83.

Acceptance, (*Acceptatio*) Is the Taking and *Accepting* of any Thing in good Part, and as it were a tacit Agreement to a preceding Act, which might have been defeated and avoided, were it not for ſuch *Acceptance* had. For Example; If a Biſhop before the Statute 1 *Eliz.* leaſed Part of his Biſhoprick for Term of Years, reſerving Rent, and then dies; and after another is made Biſhop, who *accepts* and receives the Rent when due, by this *Acceptance*, the Leaſe is made good, which otherwiſe the new Biſhop might have avoided. It is the ſame if Baron and Feme ſeiſed of Lands in Right of the Feme, join and make a Leaſe or Feoffment, reſerving Rent; and the Baron dies, after whoſe Death the Feme receives or *accepts* the Rent; by this the Leaſe or Feoffment is confirmed, and ſhall bar her from bringing a *Cui in vita. Co. Litt.* 211. But if a Parſon, *&c.* make a Leaſe for Years not warranted by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. but is void by his Death; *Acceptance* of Rent by a new Parſon or Succeſſor, will not make it good. 1 *Saund.* 241. And if a Tenant for Life make a Leaſe for Years, there no *Acceptance* will make the Leaſe good, becauſe the Leaſe is void by his Death. *Dyer* 46, 239. So if Tenant in Dower, leaſes for Years, and dies, and the Heir *accepts* the Rent. Tenant in Tail makes a Leaſe for Years not warranted by the Statute, rendring Rent, and dies; if the Iſſue *accepts* the Rent, it ſhall bind him. 3 *Leon.* Caſe 36. And if an Infant *accepts* of Rent at his full Age, it makes the Leaſe good, and ſhall bind him: But if Tenant in Tail make a Leaſe for Years, to commence after his Death, rendring Rent, in ſuch Caſe *Acceptance* of Rent by the Iſſue will not make the Leaſe good to bar him, becauſe the Leaſe did not take Effect in the Life of his Anceſtor. *Plowd.* 418. If a Leſſor *accepts* from his Tenant the laſt Rent due to him, and gives the Leſſee a Releaſe for it, all Rent in Arrear is by Law preſumed to be ſatisfied. *Co. Litt.* 373. And if a Leſſee for Term of 20 Years, *accepts* of a Leaſe of the ſame Land for 10 Years, by the Leſſee's *Acceptance* of the new Leaſe, the Term of 20 Years is determined in Law. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 469. A Leaſe is made on Condition, that the Leſſee ſhall do no Waſte; if he commits Waſte, and afterwards the Leſſor *accepts* the Rent, he cannot enter. *Godb.* 47. And where a Leſſor *accepteth* of a Surrender from the Leſſee, he will be concluded of his Action of Waſte, for Waſte before the Surrender. *Acceptance* of the next Rent due, at a Day afterwards, will bar one to enter for a Condition broken before by Reaſon of Non-payment of the Rent; becauſe the Leſſor thereby affirmeth the Leaſe to have Continuance. *Co. Litt.* 211. And taking a Diſtreſs, affirmeth the Continuance of the Rent: But if Rent was due, at a Day before, and thereby the Condition was broken, one may receive that Rent, and yet re enter: And if he *accept* of Part of the Rent, he may enter for a Condition broken, and retain the Lands until he has the whole Rent. 3 *Rep.* 64. 1 *Inſt.* 203. On *accepting* of Rent afterwards, the Leſſor muſt have Notice of the Breach of the Condition, to bar his Entry. 1 *Leon.* 626. If a Leſſor *accepts* of Rent from an Aſſignee, knowing of the Aſſignment, it bars him from Action of Debt againſt the Leſſee; for the Privity of Contract is extinguiſhed: But after ſuch *Acceptance*, the Leſſor or his Aſſigns, may maintain an Action againſt the firſt Leſſee upon his Covenant for Payment of the Rent. 1 *Saund.* 241. 3 *Rep.* 24. *Acceptance* of Rent from the Aſſignee has been adjudged a ſufficient Notice of the Aſſignment, ſo that the Leſſor could not reſort to the firſt Leſſee. 2 *Bulſt.* 151. *Acceptance* of a leſſer Sum of Money, may be in Satisfaction of a greater Sum, if it be before the Day on which the Money becomes due. 3 *Bulſt.* 301. But it will not be ſo after the Money is due. *Moor* 671. A Bill or Bond *accepted* may not be pleaded in Satisfaction of a Bond; but 'tis ſaid a new Bond may, if it be not for Payment of Money on another Day. *Hob.* 68, 69. Where the Condition of a Bond is to pay Money, *Acceptance* of another Thing is good. But if the Condition is not for Money, but a collateral Thing, it is otherwiſe. *Dyer* 56. 9 *Rep.* 79. And the *Acceptance* of uncertain Things, as Cuſtoms, *&c.* made over, may not be pleaded in Satisfaction of a certain Sum due on Bond. *Cro. Car.* 192. If a Woman hath Title to an Eſtate of Inheritance, as Dower, *&c.* ſhe ſhall not be barred by any collateral Satisfaction or Recompence: And no collateral *Acceptance* can bar any Right of Inheritance or Freehold, without ſome Releaſe, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 1. When a Man is entitled to a Thing in groſs, he is not bound to *accept* it by Parcels; and if a Leſſor diſtrains for Rent, he is not obliged to *accept* Part of it; nor in Action of Detinue, Part of the Goods, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 2.

Acceſſary, *Acceſſorius vel Acceſſorium*, (*Particeps Criminis*) Is where a Man is guilty of a felonious Offence, not Principally, but by Participation, as by Command, Advice, or Concealment, *&c.* And is of two Sorts, *viz. Before the Fact*, and *after it:* An *Acceſſary* before the Fact, is he that Commands or Procures another to commit Felony, and is not himſelf preſent when it is done; for if he be preſent, he is a Principal: And an *Acceſſary* after the Fact, is he that receives, aſſiſts or comforts any Man that hath committed Murder or Felony, which hath come to his Knowledge: But this doth not extend to a Woman, who receives or aſſiſts her Huſband, tho' a Huſband receiving his Wife, will be *Acceſſary*; and a Servant may be *Acceſſary* in relieving his Maſter, or aſſiſting him in his Eſcape, *&c.* Alſo furniſhing others with Weapons; finding a Felon a Horſe for his Journey, or relieving him with Money, Victuals, *&c.* will make Perſons *Acceſſary. H. P. C.* 218. 3 *Inſt.* 108. There is likewiſe an *Acceſſary* of an *Acceſſary*; as he that receives an *Acceſſary* to a Felony. *Fitz. Coron* 197. And *Acceſſaries* in Petit Treaſon, Murder, Robbery on the Highway, in Dwelling houſes, *&c.* ſhall not have their Clergy. 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 4. One that is preſent and aiding the Stabbing of another, is not a Principal, but *Acceſſary* to the Stabbing, within the Act 1 *Jac.* 1. There cannot be an *Acceſſary* before the Fact in Manſlaughter, becauſe it is

committed of a ſudden, and unpremeditated. *H P. C.* He who counſels or commands any Evil, ſhall be adjudged *Acceſſary* to all that follows upon it; but not to any Thing elſe: If a Perſon commandeth another to beat ſuch a Perſon, and he beats him ſo that he dies of his Wounds, the Perſon commanding will be *Acceſſary* to the Murder: But if the Command had been to beat another Perſon; or to burn ſuch a Houſe, and he burns another; he that commandeth will not be *Acceſſary*. 3 *Inſt* 51. If I command a Perſon to do an unlawful Act, as to rob *A. B.* at one Place, and he doth it at another; or to rob him on ſuch a Day, and he doth it not himſelf, but procures another to do it; or to kill by Poiſon, and he doth it by Violence; in all theſe Caſes I ſhall be *Acceſſary:* But where the Command is to kill *A. B.* and he killeth *A. D.* this Difference in Subſtance, will not make the Commander *Acceſſary*. *Plowd.* 475. If a Man counſels a Woman to murder the Child in her Womb, and the Woman murder her Child after it is born, he is *Acceſſary* to the Murder. *Dyer* 185. If the Owner of ſtolen Goods, after Complaint made to a Juſtice of Peace, take his Goods, and conſent to the Eſcape of the Felon, or compound the Offence; this it is ſaid will make him *Acceſſary* after the Fact. *Lamb.* 285. But 'tis otherwiſe if before Complaint to the Juſtice, the Owner retaketh his Goods, and ſuffereth the Felon to eſcape, *&c. Lamb.* 285. *Dalt.* 400. Perſons buying or receiving ſtolen Goods, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, are *Acceſſaries* to the Felony. *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *W. & M.* If a Felon come to the Houſe of another, and he permits him to eſcape without Arreſt, knowing him to have committed Felony, this doth not make a Man *Acceſſary*; but if he take Money of the Felon to ſuffer ſuch Eſcape, it makes him an *Acceſſary:* And ſo it is if he ſhut the fore Door of his Houſe, whereby the Purſuers are deceived, for here is not a bare Omiſſion, but an Act done. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 619. If a Principal be not attainted, convict, or outlawed thereupon, the *Acceſſary* may not be arraigned; there being a Law Maxim, *Ubi non eſt principalis non poteſt eſſe acceſſorius.* If the Principal is pardoned, or hath his Clergy, the *Acceſſary* cannot be arraigned; for the Principal muſt be adjudged ſo by Law: But if the Principal is pardoned after Attainder, in ſuch Caſe the *Acceſſary* may be arraigned, becauſe it appears judicially that there was a Principal. 4 *Rep.* 43. Where there are two Principals, the Attainder of one of them gives ſufficient Foundation to arraign the *Acceſſary:* And Error in Attainder of the Principal will not avail an *Acceſſary*, for he is no Party to the Record. *Jenk. Cent.* 76. If the Principal be erroneouſly attainted, it muſt ſtand good till 'tis reverſed. 9 *Rep.* By Stat 1 *Ann. c.* 9. It is enacted, that where the Principal is convicted of Felony, or ſtands mute, or challengeth above twenty of the Jury, it ſhall be lawful to proceed againſt the *Acceſſary* in the ſame Manner as if the Principal had been attainted; and notwithſtanding ſuch Principal ſhall be admitted to his Clergy, pardoned, or delivered before Attainder. And if the Principal cannot be taken, then the *Acceſſary* may be proſecuted for a Miſdemeanor, and puniſhed by Fine, Impriſonment, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* See *Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 31. *Acceſſaries* are by Common Law, and by Statute: But in the higheſt and loweſt Offences, there are no *Acceſſaries*; but all are Principals. *Co. Litt.* 71. Vide *Murder, Principal, &c.*

Accola, An Huſbandman who came from ſome other Parts or Country to till the Lands, *eo quod adveniens terram* colat. —— And is thus diſtinguiſhed from *Incola, viz.* Accola *non propriam, propriam colit* Incola *terram.* Du Freſne.

Accolade, (from the *French* Accoller, *collum amplecti*) A Ceremony uſed in Knighthood by the King's putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck.

Accompt, (*Computus*) Is a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Bailiff or Receiver to a Lord, or others, who by Reaſon of their Offices and Buſineſſes are to render *Accompts*; but refuſe to do it. *F. N. B.* 116. If a Man makes one his Bailiff of a Manor, *&c.* he ſhall have a Writ of *Accompt* againſt him as Bailiff: Where a Perſon makes one Receiver, to receive his Rents or Debts, *&c.* he ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him as Receiver; and if a Man make one his Bailiff, and alſo his Receiver, then he ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him in both Ways. Alſo a Perſon may have a Writ of *Accompt* againſt a Man as Bailiff or Receiver, where he was not his Bailiff or Receiver; as if a Man receive Money for my Uſe, I ſhall have an *Accompt* againſt him as Receiver; or if a Perſon deliver Money unto another to deliver over unto me, I ſhall likewiſe have *Accompt* againſt him as my Receiver: So if a Man enter into my Lands to my Uſe, and receives the Profits thereof, I ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him as Bailiff. 9 *H.* 6. 36 *H.* 6. 10 *R.* 2. *Fitz. Accompt*, 6. A Judgment in *Accompt* as Receiver, is no Bar to Action of *Accompt* as Bailiff: But 'tis ſaid a Bailiff cannot be charged as Receiver, nor a Receiver as Bailiff; becauſe then he might be twice charged. 2 *Lev.* 127. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 220, 221. The Heir may have Writ of *Accompt* before or after his full Age, againſt a Guardian in Socage: And if he ſue the Guardian for Profits of his Lands taken before he is fourteen Years old, he muſt charge him as Guardian; but if it be for taking the Profits after that Age, there he muſt ſue him as Bailiff. *Litt.* 124. *F. N. B.* 118. Where an Heir ſues a Stranger that doth intermeddle with his Land, he ſhall charge him in *Accompt* as Guardian. *F. N. B.* 18. A Man deviſes Land to be ſold by his Executors, and the Money thence ariſing to be diſtributed among his Daughters; Action of *Accompt* lies in this Caſe, for the Daughters againſt the Executors. *Jenk. Cent.* 215. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 285. An Action of *Accompt* lies againſt a Bailiff, not only for what Profits he hath made and raiſed, but alſo for what he might have made and raiſed by his Care and Induſtry, his reaſonable Charges and Expences deducted. *Co. Litt.* 172. One Merchant may have *Accompt* againſt another, where they occupy their Trade together: And if one charges me as Bailiff of his Goods *ad mercandizandum*, I ſhall anſwer for the Increaſe, and be puniſhed for my Negligence; but if he charges me as Receiver *ad computandum*, I muſt be anſwerable only for the bare Money or Thing delivered. *F. N. B.* 117. *Co. Litt.* 272. 2 *Leon. Ca.* 245. A Man having received of another 100 *l.* to be employed in Merchandize abroad, covenants at his Return to *accompt* to him; this doth not alter the Caſe, but notwithſtanding the Covenant, Action of *Accompt* may be brought. 2 *Bulſt.* 256. And if I deliver to another Perſon Goods or Money beyond Sea, to be delivered to me again in *England* at a certain Place, and he delivers it not, I may be relieved by this Action. *F. N. B.* 18. Where two Perſons are adjudged jointly to *account*, if one diſcharges himſelf upon the *Account*, it will be a Diſcharge to the other; and if he be charged by the *Accompt*, it ſhall be a Charge upon the other. *Danv.* 230. None ſhall be generally charged in *Accompt* but as Bailiff or Receiver, or Guardian in Socage. 1 *Danv.* 220. By the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Edw.* 1. *c.* 11. Maſters may aſſign Auditors to take the *Accompts* of Servants, *&c.* (this extends not to Guardians in Socage.) And if the *Accomptant* be found in arrear, the Auditors aſſigned have Power to commit him to Priſon, there to remain till he makes Agreement with the Party: But if the *Accomptant* be not allowed his reaſonable Expences and Coſts, or if he be charged with more Receipts than he ought, he may ſue out of the Chancery a Writ *ex parte talis*, directed to the Sheriff, to take four Mainpernors for bringing his Body before

before the Barons of the Exchequer at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord or Maſter to appear at the ſame Time. Where a Man is adjudged to *accompt*, the Court ſhall aſſign him Auditors; and before the Auditors, the Plaintiff or Defendant may join Iſſue, or demur upon the Pleadings before them; which ſhall be certified to the Court, and there tried or argued: If Auditors are aſſigned, and a Day given the Defendant to *accompt* before them, if the Defendant would pray a further Day to give in his *Accompt*, the Auditors muſt grant it, and not the Court: But if the Defendant is remiſs and negligent, they muſt certify to the Court that he will not *accompt*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 231. 1 *Mod.* 42. By 4 & 5 *Ann.* Actions of *Accompt* may be brought againſt the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Guardians, Bailiffs, Receivers, *&c.* And by one Jointenant, *&c.* againſt the other, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, as Bailiff for receiving more than his Share; and the Auditors appointed by the Court, where the Action ſhall be depending, are authorized to adminiſter an Oath, and examine the Parties, *&c.* The Auditors are Judges of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 380. But what may be pleaded in Bar to the Action, ſhall not be allowed to be pleaded before the Auditors. *Cro. Car.* 82, 161. Some Pleas are in Bar of the *Accompt*, and others in Diſcharge before Auditors; and ſome Pleas will be allowed before Auditors, that will not be in Bar to the *Accompt*. *Dyer* 21. 11 *Rep.* 8. In *Accompt* the Plaintiff declared of the Receipt of Money by the Hands of a Stranger; the Defendant pleaded a Gift of the Money afterwards by the Plaintiff; this was a good Plea as well in Bar of the Action, as before Auditors. *Winch* 9. If Action of *Accompt* be brought againſt one as Bailiff, he ſhall be allowed his Coſts and Expences; but 'tis otherwiſe if ſuch Action be brought againſt him as Receiver. *Co. Lit.* 172. If a Bailiff or Receiver make a Deputy, Action of *Accompt* will not lie againſt the Deputy, but againſt them. 1 *Leon.* 32. A Perſon receives Money due to me upon an Obligation, *&c.* I may either have an Action of *Accompt* againſt him as my Receiver; or Action of Debt, or on the Caſe, as owing me ſo much Money as he hath received. 1 *Lill.* 33. If I pay Money to another, I may bring an Action againſt him for ſo much Money received to my Uſe: But then he may diſcharge himſelf by alledging it was for ſome Debt, or to be paid over by my Order to ſome other Perſon, which he hath done, *&c.* 1 *Lill.* 30. An Apprentice ſhall not be charged with Action of *Accompt*: But if a Man have a Servant, whom he orders to receive Money, the Maſter ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him, if he were his Receiver. 1 *Inſt.* 172. If Money be received by a Man's Wife to his Uſe, Action of *Account* lies againſt the Huſband, and he may be charged in the Declaration as his own Receipt. *Co. Lit.* 295. *Account* does not lie againſt an Infant; but it lies againſt a Man or Woman, that is Guardian, Bailiff or Receiver, being of Age and diſcovert: And tho' an Apprentice is not chargeable by this Action, for what he uſually receives in his Maſter's Trade; yet upon collateral Receipts, he ſhall be charged as well as another. 1 *Inſt.* 172. *Roll. Abr.* 117. 3 *Leon.* 92. As to other Actions of *Accompt*, they will not lie of a Thing certain; if a Man delivers 10 *l.* to merchandize with, he ſhall not have *Account* of the 10 *l.* but of the Profits, which are uncertain: And this is one Reaſon why this Action ſhall not lie for the Arrears of Rent. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 215. Action of Account may be brought againſt a Factor that ſells Goods and Merchandizes upon Credit, without a particular Commiſſion ſo to do, tho' the Goods are *bona peritura*. 2 *Mod.* 100. If there are two Demands in a Declaration, to which the Defendant pleads an *Accompt* ſtated, the Plaintiff can never after reſort to the Original Contract, which is thereby merged and diſcharged in the *Accompt*: If *A.* ſells his Horſe to *B.* for 10 *l.* and there being divers other Dealings between them, they come to an *Accompt* upon the Whole, and *B.* is found in Arrear 5 *l.* *A.* muſt bring his *Inſimul computaſſet* for it, and not an *Indebitatus aſſumpſit*: But if there be only one Debt betwixt the Parties, Entering into an *Accompt* for that would not determine the firſt Contract. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 206. 2 *Mod.* 44. It has been held, that mutual Demands on an *Accompt* are not extinguiſhed by ſettling it, and promiſe to pay the Ballance; wherefore *Aſſumpſit* was brought for the original Debt. *Fitzgib.* 44. *Hill.* 2 *Geo.* 2. The Pleas in this Action, are *Quod nunquam fuit Receptor*. *Quod plene computavit, &c.* It is no Plea in an *Accomptant* that he was robbed; but alledging it was without his Default and Negligence, will be a good Plea. *Co. Lit.* 89. That the Defendant *never was Bailiff*, is the general Bar; and it is a good Plea in Bar, by claiming a Property in the Things to be *accounted* for. 21 *Ed.* 3. 29 *E.* 3. 47. A Defendant as Receiver, cannot wage his Law, where he receives the Money by another's Hands; 'tis otherwiſe where he received it of the Plaintiff himſelf. 1 *Cro.* 919. And the Subſtance of the Action of *Account* againſt a Receiver is, that the Defendant be properly charged; as to the Time, 'tis not neceſſary to be particular therein, nor as to the *Quantum* of the Money; but the Plaintiff muſt ſhew by whoſe Hands the Defendant received it. 3 *Keb.* 425. This Action is now ſeldom uſed: Damages are not given by it, for the Judgment is only to *Accompt*. 1 *Leon.* 302. The uſual Judgment is *quod computet*, on which the Defendant is taken by *Capias ad computandum*: But there are two Judgments in this Writ, for if the Defendant cannot avoid the Suit by Plea, Judgment is firſt given, *That he do Accompt*; and having done this before the Auditors, there is another Judgment entered, that the Plaintiff ſhall recover of the Defendant ſo much as is found in Arrears. 11 *Rep.* 40. The firſt Judgment is but an Award of the Court, like to a Writ to enquire of Damages; and theſe two Judgments depend one upon another: For if Judgment be to *Accompt*, and the Party die before he hath *accounted*, the Executor cannot proceed in the Action, but it muſt be begun again; and no Writ of Error will lie upon the firſt 'till after the ſecond Judgment. *Ibid.* Where a *Scire Facias* lies upon the Record in this Action *ad Computandum*, for the Plaintiff to proceed, *&c.* See 1 *Cro.* 19. The Proceſs in *Accompt*, is Summons, *Pone* and Diſtreſs, and upon a *Nihil* returned, the Plaintiff may proceed to Outlawry. The Statute of Limitations, 21 *Jac.* 1. doth not bar a Man who is a Merchant from bringing Action of *Accompt* for Merchandize at any Time: But all other Actions of *Accompt* are within the Statute. In *Chancery* an *Accompt* fifteen or twenty Years ſtanding, the Defendant may be allowed to prove on his own *Oath*, what he can't otherwiſe make Proof of; but here the Particulars muſt be named, as to whom the Money was paid, for what, and when, *&c.* 1 *Chan. Rep.* 146. And a Defendant ſhall be diſcharged upon his Oath of Sums under 40 *s.* tho' it is held a Plaintiff ſhall not ſo charge another, or be allowed any Thing in Equity on his Oath. 2 *Chan. Caſ.* 249. 1 *Vern.* 283. See *Oath*.

A *Writ* of *Accompt*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* M. *Greeting: Command* A. *that he render to* B. *a reaſonable Account for the Time in which he was Receiver of the Monies of the ſaid* A. *(or Bailiff of the ſaid* A.*) in* W. *And if he ſhall not do it, and the ſaid* A. *ſhall give you Security to proſecute his Claim, then Summon the ſaid* B. *that he be before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter *on the Morrow of* All Souls, *to ſhew why he has not done it: And have there the Summons, and this Writ*, &c.

Accomptant General, A new Officer in the Court of *Chancery*, appointed by Act of Parliament, to receive all Money lodged in Court, in the Place of the

Masters, &c. He is to convey the Money to the Bank, and take the same out by Order; and shall only keep the Account with the Bank, for the Bank is to be answerable for all Money received by them, and not the *Accomptant General*, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 32. No Fees shall be taken by this Officer or his Clerks, on Pain of being punished for Extortion; but they are to be paid Salaries, the *Accomptant General* 650 *l. per Annum*, out of Interest made of Part of the Suitors Money. 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Accord, (*French*) Is an Agreement or Concordance between two or more Persons, where any one is injured by a Trespass, or Offence done, or on a Contract, to satisfy him with some Recompence; which if executed and performed, shall be a good Bar in Law, if the other Party after the *Accord* performed bring any Action for the same. *Terms de ley* 14. And it is to be observed that *Accord* executed only is pleadable in Bar, and Executory not. 1 *Mod.* 69. Also in Pleading it, 'tis the safest by Way of Satisfaction, and not of *Accord* alone. For if it be pleaded by Way of *Accord*, a precise Execution thereof in every Part must be pleaded: But by Way of Satisfaction, the Defendant need only alledge, that he paid the Plaintiff such a Sum, &c. in full Satisfaction of the *Accord*, which the Plaintiff received. 9 *Rep.* 80. The Defendant must plead that the Plaintiff accepted the Thing agreed upon in full Satisfaction, &c. And if it be on a Bond, it must be in Satisfaction of the Money mentioned in the Condition, and not of the Bond; which can't be discharged but by Writing under Hand and Seal. *Cro. Jac.* 254, 650. When a Duty is created by Deed in Certainty, as by Bill, Bond, or Covenant to pay a Sum of Money, this Duty accruing by Writing, ought to be discharged by Matter of as high a Nature; but when no certain Duty arises by Deed, but the Action is for a Tort or Default, &c. for which Damages are to be recover'd, there an *Accord* with Satisfaction is a good Plea. 6 *Rep.* 43. As a Contract upon Consideration may commence by Words; so by an Agreement by Words for any valuable Consideration, the Agreement may be dissolved. In *Accord*, one Promise may be pleaded in Discharge of another, before Breach; but after Breach, it cannot be discharged without a Release in Writing. 2 *Mod.* 44. *Accord* with Satisfaction, is no Plea to a Covenant not broken; for the Covenant being created by Deed, by Deed must be discharged: But upon a Covenant broken, it is a good Plea in Satisfaction and Discharge of the Damages. *Lutw.* 359. And *Accord* made before the Covenant broke, hath been adjudged a good Bar of Action of Covenant, as it may be in Satisfaction of Damage to come. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 546. If a Contract without Deed is to deliver Goods, &c. there Money may be paid by *Accord* in Satisfaction: But if one is bound in an Obligation to deliver Goods, or to do any collateral Thing, the Obligee can't by *Accord* give Money in Satisfaction thereof: Though when one is bound to pay Money, he may give Goods or any other valuable Thing in Satisfaction. 9 *Rep* 78. 1 *Inst.* 212. Where Damages are uncertain, a lesser Thing may be done in Satisfaction, and in such Case an *Accord* and Satisfaction is a good Plea; but in Action of Debt on a Bond, there a lesser Sum cannot be paid in Satisfaction of a greater. 4 *Mod.* 88. *Accord* with Satisfaction is a good Plea in personal Actions, where Damages only are to be recovered; and in all Actions which suppose a Wrong *Vi & Armis*, where a *Capias* and *Exigent* lay at the Common Law, in Trespass and Ejectment, Detinue, &c. *Accord* is a good Plea: So in an Appeal of Maihem. But in real Actions it is not a good Plea. 4 *Rep.* 1, 9, 70. 9 *Rep.* 77. Of late it hath been held, that upon mutual Promises an Action lies, and consequently there being equal Remedy on both Sides, an *Accord* may be pleaded without Execution, as well as an Arbitrament. *Raym.* 450. 2 *Jones* 158. Acceptance of the Thing agreed on is these *Accords* is the only material Thing to make them binding. *Hob.* 178. 5 *Mod.* 86.

Accroche, (from the French *Accrocher*) To hook or grapple unto: It signifies as much as to encroach, and is mentioned in the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. to that Purpose. The *French* use it for Delay, as *Accrocher un Proceſ.* to stay the Proceedings in a Suit.

Accusation, (*Accuſatio*) To charge any Person with a Crime. By *Magna Charta*, no Man shall be imprisoned or condemned on any *Accuſation*, without Trial by his Peers, or the Law. 9 *H.* 3. None shall be vexed upon any *Accuſation*, but according to the Law of the Land: And no Man may be molested by Petition to the King, &c. unless it be by Indictment, or Presentment of lawful Men, or by Process at Common Law. 25 *Ed.* 3. 28 *Ed* 3. *c.* 3. None shall be compelled to answer an *Accuſation* to the King, without Presentment, or some Matter of Record. *Stat.* 42 *Ed.* 3. Promoters of Suggestions are to find Surety to pursue them, and not making them good, shall satisfy Damages to the Party *accuſed*, and pay a Fine to the King. 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. In Treason there must be two lawful *Accuſers*. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. A Person is not obliged to answer on Oath to a Matter by which he may *accuſe* himself of any Crime, &c. 2 *Mod. Rep.* 278.

Acephali, The Levellers in the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. who acknowledged no Head or Superior. *Leges H.* 1. They were reckoned so poor that they had not a Tenement by which they might acknowledge a superior Lord. *Du Cange.*

Ac etiam Bille, Words or a Clause of a Writ, where the Action requires good Bail. The Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. which injoins the Cause of Action to be particularly expressed in the Writ or Process which holds a Person to Bail, hath ordained the Inserting of this Clause in Writs; but it ought not to be made out against a Peer of the Realm, or upon a penal Statute, or against an Executor or Administrator, or for any Debt under 10 *l.* Nor in any Action of Account render, Action of Covenant, &c. unless the Damages are 10 *l.* or more: Nor in Action of Trespass, or for Battery, Wounding or Imprisonment; except there be an Order of Court for it, or a Warrant under the Hand of one of the Judges of the Court out of which the Writ Issues. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 13. See a Historical Account of *Ac etiams* in *North*'s Life of Lord Keeper *Guilford*, *fo.* 99, 100.

Achat, (Fr. *Achet*) Signifies a Contract or Bargain. Purveyors by Statute 36 *Ed.* 3. were called *Achators*, from their frequent making of Bargains.

Acherset, A Measure of Corn, conjectured to be the same with our Quarter or eight Bushels. The Monks of *Peterborough* had an Allowance weekly of twelve *Acherſetos* de frumento, and eight *Acherſetos* de Brasio, and six *de Grad.* and eleven *Acherſetos* de fabis, &c.

Acholite, (*Acholitus*) An inferior Church Servant, who, next under the Subdeacon, followed or waited on the Priests and Deacons, and performed the meaner Offices of lighting the Candles, carrying the Bread and Wine, and paying other servile Attendance.

Acknowledgment Money, Is a Sum paid in some Parts of *England* by Tenants on the Death of their Landlords, as an Acknowledgment of their new Lords; in like Manner as Money is usually paid on the Attornment of Tenants.— *Solvet* XIId. *ad Recognitionem cujuſlibet novi Domini de* Hope, &c. —— *Ex libro Cart. Prior.* Leominstriæ. —— It is in *Latin* called, *Laudatiwum vel Laudemium, a laudando Domino.*

Acquietantia de Shiris & Hundredis, To be free from Suits and Services in Shires and Hundreds.

Acquietandis Plegiis, A Writ of *Juſticies* lying for the Surety against a Creditor, who refuses to acquit him after the Debt is satisfied. *Reg. of Writs* 158.

Acquietare, Is a Law-Word, signifying *quietum reddere. Dr. Wilk. Gloſſ.* And it also sometimes signifieth to pay. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 199.

Acquittal,

Acquittal, (from the *French* Word *Acquitter*, and the *Latin* Compound *Acquietare*) To free or discharge: It signifies in one Sense to be free from Entries and Molestations of a superior Lord for Services issuing out of Lands; and in another Signification (the most General) it is taken for a Deliverance and Setting free of a Person from the Suspicion of Guilt; as he that on Trial is discharged of a Felony, is said to be *Acquietatus de Felonia*; and if he be drawn in Question again for the same Crime, he may plead *auter foits acquit*; as his Life shall not be twice put in Danger for the same Offence. 2 *Inst.* 385. When two are indicted, the one as Principal, and the other as Accessary, the Principal being discharged, the Accessary of Consequence will be *acquitted* by Law: *Acquittal* in Fact, is when a Person is found Not guilty of the Offence by a Jury, on Verdict, *&c.* But in Murder, if a Man is *acquitted*, Appeal may be brought against him. 3 *Inst.* 273. If one be *acquitted* on an Indictment of Murder, supposed to be done at such a Time; and after indicted again in the same County, for the Murder committed at another Time; here notwithstanding that Variance, the Party may plead *auter foits Acquit*, by averring it to be the same Felony: So where a Person is indicted a second Time, for Robbery upon the same Person, but at another Vill, *&c.* But if there be an Indictment against him in another County, for a Felony there done, 'tis said he shall not plead *Acquittal* of the same Felony in the County where first indicted; tho' it has been held to be otherwise on an Appeal. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 244, 245. And under *Larceny* the contrary is in 2 *Hawk.* 370. Where a Man is discharged on special Matter found by the Grand Jury, yet he may be indicted *de novo* seven Years afterwards, and cannot plead this *Acquittal*; as he may upon the special Matter found by the Petit Jury, and Judgment given thereon. *Ibid.* 246. If a Person is lawfully *acquitted* on a malicious Prosecution, he may bring his Action, *&c.* for Damages, after he hath obtained a Copy of the Indictment and the Judge's Certificate: But it is usual for the Judges of Gaol-Delivery to deny a Copy of an *Acquittal* to him who intends to bring an Action thereon, when there was probable Cause for a Criminal Prosecution. *Carthew's Rep.* 421. A Son-in-Law indicted his Mother for poisoning her Husband his Father, and she being *acquitted*, brought an Action for a malicious Prosecution against him, and recovered Damages; and he, to requite her Kindness, brought an Appeal of Murder, on which she was tried, convicted and executed. *Cro. Car.* 383. Also a Fellow having brought an Action for saying of him he was a Highway-man; and it appearing upon Evidence he was so, he was taken in Court, committed to *Newgate*, and convicted and hanged the next Sessions. *Mod. Cas.* 217. An Offender may be *acquitted* by the King's Pardon, or Proclamation. *Staundf.* 168.

Acquittance, (*Acquietantia*) signifieth a Discharge in Writing, of a Sum of Money, or Debt due; as where a Man is bound to pay Rent reserved upon a Lease, *&c.* And the Party to whom due, on Receipt thereof gives a Writing under his Hand witnessing that he is paid: This will be such a Discharge in Law, that he cannot demand and recover the Sum or Duty again, if the *Acquittance* be produced. *Terms de Ley* 15. *Dyer* 6, 25, 51. An *Acquittance* is a Discharge and Bar in the Law, to Actions, *&c.* And if one acknowledges himself to be satisfied by Deed, it may be a good Plea in Bar, without any Thing received: But an *Acquittance*, without Seal, is only Evidence of Satisfaction, and not pleadable; for no Deed signifies a Deed of *Acquittance*. 1 *Inst.* 52. The Obligor is not bound to pay Money upon a single Bond, except an *Acquittance* be given him by the Obligee: Nor is he obliged to pay the Money before he hath the *Acquittance*. But in Case of an Obligation with a Condition, it is otherwise; for there one may aver Payment. And by 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 16. If an Action of Debt is brought upon a single Bill, and the Defendant hath paid the Money, such Payment may be pleaded in Bar of the Action. 'Tis observed, that a general Receipt or *Acquittance* in full of all Demands, will discharge all Debts, except such as are on Specialty, *viz.* Bonds, Bills, and other Instruments sealed and delivered; on which Account those can only be destroyed by some other Specialty of equal Force, such as a General Release, *&c.* There being this Difference between that and the *general Acquittance*. See 2 *Cro.* 650. A Servant may give an *Acquittance* for the Use of his Master, where such Servant usually receives his Master's Rents, *&c.* and the Master shall be bound by it. 1 *Inst.* 112. The Manner of Tender and Payment of Money shall be generally directed by him who pays it, and not by him who receives it; and the *Acquittance* ought to be given accordingly.

Acre, (from the *German* Word *Acker*, i. e. *Ager*) A Quantity of Land, containing in Length 40 Perches, and in Breadth four Perches: Or in Proportion to it, be the Length or Breadth more or less. By the Customs of Countries, the Perch differs in Quantity, and consequently the *Acres* of Land: It is commonly but 16 Feet and a Half; but in *Staffordshire* it is 24 Feet. According to the Statute 34 *Hen.* 8. concerning the Sowing of Flax, it is declared that 160 Perches make an *Acre*, which is 40 multiplied by Four: And the Ordnance of measuring Land, 35 *Ed.* 1. agrees with this Account. The Word *Acre* formerly meant any open Ground or Field; as *Castle-Acre*, *West-Acre*, *&c.* and not a determined Quantity of Land. Also *Acre*, or *Acre fight*, is an old Sort of Duel fought by single Combatants, *English* and *Scotch*, between the Frontiers of their Kingdoms, with Sword and Lance; and this Duelling was called Camp-fight, and the Combatants Champions, from the open Field that was the Stage of Trial.

Actilia, Military Utensils.——*Quilibet paratus sit cum* Actiliis *& Harnesiis, &c. & quicunq; habet decem Libras in bonis, & non habuerit omnia eremorum* Actilia, *perdat omnia bona.* Du Cange.

Action, (*Actio*) Is the Form of a Suit given by Law for Recovery of that which is one's Due: Or it is a legal Demand of a Man's Right. 1 *Inst.* 285. The learned *Bracton* thus defines it, *Actio nihil aliud est quam jus prosequendi in Judicio quod alicui debetur.* And *Actions* are either *Criminal* or *Civil*; Criminal, to have Judgment of Death, as Appeals of Death, Robbery, *&c.* or only to have Judgment for Damage to the Party, Fine to the King and Imprisonment, as Appeals of Maihem, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 284. 2 *Inst.* 40. Civil *Actions* are such which tend only to the Recovery of that which by Reason of any Contract, *&c.* is due to us; as *Action* of Debt, upon the Case, *&c.* 2 *Inst.* 61. There are also *Actions Penal*; which lie for some Penalty or Punishment in the Party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary. *Bract. Actions upon the Statute*, brought upon the Breach of any Statute, whereby an *Action* is given that lay not before: As where one commits Perjury to the Prejudice of another, the Party that is injured shall have a Writ upon the Statute. *Actions Popular*, given on the Breach of some penal Statute, which every Man hath a Right to sue for himself and the King, by Information, *&c.* And because this *Action* is not given to one especially, but generally to any that will prosecute, it is called *Action Popular.* These last *Actions* may be ranked under *Criminal Actions:* And *Actions Civil* are divided into *Real*, *Personal* and *Mix'd*. *Action Real* is that *Action* whereby a Man claims Title to Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Fee, or for Life: And these *Actions* are Possessory, or Aunciestrel; Possessory, of a Man's own Possession and Seisin; or Aunciestrel of the Possession or Seisin of his Ancestor. *Action Personal* is such as one Man brings against another, on any Contract for Money or

Goods, or on Account of any Offence or Treſpaſs; and it claims a Debt, Goods, Chattels, &c. or Damages for the ſame. *Action Mix'd* is an *Action* that lieth as well for the Thing demanded, as againſt the Perſon that hath it; on which the Thing is recovered, and likewiſe Damages for the Wrong ſuſtained: It ſeeks both the Thing whereof a Man is deprived, and a Penalty for the unjuſt Detention. But Detinue is no *Action mix'd*, notwithſtanding the Thing demanded and Damages for with holding it be recovered; for it is an *Action* merely perſonal, brought only for Goods and Chattels. In a *Real Action*, ſetting forth the Title in the Writ, ſeveral Lands held by ſeveral Titles may not be demanded in the ſame Writ: In *Perſonal Actions*, ſeveral Wrongs may be comprehended in one Writ. 8 *Rep.* 87. A Bar is perpetual in *Perſonal Actions*, and the Plaintiff is without Remedy, unleſs it be by Writ of Error or Attaint: But in *Real Actions*, if the Defendant be barred, he may commence an Action of a higher Nature, and try the ſame again. 5 *Rep.* 33. *Action of Waſte* ſued againſt Tenant for Life, is in the Realty and Perſonalty; in Realty, the Place waſted being to be recovered, and in the Perſonalty, as treble Damages are to be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 284. If a Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment to another, the Diſſeiſee ſhall have Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin* againſt the Diſſeiſor and the Feoffee, and recover Seiſin of the Lands, and Damages for the Profits: And ſo it is of *Actions mix'd*, not only in Waſte, but *Quare Impedit*, &c. *Terms de Ley* 18. But if a Leſſee for Years commit Waſte, and dies, *Action of Waſte* may not be had againſt his Executor or Adminiſtrator, for Waſte done by the Deceaſed. And where a Keeper of a Priſon permits one in Execution to eſcape, and afterwards dieth, no *Action* will lie againſt his Executors. Alſo if a Battery be committed on a Man, and he that is the Aggreſſor, or the Party on whom committed, die, the *Action* is gone: For *Perſonal Actions* die with the *Perſon.* 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Actions Real* and *Mix'd*, Ejectment, Waſte, Treſpaſſes, *Quare Clauſum fregit*, &c. are to be laid in the ſame County where the Land lieth: *Perſonal* and *Tranſitory Actions*, as Debt, Detinue, Aſſault and Battery, &c. may be brought in any County, (except it be againſt Officers of Places, &c. by Statute 21 *Jac.* 1.) 1 *Inſt.* 282. *Actions Tranſitory* may be laid in any County, altho' the Statute 6 *R.* 2. enacted, That Writs of Debt, Account, &c. ſhould be commenced in the County where the Contracts were made; for that Statute was never put in Uſe; and yet generally *Actions* have been laid in the County where the Cauſe of them was ariſing. If the Cauſe of Action ariſe in two Counties, an *Action* may be brought in either County: But if a Nuſance be erected in one County, to the Damage of a Man in another, the Aſſiſe muſt be brought *in Confinio Comitatuum. Mich.* 8 *Ann. B. R. Actions* are ſaid to be perpetual and temporal; perpetual, thoſe which cannot be determined by Time; and all *Actions* may be called perpetual that are not limited to Time for their Proſecution: *Temporary Actions* are thoſe that are expreſly limited: As for Example; the Statute 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. gives *Action* within four Years after the Offence committed: The 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. within three Years: The 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. within one Year, &c. Since the Statute of Limitations, all *Actions* ſeem to be temporary; or not ſo perpetual, but they may in Time be preſcribed againſt: A *Real Action* may be preſcribed againſt within five Years, on a Fine levied, or Recovery ſuffered. By Stat. *Hen.* 8. A Writ of Right for Recovery of Lands is to be brought within ſixty Years: By 21 *Jac.* 1. Writs of *Formedon* for any Title to Lands in *Eſſe*, are to be ſued within twenty Years: *Actions* of Debt, on the Caſe, of Account, Detinue, Trover and Treſpaſs, are to be brought within ſix Years; of Aſſault and Battery within four Years; and Slander within two Years: But the Right of *Action* in theſe Caſes is ſaved to Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons beyond Sea, &c. And on a freſh Promiſe the Time limited may be enlarged; alſo the Taking out and Filing of a Writ, is a good bringing of an *Action* to avoid the Statute of Limitations. 1 *Lill.* 19. *Actions* are joint or ſeveral; joint, where ſeveral Perſons are equally concerned, and the one cannot bring the *Action*, or cannot be ſued, without the other; Several, in Caſe of Treſpaſs, &c. done, where Perſons are to be ſeverally charged, and every Treſpaſs committed by many is ſeveral. 2 *Leon.* 77. A Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, convict of Recuſancy, an Outlaw, excommunicated Perſon, convict of *Præmunire*, an alien Enemy, &c. cannot bring an *Action*, till Pardon, Reverſal, Abſolution, &c. But Executors or Adminiſtrators being outlawed, may ſue in the Right of the Teſtator or Inteſtate; though not in their own Right. A Feme Covert muſt ſue with her Huſband: And Infants are to ſue by Guardian, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 128. *Actions* may be brought againſt all Perſons, whether attainted of Treaſon or Felony, a convict Recuſant, outlawed and excommunicate, &c. and a Feme Covert muſt be ſued with her Huſband. A *Scire facias*, or any Writ to which the Defendant may plead, or by which a Plaintiff may recover, is an *Action.* 6 *Rep.* 3. *Salk.* 5. But where it appears upon the Record, that an *Action* is brought before the Cauſe of *Action* ariſes, either in the Declaration or Verdict, or otherwiſe by the Plaintiff's own Shewing, he ſhall never recover. 3 *Salk.* A Plaintiff may ſue out a *Latitat* before the Cauſe of *Action*; but he cannot declare till after the Cauſe of *Action* doth ariſe. *Mod. Caſ. in L. and E.* 344. Right and Wrong are the Mother of all *Actions*; and therefore no *Action* can be brought without the having of a Right, and the Laying of a Wrong done before the *Action. Hob.* 198. In every *Action*, and the Proceeding thereupon, three Things are to be done; firſt the Cauſe or Matter of Fact muſt be ſhewed, and this the Parties muſt do; then the Law is to be ſhewed, and Judgment given according to it, which the Judges are to do; and then their Judgment muſt be executed by the Officers of the Court. *Plowd.* 36. Alſo in all *Actions*, there muſt be a Perſon able to ſue; the Party ſued muſt be one ſuable for the Thing laid; and the Plaintiff is to bring his Right and proper *Action* which the Law gives him for Relief. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 20. There are three Sorts of *Damages* or Wrongs, either of which is a ſufficient Foundation for an *Action.* 1. Where a Man ſuffers Damage in his *Fame* and Credit. 2. Where one has Damage to his Perſon, as by Impriſonment, Battery, &c. which reſpects his *Liberty.* 3. Where a Perſon ſuffers any Damage in his *Property. Carth. Rep.* 416. If a Thing that is an Injury to a particular Perſon, is prohibited by Act of Parliament, the Party may have his *Action*, and yet 'tis indictable alſo. *Comberth.* 374. And *Injuria & Damnum* are the Foundations of *Actions on the Caſe.*

Action upon the Caſe, (Actio ſuper Caſum) Is a general *Action* given for Redreſs of Wrongs and Injuries, done without Force, and by Law not provided againſt, in Order to have Satisfaction for Damages: And in *Actions upon the Caſe*, the like Proceſs is to be had as in *Actions* of Treſpaſs or Debt. 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 9. *Terms de Ley* 17. It is called *Action of the Caſe*, becauſe the whole Cauſe or *Caſe*, ſo much as in the Declaration (except Time and Place) is ſet down in the Writ; and there is no other Action given in the Caſe, ſave only where the Plaintiff hath his Choice to bring this or other *Action.* If my Fire, by Misfortune, burn the Goods of another Man; for this Wrong, he ſhall have *Action on the Caſe* againſt me: And if my Servant puts a Candle or other Fire in any Place in my Houſe, and this burns all my Houſe and the Houſe of my Neighbour, *Action of the Caſe* lies for him againſt me. 1 *Danv.* 10. But ſee the Stat. 6 *Ann.* and 10 *Ann. c.* 14. If a Perſon delivereth Goods to a common Carrier, to carry them to a

certain Place, and he loſeth them, *Action upon the Caſe* lies againſt him; for by the common Cuſtom of the Realm he ought to carry them ſafely: It is the ſame of a common Hoyman or Lighterman, who is a Water-Carrier of Goods; but Goods in this Caſe, may be thrown over-board in a Tempeſt, to preſerve the Paſſengers Lives in the Lighter, &c. and no *Action* lie. 2 *Buſſ.* 280. If a common Carrier is robbed of Goods, he is chargeable for them, becauſe he had his Hire, and took upon himſelf the ſafe Delivery of the Goods therefore: And tho' a Perſon doth not acquaint the Carrier with all the Particulars in a Box, as that there is ſuch a Sum of Money, &c. the Carrier ſhall anſwer for the Money, if robbed: Tho' a ſpecial Acceptance may excuſe him. 1 *Danv.* 13. A common Inn keeper is chargeable for Goods ſtolen in his Houſe; And if the Inn-keeper be not of ſound Memory, it is ſaid *Action* lies againſt him; But if the Inn-keeper be an Infant, no *Action* will lie againſt ſuch Infant. The Perſon robbed muſt be a Traveller, and Gueſt in the Inn; If the Goods are committed to the Hoſt upon another Account, and are ſtolen, no *Action* will lie. So if a Man comes to an Inn, and leaving Goods there, goes away for two or three Days, if in that Time they are ſtolen, no *Action* lies againſt the Inn-keeper; for at the Time of the Stealing he was not his Gueſt: But where a Man comes on Horſeback to an Inn, and leaves his Horſe with the Hoſt, if he goes away from the Inn for ſeveral Days, and in his Abſence the Horſe is ſtole, the Inn keeper ſhall be charged for it; becauſe he had Benefit by the Continuance of the Horſe with him, he being paid for it, and ſo the Owner was a Gueſt. *Moor* 877. If a Man upon a ſpecial Agreement boards in an Inn for any Time, and is robbed, the Inn-keeper ſhall not anſwer for it. *Latch* 127. An Inn-keeper is liable, tho' the Gueſt doth not acquaint him what Goods or Money he hath. 8 *Rep.* 33. If an Inn-keeper refuſe to entertain his Gueſt, this *Action* may be brought againſt him. *Dyer* 158. If a Mail is robbed, and Bills are loſt; by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, *Action* lies againſt the Poſt-Maſter, as againſt a common Carrier, &c. he being paid a Salary for doing his Duty; but 'twas over-ruled by the other Juſtices. 1 *Salk.* 17. This *Action* lies for Deceits in Contracts, Bargains and Sales: If a Vintner ſells Wine knowing it to be corrupt, as good and not corrupt, tho' without Warranty, *Action* lies. *Danv.* 173. So if a Man ſells a Horſe, and warrants him to be ſound of his Limbs, if he be not, *Action on the Caſe* lies. 11 *Hen.* 6. A Perſon warrants a Horſe Wind and Limb, that hath ſome ſecret Diſeaſe known to the Seller, but not to the Buyer, this *Action* may be brought: Tho' if one ſell a Horſe and warrant him ſound, and he hath at the Time viſible Infirmities, which the Buyer may ſee; *Action on the Caſe* will not lie. *Yelv.* 114. 2 *Cro.* 675. Where one ſells me any Wares or Commodities, and is to deliver that which is good, but delivers what is nought: Or ſells any Thing by falſe or deceitful Weights and Meaſures, with or without Warranty, *Action on the Caſe* lies; and ſo where a Man doth ſell corrupt Victuals, as Bread, Beer, or other Thing for Food, and knows it to be unwholſome. *Dyer* 75. 4 *Rep.* 18. 2 *Cro.* 270. Yet if the Buyer or his Servant ſhall ſee and taſte the Victuals, &c. and like and accept the ſame, no *Action* can be had. 7 *H.* 4. 16. Nor will *Caſe* lie upon a Warranty of what is out of a Man's Power, or of a future Thing; as that a Horſe ſhall carry a Man thirty Miles a Day, or the like. *Finch* 188. If a Man ſells certain Packs of Wool, and warrants that they are good and merchantable, if they are damaged, *Action of the Caſe* lies againſt him. 1 *Danv.* 187. The bare Affirmation by the Seller of a particular Sort of Diamond, without warranting it to be ſuch, will not maintain an *Action*. 2 *Cro.* 4. 196. But where a Man hath the Poſſeſſion of a perſonal Thing, the Affirming it to be his own, is a Warranty that it is ſo: Tho' it is otherwiſe in Caſe of Lands, where the Buyer at his Peril is to ſee that he hath Title. 1 *Salk.* 210. If a Perſon ſells to another Cattle or Goods, that are not his own, *Action of the Caſe* lies: So if he warrants Cloth to be of ſuch a Length, that is deficient of it. If a Taylor undertakes to make a Suit of Clothes, and ſpoils them, *Action* lies: And if a Carpenter promiſes to mend my Houſe before a certain Day, and doth not do it, by which my Houſe falls: Or if he undertakes to build a Houſe for me, and doth it ill, *Action on the Caſe* lies. 1 *Danv.* 32. If a Chirurgeon neglects his Patient, or applies unwholſome Medicines, whereby the Patient is injured, this *Action* lieth. And if a Counſel retained to appear on ſuch a Day in Court, doth not come, by which the Cauſe miſcarries, *Action* lies againſt him: So if after Retainer, he become of Counſel to the Adverſary againſt the Plaintiff. 11 *H.* 6. 18. For Stopping up a Water-courſe or Way; Breaking down a Man's Wall, Stopping of antient Lights, and for any private Nuſance to a Man's Water, Light, or Air, whereby a Perſon is damnified, this *Action* lieth. 1 *Cro.* 427. *Yelv.* 159. Where a Smith promiſes to ſhoe my Horſe well, if he pricks him, *Action of the Caſe* lies; and ſo when he refuſes to ſhoe him, on which I travel without, and my Horſe is damaged. If a Horſe that is hired, hath been abuſed by the Rider, *Action* lies: So where Goods pawned are not delivered, on offering the Money: Where any one perſonates another, for Cheating at Gaming; where a Surety is not ſaved harmleſs, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 198. If I lend another my Horſe to ride ſo far, and he rides further, or forward and backward, or doth not give him Meat, this *Action* lieth. 1 *Cro.* 14. And where one lends me a Horſe for a Time, if he take him from me within that Time, or diſturb me before I have done what I hired him for; *Action of the Caſe* lies: And though I ride the Horſe out of the Way in my Journey, he may not take him from me. 8 *Rep.* 146. This *Action* lies, for keeping a Dog accuſtomed to bite Sheep; but not for a Man's Dog running at any Sheep, tho' he kills them, if it be without his Conſent. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 19. *Hetl.* 171. *Action of the Caſe* will lie againſt a Gaoler for putting Irons on his Priſoner; or putting him in the Stocks, or not giving ſufficient Suſtenance to him, being committed for Debt. *F. N. B.* 83. The Maſter may in many Caſes have this *Action* againſt his Servant, Steward, or Bailiff, for any ſpecial Abuſe done to him; and for Negligence, &c. Alſo it lies for taking or enticing away my Servant, and retaining him; or threatning a Servant, whereby I loſe his Service. *Lane* 68. 1 *Cro.* 777. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 52, 59. A Servant is truſted with Goods and Merchandize conſigned to him by a Merchant, to pay the Cuſtoms for them, and diſpoſe of them to Profit; if he to deceive the Merchant, and have Allowance for it on his Account, and to defraud the King, lands ſome of the Goods without paying the Cuſtoms, by which they are forfeited, *Action of the Caſe* lieth. *Lane* 65. 2 *Cro.* 266. If I truſt one to buy a Leaſe or other Thing for me, and he buyeth it for himſelf, or doth not buy it, this *Action* lies againſt him; but if he doth his Endeavour it ſufficeth. *Bro.* 117. And where a Man is diſturb'd in the Uſe of a Seat in the Church, which he hath had Time out of Mind; a Steward is hinder'd in the keeping of his Courts; a Keeper of a Foreſt diſturbed in taking the Profits of his Office; a Bailiff in diſtraining for an Amerciament, &c. *Action on the Caſe* will lie. *Bendl.* 89. *Lib. Intr.* 5. *Moor* 987. An *Action of the Caſe* lies for him in Reverſion, againſt a Stranger, for Damage to his Inheritance, tho' there be a Term *in Eſſe*. 3 *Lev.* 360. Alſo if a Leſſor comes to the Houſe he has demiſed, to ſee if it be out of Repair, or any Waſte be done, and meets with any Diſturbance therein;

or if one disturbs a Parson in taking his Tithes, this *Action* lies. 2 *Cro.* 478. 2 *Inst.* 650. And for setting up a new Mill on a River, to the Prejudice of another who hath an antient Mill, likewise an *Action* will lie. *Lib. Intr.* 9. The Things for which *Action of the Case* may be brought are generally distinguish'd into *Nonfeasance*, where a Man omits that which he ought to do, and comprehends an *Assumpsit*, expressed or implied; *Misfeazance*, the doing of something undertaken, or which the Law requires him to do, otherwise than he ought, by which Misdoing the Plaintiff receives Damage; And *Malefeazance*, a doing of something which ought not to be done at all, &c. And *Nonfeazance* may concern a Man's real Estate; as where there is a Charge upon any Person by reason of his Tenure, to repair any House, Bridge, Way, Hedge, &c. and he doth it not, whereby the Plaintiff is prejudiced; also for refusing to Grind at the Lord's Mill according to Tenure; or for not paying Toll of a Mill, Market, &c. *Misfeazance* may likewise regard a Man's House or Lands, as well as his Goods and Cattle. 8 *Rep.* 146. 3 *Cro.* 498. 10 *Rep.* 139. *Co. Entr.* 10. And *Action of the Case* on *Assumpsit*, lies for not making a good Estate of Land sold, according to Promise; not paying Money upon a Bargain and Sale, according to Agreement; not delivering Goods upon Promise, on Demand; This is by express *Assumpsit*; and implied *Assumpsit* is where Goods are sold, or Work is done, &c. without any Price agreed upon; on *Action of the Case* by *Quantum meruit*, the Law implies a Promise and Satisfaction to the Value. If a Man make a Lease for Years, rendring Rent, he cannot have *Action upon the Case sur Assumpsit* for this Rent; but is to have *Action* of Debt on the real Contract. 1 *Danv.* 28. So it is upon Promise of Payment of Money on a Bond; unless there be a Collateral Promise: And for Breach of Promise made by Deed, Writ of Covenant is to be brought. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 517. *Indebitatus Assumpsit* will not lie upon a Bill of Exchange accepted; but *Action* upon the Custom only. 1 *Vent.* 152. The Consideration is the Ground of the common *Action on the Case:* And no *Action on the Case* lieth against a Man for a Promise where there is no Consideration why he should make the Promise. 1 *Danv.* 53. A Consideration wholly past and executed before is not sufficient to bring *Action of the Case. Moor* 820. But it may be good on Promise for Service done. 2 *Leon.* 225. A Person, in Consideration another hath built a House, or acquitted him of a Trespass, &c. promises to do some other Thing, or to pay so much Money; 'tis said this is not a good Consideration, to ground an Action, there appearing nothing but what is altogether past, without any Thing to continue it. *Moor* 220. *Style* 465. Where a Plaintiff by the Defendant's Appointment paid a little before 20 *l.* for a Debt of the Defendant, he promis'd to repay it on Demand; that Consideration shall be held to be past, and the Judgment in the *Action* stayed. *Cro. Eliz.* 741. If a Man promise to do a Thing by such a Day, without any Consideration or Reward, and doth it not, no *Action* will lie; but if he actually enters upon the Performance of the Thing, and then neglects it to the Deceit of the Plaintiff, *Action on the Case* lies. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 11. 'Tis said the Folly of a Defendant hath been considered in some Promises, and reasonable Damages given by the Jury. *Mod. Ca.* 305. The Person to whom a Promise is made, shall have the *Action*; and not those who are Strangers, or for whose Benefit it is intended. *Danv.* 64. Nor shall *Action* be brought against one for what another receives, not at his Request, &c. 1 *Salk.* 23. But if a Man delivers Money to *A. B.* to my Use, I may have an *Action on the Case* against him for this Money. If a Man accounts, and upon the Account is found in Arrear to a certain Sum, and presently in Consideration thereof assumes to pay the Debt at a Day; *Action on the Case* lies for this after the Day. *Yelv.* 70. And on a Promise to pay a Sum of Money, at so much a Month, an *Action of the Case* may be brought before the whole is payable; for it is grounded upon the Promise, which is broken by every Non Payment, and Damages may be recovered: 'Tis not like the Case of a Bill of Debt, which is founded on the Specialty, and cannot be demanded until the intire Sum is due. 2 *Cro.* 504. If *Action on the Case* be upon a Special Promise, it is necessary to lay a good Consideration, &c. And the Declaration may be laid on five several Counts or Promises, *viz. Assumpsit* for Promise of Payment of so much Money on such a Day, &c. *Quantum valebat*, where Goods are deliver'd at no certain Price, to be paid so much as they are worth, &c. *Quantum meruit*, when a Man does work without making any Agreement for it, to be paid as much as he shall deserve: *Indebitatus Assumpsit* for Debt in a Sum certain, &c. And *insimul Computassent*, where the Parties have reckoned or accounted. Also sometimes a *Mutuo dat & accommodat*, &c. is inserted; and the Cause of laying the Declaration so many Ways, is, that you may be sure by the Proofs to hit on one of the Promises. *Practif. Attorn.* 72, 73. For malicious Prosecutions, where a Suit is without Ground, and one is arrested, *Action on the Case* lies for unjust Vexation: So for false Imprisonment. And for falsely and maliciously arresting a Person for more than is due to the Plaintiff, whereby the Defendant is imprisoned, for Want of Bail; or if it be on Purpose to hold him to Bail, *Action on the Case* will lie, after the Original *Action* is determined. 1 *Lev.* 275. 1 *Salk.* 15. And *Action* likewise lies against Sheriffs, for Default in executing Writs; permitting Escapes, &c.

Action on the Case for Words, Is brought where a Person is injured and defamed in his Reputation. And for Words spoke of a Person, which affect his Life, Office, or Trade, or tend to his Loss of Preferment in Marriage, Service, or to his Disinheritance, or which occasion any particular Damage, this *Action* may be had. To say of another, that he hath killed a Man, *Action* lies; though he did not design any particular Person. 1 *Danv.* 150. But not to say of a Man he deserves to be hang'd: Nor to call another Rogue generally, or say he will prove him to be a Rogue; though it will lie to say a Man is a Rogue of Record. 4 *Rep.* 15. *Danv.* 92. Words which charge a Person, with being a Murderer, Highwayman or Thief, in express Terms, are held *actionable*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 47. Tho' for saying such a one would have taken his Purse on the Highway, or have robbed him, an *Action* lies not; for nothing is shewn to be done in order thereto. *Cro. Eliz.* 250. To say of another he is a Traitor, *Action* lies. 1 *Bulst.* 145. If one call another a seditious traiterous Knave, no *Action* lieth; because the Words imply an Intention only, and not an unlawful Act. 4 *Rep.* 19. To say that he is a Witch, and did bewitch such a Person, &c. is *actionable*; but not to call a Person Witch, without more Words. 1 *Brownl.* 15. To say a Man was in Gaol for stealing any Thing, is not *actionable*, for the Words do not affirm the Theft. *Danv.* 140. But to call an honest Person Thief, or to say I will not keep a Thief, as *A. B.* doth; Or that I think *A. B.* committed such a Felony; or I dreamt he stole a Horse, &c. these are *actionable*. *Dal.* 144. 1 *Danv.* 105. If one say of another, thou art a Buggering Rogue, and I could hang thee, *Action* lies. 1 *Sid.* 373. And if a Man say, I know myself, and I know you, I never bugger'd a Mare, &c. it is *actionable*. To say of a Person, he hath perjured himself; or that he would prove him perjured; or that he was forsworn in the Court of Chancery, Common Pleas, &c. are *actionable:* But not to call a Person forsworn Man, unless it be said in a Court of Record. 3 *Inst.* 163. *Danv.* 87, 89. If a Man say he gave another Money for forswearing himself; or call him perjured

perjured Knave, *Action* will lie. To ſay a Man hath forged an Obligation, &c. and he will prove it; this is *actionable*. *Danv.* 130. When ſuch Words are ſpoken of another maliciouſly, for which Words, if true, ſuch other might be puniſhed, *Action* lies: As to ſay of a Man, he can prove him perjured, &c. Or if he might have his Will he would do ſuch a Thing, which Thing is *actionable*. 10 *Rep.* 130. If *A.* ſays that *B.* ſaid that *C.* did a certain ſcandalous Thing, *C.* ſhall have *Action* againſt *A.* with Averment that *B.* never ſaid ſo, whereby *A.* is the Author of the Scandal. *Cro. Jac.* 406. See 1 *Roll. Abr.* 64. If one ſay of a Biſhop, that he is a Papiſt, *Action* lies: So of a Member of Parliament, &c. To call any other Papiſt or Heretick, is not *actionable*. 2 *Brownl.* 166. Calling an Officer in the Government, &c. Jacobite, hath been held *actionable*; *aliter* of a private Perſon. *Farreſl. Rep.* 107. To ſay a Miniſter preacheth Lies in the Pulpit, *Action* lies: Not if the Words are, that he is a Preacher of falſe Doctrine. *Danv.* 119. If one ſays of a Parſon that he hath a Baſtard, whereby he receives Injury, it is *actionable*. 1 *Lev.* 248. To ſay a Juſtice of Peace doth not adminiſter Juſtice, is *actionable*. *Cro. Eliz.* 358. And ſo for other Diſgrace in his Office. To call an Attorney Rogue and Knave, in his Profeſſion; or Champertor and common Stirrer up of Suits; or ſay he is not fit to be an Attorney; or to ſay a Man is a cheating Knave; if it be in his Trade and Profeſſion, theſe are *actionable*. *Danv.* 111. *Moor* 261. To call a Clerk in Court corrupt Man, and ſay he deals corruptly, is *actionable*. 4 *Rep.* To ſay of a Counſellor, that he is no Lawyer; that they are Fools who come to him for Law, and that he will get nothing by the Law, *Action* lies. *Danv.* 113. And it is the ſame to ſay he hath diſcloſed Secrets in a Cauſe. To call a Doctor of Phyſick Fool, Aſs, Empirick and Mountebank, or ſay he is no Scholar, are *actionable*. *Cro. Car.* 270. So to ſay of a School-maſter, put not your Son to him, for he will come away as very a Dunce as he went. *Hetl.* 71. Where one ſays of a Midwife, that many have periſh'd for her Want of Skill, an *Action* will lie. *Cro. Car.* 211. If one calls a Merchant Bankrupt, *Action* lies. 1 *Leon.* 336. And to call a Trading Perſon Bankrupt Knave, is *action able*. 1 *Danv.* 90. Alſo if one ſay of a Merchant, that he is a beggarly Fellow, and not able to pay his Debts: Or ſay of a Perſon that he is a Runnaway, and dares not ſhew his Face, by Reaſon whereof he is diſgraced and injured in his Calling, theſe are *actionable*. *Raym.* 184. To ſay an Alehouſe-keeper keeps a Bawdy-houſe, *Action* lies. *Cro. Eliz.* 582. Tho' to ſay of an Inn-keeper, that he harbours Rogues, &c. is not *actionable*; for his Inn is common to all Gueſts. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 136. To ſay of another he hath the *French* Pox, *Action* will lie. *Cro. Jac.* 430. But 'tis ſaid, if one ſay that he had the Pox, after cured, no *Action* lies; becauſe none will then avoid his Company, &c. *Noy* 151. To call a Man Whore-maſter, or a Woman Whore, no *Action* lies; for theſe are merely Spiritual. *Danv.* But calling a Woman Whore in *London*, is *actionable* by the Cuſtom of the City. And if one calls a Woman Copyholder, while ſhe is Sole, a Whore, an *Action* lies, by reaſon of the Special Damage that may ariſe thereby. 1 *Sid.* 214. In like Manner calling the Miſtreſs of a School Whore, may be held *actionable*. 1 *Vent.* 21. To ſay that a Woman hath a Baſtard, or is with Child; or that a certain Perſon hath had the Uſe of her Body, whereby ſhe loſes her Marriage, *Action* lies: Tho' not without ſpecial Damage, on *Action* at Common Law. 2 *Salk.* 696. If a Man is in Treaty with a Woman to marry, and another tells him, She is under a Pre-contract; this doth not imply a Scandal, but yet if falſe, an *Action* will lie. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* To ſay of a Man that he lay with a certain Woman, &c. by which he loſes his Marriage, is *actionable*; For in theſe Caſes there is a Temporal Damage. 1 *Danv.* 81. If one ſays of another that has Land by Deſcent, that he is a Baſtard; *Action upon the Caſe* lies, as it tends to his Diſinheritance. *Co. Ent.* 28. But to ſay of a Son and Heir apparent, that he is a Baſtard, *Action* lies not until he is diſinherited, or is prejudiced thereby. 1 *Danv.* 83. And though ſcandalous Words are ſpoken before a Man's Face, or behind his Back, by Way of Affirmation, or Report, when drunk, or ſober; and although they are ſpoke in any Language, if they are underſtood by the Hearers, they are *actionable*: Alſo Words may be *actionable* in one County, which are not ſo in another, by the different Conſtruction, &c. 4 *Rep.* 14. *Hob.* 165, 236. But if the Defendant can make Proof of the Words, he may plead ſpecial Juſtification. *Co. Ent.* 26. Yet where the Plaintiff has a Pardon, after an Offence committed, the Words are ſtill *actionable*. *Moor* 863. If Words may receive a double Interpretation, the one Way that they ſhall be *actionable*, and the other Way not, they ſhall be taken *in mitiori ſenſu*, ſo far as not to be *actionable*. *Cro. Jac.* 438. Therefore to ſay that a Man hath the Pox, when it may be the ordinary Diſeaſe; or that he is a Coiner of Money, when it may be his Trade, and he may do it by Authority, &c. no *Action* will lie: And yet in this Caſe, if the common and violent Senſe of the Words in the Import thereof be the worſe Senſe, they may be taken accordingly, and are liable to *Action*. 4 *Rep.* 20. *Hob.* 126. 3 *Cro.* 352. The Words to maintain this *Action* muſt be direct and certain, that there may be no Intendment againſt them: But as ſome Words ſeparate, without others joined with them, are not *actionable*; ſo ſome Words that are *actionable*, may be qualified by the precedent or ſubſequent Words, and all the Words are to be taken together. 4 *Rep.* 17. 1 *Cro.* 127. *Moor Ca.* 174, 331. And ſome Writers make a Difference, where the ſubſequent Words are introduced by the Word *And*; as you are a Thief, and have ſtolen, &c. which are additional, and ſhall not correct; and the Word *For*; as you are a Thief, for you have, &c. *Hob.* 386. *Style* 115. *Godb.* 89. The Words, He is a Maintainer of Thieves, and keeps none but Thieves in his Houſe, will not ſupport an *Action*, unleſs it be averred that he knew them to be Thieves. 1 *Cro.* 746. Likewiſe where one calls a Tradeſman Cheater or Cozener, theſe Words bear no *Action*, without there be a *Colloquium* or Diſcourſe of Trade laid therein. *Hardr.* 8. 5 *Mod.* 398. Where Words ſpoken are ſomewhat uncertain, by the precedent Conference or ſome Circumſtance, with an Averment, they may be many Times made certain and *actionable*. 2 *Bulſt.* 227. So by the Pleadings of the Parties, and Verdict of a Jury for the Plaintiff. 2 *Cro.* 107. The Thing ſaid by the Words, muſt be that which is poſſible to have been done; for if it be of a Thing altogether and apparently impoſſible, no *Action* lies. 4 *Rep.* 16. For Words ſpoken in Purſuit of a Proſecution in an ordinary Courſe of Juſtice; and where a Lawyer in Pleading his Client's Cauſe, ſhall utter Words according to his Inſtructions; and to ſay of one he is a Baſtard, when this is to defend the Party's own Title, where he himſelf doth claim to be Heir of the Land that is in Queſtion; theſe Words will not bear an *Action*. 2 *Cro.* 90. 4 *Rep.* 13. If a Felony be done, and common Fame is that ſuch a Perſon did it, although one may charge or arreſt him on Suſpicion of that Felony; yet a Man may not affirm that he did the ſame, for he may be innocent all the while, and therefore affirming it hath been held *actionable*. *Hob.* 138, 203, 381. To ſlander the Title of another Perſon to his Lands is *actionable*: But the Words muſt be falſe, and be ſpoken by one that neither hath, nor pretendeth Title to the Land himſelf; and that is not of Counſel to him that pretends Right. 4 *Rep.* 17. If a Man ſhall preten

Title to the Land another hath in Poſſeſſion, and hath no Colour of Title to it; and ſhall ſay he hath ſuch a Deed or Conveyance of it, where in Truth he hath none, or if he hath any it is a Counterfeit and forged Deed, and he knows it to be ſo: In this Caſe the Words may bear an *Action*; but if there be any Colour for what is ſaid, they will not be *actionable*. 2 *Cro.* 339. *Yelv.* 80, 88. And the Party of whom the Words are ſpoken muſt have, or be likely to have ſome ſpecial Damage by the Speaking of them; as that he is hindered in the Sale of his Lands, or in his Preferment in Marriage, *&c.* without which it is ſaid *Action* doth not lie. 1 *Cro.* 99. 2 *Cro.* 213, 397. *Popb.* 187. 2 *Bulſt.* 90. The affirming that another hath Title to the Land, where *actionable*, ſee 4 *Rep.* 175. As to Words for which an *Action* lies, relating to a Man's Office, they muſt have a plain and direct Meaning, to charge him with ſome Crime that is puniſhable; and be ſpoken of his Office, or otherwiſe they are not *actionable*. 6 *Mod.* 200. In Offices of Profit, for ſuch Words as impute the want either of Underſtanding, Ability or Integrity to execute them, this *Action* lies. 2 *Salk.* 695. Where the Words are diſgracing a Man's Profeſſion, they alſo muſt appear to be ſpoke preciſely of it; for to ſay a Perſon has cozened one in the Sale of certain Goods, is not *actionable*; unleſs you ſhew that the Party lived by ſuch Selling. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 62. And where Words are of a Carrier, that he is a common Barretor, no *Action* will lie. *Hob.* 140. In this *Action* the Nature of the Words muſt be ſet forth, with the Manner of ſpeaking them, the Time and Place, when and where ſpoken, and before whom, and the Damage thereby to the Plaintiff; what his Credit was, and how impaired, with the aggravating Circumſtances: But it matters not whether the Plaintiff doth in his Declaration ſet forth all the Circumſtantial Words as they are ſpoken; ſo as to ſhew the very Words that are *actionable*, and the Subſtance of them, *&c.*

Action Prejudicial, (otherwiſe called *Preparatory* or *Principal*) Is an Action which ariſes from ſome Doubt in the Principal; as in Caſe a Man ſues his younger Brother for Lands deſcended from his Father, and it is objected againſt him that he is a Baſtard: Now this Point of Baſtardy is to be pre-tried, *viz.* before the Cauſe can any further proceed: And therefore it is termed *Præjudicialis, quia prius Judicanda.* Bract. l. 3. c. 4.

Action of a Writ, Is a Term uſed when a Man pleads ſome Matter by which is ſhewn that the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the *Writ* which he brought: But it may be that he may have another *Writ* for the ſame Matter. It is called a *Plea to the Action of the Writ*, as a Diſtinction from a *Plea to the Action*; which is where the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe to have any *Action* for the Thing demanded. *Terms de Ley* 17.

Actionare, i. e. *In Jus Vocare*, Or to proſecute one in a Suit at Law. *Thorn's Chron.*

Acton Burnel, The Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. ſo called from its being made at a Place called *Acton Burnel*, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, antiently of the *Burnels*, and afterwards of the *Lovels*: It ordained the *Statute Merchant* for Recovery of Debts.

Actor, The Proctor or Advocate in Civil Courts or Cauſes: As *Actor Eccleſiæ* has been ſometimes uſed for the Advocate of the Church: *Actor Dominicus*, for the Lord's Attorney: *Actor Villæ*, the Steward or Head Bailiff of a Village.

Acts done, Are diſtinguiſhed into *Acts of God*, the *Acts of the Law*, and *Acts of Men*. The *Act of God* ſhall prejudice no Man: As where the Law preſcribeth a Means to perfect or ſettle any Right or Eſtate; if by the *Act of God* this Means in ſome Circumſtance becomes impoſſible, no Party ſhall receive any Damage thereby. *Co. Litt.* 123. 1 *Rep.* 97. The *Acts of Law* are eſteemed beyond the *Acts of Men*: And when to the Perfection of a Thing, divers *Acts* are required, the Law hath moſt Regard to the Original *Act*. 8 *Rep.* 78. The Law will conſtrue Things to be lawfully done, when it ſtandeth indifferent whether they ſhould be lawful or not: But whatſoever is contrary to Law, is accounted not done. 1 *Inſt.* 42. 3 *Rep.* 74. Our Law doth favour Subſtantial more than Circumſtantial *Acts*; and regards Deeds and *Acts* more than Words: And the Law doth not require unneceſſary Things. *Plowd.* 10. As to *Acts of Men*; that which a Man doth by another, ſhall be ſaid to be done by himſelf; but perſonal Things cannot be done by another. *Co. Litt.* 158. A Man cannot do an *Act* to himſelf, unleſs it be where he hath a double Capacity: No Perſon ſhall be ſuffered to do any Thing againſt his own *Act*; and every Man's *Acts* ſhall be conſtrued moſt ſtrongly againſt himſelf that doth them. *Plowd.* 140. But if many join in an *Act*, and ſome may not lawfully do it; it ſhall be adjudged the *Act* of him who might lawfully do the ſame. *Dyer* 192. *Acts* that Men are forced by Neceſſity and Compulſion to do, are not regarded: And an *Act* done between Perſons, ſhall not injure a Stranger not Party or Privy thereto. *Plow.* 19. 6 *Rep.* 16.

Acts of Parliament, Are poſitive Laws, conſiſting of two Parts, *(viz.)* the Words of the *Acts*, and the Senſe and Meaning of them, which being joined make the Law. The Words of *Acts of Parliament* ſhall be taken in a lawful Senſe: Caſes of the ſame Nature are within the Remedy, though out of the Letter of the *Act*; and ſome *Acts* extend by Equity to other Things than are mentioned therein, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 24, 381. Vide *Statute.*

Actuary, *(Actuarius)* A Clerk that regiſters the Acts and Conſtitutions of the Convocation.

Adcredulitare, To purge one's ſelf of an Offence by Oath.——*Qui in Collegio fuerit ubi aliquis occiſus eſt*, Adcredulitet *ſe quod eum non percuſſit.* Leges Inæ, c. 36.

Addition, *(Additio)* Signifieth a Title given to a Man beſides his Chriſtian and Surname, ſetting forth his Eſtate, Degree, Trade, *&c.* As for Example; *Additions* of Eſtate are Yeoman, Gentleman, Eſquire, *&c.* *Additions* of Degree, are Knight, Earl, Marqueſs, and Duke: *Additions* of Trade, are Merchant, Clothier, Carpenter, *&c.* Then there are likewiſe *Additions* of Place of Reſidence, as *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*, &c. And theſe *Additions* were ordained that one Man might not be grieved or moleſted for another: And that every Perſon might be certainly known, and bear his own Burden. If one be of the Degree of a Duke, Earl, *&c.* he ſhall have the *Addition* of the moſt worthy Dignity. 2 *Inſt.* 669. But the Titles of Duke, Marqueſs, and Earl, *&c.* are not properly *Additions*, but Names of Dignity. *Terms de Ley* 20. And the Title of Knight or Baronet, is Part of the Party's Name, and ought to be rightly uſed; but the Titles of Eſquire, Gentleman, Yeoman, *&c.* being no Part of the Name, but *Additions* as People pleaſe to call them, may be uſed or not uſed, or if varied is not material. 1 *Lill.* 34. An Earl of *Ireland* is not an *Addition* of Honour here in *England*, but ſuch a Perſon muſt be written by his Chriſtian and Surname, with the *Addition* of Eſquire only: And Sons of *Engliſh* Noblemen, altho' they have given them Titles of Nobility in reſpect to their Families; if you ſue them they muſt be named by their Chriſtian and Surnames, with the *Addition* of Eſquire, as ſuch a one Eſquire, *commonly called Lord* A. *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 596, 666. By the Common Law, a Man that had no Name of Dignity, was named by his Chriſtian and Surname in all Writs; which was ſufficient. If he had an inferior Name of Dignity, as Knight, *&c.* he ought to be named by his Chriſtian and Surname with the Name of

of Dignity: But a Duke, *&c.* might be ſued by his Chriſtian Name only, and Name of Dignity, which ſtands for his Surname. 2 *Inſt.* 665, 666. By Stat. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. It is enacted, that in Suits or Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry lies, *Additions* are to be made to the Name of the Defendant, to ſhew his Eſtate, Myſtery, and Place of Dwelling; and that Writs not having ſuch *Additions* ſhall abate, if the Defendant takes Exception thereto, but not by the Office of the Court. By pleading to Iſſue, the Party paſſes by the Advantage of Exception for Want of *Addition*; for by the Common Law it is good without *Addition*, and the Statute gives Remedy only by Exception. *Cro. Jac.* 610. 1 *Roll.* 780. No *Addition* is neceſſary, where Proceſs of Outlawry doth not lie. 1 *Salk.* 5. If a City be a County of itſelf, wherein are ſeveral Pariſhes, *Addition* thereof as *de London* is ſufficient: But *Addition* of a Pariſh, not in a City, muſt mention the County, or it will not be good. 1 *Danv.* 237. An *Addition* after the *Alias dictus* is ill; and according to *Holt* Chief Juſtice, if a Man of *Wilts* commit Felony at *Weſtminſter*, he ſhall be indicted by his Name, as of *Weſtm.* 3 *Salk.* 20.

Adeling, (from the Saxon *Ædelan*) Signifying Excellent, was a Title of Honour amongſt the *Angles*; properly belonging to the King's Children; it being uſual for the *Saxons* to join the Word *Ling* to the Chriſtian Name, which ſignified a Son, or the Younger. King *Edward the Confeſſor* having no Iſſue, and intending to make *Edgar*, his Nephew, the Heir of the Kingdom, gave him the Stile and Title of *Adeling*. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Ademption, or taking away of a Legacy; this ariſes from a ſuppoſed Alteration of a Teſtator's Intent, by calling in Money due to him on Bond, *&c.* that he had expreſly Deviſed by Will to another Perſon. *Talbot's Chan. Ca.* See *Legacy*.

Ad Inquirendum, Is a Judicial Writ, commanding Enquiry to be made of any Thing relating to a Cauſe depending in the King's Courts. It is granted upon many Occaſions for the better Execution of Juſtice. *Reg. Judic.*

Adjournment, *(Adjournamentum)* The ſame with the *French* Word *Adjournement*, and ſignifies a putting off until another Day, or to another Place. As *Adjournment* in Eyre, by Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. is an Appointment of a Day, when the Juſtices in Eyre will ſit again. A Court, the Parliament, and Writs, *&c.* may be *adjourn'd*; and the Subſtance of the *Adjournment* of Courts, is to give Licence to all Parties that have any Thing to do in Court to forbear their Attendance till ſuch a Time. Every laſt Day of the Term, and every Eve of a Day in Term, which is not *Dies Juridicus*, or a Law-Day, the Court is *adjourned*; and it is uſually done two ſeveral Times, ſitting the Court. 2 *Inſt.* 26. The Terms may be *adjourned* to ſome other Place, and there the *King's Bench* and other Courts at *Weſtminſter* be held: And if the King puts out a Proclamation for the *Adjournment* of the Term, this is a ſufficient Warrant to the Keeper of the Great Seal to make out Writs accordingly; and Proclamation is to be made, appointing all Perſons to keep their Day, at the Time and Place, to which, *&c.* 1 *And.* 279. 1 *Lev.* 176. In the firſt Year of King *Car.* 1. a Writ of *Adjournment* was delivered to all the Juſtices, to *adjourn* two Returns of *Trinity*-Term: And in the ſame Year *Michaelmas*-Term was *adjourned* until *Craſtino Animarum* to *Reading*; and the King by Proclamation ſignified his Pleaſure, that his Courts ſhould be there held. *Cro. Car.* 13, 27. *Anno* 17 *Car.* 2. The Court of *B. R.* was adjourned to *Oxford*, becauſe of the Plague; and from thence to *Windſor*; and afterwards to *Weſtminſter* again. 1 *Lev.* 176, 178, On a foreign Plea pleaded in *Aſſiſe*, *&c.* the Writ ſhall be *adjourned* into the *Common Pleas* to be tried; and after *Adjournment*, the Tenant may plead a new Plea purſuant to the Firſt: But if he pleads in Abatement a Plea triable by the Aſſiſe, on which it is *adjourned*, he cannot plead in Bar afterwards, *&c.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 249. The Juſtices of Aſſiſe have Power to *adjourn* the Parties to *Weſtminſter*, or to any other Place; and by the expreſs Words of *Magna Charta cap.* 12. they may *adjourn*, *&c.* into *C. B.* before the Judges there. *Dyer* 132. If the Judges of the Court of *King's Bench*, *&c.* are divided in Opinion, two againſt two, upon a Demurrer or ſpecial Verdict, (not on a Motion) the Cauſe muſt be *adjourned* into the *Exchequer Chamber*, to be determined by all the Judges of *England*. 3 *Mod.* 156. 5 *Mod.* 335. After Diſſolution or Prorogation of Parliament, and after *Adjournment* for above fourteen Days, Actions may be proſecuted againſt Perſons entitled to Privilege, *&c.* Stat. 12 *W.* 3.

Adiratus, A Price or Value ſet upon Things ſtolen or loſt, as a Recompence to the Owner. —— *Poterit enim rem ſuam petere ut* Adiratam *per teſtimonium proborum hominum.* Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 32.

Adjudication, *(Adjudicatio)* A giving or pronouncing by Judgment, a Sentence or Decree. *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10.

Adjura Regis, A Writ brought by the King's Clerk preſented to a Living, againſt thoſe that endeavour to eject him, to the Prejudice of the King's Title. *Reg. of Writs* 61.

Ad Largum, At large: And there is *Title* at large, *Aſſiſe* at large, *Verdict* at large; to *vouch* at large, *&c.*

Adlegiare, Or *Aleier* in *French*, is for one to purge himſelf of a Crime by Oath. In the Laws of King *Alfred*, in *Brompt. Chron. cap.* 4. *Si ſe velit* adlegiare, *&c.* And *cap.* 13. *Si Accuſetur, inde* adlegiet *ſe per ſexaginta hidas, &c.*

Admeaſurement, *(Admenſuratio)* Is a Writ brought for Remedy againſt ſuch Perſons as uſurp more than their Share, to bring them to Reaſon. It lies in two Caſes; one is termed *Admeaſurement of Dower (Admenſuratio Dotis)* where a Man's Widow after his Deceaſe holdeth from the Heir more Land, *&c.* as Dower, than of Right belongs to her: And the other is *Admeaſurement of Paſture (Admenſuratio Paſturæ)* which lies between thoſe that have Common of Paſture appendant to their Freehold Eſtates, or Common by Vicinage, where any one or more of them ſurcharge the Common. *Reg. Orig.* 156, 171. In the firſt Caſe, the Heir ſhall have this Writ againſt the Widow, whereby ſhe ſhall be *admeaſured*, and the Heir reſtored to the Overplus; and in the laſt Caſe, it may be brought againſt all the other Commoners, and him that ſurcharged; for all the Commoners ſhall be *admeaſured*. *Terms de Ley* 23. The Heir ſhall have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Dower, for Dower aſſigned in the Time of his Anceſtor: And if an Heir within Age aſſign unto the Wife more in Dower than ſhe ought to have, *&c.* the Guardian in Right may have a Writ of *Admeaſurement*. But if the Guardian aſſigns Dower more than ſhe ought to have, the Heir, during his Nonage, ſhall not have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Dower. 7 *Hen.* 2. 4. 7 *E.* 2. *c.* 13. If the Wife after Aſſignment of Dower do improve the Land, and make it better than it was at the Time of the Aſſignment; an *Admeaſurement* doth not lie of that Improvement. *Nat. Brevium* 332. A Perſon who hath Common Appurtenant certain, or Common by certain Grant, ſhall be *admeaſured*, and a Tenant ſhall have *Admeaſurement* againſt him: But he who hath a Common Appurtenant without Number, or Common in Groſs without Number, ſhall not be ſtinted, nor ſhall Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Paſture lie againſt him. If the Lord ſurcharge the Common, his Tenant muſt not have a Writ of *Admeaſurement*; but an Aſſiſe of Common againſt the Lord. 18 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 20. And ſo if the Lord do make Approvement

of

of the Common. And it is ſaid, that if the Tenant ſurcharge the Common, the Lord ſhall not have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* againſt him; but he may diſtrain the Surpluſage Cattle. On a ſecond Surcharge of a Common, after *Admeaſurement* made, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Damages againſt him that was Defendant in the firſt Writ; and alſo he ſhall forfeit to the King the Cattle which he put in over and above the due Number after the *Admeaſurement* made. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. The Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Paſture is *vicontiel*, and ſhall be directed to the Sheriff, and not be returnable.

A Writ of *Admeaſurement of Paſture.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting:* A. B. *hath complained to us, That* C. D. *and* E. F. *have unjuſtly ſurcharged their Common of Paſture in*, &c. *ſo that in it they have more Beaſts and Cattle, than they ought to have, and to them belongeth to have therein: And therefore we command you, that juſtly and without Delay, you cauſe the ſame Paſture to be admeaſured, ſo as the ſaid* C. *and* E. *may not have therein more Beaſts and Cattle than they ought, and to them it belongs to have, according to the Freehold they have in the ſaid Town; and that the ſaid* A. *may have or keep in the ſame Paſture ſo many Beaſts and Cattle as he ought, and to him it belongs to have there; that we may hear no more Clamor thereof*, &c.

Adminicle, (*Adminiculum*) Signifies Aid, Help, or Support; being uſed to this Purpoſe, *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1.

Adminiſtrator, (*Latin*) Is one that hath the Goods of a Man dying Inteſtate committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, for which he is accountable when thereunto required. The Biſhop of the Dioceſe where the Party dies is regularly to grant *Adminiſtration:* But when the Perſon dying hath Goods in ſeveral Dioceſes, which are *Bona notabilia*, *Adminiſtration* muſt be granted by the Archbiſhop in the Prerogative Court, or it will be void. 1 *Plowd.* 281. An *Adminiſtration* may be granted, during a certain Time, or continually; and be as well upon Condition, as abſolute: And if a Man have Goods in two Provinces, and he make a Will of his Goods in one of them; and die Inteſtate for thoſe in the other, *Adminiſtration* may be granted for the Goods in that Province. *Dyer* 294. *Plowd.* 279. *Hob.* 256. And if one dies in *Ireland*, and has nothing but a Specialty for Money, which lies in *England*; the Ordinary of the Dioceſe within which the Place is that it lieth, ſhall commit the *Adminiſtration*; and not the Ordinary of that Place where the Debt began. 1 *Anderſ.* 23. *Yelv.* 29, 115. *Moor* 13. When one dies without Child or Kindred, *Adminiſtration* may be granted by Letters Patent, by the King; but the *Adminiſtrator* ought to be admitted by the Ordinary. 1 *Salk.* 37. At Common Law there was no ſuch Thing as an *Adminiſtrator*; for whoſoever poſſeſſed himſelf of the Goods of the Inteſtate, was chargeable by the Name of Executor. 5 *Rep.* 82. But by the *Stat.* 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. Authority was given to the Ordinary of every Dioceſe to appoint *Adminiſtrators*, to gather up and diſpoſe of the Goods of the Deceaſed, ſo as they ſhould account for the ſame as Executors. Before this Statute, by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. it was ordained that the Goods of Perſons dying Inteſtate, ſhould be committed to the Diſpoſition of the Ordinary, who was bound to anſwer the Debts of the Deceaſed, as far as his Goods would extend. *Adminiſtration* muſt be granted, 1ſt, To the Huſband, of the Wife's Goods and Chattels. 2. To the Wife, of the Huſband's Goods and Chattels. 3. If there be no Huſband or Wife, to the Children, Sons or Daughters. 4. If there be no Children alive, to the Father or Mother. 5. Then to a Brother or Siſter of the whole Blood, or of the half Blood. 6. And if there are none ſuch, to the next of Kin, as Uncle, Aunt, or Couſin. 7. Then to a Creditor of the Deceaſed. 8. And for Want of all theſe, to any other Perſon, at the Diſcretion of the Ordinary: Or the Ordinary may grant to a Stranger Letters *Ad Colligendum bona defuncti*, to gather up the Goods of the Deceaſed; or may take them into his own Hands, to pay the Deceaſed's Debts, in ſuch Order as an Executor or *Adminiſtrator* ought to pay them: But 'tis ſaid, he or the Stranger who hath Letters *Ad Colligendum*, cannot ſell them, without making themſelves Executors of their own Wrong, and Action lies only againſt the Ordinary, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 333. By *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. Widows and next of Kin, are to be appointed *Adminiſtrators*; and a Mother is to have *Adminiſtration* of Goods of a Child, before a Brother or Siſter, &c. But an *Adminiſtration* may be granted to the Father, before a Widow; and a Reſiduary Legatee ought to be preferred before the Widow in an *Adminiſtration, cum Teſtamento annexo.* 3 Salk. 21. A Grandmother is as near of Kin to a Perſon deceaſed as the Aunt. 1 *Salk.* 38. See *Preced. Canc.* 527. An Ordinary may grant *Adminiſtration* to a Father of a Son, or the Son's Wife, at his Election: And where Perſons are of equal Degree of Kindred to the Inteſtate, it is in the Diſcretion of the Ordinary to grant *Adminiſtration* to which of them he pleaſeth: 3 *Salk.* 22. When there are two next of Kin to the Deceaſed, and one of them the *Adminiſtrator* dies Inteſtate within the Year, before Diſtribution, his next of Kin ſhall have the *Adminiſtration. Show.* 25. If an *Adminiſtrator* die, his Executors are not *Adminiſtrators*; but in this Caſe the Ordinary is to grant new *Adminiſtration. Terms de Ley* 24. An Alien may be *Adminiſtrator*, and ſhall have Leaſes for Years of Lands and Perſonal Eſtate in Debts; becauſe he hath them *in auter Droit. Cro. Car.* 8. But a Popiſh Recuſant Convict is diſabled by Statute to be an *Adminiſtrator.* 35 *Eliz. c.* 4. On granting *Adminiſtration*, Bonds with Sureties are to be taken for the *Adminiſtrator* to make and exhibit an Inventory of the Goods of the Deceaſed, render a juſt Account thereof, and make a Diſtribution of the Surpluſage, after Debts paid, according to Law, &c. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. One of half Blood is in equal Degree of Kindred with one of the whole Blood, to take out Letters of *Adminiſtration:* And *Adminiſtators* are to make Diſtribution of Perſonal Eſtate, equally between the whole Blood and half Blood. 2 *Lev.* 173. And where Perſons die Inteſtate, their Eſtates are to be diſtributed, one third Part to the Wife, and the other equally amongſt the Children, and their Repreſentatives; If there be no Children, one Moiety of the Perſonal Eſtate, ſhall go to the Wife, and the Reſidue equally to the next of Kin: If there be no Wife, but Children, it ſhall be diſtributed among ſuch Children; and if there be no Wife or Children, it ſhall go to the next of Kin in equal Degree. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. When Children ſhall die after their Father without Wife or Child, the Mother, and every Brother and Siſter, and their Repreſentatives, ſhall have equal Share in the Eſtate of ſuch Inteſtates. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. But no Repreſentatives are allowed after Brothers and Siſters Children; and Children advanced by the Inteſtate in his Life-time, with any Eſtate equal to the other Shares, are excepted; tho' not the Heir at Law, who is to have equal Share in the Diſtribution, notwithſtanding what he hath by Deſcent. The *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. is not to extend to the Eſtates of Feme Coverts, who die Inteſtate; but the Huſband ſhall have *Adminiſtration* as before the Act; and not be compellable to make Diſtribution of their Eſtates. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. A Poſthumous Child ſhall have a Share of the Perſonal Eſtate of the Father, on a Diſtribution

Diſtribution equally with the other Children. *Bernardiſt.* 273. And where a Perſon dies, leaving a Wife and one Child, the Wife ſhall have one Third only, and the Child the two Thirds, of the Perſonal Eſtate; being comprehended under the Word Children. By *Poliexfen* 3 *Mod.* 63. If one die Inteſtate, and there is an Uncle, and Uncle's Son, it is held that ſuch Son of the Deceaſed, ſhall not come in for a Share in the Diſtribution with the living Uncle, by the Statute. *Preced. Canc.* 28. Security may be required from thoſe to whom Diſtribution is made, to refund to the *Adminiſtrator* in caſe Debts appear afterwards. And *Adminiſtrators* have a Property veſted in them of the Goods of the Inteſtate, immediately upon his Death; and the Poſſeſſion is caſt on them by Law. *Godb.* 33. They may ſue for Goods before they have Poſſeſſion as well as Executors. 8 *Rep.* 135. An *Adminiſtrator* hath an Intereſt in all the Chattels Real and Perſonal of the Deceaſed; and in all Goods and Chattels either in Poſſeſſion or Action, in like Manner as an Executor: And all the Goods and Chattels which come to the Hands of the *Adminiſtrator*, ſhall be Aſſets to make him chargeable to the Creditors, as Executors are to Creditors and Legatees. 2 *Inſt.* 398. A Reſiduary Legatee is to have the Care and *Adminiſtration* of the Eſtate, where the Executor of a Will dies Inteſtate, the Reſidue of the Eſtate being deviſed to ſuch Legatee. 1 *Vent.* 217. A Creditor *Adminiſtrator* may retain the Goods of the Inteſtate, to ſatisfy his Debt; and if the Goods are taken away before *Adminiſtration* granted to him, he may have Treſpaſs againſt the Perſon that took them. *Style* 384. If *Adminiſtration* is granted to an Obligor, this doth not extinguiſh the Debt; but it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands. 8 *Rep.* 136. Againſt an *Adminiſtrator* and for him, Action will lie, as for and againſt an Executor, and he ſhall be charged to the Value of the Goods, and no further; unleſs it be by his own falſe Plea, or by waſting the Goods of the Inteſtate. An Executor or *Adminiſtrator* ſhall never be charged *de bonis propriis*, but where he doth ſome Wrong; as by ſelling the Teſtator's Goods, and converting the Money to his own Uſe, concealing or waſting them, or by pleading what is falſe. *Dyer* 210. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 295. If an *Adminiſtrator* plead *Plene Adminiſtravit*, and 'tis found againſt him, the Judgment ſhall be *de bonis propriis*, becauſe 'tis a falſe Plea, and that upon his own Knowledge. 2 *Cro.* 191. *Contra* where he pleads ſuch a Plea, and that he hath no more than to ſatisfy ſuch a Judgment, *&c.* the Recovery ſhall be *de bonis Teſtatoris, &c.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 400. Upon *Plene Adminiſtravit* pleaded by an *Adminiſtrator*, the Plaintiff muſt prove his Debt, or he ſhall recover but a Penny Damages, though there be Aſſets; becauſe the Plea only admits the Debt, but not the *Quantum.* 1 *Salk.* 296. Special Bail is not required of *Adminiſtrators* in any Action brought againſt them for the Debt of the Inteſtate; except where they have waſted the Goods of the Deceaſed: Nor ſhall Coſts be had againſt *Adminiſtrators.* 24 *Hen.* 8. Where an *Adminiſtrator* is Plaintiff, he muſt ſhew by whom *Adminiſtration* was granted; for that only intitles him to the Action: But if an *Adminiſtrator* is Defendant, the Plaintiff need not ſet forth by whom *Adminiſtration* was granted, for it may not be within his Knowledge; tho' he muſt declare that it was granted to the Defendant *debita juris forma*, which is neceſſary to charge him with the Action. *Sid.* 228. 1 *Lutw.* 301. If a Stranger that is not *Adminiſtrator*, take the Goods and Adminiſter in his own Wrong, he ſhall be charged and ſued as an Executor. *Terms de Ley* 24. And generally an *Adminiſtrator* ſhall be charged by others, for any Debt or Duty due from the Deceaſed, as he himſelf might have been charged in his Life-time; ſo far as he hath any of the Inteſtate's Eſtate, to diſcharge the ſame. *Co. Litt.* 219. *Dyer* 14. An *Adminiſtrator's* Power is given by the *Adminiſtration*, therefore he can do nothing until that be granted; and yet as to Goods taken away before, the *Adminiſtration* ſhall relate ſo as to give the *Adminiſtrator* an Action for them. *Fitzherb.* 2. 6. If a Man have Judgment for Land in a real or mix'd Action, and for Damages, and then dies; his Executor or *Adminiſtrator*, not the Heir, ſhall have Execution for the Damages; but not for the Land. *Fitz. Admin.* 53. *March* 9. The Power of an *Adminiſtrator* is almoſt equal to that of an Executor: But if there are many *Adminiſtrators*, one cannot ſell Goods, releaſe Debts, *&c.* without the other, for they muſt all join. *Noy Max.* 106. The Office of *Adminiſtrators* is the ſame with that of Executors, in the Burial of the Deceaſed, Payment of Funeral Charges, making Inventories of his Goods and Chattels, Payment of Debts, *&c.* The Ordinary ought not to repeal Letters of *Adminiſtration* which he hath duly granted; but if they are granted to ſuch Perſons who ought not by Law to have them, he may revoke them. 1 *Lill* 38. For juſt Cauſe they may be revoked, and where a Perſon is a Lunatick, *&c.* And if granted where not grantable, they may be repealed by the Delegates. 1 *Lev.* 157, 186. If an *Adminiſtration* is granted, and afterwards a Will is produced and proved, the *Adminiſtration* ſhall be revoked; and all Acts done by the *Adminiſtrator*, are void. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 907. If a Citation is granted againſt a Stranger *Adminiſtrator*, and his *Adminiſtration* is revoked by Sentence, yet all Acts done by him *bona fide* as *Adminiſtrator* are good till the Revocation; the *Adminiſtration* being only voidable. 6 *Rep.* 18. 8 *Rep.* 135. But if there is any Fraud, a Creditor may have Relief upon the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. And when the firſt *Adminiſtration* is merely void, as granted by a wrong Perſon, *&c.* it is otherwiſe: So when there is an Appeal from the Grant of the *Adminiſtration*, to ſuſpend the former Decree. 5 *Rep.* 30. *Adminiſtration* was granted to *J. S.* and he releaſed all Actions, and after the *Adminiſtration* was revoked, and declared void; this Releaſe was held good. 1 *Brownl.* 51. If an *Adminiſtrator* gives Goods away, and then *Adminiſtration* is revoked or repealed, 'tis ſaid the Gift is good; except it be by *Covin*, when it ſhall be void only againſt a Creditor by Statute: And where the *Adminiſtrator* after much Goods adminiſtred, had his *Adminiſtration* revoked, and it was committed to *B.* who ſued the firſt *Adminiſtrator* for Goods unduly adminiſtred; it was held, there was no Remedy but in *Chancery.* 6 *Rep.* 19. *Clayt.* 44. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 89. See *Hob.* 266. A Stranger to whom *Adminiſtration* was granted, during a Suit for Repeal, ſells the Goods, and afterwards the *Adminiſtration* is repealed, and granted to another; in Trover for the Goods, the Defendant is not chargeable, but the Sale ſhall be good. *Moor ca.* 494. But where the firſt *Adminiſtration* is void, the *Adminiſtrator* that takes the Goods is a Treſpaſſor. 2 *Leon.* 155. And Letters of *Adminiſtration* obtained by Fraud, are void. 3 *Rep.* 37. Where an Infant is intitled to *Adminiſtration* of the Goods of an Inteſtate, *Adminiſtration* ſhall be granted to another *Durante minore ætate*, till he is of the Age of 21 Years: Tho' where an Infant is made Executor, ſuch *Adminiſtration* granted during his Minority, ceaſes at the Infant's Age of 17 Years. 5 *Rep.* 29. 6 *Rep.* 27. If a Female Infant under 17 Years old is made Executrix, and ſhe afterwards marries with one of that Age, her Huſband ſhall have the Execution of the Will, and the *Adminiſtration* ceaſeth. 1 *Salk.* 39. An *Adminiſtrator durante minori ætate* cannot ſell Goods of the Deceaſed, unleſs it be of Neceſſity for Payment of Debts, or *bona Peritura*, Goods that are periſhable; for he hath this Office *pro bono & commodo* of the Infant. 5 *Rep.* 29. *Adminiſtration cum Teſtamento annexo*, is where an Executor refuſeth to prove a Teſtament, an *Adminiſtration* with the Will annexed to it is granted to the next of Kin, *&c.* And where an

Executor dies before Probate of the Will, *Adminiſtration* is to be granted with the *Will annexed*, and the Teſtator is looked upon in Law to die Inteſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 113. If where a Perſon has made a Will, after his Death the Executor proves it, and then dies Inteſtate, *Adminiſtration* is to be granted by the Ordinary of the Goods of the Teſtator unadminiſtred, to ſome other Perſon; which is called an *Adminiſtration de bonis non*, &c. (*viz.*) *Non Adminiſtratis.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 907. And an *Adminiſtrator de bonis non*, may ſue out a *Scire facias* on a Judgment after a Verdict recovered by an Executor, &c. *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. Beſides all theſe *Adminiſtrations*, there is *Adminiſtration durante abſentia extra Regnum*, where a Perſon is abſent abroad; and *Adminiſtration pendente lite*, which may be granted by the Ordinary as well as *Durante minori ætate*

Adminiſtratrix, (*Lat.*) She that hath Goods and Chattels of an Inteſtate committed to her Charge, as an *Adminiſtrator*.

Admiral, (*Admiralius*, *Admirallus*, *Admiralis*, *Capitaneus* or *Cuſtos Maris*) and derived of the *French Amerel*, ſignifies an high Officer or Magiſtrate, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Determining of all Cauſes belonging to the Sea. This Word is alſo ſaid to have its Derivation from the Saxon *Aen Mereal*, over all the Sea: And in ancient Time the Office of the *Admiralty* was called *Cuſtodia Maritimæ Angliæ. Co. Litt.* 260. It appears that anciently the *Admirals* of *England* had Juriſdiction of all Cauſes of Merchants and Mariners, happening not only upon the main Sea, but in all Foreign Parts within the King's Dominions, and without them, and were to judge them in a ſummary Way, according to the Laws of *Oleron* and other Sea Laws. 4 *Inſt.* 75. In the Time of K. *Ed.* 1. and K. *John*, all Cauſes of Merchants and Mariners, and Things ariſing upon the main Sea, were tried before the Lord *Admiral:* But the firſt Title of *Admiral* of *England*, expreſly conferred upon a Subject, was given by Patent of K. *Rich.* 2. to the Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*. Of late Times this high Office has been generally executed by Commiſſioners; who by Statute are impowered to uſe and execute the like Authorities as Lord *Admiral.* 2 *W. & M. cap.* 2. In the Reign of *Ed.* 3. the Court of *Admiralty* was eſtabliſhed, and *Rich.* 2. limited its Juriſdiction. The *Admiralty* hath Cogniſance of the Death or Maim of a Man, committed in any Ship riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges thereof, next the Sea: But by the Common Law, if a Man be killed upon any Arm of the Sea, where the Land is ſeen on both Sides, the Coroner is to inquire of it, and not the *Admiral*; for the County may take Cognizance of it; and where a County may inquire, the Lord *Admiral* has no Juriſdiction. 3 *Rep.* 107. All Ports and Havens are *infra Corpus comitatus*, and the *Admiral* hath no Juriſdiction of any Thing done in them: Between high and low Water Mark, the Common Law and *Admiral* have Juriſdiction by Turns; one upon the Water, and the other upon the Land. 3 *Inſt.* 113. The *Admiral* hath Power to arreſt Ships in great Streams, for the Service of the King, or Commonwealth, and hath Juriſdiction in ſuch Streams, and during the ſame Voyages: Every Commander, Officer, and Soldier of Ships of War, ſhall obſerve the Commands of the *Admiral*, &c. on Pain of Death, or other Puniſhment. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9. The Lord *Admiral* hath Power to grant Commiſſions to inferior Vice *Admirals*, &c. to call Courts Martial, for the Trial of Offences againſt the Articles of War; and theſe Courts determine by Plurality of Voices, &c. *Stat. Ibid. Admiralty* Proceſs is made out in the Name of the *Admiral*, who has under him a Judge of the *Admiralty:* And though the Proceedings are according to the Civil Law, and the Maritime Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, the Sea being without the Common Law; yet by *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8. Murder, Robbery, &c. at Sea, may be tried by ſpecial Commiſſion to the Lord *Admiral*, &c. according to the Laws of *England:* But ſee the *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. The *Admiralty* is ſaid to be no Court of Record, by Reaſon it proceeds by the *Civil* Law. 4 *Inſt.* 135. But the *Admiralty* has Juriſdiction where the Common Law can give no Remedy; and all Maritime Cauſes, or Cauſes ariſing wholly upon the Sea, it hath Cogniſance of. 6 *Rep.* The *Admiralty* hath Juriſdiction in Caſes of Freight, Mariners Wages, Breach of Charter-Parties, though made within the Realm; if the Penalty be not demanded: And likewiſe in Caſe of Building, Mending, Saving, and Victualling Ships, &c. ſo as the Suit be againſt the Ship, and not only againſt the Parties. 2 *Cro.* 216. Mariners Wages are contracted on the Credit of the Ship, and they may all join in Suits in the *Admiralty*; whereas at Common Law they muſt all ſever: The Maſter of a Ship contracts on the Credit of the Owners, and not of the Ship; and therefore he cannot proſecute in the *Admiralty* for his Wages. 1 *Salk.* 33. It is allowed by the Common Lawyers and Civilians, that the Lord *Admiral* hath Cogniſance of Seamens Wages, and Contracts, and Debts for making Ships; alſo of Things done in navigable Rivers, concerning Damage done to Perſons, Ships, Goods, Annoyances of free Paſſage, &c. And of Contracts, and other Things done beyond Sea, relating to Navigation and Trade by Sea. *Wood. Inſt.* 818. But if a Contract be made beyond Sea, for doing of an Act or Payment of Money within this Kingdom; or the Contract is upon the Sea, and not for a Marine Cauſe, it ſhall be tried by Jury; for where Part belongs to the Common Law, and Part to the *Admiral*, the Common Law ſhall be preferred. And Contracts made beyond Sea, may be tried in *B. R.* and a Fact be laid to be done in any Place in *England*, and ſo tried here. 2 *Bulſt.* 322. Where a Contract is made in *England*, and there is a Converſion beyond Sea, the Party may ſue in the *Admiralty*, or at Common Law. 4 *Leon.* 257. So where a Bond is made and delivered in *France:* An Obligation made at Sea, it has been held cannot be ſued in the *Admiral*'s Court; becauſe it takes its Courſe, and binds according to the Common Law. *Hob.* 11. The Court of *Admiralty* cannot hold Plea of a Matter ariſing from a Contract made upon the Land, tho' the Contract was concerning Things belonging to the Ship: But the *Admiralty* may hold Plea for the Seamens Wages, &c. becauſe they become due for Labour done on the Sea; and the Contract made upon Land, is only to aſcertain them. 3 *Lev.* 60. Though where there is a ſpecial Agreement in Writing, by which Seamen are to receive their Wages, in any other Manner than uſual; or if the Agreement at Land be under Seal, ſo as to be more than a parol Contract, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 31. See *Hob.* 79. If the Maſter and Mariners of a Ship, fitted out with Letters of Repriſal, without the Notice or Aſſent of the Owners commit Piracy, the Owners ſhall loſe their Ship by the *Admiral* Law. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 530. And if the Maſter pawns the Ship on the High Sea out of Neceſſity for Tackling or Proviſion, without the Conſent of the Owners, it ſhall bind them; but 'tis otherwiſe where the Ship is pawned for the Maſter's Debt: The Maſter can have no Credit abroad, but upon the Security of the Veſſel; and the *Admiralty* gives Remedy in theſe Caſes. 1 *Salk.* 35. Sale of Goods taken by Piracy in open Market, is not binding by the *Admiral* Law, ſo that the Owner may retake them; but at Common Law the Sale is binding, of which the *Admiralty* muſt take Notice. 1 *Roll. Abr.* If Goods delivered on Shipboard are imbezilled, all the Mariners ought to contribute to the Satisfaction of the Party that loſt his Goods, by the Maritime Law, and the Cauſe is to be tried in the *Admiralty.* 1 *Lill.* 368. By the Cuſtom of the *Admiralty*, Goods may

be attached in the Hands of a third Perſon, *in Cauſa Maritima & Civili*, and they ſhall be delivered to the Plaintiff after Defaults, on Caution to reſtore them, if the Debt, &c. be diſproved in a Year and Day; and if the Party refuſe to deliver them, he may be impriſoned *quouſque*, &c. *March Rep.* 204. The Court of *Admiralty*, may cauſe a Party to enter into Bond in Nature of Caution or Stipulation, like Bail at Common Law; and if he render his Body, the Sureties are diſcharg'd; and Execution ſhall be of the Goods, or the Body, &c. not of the Lands. *Godb.* 260. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 129. See 1 *Salk.* 33. A Perſon in Execution, on Judgment in the *Admiral*'s Court, upon a Contract made on the Land in *New England* was diſcharged, being out of the *Admiralty* Juriſdiction. 3 *Cro.* 603. 1 *Cro.* 685. And where Sailors Cloaths were bought in St. *Katherine*'s Pariſh, near the Tower *London*, which were delivered in the Ship; on a Suit in the *Admiralty* for the Money, Prohibition was granted; for this was within the County: So of a Ship lying at *Blackwall*, &c. *Owen* 122. *Hughes Abr.* 113. But the *Admiralty* may proceed againſt a Ship, and the Sails and Tackle, when they are on Shore, altho' alledged to be detained at Land: Yet upon alledging Offer of a Plea, claiming Property therein, and Refuſal of the Plea, on this Suggeſtion a Prohibition ſhall be had. 1 *Show.* 179. The *Admiralty* Court may award Execution upon Land; tho' not hold Plea of any Thing ariſing on Land. 4 *Inſt.* 141. And upon Letters Miſſive or Requeſt, the *Admiralty* here may award Execution on a Judgment given beyond Sea, where an *Engliſhman* flies or comes over hither, by Impriſonment of the Party, who ſhall not be delivered by the Common Law. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 530. When Sentence is given in a Foreign *Admiralty*, the Party may libel for Execution of that Sentence here; becauſe all Courts of *Admiralty* in *Europe* are governed by the Civil Law. *Sid.* 418. Sentences of any *Admiralty* in another Kingdom are to be credited, that ours may be credited there, and ſhall not be examined at Law here: But the King may be petitioned, who may cauſe the Complaint to be examined; and if he finds juſt Cauſe, may ſend to his Embaſſador where the Sentence was given, to demand Redreſs, and upon Failure thereof, will grant Letters of Marque and Repriſal. *Raym.* 473. If one be ſued in the *Admiralty*, contrary to the Statutes 13 & 15 *R.* 2. he may have a *Superſedeas*, to cauſe the Judge to ſtay the Proceedings, and alſo have Action againſt the Party ſuing. 10 *Rep.* 75. A Ship being privately arreſted by *Admiralty* Proceſs only, and no Suit, it was adjudged a Proſecution within the Meaning of the Statutes; and double Damages, &c. ſhall be recovered. 1 *Salk.* 31, 32. And if an erroneous Judgment is given in the *Admiralty*, Appeal may be had to Delegates appointed by Commiſſion out of *Chancery*, whoſe Sentence ſhall be final. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Appeals may be brought from the inferior *Admiralty* Courts, to the Lord High *Admiral*: But the Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, hath Juriſdiction of *Admiralty* exempt from the *Admiralty* of *England*. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 3. His Majeſty's Commiſſion to all the Privy Councillors then and for the Time being, and to the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of *Exchequer*, the Juſtices of the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, and Barons of the ſaid Court of *Exchequer*, then and for the Time being, for hearing and determining Appeals from Sentences in Cauſes of Prizes pronounced in the Courts of *Admiralty*, in any of his Majeſty's Dominions, declared valid, although ſuch Chief Baron, Juſtices and Barons are not of the Privy Council. But no Sentence ſhall be valid, unleſs the major Part of the Commiſſioners preſent be of the Privy Council.

Admiſſion, (*Admiſſio*) Is when a Patron of a Church having preſented to it, the Biſhop upon Examination admits the Clerk, by ſaying *admitto te habilem*. It is properly the Ordinary's Declaration that he approves of the Preſentee, to ſerve the Cure of the Church to which he is preſented. *Co. Litt.* 344. All Perſons are to have Epiſcopal Ordination before they are admitted to any Parſonage or Benefice; and if any ſhall preſume to be admitted, not having ſuch Ordination, &c. he ſhall forfeit 100 *l. Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. No Perſon is to be admitted into a Benefice with Cure of 30 *l. per Ann.* in the King's Books, unleſs he is a Bachelor in Divinity at leaſt, or a Preacher lawfully allowed by ſome Biſhop, &c. Action of the Caſe will not lie againſt the Biſhop, if he refuſe to admit a Clerk to be qualified according to the Canons, (as for any Crime or Impediment, Illiterature, &c.) but the Remedy is by Writ *Quare non admiſit*, or *Admittendum clericum* brought in that County where the Refuſal was. 7 *Rep.* 3.

Admittendo Clerico, A Writ where a Man has recovered his Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 33. If a Man do recover his Preſentation in the *Common Pleas* againſt the Biſhop, then he may have a Writ to the ſame Biſhop to *admit* his Clerk, or unto the Metropolitan: A Perſon recovers an Advowſon, and ſix Months paſs; yet if the Church be void, the Patron may have a Writ to the Biſhop; and if the Church is void when the Writ comes to the Biſhop, the Biſhop is bound to *admit* his Clerk. 7 *H.* 8. 14 *H.* 4. Where a Man recovers againſt another than the Biſhop, this Writ ſhall go to the Biſhop; and the Party may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, if the Biſhop do not execute the Writ, and an *Attachment* againſt the Biſhop, if need be. *New Nat. Br.* 84. In a *Quare Impedit* betwixt two Strangers, if there appears to the Court a Title for the King, they ſhall award a Writ unto the Biſhop, for the King.

Admittendo in ſocium, A Writ for aſſociating certain Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize. *Reg. Orig.* 206 Knights and other Gentlemen of the County, are uſually aſſociated with Judges in holding their *Aſſizes* on the Circuits.

Adnichiled, From the Latin *Nihil*, written of old *Nichil*, and ſignifies annulled, cancelled, or made void. *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8.

Ad quod Damnum, Is a Writ which ought to be iſſued before the King grants certain Liberties, as a Fair, Market, &c. which may be prejudicial to others: It is directed to the Sheriff to inquire what Damage it may do, for the King to grant a Market, Fair, &c. *Terms de Ley* 25. This Writ is likewiſe uſed to inquire of Lands given in *Mortmain* to any Houſe of Religion, &c. And it is a Damage to the Country, that a Freeholder who hath ſufficient Lands to paſs upon Aſſizes and Jury, ſhould alien his Lands in Mortmain, by which Alienation his Heir ſhould not have ſufficient Eſtate after the Death of the Father to be ſworn in Aſſizes and Juries. *F. N. B.* 121. The Writ *Ad quod Damnum* is alſo had for the Turning and Changing of antient Highways; which may not be done without the King's Licence obtained by this Writ, on Inquiſition found that ſuch Change will not be detrimental to the Publick. *Vaugh. Rep.* 341. Ways turned without this Authority, are not eſteemed Highways ſo as to oblige the Inhabitants of the Hundred to make Amends for Robberies; nor have the Subjects an Intereſt therein to juſtify going there. 3 *Cro.* 267. If any one change an Highway without this Authority, he may ſtop the Way at his Pleaſure. But ſee the Statute 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16. for enlarging of Highways by Order of Juſtices of Peace, &c. Where any common Highway ſhall be incloſed after a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* executed, any Perſon aggrieved by ſuch Incloſure, may complain to the Juſtices at the next Quarter-Seſſions; but if no ſuch Complaint or Appeal be made, then the Inquiſition and Return, recorded by the Clerk of the Peace, ſhall be for ever binding. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. It appears by the Writs in the Regiſter, that in antient Times, upon every Grant, Confirma-

Confirmation, *&c.* or Licence made by the King, firſt a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* was to be awarded, to inquire of the Truth thereof, and what Damage the King might have by the ſame: But now the Practice is contrary; and in the Patents of common Grants of Licence, are put in the End theſe Words —— *Et hoc abſque aliquo Brevi de* Ad quod Damnum, *ſeu aliquibus aliis brevibus ſive inquiſitionibus aut mandatis ſuperinde habend. fiend. aut proſequend. &c.*

A *Writ* of *Ad quod Damnum.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of the County of* W. *Greeting: We command you, that by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of your Bailiwick, (or of your County) by whom the Truth of the Matter may be better known, you diligently inquire, whether it will be to the Damage or Prejudice of us, or others, if we grant to* C. D. *one Fair at*, &c. *And if it will be to the Damage or Prejudice of us or others, then to what Damage and what Prejudice of us, and to what Damage and Prejudice of others, and of whom, and in what Manner, and how, and where*, &c. *And the Inquiſition thereupon, diſtinctly and openly made, to us in our* Chancery, *under your Seal, and the Seals of thoſe by whom it was made, do you ſend without Delay, and this Writ*, Witneſs, &c.

Adeffare, *Addreſſare*, i. e. *ad rectum ire, recto Stare*, To do right, ſatisfy or make Amends. *Gerv. Dorobern. Anno* 1170.

Ad terminum qui præterfit, A Writ of Entry, that lies for the Leſſor and his Heirs, where a Leaſe has been made of Lands or Tenements for Term of Life, or Years; and after the Term is expired, the Lands are with held from the Leſſor by the Tenant, or other Perſon that poſſeſſeth the ſame: And it likewiſe lies for the Heir of the Leſſor. *F. N. B.* 201.

Advent, *(Adventus)* A Time containing about a Month preceding the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Saviour *Chriſt*. It begins from the *Sunday* that falls either upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, being the 30th of *November*, or next to it, and continues to the Feaſt of *Chriſt*'s Nativity commonly called *Chriſtmas*. Our Anceſtors ſhewed great Reverence and Devotion to this Time, in Regard to the Approach of the ſolemn Feſtival: For *in* adventu *Domini nulla aſſiſa debet capi. Int. placita de temp. Regis Johan. Ebor.* 126. But the Statute *Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 48. ordained that notwithſtanding the uſual Solemnity and Times of Reſt, it ſhould be lawful (in Reſpect of Juſtice and Charity, which ought at all Times to be regarded) to take Aſſiſes of Novel Diſſeiſin, *Mort d'Anceſtor*, *&c.* in the Time of *Advent*, *Septuageſima*, and *Lent*. This is alſo one of the Seaſons, from the Beginning of which to the End of the Octaves of the *Epiphany*, the Solemnizing of Marriages is forbidden, without ſpecial Licence, as we may find from theſe old Verſes,

Conjugium Adventus *prohibet*, Hilarique *relaxat*;
Septuagena *vetat*, *ſed* Paſchæ Octava *reducit*;
Rogatio *vetitat*, *concedit* Trina *poteſtas.*

Ad ventrem Inſpiciendum, A Writ mentioned in the Statute 12 *Ed.* 2. See *Ventre Inſpiciendo*, by which a Woman is to be ſearched, whether ſhe be with Child by a former Huſband, on her with-holding Lands from the Heir.

Adventure, A Thing ſent to Sea, the *Adventure* whereof the Perſon ſending it, ſtands to Out and Home. *Lex. Mercat.* Vide *Aventure.*

Adultery, (*Adulterium, quaſi ad alterius thorum*) *Anno* 1 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 7. and in divers old Authors termed *Advowtry*, is the Sin of Incontinence between two married Perſons; and if but one of the Perſons be married, it is nevertheleſs *Adultery*: But in this laſt Caſe, it is called ſingle *Adultery*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other, which is double. This Crime is ſeverely puniſhed by the Laws of God, and the antient Laws of the Land; The *Julian Law*, among the old *Romans*, made it Death; but in moſt Countries at this Time, the Puniſhment is by Fine, and ſometimes Baniſhment: In *England* it is puniſhed by Fine, Penance, *&c.* King *Edmund* a Saxon, *Leg. ſuar' cap.* 4. Adulterium *effici juſſit inſtar Homicidii.* And *Canutus* the *Dane*, *Hominem* Adulterum *in exilium relegari juſſit, fœminam naſum & aures præcidi.* Leg. par. 2. c. 6. & c. 50. Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 12. —— *Rex, &c. Vic.* South'ton, *Præcipimus tibi quod diligenter inquiri facias per legales homines de Viſn.* Candeur. *ſi* Robertus Pinceina *habens ſuſpectum* Will. Wake *qui cum uxore ſua* Adulterium *committeret, prohibuit ei ingreſſum domus ſuæ, & ſi idem* Will. *poſt prohibitionem illam domum ipſius* Roberti *ingreſſus* Adulterium *prædictum commiſit, inde præfatus* Robertus *mentula cum privavit, & ſi inquiſitio dederit, quod ita ſit, tunc eidem* Roberto *& ſuis qui cum eo erant ad hoc faciend. terr. & Catalla ſua occaſione illa in manum noſtram ſeiſita, in pace eſſe facias, donec aliud inde tibi præcipimus, &c.* Clauſ. 14. Joh. m. 2. Perhaps this might be in ſome Meaſure agreeable to a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that whoever forced a Woman ſhould loſe his Genitals, the offending Parts. Before the Statute 22 *Car.* 2. which makes malicious maiming Felony, it was a Queſtion, whether cutting off the privy Members of a Man, taken in *Adultery* with another Man's Wife, was Felony or not? For according to Bracton, *ſequitur pœna aliquando Capitalis:* But *Anno* 13 *H.* 3. one *John* a *Monk* being taken by *Henry Hull*, in the Act with his Wife, he cut off the privy Members of the Monk, and was only indicted for a Maihem. 3 *Inſt.* 118. If a Wife elope from her Huſband, and live with the *Adulterer*, (without being reconciled to the Huſband) ſhe ſhall forfeit her Dower. 1 *Inſt.* 36. 2 *Inſt.* 435. And there is a notable Caſe concerning *Margaret*, the Wife of *John de Camois*, who with her Huſband's Conſent lived in *Adultery* with Sir *William Pannel*, yet loſt her Dower. 2 *Inſt. Adultery* being a Thing Temporal, as well as Spiritual, is againſt the Peace, *&c.*

Advocate, Is the Patron of a Cauſe, aſſiſting his Client with Advice, and who pleads for him: It is the ſame by the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Laws, as a Counſellor by the Common Law. The Eccleſiaſtical or Church *Advocate*, was originally of two Sorts; either an *Advocate* of the Cauſes and Intereſt of the Church, retained as a Counſellor and Pleader of its Rights; or an *Advocate*, or Patron of the Preſentation and Advowſon. Both theſe Offices at firſt belonged to the Founders of Churches and Convents, and their Heirs, who were bound to protect and defend their Churches, as well as to nominate or preſent to them. ——As *Ailwin*, Founder of *Ramſey* Abbey, *Prorsit in medium, ſe Rameſienſis Eccleſiæ* Advocatum, *ſe poſſeſſionum ejus tutorem allegans. Lib. Rameſ. Sect.* 49. But when the Patrons grew negligent in their Duty, or were not of Ability or Intereſt in the Courts of Juſtice, then the Religious began to retain Law *Advocates*, to ſolicit and proſecute their Cauſes. *Vide* Spelman.

Advocati, Were thoſe which we now call Patrons of Churches, and reſerved to them, and their Heirs, a Liberty to preſent a Perſon on any Avoidance. *Blount.*

Advocatione Decimarum, A Writ that lies for Tithes, demanding the fourth Part, or upwards, that belong to any Church. *Reg. Orig.* 29.

Advow, (*Advocare*) To juſtify or maintain an Act formerly done. For Example: One takes a Diſtreſs for Rent, and he that is diſtrained ſues a Replevin; now

now the Diſtrainer, juſtifying or maintaining the Act, is ſaid to *Advow* or *Avow*: And hence comes *Advowant* and *Advowry*. *Old Nat. Br.* 43. The Signification of this Word is alſo to bring forth any Thing: Anciently when ſtolen Goods were bought by one, and ſold to another, it was lawful for the right Owner to take them where-ever they were found; and he in whoſe Poſſeſſion they were found, was bound *advocare, i. e.* to produce the Seller to juſtify the Sale; and ſo on till they found the Thief. Afterwards the Word was taken for any Thing which a Man acknowledged to be his own, or done by him, and in this Senſe it is mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *par.* 4. *Si vir ipſum in domo ſua ſuſceperit, nutrierit & advocaverit filium ſuum.*

Advowee, Or *Avowee*, *(Advocatus)* is uſed for him that hath Right to preſent to a Benefice: And by 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 5. we find *Advowee Paramount* is taken for the King, the higheſt Patron.——Advocatus *eſt ad quem pertinet jus* Advocationis *alicujus Eccleſiæ, ut ad Eccleſiam, nomine proprio non alieno, poſſit præſentare.* Fleta lib. 5. c. 14.

Advowſon, *(Advocatio)* Signifies the Right of Preſentation to a Church or Benefice: And he who hath this Right to preſent is ſtiled *Patron*; becauſe they that originally obtained the Right of Preſentation to any Church, were Maintainers of, or Benefactors to the ſame Church. When the Chriſtian Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed in *England*, Kings began to build Cathedral Churches, and to make Biſhops; and afterwards, in Imitation of them, ſeveral Lords of Manors founded particular Churches on ſome Part of their own Lands, and endowed them with Glebe, reſerving to themſelves and their Heirs, a Right to preſent a fit Perſon to the Biſhop, when the ſame ſhould become void: And this is called an *Advowſon*, and he that hath this Right of Preſentation is termed the Patron, it being preſumed that he who founded the Church, will *Avow* and take it into his Protection, and be a Patron to defend it in its juſt Rights. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 184. *Advowſons* are of two Kinds; Appendant, and in Groſs: Appendant, is a Right of Preſentation dependant upon a Manor, Lands, *&c.* and paſſes in a Grant of the Manor as incident to the ſame; and when Manors were firſt created, and Lands ſet apart to build a Church on ſome Part thereof, the *Advowſon* or Right to preſent to that Church became appendant to the Manor. *Advowſon* in Groſs, is a Right ſubſiſting by itſelf, belonging to a Perſon, and not a Manor, Lands, *&c.* So that when an *Advowſon* appendant is ſevered by Deed or Grant from the corporeal Inheritance to which it was appendant, then it becomes an *Advowſon* in Groſs. 1 *Inſt.* 121, 122. Alſo *Advowſons* are either Preſentative, Collative, or Donative. *Advowſons* were formerly moſt of them appendant to Manors, and the Patrons Parochial Barons; the Lordſhip of the Manor, and Patronage of the Church were ſeldom in different Hands till *Advowſons* were given to religious Houſes; but of late Times the Lordſhip of the Manor, and the *Advowſon* of the Church have been divided; and now not only Lords of Manors, but mean Perſons have, by Purchaſe, the Dignity of Patrons of Churches, to the great Prejudice thereof. By the Common Law the Right of Patronage is a real Right fixed in the Patrons or Founders, and their Heirs, wherein they have as abſolute a Property as any other Man hath in his Lands and Tenements: For *Advowſons* are a Temporal Inheritance, and Lay Fee; they may be granted by Deed or Will, and are Aſſets in the Hands of Heirs or Executors. 1 *Inſt.* 119. A Recovery may be ſuffered of an *Advowſon*; a Wife may be endowed of it; a Huſband Tenant by the Curteſy; and it may be forfeited by Treaſon or Felony. 1 *Rep.* 56. 10 *Rep.* 55. If an *Advowſon* deſcends to Coparceners, and the Church after the Death of their Anceſtors becomes void, the eldeſt Siſter ſhall firſt preſent. *Stat.* 21 *Ed.* 3. And when Coparceners, Jointenants, *&c.* are ſeiſed of an *Advowſon*, and Partition is made to preſent by Turns, each ſhall be ſeiſed of their ſeparate Eſtate. 7 *Ann.* An Infant may preſent to a Church; and where an *Advowſon* belongs to a Feme Covert, the Preſentation muſt be by Huſband and Wife. 1 *Inſt.* 135. Perſons ſeiſed of *Advowſons* being Papiſts, are diſabled to make Preſentations, and the Chancellors of the Univerſities ſhall preſent. 1 *W. & M. cap.* 26. And Preſentations to *Advowſons*, *&c.* for Money or other Reward, ſhall be void, *&c. Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. Vide *Preſentation*, *Simony*, &c.

Advowſon of the Moiety of the Church, *(Advocatio medietatis Eccleſiæ)* Is where there are two ſeveral Patrons, and two ſeveral Incumbents in one and the ſame Church, the one of the one Moiety, the other of the other Moiety thereof. *Co. Lit. Medietas Advocationis*, a Moiety of the *Advowſon*, is where two muſt join in the Preſentation, and there is but one Incumbent; as where there are two Parceners: And though they agree to preſent by Turns, yet each of them hath but the Moiety of the Church. 1 *Inſt.* 17. But *Vide Stat.* 7 *Annæ.*

Advowſon of Religious Houſes, Where any Perſons founded any *Houſe of Religion*, they had thereby the *Advowſon* or Patronage thereof, like unto thoſe who built and endowed Pariſh Churches. And ſometimes theſe Patrons had the ſole Nomination of the Abbot, or Prior, *&c.* either by Inveſtiture or Delivery of a Paſtoral Staff: Or by direct Preſentation to the Dioceſan; or if a free Election were left to the *Religious*, a *Conge d'Eſlire*, or Licence for Election, was firſt to be obtained of the Patron, and the Elect confirmed by him. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 147, 163.

Aerie, *(Aeria accipitrum)* *Airy* of Goſhawks, is the proper Term for Hawks, for that which of other Birds we call a Neſt. *Stat.* 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 12. And it is generally ſaid to come from the *French* Word *Aire*, a Hawk's Neſt. The Liberty of keeping theſe *Aeries* of Hawks was a Privilege, granted to great Perſons: And the preſerving the *Aeries* in the King's Foreſts was one Sort of Tenure of Lands by Service. *Anno* 20 *Ed.* 1. *Simon de Raghton & al' Tenent terras in Raghton, &c. per Serjantiam cuſtodiendi* Aerias *Auſturcorum Domini Regis.*

Æſtimatio Capitis, (*Pretium Hominis*) King *Athelſtane* ordained that Fines ſhould be paid for Offences committed againſt ſeveral Perſons according to their Degrees and Quality, by *Eſtimation* of their *Heads. Creſſ. Ch. Hiſt.* 834. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

Ætate Probanda, A Writ that lay to inquire, Whether the King's Tenant holding in chief by Chivalry, were of full Age to receive his Lands into his own Hands. It was directed to the Eſcheator of the County; but is now diſuſed, ſince Wards and Liveries are taken away by the Statute. *Reg. Orig.* 294.

Affeerers *(Afferatores)* From the *Fr. Affier*, to affirm. They are thoſe that in Courts-Leet upon Oath ſettle and moderate the Fines and Amercements impoſed on ſuch Perſons as have committed Faults arbitrarily puniſhable, *viz.* that have no expreſs Penalty appointed by Statute: And they are alſo appointed for moderating Amercements in Courts-Baron. The Perſons nominated to this Office, affirm upon their Oaths what Penalty they think in Conſcience ought to be inflicted on the Offenders. This Word is uſed *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. Where Mention is made, that the Juſtices before their Riſing in every Seſſions, ſhall cauſe the Amerciaments to be *affeered.* And this ſeems to be agreeable to *Magna Charta*, by which it is ordained, that Perſons are to be amerced after the Manner of the Fault; and the Amerciaments ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of the Vicinage. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 14.

The *Oath* of *Affeerers.*

YOU *ſhall well and truly* affeer *and affirm the ſeveral Amercements here made, and now to you read over; you ſhall ſpare no one out of Love, Fear, or Affection, nor raiſe or inhance any out of Hatred or Malice, but impartially ſhall do your Duties herein.*

So help you God.

Affiance, The Plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon Agreement of Marriage: It is derived from the *Latin* Word *Affidare,* and ſignifies as much as *fidem ad alium dare.* Lit. Sect. 39.

Affidare, To plight one's Faith, or give, or ſwear Fealty, *i. e.* Fidelity, *MS. Dom. de Farendon* 22.

Affidatio Dominorum, An Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament, *Anno* 3 *H.* 6. *Rot. Parl.*

Affidatus, Signifies a Tenant by Fealty, alſo a Retainer——Affidatio *accipitur pro mutua fidelitatis connexione, tam in ſponſaliis, quam inter Dominum & vaſſallum——Proles de* Affidata *& non maritata, non eſt Hæres.* MS. Arth. Trevor Ar.

Affidari, *ſeu* Affidiari *ad Arma,* to be muſtered and inrolled for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *Dom. de Farendon, MS.* 55.

Affidavit, Signifies in Law an Oath in Writing; and to make *Affidavit* of a Thing, is to teſtify it upon Oath. An *Affidavit* generally ſpeaking is an Oath in Writing, ſworn before ſome Perſon who hath Authority to take ſuch Oath: And the true Place of Habitation, and true Addition of every Perſon who ſhall make an *Affidavit,* is to be inſerted into his *Affidavit.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 44, 46. *Affidavits* ought to ſet forth the Matter of Fact only, which the Party intends to prove by his *Affidavit*; and not to declare the Merits of the Cauſe, of which the Court is to judge. 21 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* The Plaintiff or Defendant may make *Affidavit* in a Cauſe depending; but it will not be admitted in Evidence at the Trial, only upon Motions. 1 *Lill.* 44. When an *Affidavit* hath been read in Court, it ought to be filed, that the other may ſee it, and take a Copy of it. *Paſch.* 1655. An *Affidavit* taken before a Maſter in *Chancery,* will not be of any Force in the Court of *King's Bench,* or other Courts, nor ought to be read there; for it ought to be made before one of the Judges of the Court wherein the Cauſe is depending. *Style's Rep.* 455. But by *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. The Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* by Commiſſion may impower Perſons in the ſeveral Counties of *England* to take *Affidavits* concerning Matters depending in their ſeveral Courts, as Maſters in *Chancery* extraordinary uſed to do. Where *Affidavits* are taken by Commiſſioners in the Country, according to the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. and 'tis expreſs'd to be in a Cauſe depending between two certain Perſons, and there is no ſuch depending, thoſe *Affidavits* cannot be read, becauſe the Commiſſioners have no Authority to take them; (and for that Reaſon the Party cannot be convicted of Perjury upon them); but if there is ſuch a Cauſe in Court, and *Affidavits* taken concerning ſome collateral Matter, they may be read. *Salk.* 461. There being one *Affidavit* againſt another relating to a Judgment, the Matter was referred to a Trial at Law upon a feigned Iſſue, to ſatisfy the Conſcience of the Court as to the Fact alledged. *Comberb.* 399. No dilatory Plea ſhall be received in any Court, unleſs the Truth thereof be made out by *Affidavit*; or ſome probable Matter be ſhewn to believe the Fact. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann. Affidavits* are uſually for certifying the Service of Proceſs, or other Matters touching the Proceedings in a Cauſe. See *Stat.* 17 *G.* 2. *c.* 7. for taking and ſwearing *Affidavits* to be made uſe of in any of the Courts of the County *Palatine* of *Lancaſter.*

An *Affidavit* of ſerving a *Subpœna* in *Chancery.*

In Canc. Between *A. B.* Plaintiff, *C. D.* Defendant.

E. F. *of,* &c. *Gent. makes Oath, That he this Deponent did on,* &c. *laſt, ſerve the Defendant* C. D. *with a Writ of* Subpœna *iſſuing out of and under the Seal of this Honorable Court, by delivering the ſaid Writ ſo under Seal to the ſaid* C. D. *whereby the ſaid* C. D. *was directed to appear in the ſaid Court on the Morrow of the Holy Trinity then next, at the Suit of the ſaid* A. B. *Complainant.*

Sworn the Day, *&c.* Before, *&c.*

Affinage, (Fr. *Affinage*) Refining of Metal, *Purgatio metalli*; *inde,* fine and refine.

Affirm, (*Affirmare*) Signifies to ratify or confirm a former Law or Judgment: So is the Subſtantive *Affirmance* uſed, *Anno* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. And the Verb it ſelf by *Weſt. Part* 2. *Symbol.* Tit. *Fines, Sect.* 152. 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 20.

Affirmation, An Indulgence allowed by Law to the People called *Quakers,* who in Caſes where an Oath is required from others, may make a ſolemn *Affirmation* that what they ſay is true; and if they make a falſe *Affirmation,* they are ſubject to the Penalties of Perjury: But this relates only to Oaths to the Government, and on publick Occaſions; for Quakers may not give Teſtimony in any Criminal Cauſe, *&c. Stat.* 7 *&* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. and *Stat* 22 *G.* 2. *c.* 46. See *Quakers.*

Affoarare, To ſet a Value or Price on a Thing. *Et quod Amerciament. prædictor. tenentium* afforentur *& taxentur per Sacramentum parium. Charta Anno* 1316. *apud Thorn.* Du Cange.

Affoatus, Appraiſed or valued, as Things vendible in a Fair or Market——*Retinuit Rex poteſtatem pardonandi ei omnimoda Amerciamenta tam* Afforata, *quam non* Afforata, *tam de ſe quam de omnibus hominibus.* Cartular. Glaſton. *MS. f.* 58.

Afforciament, (*Afforciamentum*) A Fortreſs, ſtrong Hold, or other Fortification——*Pro reparatione murorum & aliorum* Afforciamentorum *dictæ Civitatis, &c.* Pryn Animad. on Coke, *fol.* 184.

Afforciare, To add, increaſe, or make ſtronger ——*Cum Juratores in veritate dicenda ſunt ſibi contrarii de conſilio Curiæ* Afforcietur *aſſiſa ita quod apponantur alii juxta numerum majoris partis quæ diſſenſerit.* Bract. lib. 4. c. 19. *viz.* Let the Witneſſes be increaſed.

Afforeſt, (*Afforeſtare*) To turn Ground into a Foreſt. *Chart. de Foreſt. c.* 1. When Foreſt Ground is turned from Foreſt to other Uſes, it is called *Diſafforeſted. Vide* Foreſt.

Affray, Is derived from the *Fr.* Word *Effrayer,* to *affright,* and it formerly meant no more; as where Perſons appeared with Armour or Weapons not uſually worn, to the Terror of others. *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. But now it ſignifies a Skirmiſh or Fighting between two or more, and there muſt be a Stroke given, or offered, or a Weapon drawn, otherwiſe it is not an *Affray.* 3 *Inſt.* 158. It is inquirable in the Court-Leet; and puniſhable by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, by Fine and Impriſonment. And it differs from Aſſault, in that it is a Wrong to the Publick; whereas Aſſault is of a private Nature. *Lamb. lib.* 2. A Juſtice of Peace may commit *Affrayers,* until they find Sureties of the Peace: A Conſtable may require *Affrayers* to depart, and if they reſiſt, he may call others to his Aſſiſtance; who, if they refuſe to aſſiſt him, may be fined and impriſoned: And a private Perſon, or Stander-by, may put a Stop to an *Affray,* and ſeize the Offenders, where Perſons are aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner to break the Peace. 3 *Inſt.* 158. *H. P. C.* 135. In Caſe a Perſon be dangerouſly

rously wounded, any Man may apprehend the Offender, and carry him before a Justice, in the same Manner as a Constable. *Dalt.* 35. In a very dangerous *Affray*, a Constable can justify Commitment, till the Offenders find Sureties for the Peace. *Lamb.* 139. He may likewise put the *Affrayers* in the Stocks till he can procure proper Assistance to convey them to Gaol. *Dalt.* 38. But in Cases of *Affrays*, the Constable must apprehend the Persons offending before the *Affray* is over, or else he may not do it without a Warrant from a Justice, except it be in an extraordinary Case; as where a Person is wounded dangerously. *Dalt.* 36. In Case of a sudden *Affray*, through Passion or excess of Drinking, the Constable may put the Persons in Prison if there be one in the Vill, until the Heat of their Passion and Intemperance is over, though he deliver them afterwards; or till he can bring them before a Justice of Peace, and that to avoid the present Danger. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 95, 90. If a Constable is hurt in an *Affray*, he may have his Remedy by Action of Trespass, and have good Damages; but the *Affrayers*, if they are hurt, shall have no Remedy. *Lamb.* 141. And where any other Persons receive Harm from the *Affrayers*, they may have Remedy by Action against them *Dalt.* 35.

An *Indictment* for an *Affray*.

THE Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King upon their Oath present, That A. B. C. D. *and* E. F. *late of*, &c. *with Force and Arms, that is to say, with Swords Staves, and other Warlike Instruments, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *in the County aforesaid, being arrayed and unlawfully assembled together in a warlike Manner, then and there by turns made an Assault and* Affray, *to the Terror and Disturbance of divers Subjects of our Lord the King then and there being, and to the evil and pernicious Example of the Liege People of the said Lord the King, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.*

Affreightment, *(Affretamentum)* The Freight of a Ship, from the French *Fret*, which signifies the Tons. *Pat.* 11 *Hen.* 4. See *Charter-Party*.

Affri, vel *Affra*, Bullocks, or Horses or Beasts of the Plough——*Vicecomes liberet ei omnia catalla debitoris, exceptis Bobus & Affris carucæ.* Westm. 2. c. 18. *Et communiam Pasturæ ad decem Boves & duos Affros in prædictis Pasturis.* Mon. Angl. par. 2. f. 291. And in the County of *Northumberland*, the People to this Day call a dull or slow Horse, a false *Aver* or *Afer*. Spelm. Gloss.

African Company, The Royal *African Company* of Merchants established by King *Charles* II. for Trading to *Africa*. And all Persons may Trade thither, as well as the Company, paying 10 *per Cent.* on Exportation of Goods, for maintaining the Forts, &c. And the like Duty upon Importation; on Payment of which Duties, they shall be protected in their Trade. *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. Vide *Merchant*. See *Stat.* 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 31. for extending and improving the Trade to *Africa*, and *Stat.* 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 49. and also *Stat.* 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 40. for Application of a Sum of Money therein mentioned, granted to his Majesty, for a Compensation to the *African Company*, for their Charter, Lands, Forts, Castles, Slaves, Military Stores, and other Effects; And to vest the Lands, Forts, Castles, Slaves, Military Stores, and other Effects, in the Company of Merchants trading to *Africa*, &c.

Agalma, The Impression or Image of any Thing on a Seal:——*Ego* Dunstanus *hanc Libertatem crucis* Agalmate *consignavi* ——— Chart. Edg. Reg. pro Westmonast. Eccles. Anno 698.

Age, (*Ætas*, Fr. *Aage*) In common Acceptation signifies a Man's Life from his Birth to any certain Time, or the Day of his Death: It also hath Relation to that Part of Time wherein Men live. But in the Law it is particularly used for those special Times which enable Persons of both Sexes to do certain Acts, which before through Want of Years and Judgment they are prohibited to do. As for Example; a Man at twelve Years of *Age* ought to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King: At Fourteen, which is his *Age* of Discretion, he may consent to Marriage, and chuse his Guardian; and at Twenty-one he may alien his Lands, Goods and Chattels: A Woman at nine Years of Age is dowable; at Twelve she may consent to Marriage; at Fourteen she is at Years of Discretion, and may chuse a Guardian; and at Twenty-one she may alienate her Lands, &c. 1 *Inst.* 78. There are several other *Ages* mentioned in our antient Books, relating to Aid of the Lord, Wardship, &c. now of no Use. *Co. Lit.* The *Age* of Twenty-one is the full *Age* of Man or Woman; which enables them to contract and manage for themselves, in Respect to their Estates, until which Time they cannot act with Security to those as deal with them; for their Acts are in most Cases either void, or voidable. *Perk.* But a Person under Twenty-one, may contract for Necessaries suitable to his Quality, and it shall bind him; Also one under *Age* may be Executor of a Will. 1 *Inst.* 171. And at Fourteen Years of *Age* a Person may dispose of Goods and Personal Estate by Will; tho' not of Lands till the *Age* of Twenty-one. It hath been adjudged, that if one be born on the first of *February* at Eleven o'Clock at Night, and the last of *January* in the One and Twentieth Year at One o'Clock in the Morning, he makes his Will of Lands, &c. and dies; yet such Will is good, for he then was of *Age*. *Mod. Cas.* 260. A Person under the *Age* of Twenty-one may make a Purchase; but at his full *Age* he may agree or disagree to it. 1 *Inst.* 2. So where Persons marry, the Man under the *Age* of Fourteen, or the Woman within Twelve, they may disagree to the Marriage at those *Ages:* And the Law is the same in other Cases. Persons under the *Age* of Fourteen, are not generally punishable for Crimes: But if they do any Trespass, they must answer for the Damage. 1 *Inst.* 247. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 547. Fourteen is the *Age* by Law to be a Witness; and in some Cases a Person of nine Years of *Age* hath been allow'd to give Evidence. 2 *Hawk.* 434. None may be a Member of Parliament under the *Age* of Twenty-one Years; and no Man can be ordained Priest till Twenty-four; nor be a Bishop till thirty Years of *Age*.

Age-Prier, *(Ætatem precari* or *Ætatis precatio)* Is when an Action being brought against a Person under Age for Lands which he hath by Descent, he by Petition or Motion shews the Matter to the Court, and prays that the Action may stay till his full Age, which the Court generally agrees to. *Terms de Ley* 30. But as a Purchasor, a Minor shall not have *Age-Prier:* Nor in a Writ of Assise, because it is of his own Wrong, and this Writ shall not be delay'd; or in a Writ of Dower; or of Partition. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. 38 *Ed.* 3. *Hob.* 342. In a Writ of Debt against an Heir, he shall have his Age, for at full Age he may plead *Riens per Descent*, or a Release to his Ancestor, and be discharged. *Danv. Abr.* 259. See *Parol Demurrer*.

Agenfrida, The true Lord or Owner of any Thing ——*Si porcus non fuerit ibi sæpius quam semel det* Agenfrida *unum foliaum.* Leg. Inæ, c. 50. *apud* Brompt. c. 45.

Agenhine, A Guest at an Inn after three Nights, when accounted one of the Family. See *Hoghenhine*.

Agent and Patient, Is when a Person is the Doer of a Thing, and the Party to whom done: As where a Woman endows herself of the best Part of her Husband's

band's Poſſeſſions, this being the ſole Act of herſelf to herſelf, makes her *Agent and Patient.* Alſo if a Man be indebted unto another, and afterwards he makes the Creditor his Executor, and dies, the Executor may retain ſo much of the Goods of the Deceaſed as will ſatisfy his Debt; and by this Retainer he is *Agent and Patient*, that is, the Party to whom the Debt is due, and the Perſon that pays the ſame. But a Man ſhall not be Judge in his own Cauſe, *Quia iniquum eſt aliquem ſuæ rei eſſe judicem.* 8 Rep. 138.

Agild, Signifies to be free from Penalties, not ſubject to the cuſtomary Fine or Impoſition. Sax. *a Gild, Sine mulcta.* Leges Aluredi, cap. 6. *Si utlagata efficiat ut occidatur, pro eo quod contra Dei rectum & Regis imperium Stet———jaceat* Agild. In Leg. Hen. 1 c. 88. *Agilde* was a Perſon ſo vile, that whoever kill'd him was to pay no Mulct for his Death.

Agiler, From the Sax. *a gile*, an Obſerver or Informer.

Agillarius, A Hey-ward, Herd-ward, or Keeper of Cattle in a common Field. Towns and Villages had their Heywards, to ſuperviſe and guard the greater Cattle, or common Herd of Kine and Oxen, and keep them within due Bounds; and if theſe were ſervile Tenants, they were privileged from all cuſtomary Services to the Lord, becauſe they were preſumed to be always attending their Duty, as a Shepherd on his Flock. And Lords of Manors had likewiſe their Heywards, to take Care of the Tillage, Harveſt-Work, &c. and ſee that there were no Incroachments made on their Lordſhips: But this is now the Buſineſs of Bailiffs. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 534, 576.

Agiſt, (from the Fr. *Giſte*, a Bed or Reſting Place) Signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Foreſt, and to gather up the Money due for the ſame. *Chart. de Foreſta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 9. The Officers appointed for this Purpoſe are called *Agiſters*, or *Giſt takers*, and are made by the King's Letters Patent: There are four of them in every Foreſt wherein the King hath any Pawnage. *Manw. For. Laws* 80. They are alſo called *Agiſtators*, to take Account of the Cattle *agiſted.*

Agiſtment, *(Agiſtamentum)* Is where other Men's Cattle are taken into any Ground, at a certain Rate *per* Week: It is ſo called, becauſe the Cattle are ſuffered *agiſer*, that is to be levant and couchant there; and many great Farms are employed to this Purpoſe. 2 *Inſt.* 643. Our Graziers call Cattle which they thus take in to keep *Giſements*; and to *giſe* or *juice* the Ground, is when the Occupier thereof feeds it not with his own Stock, but takes in the Cattle of others to *agiſt* or paſture it. *Agiſtment* is likewiſe the Profit of ſuch Feeding in a Ground or Field: And extends to the Depaſturing of barren Cattle of the Owner, for which Tithes ſhall be paid to the Parſon. There is *Agiſtment of Sea-Banks*, where Lands are charged with a Tribute to keep out the Sea. *Terræ Agiſtatæ* are Lands whoſe Owners are bound to keep up the Sea-Banks. *Spelm. in Romney-Marſh.*

Agitatio Animalium in Foreſta, The Driſt of Beaſts in the Foreſt. *Leg. Foreſt.*

Agius, (Gr.) *i. e.* Holy.——*Ego Triumphalem Trophæum* Agiæ *crucis impreſſi.* Mon. Angl. p. 15, 17.

Agnus Dei, A Piece of white Wax in a flat oval Form, like a ſmall Cake, ſtamp'd with the Figure of the Lamb, and conſecrated by the Pope. *Agnus Dei*, Croſſes, &c. are not permitted to be brought into this Kingdom, on Pain of a *Præmunire. Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 2.

Agraria Lex, A Law made by the *Romans* for Diſtribution of Lands among the common People.

Agreement, *Agreamentum (aggregatio mentium)* Signifies a joining together of two or more Minds in any Thing done, or to be done. *Plowd.* 17. It is Threefold; 1ſt, An *Agreement* executed already at the Beginning; as where Money is paid for the Thing agreed, or other Satisfaction made. 2dly, An *Agreement* after an Act done by another; as where one doth ſuch a Thing, and another Perſon *agrees* to it afterwards, which is executed alſo: And 3dly, An *Agreement* executory, or to be performed *in futuro.* This laſt Sort of *Agreement* may be divided into two Parts; one certain at the Beginning, and the other when the Certainty not appearing at firſt, the Parties *agree* that the Thing ſhall be perform'd upon the Certainty known. *Terms de Ley* 31. Every *Agreement* ought to be perfect, full and compleat, being the mutual Conſent of the Parties; and ſhould be executed with a Recompence, or be ſo certain as to give an Action or other Remedy thereon. *Plowd.* 5. Any Thing under Hand and Seal, which imports an *Agreement*, will amount to a Covenant: And a *Proviſo*, by Way of *Agreement*, amounts likewiſe to a Covenant; and Action may be brought upon them. 1 *Lev.* 155. An *Agreement* being put in Writing only for Remembrance, doth not change its Nature; but if it be put in Writing ſealed and delivered, it is of greater Force. *Hob.* 79. Where an *Agreement* for the Purchaſe of Lands, being in Writing, and ſigned by both the Parties, but not ſealed; it was held good in *Chancery*, and decreed to be executed. Though where a Perſon gives a Guinea, &c. Earneſt, without *Agreement* in Writing it is otherwiſe. *Preced. Canc.* 16, 560. A Note of an *Agreement* ſign'd by one Party only, will bind both in Equity: So it is of *Agreements* in Part executed, by delivering Poſſeſſion of the Lands, tho' neither Party ſign them. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 21. But if any Eſtate in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion be made to me, I muſt *agree* to it, before it will be ſettled; for I may refuſe, and ſo avoid it: A Releaſe, Deed or Bond, is made and delivered to another to my Uſe, this will veſt in me without any *Agreement* of mine; but if I *diſagree* to it, I make the Deed void. *Dyer* 167. And regularly where a Man hath once *diſagreed* to the Party himſelf, he can never after *agree:* An Obligation being made to my Uſe, and tendered to me, if I refuſe it, and after *agree* again and will accept it; now this *Agreement* afterwards, will not make the Obligation good, that was void by the Refuſal. *Co Litt.* 79. 5 *Rep.* 119. An *Agreement* may be as well in the Party's Abſence, as in his Preſence; but a *Diſagreement* muſt be to the Perſon himſelf to whom made. 2 *Rep.* 69. When an Eſtate is made to a *Feme Covert*, it is good till *Diſagreement* without any *Agreement* of the Huſband: Tho' a new Eſtate granted to the Wife where ſhe hath an Eſtate before, as by the taking of a new Leaſe, and making a Surrender in Law, will not veſt till the Huſband *agree* to it. *Hob.* 204. A forced *Agreement* of the Party is accounted no *Agreement*, and therefore he that did *agree* to the Thing, ſhall not be compelled to perform it. 1 *Lill.* 48. An *Agreement* made only by Parol, may be diſcharged and made void, at any Time before broken, by Parol only, without Satisfaction: But not after it is broken, when an Injury is done. 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R. Agreements* are to be in Writing, by *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. *of Frauds and Perjuries:* And by the Common Law, are govern'd by the Intention, or as near as it may be. If an *Agreement* be in the Nature of a *Penalty*, the Courts of Equity will not relieve againſt it; for the Terms ſhall be judged the Meaſure of Satisfaction to the Parties. *Preced. Can.* 102. See *Contract.*

Articles *of* Agreement *for Sale of an Eſtate.*

Articles of *Agreement*, indented, made, concluded and agreed upon the Day and Year, &c. Between *A. B.* of, &c. of the one Part, and *C. D.* of, &c. of the other Part, as followeth, *viz.*

FIRST, *The ſaid* A. B. *in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to be paid as herein after is mentioned, doth covenant and* agree *with the ſaid* C. D. *That he*

the said A. B. *shall and will, at the Costs and Charges of the said* C. D. *on or before the Day,* &c. *next coming, by such Conveyances, Ways and Means in the Law, as his Counsel shall reasonably advise, well and sufficiently grant, convey and assure to the said* C. D. *and his Heirs, or to whom he or they shall appoint, and to such Uses as he or they shall direct, All that Messuage or Tenement,* &c. *situate,* &c. *with Covenants to be therein contained against all Incumbrances done or committed by him the said* A. B. *or any claiming under him. Also, The said* C. D. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, That he the said* C. D. *shall and will, on executing the said Conveyance, pay unto the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, the said Sum of,* &c. *as and for the Purchase Money for the said Messuage, Tenement and Premisses abovementioned. Also, It is further* agreed *by and between the said Parties to these Presents, That the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and may, on the Day,* &c. *enter into and upon the said Premisses, and receive the Profits thereof, to his and their own Use and Uses.* In Witness, *&c.*

Agri, In our Law, denotes arable Land in the common Fields. *Fortescue.*

Aid, *(Auxilium)* Is all one with the French *Aide*, and is generally understood to be a Subsidy granted to the Crown. By the antient Law of the Land, the King and any Lord of the Realm, might lay an *Aid* upon their Tenants, for Knighting an eldest Son, or Marriage of a Daughter; but this was taken away by the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. This Imposition, which was often levied in former Times, seems to have descended to us from *Normandy*, or rather from the feudal Laws. *Grand Custum. c.* 35. It is said to differ from Tax in Signification; for Taxes were antiently levied at the Will of the Lord, upon any Occasion whatsoever, but *Aids* could not be levied but where it was lawful and customary so to do; as to make the eldest Son a Knight, marry the eldest Daughter, or to redeem the Lord from Prison. By Statute 34 *Ed.* 1. It is ordain'd that the King shall levy no *Aid* or Tax without his Parliament.

Aid-Prayer, *(Auxilium Petere)* A Word made use of in Pleading, for a Petition in Court to call in Help from another Person that hath an Interest in the Thing contested: This gives Strength to the Party praying in *Aid*, and to the other likewise, by giving him an Opportunity of avoiding a Prejudice growing towards his own Right. As Tenant for Life, by the Curtesy, for Term of Years, *&c.* being impleaded, may pray in *Aid* of him in Reversion; that is, desire the Court that he may be called by Writ to alledge what he thinks proper for the Maintenance of the Right of the Person calling him, and of his own. *F. N. B.* 50. *Aid* shall be granted to the Defendant in *Ejectione firmæ*, when the Title of the Land is in Question: Lessee for Years, shall have *Aid* in Trespass; and Tenants at Will: But Tenant in Tail shall not have *Aid* of him in Remainder in Fee; for he himself hath Inheritance. *Danv. Abr.* 292. In a Writ of Replevin, the Avowry being for a real Service, *Aid* is granted before Issue; and in Action of Trespass after Issue join'd, if there be Cause, it shall be had for the Defendant, tho' never for the Plaintiff. *Jenk Cent.* 64. *Fitz. Abr.* 7. There ought to be Privity between a Person that joins in *Aid* and the other to whom he is joined; otherwise Joinder in *Aid* shall not be suffered. *Danv.* 318. There is a Prayer in *Aid* of *Patrons*, by Parsons, Vicars, *&c.* And between *Coparceners*, where one Coparcener shall have *Aid* of the other to recover *pro rata. Co. Litt.* And also Servants, having done any Thing lawfully in Right of their *Masters*, shall have *Aid* of them. *Terms de Ley* 34.

Aid of the King, *(Auxilium Regis)* Is where the King's Tenant prays *Aid of the King*, on Account of Rent demanded of him by others. A City or Borough, that hold a Fee farm of the King, if any Thing be demanded against them which belongs thereto, they may pray in *Aid of the King:* And the King's Bailiffs, Collectors, or Accountants shall have *Aid of the King.* In these Cases, the Proceedings are stopp'd till the King's Counsel are heard to say what they think fit, for avoiding the King's Prejudice: And this *Aid*, shall not in any Case be granted after Issue; because the King ought not to rely upon the Defence made by another. *Jenk. Cent.* 64. *Terms de Ley* 35. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 1. & 14 *Ed.* 3.

Aile, (of the French *Aieul*, i. e. *Avus)* Signifies a Writ which lies where a Man's Grandfather or Great Grandfather (called *Besaile)* being seised of Lands and Tenements in Fee-simple, the Day that he died, and a Stranger abateth or entreth the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir of his Inheritance. *F. N. B.* 222. The Aunt and the Niece shall join in a Writ of *Aiel* of the Seisin of their Grandfather. And the Writ runs thus: *Rex Vic. &c. Præc.* A. B. *quod juste, &c. redd.* B. & D. *unum Messuagium, &c. de quo* D. Avus *præd.* B. & *proavus Præd.* D. *cujus hæred. ipsi sunt, fuit seisitus, &c.*

Aisiamenta, Include any Liberty of Passage, open Way, Water-course, *&c.* for the *Ease* and Accommodation of Tenants. *Kitch.*

Al, *Ald*, Words which begin with *Al* or *Ald* in the Names of Places, signify Antiquity; as *Alborough, Aldworth, &c.*

Alancrarius, A Manager and Keeper of Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking, from *Alanus* a Dog, known to the Antients. *Du Fresne.* But Mr. *Blount* renders it a Faulconer. —— Robertus *de* Chedworth *Vice-Com.* Linc. *liberavit lvi s. viii d.* Johanni de Bellovento, *pro putura septem Leporariorum & trium Falconum & Alanerarii & pro vadiis unius Bracenarii.* 16 *E.* 1.

Alba, The *Alb*, A Surplice or white sacerdotal Vest, antiently used by officiating Priests.

Alba firma, This Word is used by my Lord *Coke*, and seems to signify a Tenure. —— *Duplex est Tenura in Com.* Westmorland, *scilicet una per* Albam firmam, *& alia per Cornagium, &c.* 2 Inst. 10.

Albergellum, The same with *Halsberga: Omnis homo, &c. habet* Albergellum *& capellum ferreum, Lanceam & Gladium.* It here signifies a Defence for the Neck. *Hoveden* 611.

Album, Is a Word made use of for white Rent, paid in Silver. *Rot. Parl* 6 *H.* 3.

Alder, Signifies the First; as *Alder best*, is the best of all; *Alder liefest*, the most dear.

Alderman, (Sax. *Ealderman*, Lat. *Aldermannus)* Hath the same Signification as Senator, or Senior: But at this Day, and long since, those are called *Aldermen* who are Associates to the Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. An *Alderman* ought to be an Inhabitant of the Place, and Resident where he is chosen; and if he removes, he is incapable of doing his Duty in the Government of the City or Place, for which he may be disfranchis'd. 4 *Mod. Rep.* 36. *Alderman Langham* was a Freeman of the City of *London*, and chosen *Alderman* of such a Ward, and being summoned to the Court of *Aldermen* he appeared, and the Oath to serve the Office was tendered to him, but he refused to take it, in Contempt of the Court, *&c.* whereupon he was committed to *Newgate*, and it was held good. *March Rep.* 179. The *Aldermen* of *London*, *&c.* are exempted from serving inferior Offices; nor shall they be put upon Assises, or serve on Juries, so long as they continue to be *Aldermen.* 2 *Cro.* 585. In *Spelman's Glossary* we find that we had antiently a Title of *Aldermannus totius Angliæ*; Witness this Inscription on a Tomb in *Ramsey Abbey* —— *Hic requiescit* D. Alwinus *inclyti Regis* Eadgari *cognatus totius* Angliæ Al-

dermannus, *& hujus Sacri Cœnobii miraculoſus Fundator.* And this Officer was in the Nature of Lord Chief Juſtice of *England. Spelm. Alderman* was one of the Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*, and ſignified an Earl; ſometimes applied to a Place, it was taken for a General, with a Civil Juriſdiction as well as military Power; which Title afterwards was uſed for a Judge, but it literally imports no more than *Elder.*

Alæ Eccleſiæ, The Wings or Side Iſles of the Church, from the French *Les Ailes de l'Egliſe.*—— *Ad baſes pilariorum murus erat tabulis Marmoreis compoſitus, qui Chorum cingens & Preſbyterium, corpus Eccleſiæ lateribus quæ* Alæ *vocantur, dividebat.* Gervaſ. Dorobern' *in Deſcript. Eccl.* Cantuar.

Alecenarium, A Sort of Hawk called a *Lanner.* See *Putura.*

Alfet, (Sax. *Alfæth)* A Cauldron or Furnace, wherein boiling Water was put for a Criminal to dip his Arm in up to his Elbow, and there hold it for ſome Time. *Du Cange.*

Alehouſes, Are to be licenſed by Juſtices of Peace, who take Recognizances of Alehouſe-keepers not to ſuffer Diſorders in their Houſes, and they have Power to put down *Alehouſes, &c.* But the Act is not to reſtrain Selling of *Ale* in Fairs. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 25. *Alehouſe keepers* are liable to a Penalty of 20 *s.* for keeping *Alehouſes* without Licence; not exceeding 40 *s.* nor under 10 *s.* for ſelling *Ale* in ſhort Meaſure; and 10 *s.* for permitting Tippling, *&c.* And Perſons retailing *Ale* or Beer, *Alehouſe keepers, &c.* ſhall ſell their *Ale* by a full Ale Quart or Pint, according to the *Standard* in the *Exchequer*, marked from the ſaid Standard; and Sub-Commiſſioners or Collectors of Exciſe, are to provide ſubſtantial Ale Quarts and Pints in every Town in their Diviſions; and Mayors and Chief Officers to mark Meaſures, or forfeit 5 *l.* by Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 3. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 15. See *Inns.*

Ale-Licences, In *London*, muſt be taken out from Commiſſioners of *Exciſe, &c.* on which a Duty is to be paid to the Crown; and not taking out a Licence or Permiſſion, incurs a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* but this Statute doth not take away the Power of Juſtices of Peace in Licenſing and Regulating Victuallers, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13. The Duty granted on *Ale-Licences*, by this Statute, is repealed by 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 12. By the Stat. 26 *G.* 2. *c.* 31. Juſtices on granting Licences are to take Recogniſances in 10 *l.* with Sureties in the like Sum for the maintaining good Orders. Licences to be granted to none, not licenſed the preceding Year, unleſs they produce Certificates of their good Character. Licence only to extend to that Place for which it was granted. Licences to be granted on the firſt of *September*, or within 20 Days after, yearly, and to be for one Year only; Penalty of ſelling Ale, *&c.* without a Licence firſt Offence 40 *s.* ſecond Offence 4 *l.* third Offence 6 *l.*

Aler ſan jour, *(Fr.)* To go without Day, *viz.* To be finally diſmiſſed the Court, becauſe there is no further Day aſſigned for Appearance. *Kitch.* 146.

Ale-Silver, A Rent or Tribute annually paid to the Lord Mayor of *London*, by thoſe that ſell *Ale* within the Liberty of the City. *Antiq. Purvey.* 183.

Alestake, A May-Pole called *Aleſtake*, becauſe the Country People drew much *Ale* there: But it is not the common May-Pole, but rather a long Stake drove into the Ground, with a Sign on it, that *Ale* was to be ſold.

Ale-taſter, Is an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, ſworn to look to the Aſſize and Goodneſs of *Ale* and Beer, *&c.* within the Precincts of the Lordſhip. *Kitch.* 46. In *London* there are *Ale Conners*, who are Officers appointed to *taſte Ale* and Beer, *&c.* in the Limits of the City.

Alias, A ſecond or further Writ, iſſued from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, after a *Capias, &c.* ſued out without Effect. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1.

Alias dictus, Is the Manner of Deſcription of a Defendant, when ſued on any Specialty, as a Bond, *&c.* where after his *Name*, and common Addition, then comes the *Alias dict.* and deſcribes him again by the very Name and Addition, whereby he is bound in the Writing. *Dyer* 50. But the *Alias dict.* is ſaid to be only Reputation, and not the Truth. *Jenk. Cent.* 119. See *Miſnomer.*

Alien, *(Alienus, Alienigena)* One born in a ſtrange Country, out of the Allegiance of the King: It is taken for the contrary to a Denizen or natural Subject. But a Man born out of the Land, ſo as it be within the Limits of the King's Obedience beyond Sea; or born of *Engliſh* Parents out of the Obedience of the King, if the Parents at the Time of the Birth were of ſuch Obedience, is no *Alien. Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And if one born out of the King's Obedience, come and reſide in *England*, his Children begotten and born here are not *Aliens* but Denizens. 7 *Rep.* All Perſons being the King's Natural-born Subjects, may inherit, as Heirs to their Anceſtors, though their Anceſtors were *Aliens*, by Statute 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. Children of an Ambaſſador in a Foreign Country, by a Wife being an *Engliſh* Woman, by the Common Law, are natural born Subjects, and not *Aliens.* 7 *Rep.* 11. And if an *Engliſh* Merchant living beyond Sea marries a Wife there, and hath a Child by her, and dies, this Child is born a Denizen, and ſhall be Heir to him, notwithſtanding the Wife be an *Alien. Cro. Car.* 605. *March* 91. Thoſe which are born in the *Engliſh* Plantations, are Subjects born. *Danv. Abr.* 324. There are two Incidents regularly that are neceſſary to make a Subject born; Firſt, That his Parents, at the Time of his Birth, be under the actual Obedience of the King; Secondly, That the Place of his Birth, be within the King's Dominions. 7 *Rep* 18. And it is the Place of Birth that makes the Diſability of an *Alien* to have Lands, *&c.* The Blood is not the Diſability, but the Place where born. *Cro. Jac.* 539. An *Alien* can hold no Land by Deſcent or Purchaſe, or be Tenant by the Curteſy, or in Dower. 5 *Rep.* 502. An *Alien* may purchaſe a Houſe for Years, for Habitation during his Reſidency, as neceſſary for Trade, tho' not Lands. If an *Alien*, being a Merchant, leaves the Realm, the King ſhall have the Leaſe; and if he dies here poſſeſſed thereof, his Executors or Adminiſtrators ſhall not have it, but the King; he having it only as an Habitation for his Trade. If an *Alien* is no Merchant, the King ſhall have his Leaſe for Years, tho' it were for his Habitation. 7 *Rep.* 18. 1 *Inſt.* 2. 129. 2 *Inſt.* 741. In Caſe an *Alien* purchaſe Land, the King upon Office found, ſhall have it. 1 *Inſt.* 2. *Aliens* are prohibited to purchaſe Benefices, without the King's Licence, *&c. Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. A Deviſe of Lands to an *Alien* is void. 4 *Leon.* 82. And if a Man be bound to an *Alien* Enemy in an Obligation, the Bond is void to him; but the King will have it. 1 *Lev.* 59. *Danv. Abr.* 322. *Aliens* may obtain Goods and perſonal Eſtate, by Trade, *&c.* And may maintain Actions for the ſame; they may alſo have Actions of Aſſault and Battery, and for Support of their Credit. 1 *Bulſt.* 134. But they cannot bring any Real Action, unleſs it be for an Houſe for neceſſary Habitation, being for the Benefit of Trade. 7 *Rep.* And an *Alien* Enemy cannot maintain any Action whatſoever, nor get any Thing lawfully within this Realm. *Terms de Ley* 36. An *Alien* Enemy coming into this Kingdom, and taken in War, ſhall ſuffer Death by the Martial Law; and not be indicted at Common Law, for the Indictment muſt conclude *contra Ligeantiam ſuam, &c.* And ſuch was never in the Protection of the King. *Molloy de jur. Marit.* 417. *Aliens* living under the Protection of the King, may have the Benefit of a General Pardon. *Hob.* 271. No *Alien* ſhall be returned on any Jury, nor be ſworn for Trial of Iſſues between Subject and Subject, *&c.* but where an *Alien*

Alien is Party in a Cauſe depending, the Inqueſt of Jurors are to be half Denizens, and half *Aliens:* But in Caſes of High Treaſon, this is not allowed. 2 *Inſt.* 17. An *Alien* ſhall not have any Vote in the Choice of Knights of the Shire, or Burgeſſes to Parliament. *Hob.* 270. And Perſons that are *Aliens,* or born out of the Realm, are incapable to be Members of Parliament, enjoy Offices, &c. *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. *Aliens* are to take an Oath to be true to the King, and obedient to his Laws: They ſhall not take Apprentices, but ſuch as are born in the King's Allegiance. Strangers not being Denizens and Houſholders are reſtrained from keeping any Shop, &c. to exerciſe their Handicrafts: And the Goods and Wares of *Aliens* are to be examined and marked, by Wardens of Handicrafts, &c. 14 *H.* 8. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. No *Alien* ſhall be a Factor abroad, in the *Engliſh* Plantations, under Penalties. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. See *Artificers.* See *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. for enabling Subjects to inherit, notwithſtanding their Father or Mother were *Aliens.* And *Stat.* 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 39. for obviating ſome Doubts thereupon.

Alienation, (from *Alienare* to alien) A Transferring the Property of a Thing to another: It chiefly relates to Lands and Tenements; As to *alien* Land in Fee, is to ſell the Fee-ſimple thereof, &c. And to *alien* in Mortmain, is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious Houſe or Body Politick; for which the King's Licence is to be obtained. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. Fines for *Alienations* are taken away by Statute; except Fines due by particular Cuſtoms of Manors. 12 *Car.* 2. *Danv. Abr.* 327. All Perſons who have a Right to Lands, may generally *alien* them to others: But ſome *Alienations* are forbidden; as an *Alienation* by a particular Tenant, ſuch as Tenant for Life, &c. which incurs a Forfeiture of the Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 118. For if Leſſee for Life, by Livery *alieneth* in Fee, or makes a Leaſe for the Life of another, or Gift in Tail, it is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate: So if Tenant in Dower, Tenant for another's Life, Tenant for Years, &c. do *alien* for a greater Eſtate than they lawfully may make. 1 *Inſt.* 233, 251. Conditions in Feoffments, &c. that the Feoffee ſhall not *alien,* are void. 1 *Inſt.* 206. *Hob.* 261. And it is the ſame where a Man poſſeſs'd of a Leaſe for Years, or other Thing, gives and ſells his whole Property therein, upon ſuch Condition: But one may grant an Eſtate in Fee, on Condition that the Grantee ſhall not *alien* to a particular Perſon, &c. And where a Reverſion is in the Donor of an Eſtate, he may reſtrain an *Alienation* by Condition. *Lit.* 361. *Wood's Inſt.* 141. Eſtates in Tail, for Life, or Years, where the whole Intereſt is not parted with, may be made with Condition not to *alien* to others, for the Preſervation of the Lands granted in the Hands of the firſt Grantee.

Alimony, *(Alimonia)* Signifies Nouriſhment or Maintenance: And in a legal Senſe, it is taken for that Allowance which a married Woman ſues for and is entitled to, upon any occaſional Separation from her Huſband. *Terms de Ley* 38. Where a Woman is divorced a *Menſa & Toro,* ſhe may ſue her Huſband in her own Name for *Alimony* or Maintenance out of the Huſband's Eſtate, during the Separation, either in the *Chancery* or *Spiritual* Court; and it will be allowed, except it be in Caſes of Elopement and Adultery. 1 *Inſt.* 235. But the *Spiritual* Court is the proper Court to ſue in for *Alimony:* And the not Allowing a Wife Maintenance, is not an Offence within the Statute 1 *Eliz.* but a Neglect of the Huſband's Duty, and a Breach of his Vow. 12 *Rep.* 30. A Man may be ſued in the *Spiritual* Court for Beating his Wife, and he may be ordered to pay her ſo much *per* Week *Alimony:* But a Prohibition hath been granted by *B. R.* in ſuch Caſe; and the Wife may have Sureties of the Peace for unreaſonable Beating her. *Trin.* 11 *Jac.* 1. *Moor* 874. *Alimony* was antiently expreſſed by *Rationabile Eſtoverium,* Reaſonable Maintenance.——*Rex. Vic.* Bucks *ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi quod de Maritagio* Emmæ de Pinckney *uxoris* Laurentii Penire, *qui Excommunicatus eſt, eo quod prædictam* Emmam *affectione Maritali non tractat, eidem Emmæ* Rationabile Eſtoverium *ſuum invenias, donec idem* Laurentius *Vir ſuus eam tanquam uxorem ſuam tractaverit, ne iteratus clamor ad nos inde perveniat.*——Rot. 7 Hen. 3.

Alaunds, *Ab Alanis, Scythiæ Gente,* Hare-Hounds.

Allay, (Fr. in Lat. *Allaya)* A Word uſed for the Tempering and Mixture of other Metals with Silver or Gold. *Stat.* 9 *Hen.* 5. This *Allay* is to augment the Weight of the Silver or Gold, ſo as it may defray the Charge of Coinage, and to make it the more fuſile. A Pound Weight of Standard Gold, by the preſent Standard in the Mint, is Twenty-two Carats fine, and two Carats *Allay:* And a Pound Weight of right Standard Silver conſiſts of eleven Ounces two Penny Weight of fine Silver, and eighteen Penny Weight of *Allay. Lownd's Eſſay upon Coins, pag.* 19. One Penny Weight of Angel Gold, is worth four Shillings and Two-pence; of Crown Gold, three Shillings and Ten pence: And one Ounce of pure Silver, is worth five Shillings and Four-pence; and with *Allay,* five Shillings. *Mod. Juſt. tit. Coin, pag.* 120.

Allegiance, *Allegiantia* (formerly called *Ligeance,* from the Latin *Alligare & Ligare,* i. e. *Ligamen Fidei)* is the ſworn *Allegiance,* or Faith and Obedience, which every Subject owes to his Prince. It is either perpetual, where one is a Subject born; or where one hath the Right of a Subject by Naturalization, &c. or it is Temporary, by Reaſon of Reſidence in the King's Dominions. To Subjects born, it is an Incident inſeparable; and as ſoon as born they owe by Birth-right Obedience to their Sovereign: And it cannot be confined to any Kingdom, but follows the Subject whereſoever he goes. The Subjects are hence called *Liege People,* and are bound by this *Allegiance* to go with the King in his Wars, as well within as without the Kingdom. 1 *Inſt.* 2, 329. 2 *Inſt.* 741. All Perſons above the Age of Twelve Years are to be required to take the Oath of *Allegiance* in Courts-Leet. And there are ſeveral Statutes requiring the Oath of *Allegiance* and Supremacy, &c. to be taken, under Penalties: Juſtices of Peace may ſummon Perſons above the Age of eighteen Years, to take theſe Oaths. 1 *Eliz.* 1 *W. & M.* &c. Abſolving any Perſons from their *Allegiance,* is High Treaſon, by 1 & 21 *Eliz.*

Allegiare, To defend or juſtify by due Courſe of Law.——*Si quis ſe velit* allegiare *ſecundum Regis Weregilidum hoc faciat.* Leges Alvred. cap. 4. Spelm.

Aller Good. The Word *Aller* is uſed to make what is added to ſignify ſuperlatively; as *Aller good* is the greateſt Good.

Alleviare, Signifies to levy or pay an accuſtomed Fine. Some of our antient Hiſtorians mention ſuch Fines paid by Perſons to their Lords for Redemption of their Daughters, or for a Licence to marry them. *Brady's Pref. to Eng. Hiſt.* 64.

Allocation, *(Allocatio)* In a legal Senſe is an Allowance made upon Account in the *Exchequer;* or more properly a Placing or Adding to a Thing.

Allocatione Facienda, A Writ for allowing to an Accountant ſuch Sums of Money as he hath lawfully expended in his Office; directed to the Lord Treaſurer, and Barons of the *Exchequer,* upon Complaint made. *Reg. Orig.* 206.

Allocato Comitatu, Is a new Writ of *Exigent* allowed, before any other *County-Court* holden, on the former not being fully ſerved, or complied with, &c. *Fitz. Exig.* 14.

Allodial: This is where an Inheritance is held without any Acknowledgment to any Lord or Superior;

rior; and therefore is of another Nature from that which is feodal. *Allodian* Lands are free Lands, which a Man enjoys without paying any Fine, Rent, or Service to any other. See *Alodium*.

Alluminor, (from the Fr. *Allumer*, to lighten) Is uſed for one who colloureth or painteth upon Paper or Parchment; and the Reaſon is, becauſe he gives Light and Ornament by his Colours to the Letters or other Figures. The Word is uſed *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 9. But we now call ſuch a one a *Limner*.

Almanack, Is Part of the Law of *England*, of which the Courts muſt take Notice, in the Returns of Writs, *&c.* but the *Almanack* to go by, is that annex'd to the *Book of Common Prayer*. Mod. Caſ. 41, 81. See *Year* and *Stat.* 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 23. and 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 30. for correcting the Calendar and regulating the Commencement of the Year.

Almaria, for *Armaria:* The Archives of a Church, a Library.——*Omnia etiam Eccleſiæ* Almaria *confregit, Chartas & Privilegia quædam igne cremavit.* Gervaſ. Dorob. in R. 2.

Almner, or **Almoner**, *(Eleemoſynarius)* An Officer of the King's Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs it is to diſtribute the King's *Alms* every Day. He ought to admoniſh the King to beſtow his Alms, eſpecially upon Saints Days and Holydays; and he is likewiſe to viſit the Sick, Widows that are poor, Priſoners and other neceſſitous People, and to relieve them under their Wants; for which Purpoſe, he hath the Forfeitures of Deodands, and the Goods of *Felo's de ſe*, allowed him by the King. *Fleta. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. The Lord *Almoner* has the Diſpoſition of the King's Diſh of Meat, after it comes from the Table, which he may give to whom he pleaſes; and he diſtributes Fourpence in Money, a Two penny Loaf of Bread, and a Gallon of Beer; or inſtead thereof Three pence daily at the Court-gate to Twenty-four poor Perſons of the King's Pariſh, to each of them that Allowance. This Officer is uſually ſome Biſhop.

Almsfeoh, or *Aelmesfeoh*, Saxon for *Alms Money:* It has been taken for what we call *Peter Pence*, firſt given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and antiently paid in *England* on the firſt of *Auguſt*. It was likewiſe called *Romefeoh*, *Romeſcot*, and *Heorthpening*. Selden's Hiſt. Tithes 217.

Almutium, A Garment which covered the Head and Shoulders of Prieſts. *Quæſivit Epiſcopus in quali habitu eſſet? Reſponſum eſt, quod in tunica de Burneto & Almutio ſine cuculla.* W. Thorn. 1330.

Alnage, (French *Aulnage*) Signifies a Meaſure, particularly the Meaſuring with an Ell. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 5.

Alnager, or *Aulnager*, (French *Alner*, Latin *Ulniger*) Is properly a Meaſurer by the Ell; and the Word *Aulne* in *French* ſignifieth *an Ell*. An *Aulnager* with us is a publick ſworn Officer of the King's, whoſe Place it is to examine into the Aſſiſe of all Cloths, made throughout the Land, and to fix Seals upon them; and another Branch of his Office is to collect a Subſidy or *Aulnage* Duty granted to the King. He hath his Power by *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. and ſeveral other antient Statutes; which appoint his Fees, and inflict a Puniſhment for putting his Seal to deceitful Cloth, *&c. viz.* a Forfeiture of his Office, and the Value. 27 *Ed.* 3. 3 *R.* 2. But there are now three Officers belonging to the Regulation of Clothing, who bear the diſtinct Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer*, and *Aulnager*; all which were formerly compriſed in one Perſon. 4 *Inſt.* 31. And becauſe the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould not be abuſed, an Office of *Searching* is eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament.

Alnetum, A Place where *Alders* grow; or a Grove of *Alder-trees.*——Alnetum *eſt ubi Alni arbores creſcunt.*——Domeſday-Book.

Alodium, In *Domeſday* ſignifies a free Manor: And *Alodarii* Lords of Manors, or Lords Paramount. *Quando moritur* Alodarius, *Rex inde habet Relevationem terræ, &c.* Domeſday, Tit. Kent. 1 Inſt. 1, 5.

Aloverium, *A Purſe.* This Word is mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 82. *par.* 2.

Altarage, (*Altaragium*) The Offerings made upon the *Altar*, and alſo the Profit that ariſes to the Prieſt by Reaſon of the *Altar, obventio Altaris. Mich.* 21 *Eliz.* It was declared that by *Altarage* is meant Tithes of Wool, Lambs, Colts, Calves, Pigs, Chickens, Butter, Cheeſe, Fruits, Herbs, and other ſmall Tithes with the Offerings due: The Caſe of the Vicar of *Weſt-Haddon* in *Northamptonſhire*. But the Word *Altarage* at firſt is thought to ſignify no more than the caſual Profits ariſing to the Prieſt, from the Peoples voluntary Oblations at the *Altar*; out of which a Portion was aſſigned by the Parſon to the Vicar: Since that, our Parſons have generally contented themſelves with the greater Profits of Glebe, and Tenths of Corn and Hay; and have left the ſmall Tithes to the officiating Prieſts: And hence it is that Vicarages are endowed with them. *Terms de Ley* 39. 2 *Cro.* 516.——*Vicarius de* Tickill *ad ſuſtentationem ſui habeat totum* Altaragium, *ita quod Nomine* Altaragii *contineantur omnes obventiones, Decimæ & proventus ipſius Eccleſiæ de* Tickill, *Exceptis Decimis Bladi Leguminis & fœni, & terris ad dictam Eccleſiam pertinentibus, &c. Ordinatio* Walteri *Archiep.* Ebor. *An. Dom.* 1249. *Vicaria in Eccleſia Sancti Martini de* Stampford *conſiſtit in toto* Altaragio *dictæ Eccleſiæ.* Monaſticon, 2 Tom. 881. 3 Tom. 139.

Alteration, (*Alteratio*) Is a Changing of a Thing: And when Witneſſes are examined upon Exhibits, *&c.* they ought to remain in the Office, and not be taken back into private Hands, by whom they may be altered. *Hob* 254.

Alto & Baſſo. By this is meant the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences. *Pateat Univerſis per præſentes quod* Willielmus T. *de* Y. *&* Thomas G. *de* A. *poſuerunt ſe in* Alto & Baſſo *in Arbitrio quatuor hominum, viz.*——*de quadam Querela pendente, &c. Et prædicti quatuor homines Judicaverunt, &c.* Dat. Anno 2 Hen. 5.

Amabyr, vel **Amvabyr**, (*Br.*) A Cuſtom in the Honour of *Clun*, belonging to the Earls of *Arundel: Pretium Virginitatis Domino Solvendum.* LL. *Eccl Gul.* Howeli Dha, *Regis* Walliæ. *Puella dicitur eſſe Deſertum Regis, & ob hoc Regis eſt de ea* Amvabyr *habere.* This Cuſtom *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* releaſed to his Tenants, *Anno* 3 *&* 4 *P. & M.*

Ambactus, A Servant or Client. *Cowel.*

Ambaſſador, (*Legatus*) Is a Servant of the State, repreſenting the King in a Foreign Country, to take Care of the Publick Affairs. And *Ambaſſadors* are either Ordinary, or Extraordinary; the Ordinary *Ambaſſadors* are thoſe who reſide in the Place whither ſent; and the Time of their Return being indefinite, ſo is their Buſineſs uncertain, ariſing from emergent Occaſions; and commonly the Protection and Affairs of the Merchants is their greateſt Care: The Extraordinary *Ambaſſadors* are made *pro tempore*, and employed upon ſome particular great Affairs, as Condolements, Congratulations, or for Overtures of Marriage, *&c.* Their Equipage is generally very magnificent; and they may return without requeſting of Leave, unleſs there be a reſtraining Clauſe in their Commiſſion. *Molloy* 144. An Agent repreſents the Affairs only of his Maſter; but an *Ambaſſador* ought to repreſent the Greatneſs of his Maſter, and his Affairs. *Ibid.* By the Laws of Nations, none under the Quality of a Sovereign Prince can ſend any *Ambaſſador:* A King that is deprived of his Kingdom and Royalty, hath loſt his Right of Legation. No Subject, though ever ſo great, can ſend or receive an *Ambaſſador*; and if a Viceroy does it, he will be guilty of High Treaſon: The Electors and Princes of *Germany*, have the Privilege of ſending and Reception of *Ambaſſadors*; but

but it is limited only to Matters touching their own Territories, and not the State of the Empire. It is said there can be no *Ambaſſador*, without Letters of Credence from his Sovereign, to another that hath ſovereign Authority: And if a Perſon be ſent from a King or abſolute Potentate, though in his Letters of Credence he is termed an Agent, yet he is an *Ambaſſador*, he being for the Publick. 4 *Inſt.* 153. *Ambaſſadors* may by a Precaution be warned not to come to the Place where ſent; and if they then do it, they ſhall be taken for Enemies: But being once admitted, even with Enemies in Arms, they ſhall have the Protection of the Laws of Nations, and be preſerved as Princes. *Molt.* 146. If a baniſhed Man be ſent as an *Ambaſſador* to the Place from whence he is baniſhed, he may not be detained or moleſted there. 4 *Inſt.* 153. The Killing of an *Ambaſſador*, has been adjudged High Treaſon. 3 *Inſt.* Some *Ambaſſadors* are allowed by Conceſſion, to have Juriſdiction over their own Families; and their Houſes permitted to be Sanctuaries: But where Perſons who have greatly offended fly to their Houſes, after Demand and Refuſal to deliver them up, they may be taken from thence. *Ambaſſadors* cannot be defended when they commit any Thing againſt the State, or the Perſon of the King, with whom they reſide. 4 *Inſt.* 152. An *Ambaſſador* guilty of Treaſon againſt the King's Life, may be condemned and executed: But for other Treaſons, he ſhall be ſent home, with Demand to puniſh him, or to ſend him back to be puniſhed. 4 *Inſt.* 152. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 185. If a Foreign *Ambaſſador* commits any Crime here, which is *contra jus Gentium*, as Treaſon, Felony, *&c.* or any other Crime againſt the Law of Nations, he loſeth the Privilege of an *Ambaſſador*, and is ſubject to Puniſhment as a private Alien; and he need not be remanded to his Sovereign, but of Curteſy. *Danv. Abr.* 327. But if a Thing be only *Malum Probibitum* by an Act of Parliament, Private Law, or Cuſtom of the Realm, and it is not *contra jus Gentium*, an *Ambaſſador* ſhall not be bound by them. 4 *Inſt.* 153. And it is ſaid *Ambaſſadors* may be excuſed of Practices againſt the State where they reſide, (except it be in Point of Conſpiracy, which is againſt the Law of Nations) becauſe it doth not appear whether they have it *in Mandatis*; and then they are excuſed by Neceſſity of Obedience. *Bac. Max.* 26. By the Civil Law, the Perſon of an *Ambaſſador* may not be arreſted; and the moveable Goods of *Ambaſſadors* which are accounted an Acceſſion to their Perſons, cannot be ſeiſed on, as a Pledge, nor for Payment of Debt, tho' by Leave of the King or State where they are Reſident; but on Refuſal of Payment, Letters of Requeſt are to go to his Maſter, *&c. Molloy* 157. *Danv.* 328. By our Statute Law, an *Ambaſſador*, or Publick Miniſter, or his Domeſtick Servants, regiſtred in the Secretary's Office, *&c.* are not to be arreſted; if they are, the Proceſs ſhall be void, and the Perſons ſuing out and executing it, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Penalties and Corporal Puniſhment as the Lord Chancellor or either of the Chief Juſtices ſhall think fit. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. cap.* 12. Alſo the Goods of an *Ambaſſador*, or of his Servants, ſhall not be diſtrained. *Stat. Ibid.*

Ambidexter, (*Lat.*) One that can uſe his left Hand as well as his right; or that plays on both Sides. But in a legal Senſe, it is taken for a Juror or Embraceor, who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict; and ſuch a one ſhall be impriſoned, never more be of a Jury, and further puniſhed at the King's Pleaſure. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. *Crompt. Juſt.* 156. See *Decies tantum.*

Ambra, (Sax. *Amber*, Lat. *Amphora*) A Veſſel among the *Saxons:* It contained a Meaſure of Salt, Butter, Meal, Beer, *&c. Leg. Inæ Weſt. Sax.*

Ambry, The Place where the Arms, Plate, Veſſels, and every Thing which belong'd to Houſekeeping were kept; and probably the *Ambry* at *Weſtminſter* is ſo called, becauſe formerly ſet apart for that Uſe: Or rather the *Aumonery*, from the Latin *Eleemoſynaria*, an Houſe adjoining to an Abbey, in which the Charities were laid up for the Poor.

Amenable, (Fr. *Amener*) To bring or lead unto: Or *Amainable* (from the Fr. *Main* a Hand) ſignifies tractable, that may be led or governed: And in our Books it is commonly applied to a Woman, that is governable by her Huſband. *Cow. Interp.*

Amendment, (*Emendatio*) The Correction of an Error committed in any Proceſs, which may be *amended* after Judgment; and if there be any Error in giving the Judgment, the Party is driven to his Writ of Error: Though where the Fault appears to be in the Clerk who writ the Record, it may be *amended. Terms de Ley* 39. A Plaintiff may *amend* his Bill on the File at any Time before the Plea pleaded; but not afterwards without Motion and Leave of the Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 58. Original Writs are not *amendable* at Common Law; for if the Writ be not good, the Party may have another: Judicial Writs may and have been often *amended.* 8 *Rep.* 157. And by the Statutes 8 *H.* 6. and 18 *Eliz.* the Miſpriſion of the Clerk, *&c.* is *amendable* in Original Writs; but it muſt not be in another Term, when the Roll is a Record. 8 *Rep.* 88. The Faults and Miſtakes of Clerks are in many Caſes *amendable:* The Miſpriſion of a Clerk in Matter of Fact is *amendable*; tho' not in Matter of Law. *Palm.* 258. If there be a Miſtake in the legal Form of the Writ, it is not *amendable:* There is a Diverſity between the Negligence and Ignorance of the Clerk that makes out Writs; for his Negligence (as if he have the Copy of a Bond, and do not purſue it) this ſhall be *amended*; but his Ignorance in the legal Courſe of Original Writs is not *amendable.* 8 *Rep.* 159. A Party's Name was miſtaken in an Original Writ; and it appearing to the Court that the Curſitor's Inſtructions were right, the Writ was *amended* in Court; and they *amended* all the Proceedings after. 2 *Vent.* 152. *Cro. Car.* 74. If a Thing which the Plaintiff ought to have entered himſelf, being a Matter of Subſtance, be totally omitted; this ſhall not be *amended*; but otherwiſe it is if omitted only in Part and miſentered. *Danv. Abr.* 346. By the Common Law a Writ of Error returned and filed, could not be *amended*; becauſe it would alter the Record: But now by *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 13. Writs of Error wherein there ſhall be any Variance from the original Record or other Defect, may be *amended* by the Court where returnable. When the Award of a Writ of Inquiry on the Roll is good, the Writ ſhall be *amended* by the Roll. *Carth.* 70. The Court cannot *amend* to make a new Writ; or to alter a good Writ, and adapt it to another Purpoſe, *&c.* only when the Writ is bad and vicious in the Face of it. *Mod. Caſ.* 263, 310. A Declaration grounded on an original Writ, may not be *amended*, if the Writ be erroneous: Tho' if it be on a Bill of *Middleſex* or a *Latitat*, it is *amendable.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 67. Declarations upon any penal Statutes, *Qui tam*, *&c.* may not be *amended* after Iſſue joined. 2 *Mod.* 144. And Indictments of Treaſon, and Felony, Writs of Appeal, *&c.* are excepted out of the Statutes of *Amendments*; tho' ſome Things in them are *amendable* at Common Law. *Mod. Caſ.* 269. A Plaintiff may *amend* his Declaration in Matter of Form after a general Iſſue pleaded, before Entry thereof, without Payment of Coſts: If he *amend* in Subſtance, he is to pay Coſts, or give Imparlance; and if he *amend* after a ſpecial Plea, though he would give Imparlance, he muſt pay Coſts. 1 *Lill* 58. A Declaration in Ejectment, laid the Demiſe before the Time; this was not *amendable*; for it would alter the Iſſue, and make a new Title in the Plaintiff. 1 *Salk.* 48. The Plaintiff declared on the Statute of *Winton* for a Robbery done to himſelf, when it ſhould have been of his Servants; he had

Leave to *amend* 3 *Lev.* 347. If a Defendant pleads a Plea to the Right, or in Abatement, the Plaintiff may *amend* his Declaration; but not where he demurs, for this Fault may be the Cauſe of the Demurrer. 1 *Salk.* 50. A Plea when only on Paper, upon Notice and Payment of Coſts may be *amended*; but if the Plea be entered on Parchment it is not *amendable*, being a Plea of Record: After Demurrer, and after Iſſue joined, a Plea may not be *amended*. A Demurrer may be *amended*, after the Parties have joined in Demurrer, if it be only in Paper. *Style* 48. Where a Plea ſhall be *amended*, when in Paper, or on Records, *&c.* See the Statute 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. An Iſſue entered upon Record, with Leave of the Court may be *amended*; but not in a material Thing, or in that which will deface the Record. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 61. A Record may be *amended* by the Court in a ſmall Matter, after Iſſue joined, ſo as the Plea be not altered. *Danv. Abr.* 338. If on a Writ of Error a Record is *amended* in another Court in Affirmance of the Judgment, it muſt be *amended* in the Court where Judgment was given. *Hardr.* 505. Where the Record of *Niſi prius* does not agree with the original Record, it may be *amended* after Verdict, provided it do not change the Iſſue: But a Record ſhall not be *amended* to attaint the Jury, or prejudice the Authority of the Judge. *Mich.* 8 *W.* A General or Special Verdict may be *amended* by the Notes of the Clerk of Aſſiſe in Civil Cauſes; but not in Criminal Actions. 1 *Salk.* 47. The Iſſue Roll ſhall be *amended* by the Imparlance Roll, which is precedent: But a Roll may not be *amended* after Verdict, when there is nothing to *amend* it by; tho' Surpluſage may be rejected, and ſo make it good. *Cro. Car.* 92. 1 *Sid.* 135. A Miſtake of the Clerk in entering a Judgment; as where it was that the Defendant recovered, inſtead of the Plaintiff, *&c.* was ordered to be *amended*. *Cro. Jac.* 631. *Hutt.* 41. A Judgment may be *amended* by the Paper-book ſigned by the Maſter. 1 *Salk.* 50. At Common Law, the Judges may *amend* their Judgments of the ſame Term; and by Statute of another Term. 8 *Rep.* 156. 14 *E.* 3. If Judgments are not well entered, on Payment of Coſts they will be ordered to be ſo: When Judgments are entered, 'tis ſaid the Defects therein being the Act of the Court, and not the Miſpriſion of the Clerk, are not *amendable*. *Goſſ.* 104. Miſtakes in Returns of Writs, Fines and Recoveries, made by mutual Aſſent of Parties may be *amended*. 5 *Rep.* 45. Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed after Verdict, for that an Original wants Form, or varies from the Record in Point of Form, which are *amendable*. 4 *Rep.* 45. After Verdict given in any Court of Record, there ſhall be no Stay of Judgment for Want of Form in any Writ, or inſufficient Returns of Sheriffs, Variance in Form between the Original Writ and Declaration, *&c. Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 18 *Eliz. Vide* 5 *Geo.* 1. Where Judgment ſhall not be reverſed for Defects in Form or Subſtance. It is ſaid, there are only two Statutes of *Amendments*; the 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. and 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. The reſt being Statutes of Jeofails; and the Statute of *H.* 6. is but to enlarge that of *Ed.* 3. which extends only to Proceſs out of the Roll or Record, and not to Proceedings in the Roll itſelf: But neither of theſe Statutes extend to the Crown. *Mod. Caſ.* 268, 285. Imperfections and Defects are aided after Verdict, by the Statutes of Jeofails: And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* all the Statutes of Jeofails ſhall be extended to Judgments upon Confeſſion, *Nihil dicit, &c.* Alſo upon Demurrer, the Judges ſhall give Judgment without regarding Imperfections in any Writ, *&c.* except the ſame be ſet down as Cauſe of Demurrer. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Annæ, cap.* 16. *Amendments* are uſually made in Affirmance of Judgments; and ſeldom or never to deſtroy them: And where *Amendments* were at Common Law, the Party was to pay a Fine for Leave to *amend*. 3 *Salk.* 29.

Amerciament, *Amerciamentum*, (from the Fr. *Merci*) ſignifies the pecuniary Puniſhment of an Offender againſt the King, or other Lord in his Court, that is found to be in *Miſericordia*, i. e. to have offended, and to ſtand at the *Mercy* of the King or Lord. The Author of *Terms de Ley* ſaith, that *Amerciament* is properly a Penalty aſſeſſed by the Peers or Equals of the Party *amerced*, for the Offence done; for which he putteth himſelf at the Mercy of the Lord. *Terms de Ley* 40. And by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, a Freeman is not to be *amerced* for a ſmall Fault, but proportionable to the Offence, and that by his Peers. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. *Amerciaments* are a more merciful Penalty than a Fine; for which if they are too grievous, a Releaſe may be ſued by an antient Writ called *Moderata Miſericordia*. The Difference between *Amerciaments* and Fines, is this; Fines are ſaid to be Puniſhments certain, and grow expreſly from ſome Statute; but *Amerciaments* are ſuch as are arbitrarily impoſed. *Kitch.* 78. Alſo Fines are impoſed and aſſeſſed by the Court: *Amerciaments* by the Country: And no Court can impoſe a Fine, but a Court of Record; other Courts can only *amerce*. 8 *Rep.* 39, 41. A Court-Leet can *amerce* for publick Nuſances only. 1 *Saund.* 135. For a Fine and all *Amerciaments* in a Court-Leet, a Diſtreſs is incident of common Right: But for *Amerciament* in a Court-Baron, Diſtreſs may not be taken but by Preſcription. 11 *Rep.* 45. When an *Amerciament* is agreed on, the Lord may have an Action of Debt, or diſtrain for it, and impound the Diſtreſs, or ſell it at his Pleaſure: But he cannot impriſon for it. 8 *Rep.* 41, 45. In Courts Baron, the *Amerciaments* ought to be aſſeered; but 'tis otherwiſe of Fines impoſed by a Court of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 27. In the Court-Baron, Tenants not doing Suit of Court, Perſons making any Incroachments, not performing what is ordered, or for other Miſdemeanors there puniſhable, are to be *amerced:* Theſe *Amercements* are made upon Preſentment of the Jury; and if they are grounded upon a void Preſentment, the *Amercements* are alſo void. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 72. There is alſo *Amercement* in Pleas in the Courts of Record, when a Defendant delays to tender the Thing demanded by the King's Writ, on the firſt Day. 1 *Inſt.* 116. And in all Perſonal Actions without Force, as in Debt, Detinue, *&c.* if the Plaintiff be nonſuited, barred, or his Writ abate for Matter of Form, he ſhall be *amerced:* But if on judicial Proceſs, founded on a Judgment and Record, the Plaintiff be nonſuit, barred, *&c.* he ſhall not be *amerced*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 206. And an Infant if nonſuited, is not to be *amerced:* 'Tis otherwiſe when at Age. *Jenk. Cent.* 258. Sheriffs are to be *amerced* for the Faults of their Officers; and Clerks of the Peace are *amerceable* in *B. R.* for groſs Faults in Indictments removed thither. *Hill.* 21 *Car.* The *Amercement* of the Sheriff, or other Officer of the King, is called *Amercement* Royal. *Terms de Ley.* A Town ſhall be *amerced* for the Eſcape of a Murderer, in the Day-Time: And if the Town be walled, 'tis ſaid, it ſhall be ſubject to *Amercement*, whether by Day or Night. 3 *Inſt.* 53. *Amerciaments* are likewiſe in ſeveral other Caſes.

Amicſſe, (from the Lat. *Amictus)* Is taken for a prieſtly Garment.

Amicia, (the ſame with *Almutium)* A Cap made with Goats or Lambs Skins; that Part whereof which covered the Head was ſquare, and one Part of it hung behind, and covered the Neck. *Monaſticon* 3 *Tom. p.* 36.

Amictus, Was the uppermoſt of the ſix Garments worn by Prieſts, tied round the Neck, and it covered the Breaſt and Heart.——*Ne inde ad Linguam tranſeat mendacium, ne vanitates cogitet.*——Amictus, *Alba, Cingulum, Stola, Manipulus & Planeta.*——Theſe were the ſix Garments of Prieſts.

Amicus Curiæ, If a Judge is doubtful or miſtaken in Matter of Law, a Stander-by may inform the Court, as *Amicus Curiæ*. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 178. In ſome Caſes, a Thing is to be made appear by Suggeſtion on the Roll by Motion; ſometimes by Pleading, and ſometimes as *Amicus Curiæ*. 2 *Keb.* 548. Any one as *Amicus Curiæ* may move to quaſh a vicious Indictment; for if there were a Trial and Verdict, Judgment muſt be arreſted. *Comberb.* 13. A Counſel urg'd, that he might as *Amicus Curiæ*, inform the Court of an Error in Proceedings, to prevent giving falſe Judgment; but it was denied, unleſs the Party was preſent. 2 *Show. Rep.* 297.

Amittere Legem Terræ, To loſe and be deprived of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court: As to become infamous, renders a Perſon incapable of being an Evidence. *Vide Glanvil, lib.* 2. And ſee the Statute 5 *Eliz. cap.* 9. againſt Perjury.

Ammobragium, A Service—*Terræ in Com.* Flint. *tenentur de Domino Rege per certa ſervitia, & per* Ammobragium *quod ad quinque Solidos extenditur cum acciderit.* Pat. 7 Ed. 2.

Amneſty, (*Amneſtia, Oblivio*) An Act of Pardon or *Oblivion*, ſuch as was granted at the Reſtoration by King *Charles* II.

Annitum Inſulæ, Iſles upon the Weſt Coaſt of *Britain*. Blount.

Amortization, (*Amortizatio*, Fr. *Amortiſſement*) Is an Alienation of Lands or Tenements in Mortmain, *viz.* to any Corporation or Fraternity, and their Succeſſors, *&c.* And the Right of *Amortization* is a Privilege or Licence of taking in Mortmain. *Jus* Amortizationis *eſt privilegium ſeu Licentia capiendi in Manum Mortuam.* In the Statute *De Libertatibus perquirendis Anno* 27 Ed. 1. the Word *Amortiſement* is uſed.

Amortize, (Fr. *Amortir*) Is to alien Lands in Mortmain. See *Mortmain*, and the *Stat.* 7 *Ed.* 1. of *amortizing* Lands.

Ampliation, (*Ampliatio*) An Enlargement, but in Senſe of Law it is a Referring of Judgment, till the Cauſe is further examined.

Amy, (*Amicus*) In Law *Prochein Amy* is the next Friend to be truſted for an Infant. *Alien Amy* is a Foreigner here ſubject to ſome Prince in Friendſhip with us.

An, Jour & Waſte, (*Fr.*) Year, Day and Waſte; a Forfeiture of Lands to the King by Tenants committing Felony, and afterwards the Land falls to the Lord.

Anceſtor, (*Anteceſſor*) Signifies as much as a *Predeceſſor*, or one that has gone before in a Family: But the Law makes a Difference between what we commonly call an Anceſtor and a Predeceſſor; the one being applied to a natural Perſon and his Anceſtors, and the other to a Body Politick and their Predeceſſors. *Co. Litt.* A Prepoſſeſſor of an Eſtate hath been called *Anceſtor.*

Anceſtrel, What relates to or hath been done by one's Anceſtors; as *Homage Anceſtrel*, &c.

Anchor, Is a Meaſure of Brandy, *&c.* containing ten Gallons. *Lex Mercat.*

Anchorage, (*Ancoragium*) A Duty taken of Ships for the Uſe of the Haven where they caſt Anchor. *MS. Arth. Trevor, Ar.* The Ground in Ports and Havens belonging to the King, no Perſon can let any Anchor fall thereon, without paying therefore to the King's Officers.

Ancients, Gentlemen of the *Inns* of *Court*. In *Gray's Inn*, the Society conſiſts of *Benchers*, *Ancients*, *Barriſters*, and *Students* under the Bar; and here the *Ancients* are of the oldeſt Barriſters. In the *Middle-Temple*, ſuch as have gone through or are paſt their Readings are termed *Ancients*: The Inns of *Chancery* conſiſt of *Ancients* and Students or Clerks; and from the *Ancients* one is yearly choſen the Principal or Treaſurer.

Ancient Demeſne, or *Demain* (*Vetus Patrimonium Domini*) Is a Tenure whereby all the Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of St. *Edward*, and *William*, called the *Conqueror*, were held. The Number and Names of all Manors, after a Survey made of them, were written in the Book of *Domeſday*; and thoſe which by that Book appear to have at that Time belong'd to the Crown, and are contained under the Title *Terra Regis*, are called *Ancient Demeſne*. *Kitch.* 98. *Fitzherbert* tells us, That Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne* had their Tenures from ploughing the King's Lands, and other Works towards the Maintenance of the King's Freehold, on which Account they had Liberties granted them. *F. N. B.* 14, 228. And there were two Sorts of theſe Tenures and Tenants, one that held their Lands freely by Charter; the other by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor. *Brit. c.* 66. The Tenants holding by Charter cannot be impleaded out of their Manor; for if they are, they may abate the Writ by pleading their Tenure: They are free from Toll, for all Things bought and ſold concerning their Subſtance and Huſbandry. And they may not be impanelled upon any Inqueſt. *F. N. B.* 14. If Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne* are returned on Juries, they may have a Writ *de non ponendis in Aſſiſis, &c.* and Attachment againſt the Sheriff. 1 *Rep.* 105. And if they are diſturbed by taking Duties of Toll, *&c.* they may have Writs of *Monſtraverunt*, to be diſcharged. Theſe Tenants are free as to their Perſons; and their Privileges are ſuppoſed to commence by Act of Parliament; for they cannot be created by Grant at this Day. 1 *Salk.* 57. Lands in *Ancient Demeſne* are extendible upon a Statute Merchant, Staple, or Elegit. 4 *Inſt.* 270. No Lands ought to be accounted *Ancient Demeſne* but ſuch as are held in Socage; and whether it be *Ancient Demeſne* or not, ſhall be tried by the Book of *Domeſday*. A Leſſee for Years, cannot plead in *Ancient Demeſne*: Nor can a Lord in Action againſt him plead *Ancient Demeſne*, for the Land is Frank-fee in his Hands. *Danv. Abr.* 660. In real Actions, Ejectment, Replevin, *&c.* *Ancient Demeſne* is a good Plea; but not in Actions merely Perſonal. *Danv.* 658. If in *Ancient Demeſne* a Writ of Right Cloſe be brought, and proſecuted in Nature of a *Formedon*; a Fine levied there by the Cuſtom, is a Bar: And if this Judgment be reverſed in *C. B.* that Court ſhall only judge, that the Plaintiff be reſtored to his Action in the *Court of Ancient Demeſne*; unleſs there is ſome other Cauſe, which takes away its Juriſdiction. *Jenk. Cent.* 87. *Dyer* 373. A Fine in the King's Courts, will change *Ancient Demeſne* to Frank-fee at Common Law: So if the Lord enfeoffs another of the Tenancy; or if the Land comes to the King, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 270. See *Fine.*

Ancienty, (Fr. *Anciennete* Lat. *Antiquitas*) Elderſhip or Seniority. This Word is uſed in the Statute of *Ireland*, 14 Hen. 3.

Andena, A Swath in Mowing: It likewiſe ſignifies as much Ground as a Man could ſtride over at once.

Anelacius, A ſhort Knife or Dagger.——*Loricâ erat indutus, geſtans* Anelacium *ad Lumbare.* Mat. Pariſ. 277.

Anfeldtyhde, or *Anfealihlle*, a ſimple Accuſation; for the *Saxons* had two Sorts of Accuſations, *viz. Simplex* and *Triplex*: That was called Single, when the Oath of the Criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own Oath, and the Oaths of five more were required to free him *a triplici Accuſatione. Somner.* In the Laws of *Adelſtan* we read—*Et ſi* Anfeldtyhde *ſit, immergatur manus poſt Lapidem, vel examen uſque ad Wriſte.* Leg. Adelſtani, cap. 19. apud Brompton.

Angaria, (from the Fr. *Angarie*, i. e. Perſonal Service) Is a troubleſome vexatious Duty or Service which Tenants were obliged to pay their Lords; and they performed it in their own Perſons.——*Terram liberam*

liberam ab omnibus Angariis *& Exactionibus, &c. MS.* Eliam Aſhmole *Arm.*——*Præſtationes* Angariarum *& Perangariarum, Plauſtrorum & Navium.*——Impreſſing of Ships. *Blunt.*

Angelica Veſtis, A monkiſh Garment which Laymen put on a little before their Deaths, that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks. It was from them called *Angelicus*, becauſe they were called *Angeli*, who by their Prayers *animæ ſaluti ſuccurrebant.* And the Word *Succurrendum* in our old Books is underſtood of one who had put on the Habit, and was near Death: *Siquis ad ſuccurrendum metu mortis ſe loco prænominato dederit, illic recipietur.* Monaſticon, 1 Tom. p. 632.

Angel, Signifies, in the Computation of Money, ten Shillings of *Engliſh* Coin.

Angild, *(Angildum)* The bare ſingle Valuation or Compenſation of a Criminal; From the Sax. *An* One, and *Gild*, Payment, Mulct, or Fine. *Una Solutio, Si Villanus furatus fuerit, &c. Et habeas plegium, admoneas eum de* Angildo——*Twigild* was the double Mulct or Fine; and *Trigild* the Treble, according to the rated Ability of the Perſon. Law of *Ina, c.* 20. *Spelm.*

Anhlote, A ſingle Tribute or Tax. The Words *Anhlote* and *Anſcot* are mentioned in the Laws of *William the Conqueror:* And their Senſe is, that every one ſhould pay according to the Cuſtom of the Country, his Part and Share, as Scot and Lot, *&c. Leg. W.* 1. *c.* 64.

Anicus, *(Fr.)* void, being of no Force. *F. N. B.* 214.

Annales, Yearlings, or young Cattle of the firſt Year.——*Vituli primo Anno poſtquam nati ſunt, Vituli Vocantur; ſecundo compoto* Annales *vocantur; tertio Boviculi; quarto Bovetti.*——Regulæ compoti Domus de Farendon *MS.*

Annats, (*Annates*) This Word has the ſame Meaning with Firſt-fruits, *Anno* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. The Reaſon of the Name is, becauſe the Rate of the Firſt-fruits paid for ſpiritual Livings, is after the Value of one *Year*'s Profit. Annates *more ſuo appellant primos fructus unius anni ſacerdotii vacantis, aut dimidiam eorum partem.* Pol. Virgil de Invent. rer. lib. 8. c. 2.

Annealing of Tile, *(Anno* 17 *Ed.* 4.*)* From the Sax. *Onælan, accendere,* ſignifies the Burning or Hardening of Tile.

Annienated, (From the Fr. *Anneantir)* Abrogated, fruſtrated, or brought to nothing. *Lit.* 3. *c. Sect.* 741.

Anniverſary Days, *(Dies Anniverſarii)* Solemn Days appointed to be celebrated yearly in Commemoration of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints; or the Days whereon, at the Return of every Year, Men were wont to pray for the Souls of their deceaſed Friends, according to the Cuſtom of the *Roman Catholicks,* mentioned in the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. and 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. This was in Uſe among our ancient *Saxons,* as you may ſee in *Lib. Rameſ. Sect.* 134.——Anniverſaria dies *ideo repetitur defunctis, quoniam neſcimus qualiter eorum cauſa habeatur in alia vita.* Alcuinus's Divine Offices. The *Anniverſary* or yearly Return of the Day of the Death of any Perſon, which the Religious regiſter'd in their *Obitual* or *Martyrology,* and annually obſerv'd in Gratitude to their Founders and Benefactors, was by our Forefathers called a *Year-day* and a *Mind day,* i. e. a Memorial Day: and tho' this proceeded from one of the trading Arts of the Prieſts, who got many a Legacy for thus continuing the Memorial of their Friends; yet abating the Superſtition of it, we muſt confeſs this Practice of theirs has been a great Advantage to the Hiſtory of Men and Times, by fixing the *Obits* of great and good Men.

Anni Nubiles, *(Lat.)* When a Woman is under 12 Years of Age, her Age to marry, ſhe is ſaid to be *infra annos nubiles,* and unmarriageable; ſo that it ſignifies the marriageable Age of a Woman. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 434.

Anno Domini, The Computation of Time from the Incarnation of our Saviour; which is generally inſerted in the Dates of all publick Writings, with an Addition of the Year of the King's Reign, *&c.* The *Romans* began their *Æra* of Time from the Building of *Rome:* The *Grecians* computed by *Olympiads*; and the *Chriſtians* reckon from the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt.*

Annoiſance, Annoyance, or *Noiſance,* is a Word uſed for any Hurt done to a publick Place, as a Highway, Bridge, River, *&c.* or to any private Place, by laying any Thing therein that may breed Infection, by Incroachments, or ſuch like Means; and it is alſo taken for the Writ brought upon ſuch a Tranſgreſſion. This Word is mentioned *Anno* 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Vide *Nuſance.*

Annua Penſione, An ancient Writ for providing the King's Chaplain unpreferred with a Penſion. It was brought where the King having due to him an *annual Penſion* from an *Abbot* or Prior, for any of his Chaplains whom he ſhould nominate, (being unprovided of Livings) to demand the ſame of ſuch Abbot or Prior. *Reg. Orig.* 165, 307.

Annuale, A Word ſignifying the yearly Rent or Income of a Prebendary.

Annualia, A yearly Stipend aſſigned to a Prieſt for celebrating an Anniverſary, or for ſaying continued Maſſes one Year, for the Soul of a deceaſed Perſon——*Inhibemus quoque diſtrictius ne aliquis Rector Eccleſiæ faciat hujuſmodi pactum cum ſuo ſacerdote, videlicet quod ipſe Sacerdos præter cætera ſtipendia poterit recipere* Annualia *& Triennalia.* Conſt. Rob. Groſteſt Epiſcopi Lincoln. in Append. ad Faſcic. pag. 411.

Annuity, *(Annuus Redditus)* Is a yearly Rent, payable for Term of Years, Life, or in Fee; and it is uſed for a Writ that lies againſt a Perſon for Recovery of ſuch Rent. *Reg. Orig.* 158. *Annuity* hath alſo been defined to be a yearly Payment of a certain Sum of Money, granted to another for Life, *&c.* to be received of the Grantor or his Heirs, ſo that no Freehold be charged therewith; whereof a Man ſhall never have Aſſiſe or other Action, but a Writ of *Annuity. Terms de Ley* 44. The Treatiſe called *Doctor and Student, Dial.* 1. *cap.* 3. ſhews ſeveral Differences between a Rent and an *Annuity, viz.* that every Rent is iſſuing out of Land; but an *Annuity* chargeth the Perſon only, as the Grantor and his Heirs, who have Aſſets by Diſcent: For the Recovery of an *Annuity,* no Action lies, but only the Writ of *Annuity*; but of a Rent the ſame Remedy lies as for Lands; and an *Annuity* is never taken for Aſſets, becauſe it is no Freehold in Law; nor ſhall it be put in Execution upon a Statute Merchant, Staple, or *Elegit,* as a Rent iſſuing out of Land may. *Dyer* 345. 2 *Rep.* 144. If no Lands are bound for the Payment of an *Annuity,* a Diſtreſs may not be taken for it. *Dyer* 65. But if an *Annuity* iſſue out of Land, (which of late it often doth) the Grantee may bring a Writ of *Annuity,* and make it Perſonal, or an Aſſiſe, or Diſtrain, *&c.* ſo as to make it real. 1 *Inſt.* 144. And if the Grantee take a Diſtreſs; yet he may afterwards have Writ of *Annuity,* and diſcharge the Land, if he do not avow the Taking, which is in Nature of an Action. 1 *Inſt.* 145. But if the Grantee of a Rent bring an Aſſiſe for it, he ſhall never after have Writ of *Annuity*; he having elected this to be a Rent; ſo if the Grantee of an *Annuity* avow the Taking of a Diſtreſs, in a Court of Record. *Danv. Abr.* 486. And if the Grantee purchaſe Part of the Land out of which an *Annuity* is iſſuing, he ſhall never after have a Writ of *Annuity. Co. Litt.* 148. Where a Rent charge iſſuing out of Lands, granted by Tenant for Life, *&c.* determines by the Act of God; as an Intereſt was veſted in the Grantee, it is in his Election to make it a Rent charge, and ſo charge the Lands therewith, or a Perſonal Thing to charge the Perſon of the Grantor in *Annuity.* 2 *Rep.* 36. *A.* ſeiſed of Lands

Lands in Fee, he and *B.* grant an *Annuity* or Rent-charge to another; this *prima facie* is the Grant of *A.* and Confirmation of *B.* But the Grantee may have a Writ of *Annuity* againſt both. If two Men grant an *Annuity* of 20 *l. per Ann.* altho' the Perſons be ſeveral, if the Deed of Grant be not for them ſeverally, yet the Grantee ſhall have but one *Annuity* againſt them. 1 *Inſt.* 144. When a Man recovers in a Writ of *Annuity*, he ſhall not have a new Writ of *Annuity* for the Arrears due after the Recovery, but a *Scire facias* upon the Judgment, the Judgment being always executory. 2 *Rep.* 37. No Writ of *Annuity* lieth for Arrearages only when an *Annuity* is determined, but for the *Annuity* and Arrearges. 1 *Inſt.* 285. Though if a Rent-charge be granted out of a Leaſe for Years, it hath been adjudged that the Grantee may bring *Annuity* when the Leaſe is ended. *Moor, cap.* 450. Where an *Annuity* is granted to one for Life, during the Term he ſhall have a Writ of *Annuity:* And when that is determined, his Executors may have Action of Debt; for the Realty is then reſolved into the Perſonalty. 4 *Rep.* 49. *New Nat. Br.* 278. Upon a Rent created by Way of Reſervation, no Writ of *Annuity* lies. *Danv.* 483. If a Man grants a Rent out of his Manor, or Lands, or to be received of his Tenants, and he hath no Manor, Lands, or Tenants, yet it may be a good *Annuity*, though void as to a Rent. *Danv. Abr.* 485. A Perſon grants to me 10 *l.* every Year, that I ſhall be Reſident in ſuch a Pariſh; an *Annuity* lies for this, it being annual at my Will; and it is the ſame if a Rent be granted payable at the End of a certain Number of Years, though it be not annual. *Ibid.* 452. A Grant is made by a Perſon of an *Annuity* to another and his Heirs, without the Grantor's ſaying for him and his Heirs, this is determinable by the Death of the Grantor. *Danv. Abr.* 482. Writ of *Annuity* may not be had againſt the Grantor's Heir, unleſs the Grant be for him and his Heirs; and there muſt be Aſſets to bind the Heir, by Grant of an *Annuity* by his Anceſtor, when he is named. 1 *Inſt.* 144. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 226. An *Annuity* granted by a Biſhop with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter, ſhall bind the Succeſſor of the Biſhop. *New Nat. Br.* 340. If the King grant an *Annuity*, it muſt be expreſſed by whoſe Hands the Grantee ſhall receive it, as the King's Bailiff, *&c.* or the Grant will be void; for the King may not be ſued, and no Perſon is bound to pay it if not expreſſed in the Patent. 9 *H.* 6. *New Nat. Br.* 341. If where an *Annuity* is granted *pro Decimis*, the Grantor is diſturbed of his Tithes, the *Annuity* ceaſeth; and ſo it is where any *Annuity* is granted to a Perſon *pro Conſilio*, and the Grantee refuſeth to give Counſel: For where the Cauſe and Conſideration of the Grant amounts to a Condition, and the one ceaſes, the other ſhall determine. 1 *Inſt.* 204.

A Writ of Annuity.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *greeting: We command you, that you Juſtice* A. B. *that juſtly*, &c. *he render unto* C. D. *ten Pounds*, &c. *which to him are in arrear of an* Annuity *or yearly Rent of*, &c. *which he oweth to him, as he ſaith, and as he can reaſonably ſhew that he ought to render him, that no more Clamour*, &c. *and unleſs*, &c.

Grant of an *Annuity*, ſee *Grant.*

Anſel, or *Anſul*, ſee *Aunſel* Weight——*De pede, pollice, cubito, & Palma, de* Anſul *Balancibus & Menſuris.* Thorn. Chron.

Antejuramentum, and *Præjuramentum*, By our Anceſtors called *Juramentum Calumniæ*; in which both the Accuſer and the Accuſed were to make this Oath before any Trial or Purgation, *viz.* The Accuſer was to ſwear that he would proſecute the Criminal; and the Accuſed was to make Oath on the very Day that he was to undergo the Ordeal, that he was innocent of the Crime of which he was charged. *Leg. Athelſtan. apud Lambard* 23. If the Accuſer failed to take this Oath, the Criminal was diſcharged; and if the Accuſed did not take his, he was intended to be guilty, and not admitted to purge himſelf. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 66.

Antiſtitium, A Word uſed for Monaſtery in our old Hiſtories. *Blount.*

Antithetarius. Signifies where a Man endeavours to diſcharge himſelf of the Fact of which he is accuſed, by recriminating and charging the Accuſer with the ſame Fact. This Word is mentioned in the Title of a Chapter in the Laws of *Canutus*, *capite* 47.

Apatiſatio, An Agreement or Compact made with another. *Upton, lib.* 2. *c.* 12.——*De officio Militari, viz. Concedimus per præſentes bonum & ſalvum conductum, ac ſalvam guardiam ſive ſecuritatem* Apatiſationis.

Apoziare, To be brought to Poverty.——*Permiſit ſuos ſpoliare patriam*, Apoziare *vulgus. Walſingham in R.* 2. It hath been uſed ſometimes to ſignify, ſhun or avoid.

Apoſtare, To violate: *Apoſtare Leges*, and *Apoſtatare Leges*, wilfully to break or tranſgreſs the Laws. ——*Qui Leges* Apoſtabit *terræ ſuæ, reus ſit apud Regem.* Leg. Edw. Confeſſoris, c 35.

Apoſtata Capiendo, A Writ that formerly lay againſt one who having entered and profeſſed ſome Order of Religion, broke out again, and wandered up and down the Country, contrary to the Rules of his Order: It was directed to the Sheriff for the Apprehenſion of the Offender, and Delivery of him again to his Abbot or Prior. *Reg. Orig.* 71, 267.

Apothecaries, Are exempted from ſerving Offices, *&c.* Their Medicines are to be ſearched and examined by the Phyſicians choſen by the College of Phyſicians, and if faulty ſhall be burnt, *&c.* 32 *Hen.* 8. 1 *M.* And *Apothecaries* to the Army, are to make up their Cheſts of Medicines at *Apothecaries-Hall*, there to be openly viewed, *&c.* under the Penalty of 40 *l. Stat.* 10 *Ann. cap.* 14. 10 *Geo.* 1. See *Phyſicians.*

Apparator, or **Apparitor**, A Meſſenger that ſerves the Proceſs of the Spiritual Court. His Duty is to cite the Offenders to appear; to arreſt them; and to execute the Sentence or Decree of the Judges, *&c. Anno* 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. In the Year 1316, *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* granted the following Commiſſion to an *Apparitor* of his Conſiſtory Court.—— Walterus *Dei Gratia* Cant. *Archiep. totius Angliæ Primas, Dilecto filio* Willielmo de Graſtone *in* Apparitoris *Officio, in Curia noſtra* Cantuar', *videlicet, in Conſiſtorio ac Decanatu noſtro Eccleſiæ Beatæ* Mariæ *de Arcubus* London, *miniſtranti Salutem, Gratiam & Benedictionem. Perſonam tuam ex quod de fidelitate in dicto Officio per laudabile Teſtimonium apud nos multipliciter commendaris volentes proſequi cum favore, dictum* Apparatoris *Officium in Curia Conſiſtorio & Decanatu prædictis perpetuo poſſidendum tibi conferimus per Præſentes: Ita tamen quod te fideliter geras in Officio prædicto memorato. Volentes & tibi ſpecialiter concedentes, ut cum in miniſterio dicti Officii per teipſum perſonaliter vacare non poteris, vel abſens fueris a Curia Conſiſtorio & Decanatu prædictis, nihilominus per aliam idoneam perſonam, quem ad hoc aſſignandum omnia & ſingula quæ dicto incumbent Officio——facere valeas, & jugiter exercere*——Dat. apud Lambith. 8 Id. Mart. 1316.

Apparator Comitatus, An Officer formerly called by this Name; for which the Sheriffs of *Buckinghamſhire* had a conſiderable yearly Allowance; and in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was an Order of Court for making that Allowance: But the Cuſtom and Reaſon of it are now altered. *Hale's Sher. Acco.* 104.

Apparlement, (from the Fr. *Pareilment*, i. e. in like Manner) Signifies a Reſemblance or Likelihood; as *Apparlement* of War. 2 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 6.

Apparura, Furniture and Implements; *Appertinen. Dominus clamat habere omnes Carrectas ferro non ligatas, & omnes Carrucas cum tota* Apparura. Placit. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam 14 *Hen.* 7. *Carrucarum Apparura*, is Plough-Tackle, or all the Implements belonging to a Plough.

Appeal, *Appellum*, (from the Fr. *Appel* or *Appellor* to accuſe) Is a Word uſed in our Law for the Removal of a Cauſe from an inferior Court or Judge to a Superior: But more commonly for the Accuſation of a Murderer, by a Party who had Intereſt in the Perſon kill'd; or of a Felon by one of his Accomplices. 1 *Inſt.* 287. It ſignifies as much as *Accuſatio* with the Civilians; for as in the Civil Law, Cognizance of Criminal Cauſes is taken either upon Inquiſition, Denunciation or Accuſation; ſo in the Common Law, it is upon Indictment, or *Appeal*, Indictments comprehending both Inquiſition and Denunciation. And Accuſation or *Appeal* is a lawful Declaration of another Man's Crime (being Felony at leaſt) before a competent Judge, by one that ſets his Name to the Declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the Penalty that may enſue of the contrary. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Brit. c.* 22, 25. *Staundf. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. An *Appeal* is proſecuted two Ways; either by Writ, or Bill: *Appeal* by Writ is when a Writ is purchaſed out of *Chancery* by one for another, to the Intent he *appeal* a third Perſon of ſome Felony committed by him, finding Pledges that he ſhall do it: *Appeal* by Bill, is where a Man of himſelf gives up his Accuſation in Writing, offering to undergo the Burden of *appealing* the Perſon therein named. *Bracton.* By *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* 7. the Wife or Heir of a Perſon killed, are to bring their *Appeal* of Murder; which differs from Indictment, being the Suit of the Subject, and the Party's private Action; who proſecutes alſo for the Crown in Reſpect of the Felony. *Litt.* 116. And this is the Reaſon that in *Appeal* of Death, *&c.* the King cannot pardon the Defendant. 3 *Inſt.* 237. This *Appeal* may be brought by Bill before the Juſtices in the *King's Bench*; before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, and Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *&c.* or before the Sheriff and Coroner, in the County Court: But the Sheriff and Coroner have only Power to take and enter the *Appeal* and Count; for it muſt be removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R. Appeals* may be likewiſe brought before the Conſtable and Marſhal, of Felony done out of the Realm. *Wood's Inſt.* 628. At Common Law, *Appeals* lay for High Treaſon, and were uſually in Parliament. 3 *Inſt.* 132. But this was ouſted by *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 14. By the Common Law, a Man could not maintain an *Appeal* of Death, unleſs he had made freſh Suit. 2 *Inſt.* 319. A Female might have an *Appeal* at Common Law, as Heir to any Anceſtor, as well as the Male; but by *Magna Charta, nullus capiatur vel Impriſonetur propter* Appellum *fœminæ de Morte alterius quam viri ſui, &c.* 3 *Salk.* 37. The Heir Male is to bring the *Appeal* for the Death of his Anceſtor; and the Wife for the Death of her Huſband, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 318. But the Huſband ſhall not have an *Appeal* for the Death of his Wife; but the Heir only. *Danv. Abr.* 488. An Heir ſhall not have *Appeal* for the Death of a Man married, except the Wife kill the Huſband; in which Caſe the Heir may proſecute the *Appeal.* 1 *Leon.* 326. 1 *Inſt.* 33. The Wife is to be a Wife *de facto* to be intitled to *Appeal*; and if ſhe marries again, before the *Appeal* is brought, or whilſt the ſame is depending, her *Appeal* will be gone. 2 *Inſt.* 68, 317. If a Wife dies within the Year, the Heir ſhall have no *Appeal.* *Kelw.* 120. And if after the Death of the Anceſtor, the Heir Male dies, 'tis ſaid another Heir ſhall not have *Appeal.* *H. P. C.* 182. For a Perſon that proſecutes an *Appeal* muſt be immediate Heir to the Anceſtor killed, or his Suit ſhall not be received. *Staundf.* 59. But where an *Appeal* lies againſt an Heir, the next Heir ſhall bring it. *H. P. C.* 182. An Infant may proſecute an *Appeal:* And it is to be brought where the Felony is done, and the Party wounded ſhall die. *Staundf.* 63. The *Appellant* is to commence his *Appeal* in Perſon; but he may proceed by Attorney, having a ſpecial Warrant of Attorney filed. 1 *Salk.* 60. The *Appeal* muſt be brought in a Year and Day after the Death of the Perſon murdered: And the Count muſt ſet forth the Fact, and the Length and Depth of the Wound, the Year, Day, Hour, Place where done, and with what Weapon, *&c.* And that the Party died in a Year and Day. 2 *Inſt.* 665. Principal and Acceſſaries before and after are to be joined in *Appeal. Danv. Abr.* 493. And this is to be obſerved, though the Acceſſary is guilty in another County. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. In *Appeal* by Original, Principals and Acceſſaries are generally charged alike without Diſtinction, till the Plaintiff counts: But 'tis otherwiſe in *Appeals* by Bill. *Danv.* 494. There is to be but one *Appeal* againſt the Principal and Acceſſary: If the Principal is acquitted, it ſhall acquit the Acceſſary; and both ſhall have Damages againſt the Appellant on a falſe *Appeal*, or the Acceſſary may bring a Writ of Conſpiracy. 33 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 383. Though where a Perſon is acquitted on a juſt *Appeal*, he may be arraigned upon Indictment at the King's Suit: And if a Murderer be acquitted upon Indictment, or found guilty and pardoned by the King, the Wife or Heir may bring *Appeal. Wood* 629. If the Defendant in *Appeal* is attaint, or acquit; or the Plaintiff Nonſuit after Appearance, which is peremptory, no other *Appeal* lies. *H. P. C.* 188. But if the *Appeal* is good and well taken, and afterwards fails, the Defendant ſhall be arraigned at the Suit of the King: 'Tis otherwiſe if the Appeal was never good, or well taken; as if it *abates* for Miſnomer, *&c. Staundf.* 147, 148. If there be an Indictment and *Appeal* depending at the ſame Time againſt the ſame Perſon, the *Appeal* ſhall be tried firſt, if the Appellant be ready. *Kel.* 107. Where the Appellant doth not proſecute his *Appeal*; or in Caſe he releaſe to the Defendant; the *Appellee* may be arraigned at the King's Suit. If the Defendant on an Indictment is convicted of Manſlaughter, and allowed his Clergy, it will bar an *Appeal:* Though ſome of our Books tell us the Heir may lodge an *Appeal* immediately before Clergy had: And others ſay Clergy ought to be granted, and that it is unreaſonable an *Appeal* ſhould interpoſe preſently to prevent Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 131. If a Perſon immediately after the Verdict of Manſlaughter, put in an *Appeal* of Murder, and before the *Appeal* is arraigned, the Defendant demands his Benefit of Clergy; this is a good Bar to *Appeal*, and praying of Clergy, is having of Clergy, though the Court delay calling the Party to Judgment, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 60, 62. *Kel.* 93. But formerly it was held, that the Court might delay the Calling a Convict to Judgment, and thereby hinder him from his Clergy, and make him liable to an *Appeal*, eſpecially if the *Appeal* were depending: And where the Record of a Conviction of Manſlaughter is erroneous, or inſufficient, *&c.* the Offender cannot plead the Conviction and Clergy had therein, in Bar of an *Appeal* or ſecond Indictment, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 378, 379. A Charter of Pardon, is no Bar of an *Appeal:* And if the Party be outlawed, *&c.* in *Appeal*, and the King pardon him, a *Scire facias* ſhall iſſue againſt the Appellant, who may pray Execution, notwithſtanding ſuch Pardon; but if returned *Sci. fec.* and he appears not, then the *Apellee* ſhall upon the Pardon be diſcharged. *H. P. C.* 251. When a Perſon is indicted for Murder, and acquitted thereupon, he is to be bailed till the Year and Day is paſt, allowed

lowed for bringing the *Appeal*, if an *Appeal* be intended. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. A Peer in *Appeal* of Murder, ſhall not be tried by his Peers, but by a common Jury; though he ſhall upon an Indictment for Murder. 3 *Hen.* 7. In Writ of *Appeal*, the Omiſſion of any Word that is material will deſtroy it. *H. P. C.* 200. No Eſſoin is allowed the *Appellant*, in *Appeal* of Death. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. In *Appeal* the Court can grant no Imparlance, but it may be adjourned. 1 *Sid.* 325. And where *Appeal* of Death is brought, the Defendant cannot juſtify *ſe Defendendo*; but muſt plead Not guilty, and the Jury are to find the ſpecial Matter. *Bro. App.* 122. 3 *Salk.* 37. *Appeal* is the niceſt Suit in Law, for any ſmall Matter will abate it; the Proceſs muſt bear Date the ſame Day with the Return of the Writ, if it be a Day afterwards, it is a Diſcontinuance; and it varies from all other Proceedings, for there can be no Amendment of the Writ, nor is the Diſcontinuance of it helped by any Statute. *Neſſ. Abr.* 215. Where a Woman has Judgment in *Appeal*, of the Death of her Huſband, ſhe cannot have Execution if ſhe do not perſonally pray it: A Judge went to a Woman great with Child, to know if ſhe would have Execution? She ſaid Yes, and the *Apellee* was hanged. *Jenk. Cent.* 137. By Statute an *Appellant* bringing a falſe *Appeal*, ſhall ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment, yield Damages to the Party grieved, and pay a Fine to the King; and being not able, thoſe that abetted him, ſhall be puniſhed in like Manner. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap* 12. There are not only *Appeals* of Murder, but of *Maihem*, *Rape*, *Robbery*, &c.

The *Form* of an *Appeal of Murder*.

Wilts. BE it remember'd, *That at the General Deliverey of the Gaol of the Lord the King, in the County of* W. *held for the ſaid County at*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, the Day*, &c. *in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second, by the Grace of God, of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland *King, Defender of the Faith*, &c. *before Sir* F. P. *and* A. D. *Eſq*; &c. *Juſtices of our ſaid Lord the King aſſigned to hold Pleas*, &c. *and Juſtices of the ſaid Lord the King, his Gaol there of the Priſoners in the ſame being to deliver aſſigned*, &c. J. B. *Son and Heir of* T. B. *deceaſed, in his proper Perſon, by Bill earneſtly* appealed, R. D. *late of*, &c. *and* T. E. &c. *in the Cuſtody of* W. C. *Eſq*; *Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, to the Bar there brought in their proper Perſons, of the Death of the ſaid* T. B. *his Father*; *and there are Pledges of proſecuting his ſaid Bill, that is to ſay,* John Doe *and* Richard Roe; *which ſaid Bill follows in theſe Words:* Wilts. ſſ. J. B. *Son and Heir of* T. B. *late of*, &c. *in the County of* W. *Eſq*; *in his proper Perſon, earneſtly* appeals R. D. *late of*, &c. *Gentleman, and* T. E. *late of*, &c. *in Cuſtody of* W. C. *Eſq*; *Sheriff of the County of* W. *aforeſaid, being to the Bar brought in their proper Perſons, of the Death of the ſaid* T. B. *his ſaid Father*; *for that, that the ſaid* R. D. *not having God before his Eyes, but being moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the Devil, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *with Force and Arms*, &c. *at the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County of* W. *aforeſaid, that is to ſay, in a certain Place called*, &c. *in the King's Highway there, upon the ſaid* T. B. *in the Peace of God and of our ſaid Lord the King then and there being, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his Malice forethought, made an Aſſault, and the ſaid* R. D. *a certain Piſtol of the Value of Ten Shillings, then and there charged with Gunpowder and a leaden Bullet, which Piſtol the ſaid* R. D. *in his Right Hand then and there had, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his forethought Malice, directed againſt the ſaid* T. B. *he ſhot off and diſcharged, and with the ſaid leaden Bullet, by Force of the ſaid Gunpowder out of the Piſtol aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid directed, ſhot and diſcharged, the ſaid* T. B. *in and upon the Right Side of the Breaſt of him the ſaid* T. B. *near his Right Shoulder, then and there feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his Malice forethought, ſtruck, pierced and wounded, and then and there the ſaid* R. D. *with the ſaid Bullet, ſo ſhot and diſcharged from the ſaid Piſtol as aforeſaid, in and upon the ſaid Right Side of the Breaſt of him the ſaid* T. B. *near his ſaid Right Shoulder, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of Malice forethought, gave to the ſame* T. B. *one mortal Wound, of the Length and Depth*, &c. *of which ſaid mortal Wound the ſaid* T. B. *then and there inſtantly died. And the ſaid* T. E. *the ſaid Day*, &c. *in the ſame Year, at*, &c. *aforeſaid, in the Place aforeſaid, and in the King's Highway aforeſaid, there feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his Malice forethought, was preſent, abetting, aiding, comforting and maintaining the ſaid* R. D. *the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, in Manner and Form aforeſaid, to do and commit: And ſo the ſaid* R. D. *and* T. E. *the ſaid* T. B. *in Manner and Form aforeſaid, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of their Malice forethought, killed and murdered, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity*, &c. *And as ſoon as the ſaid Felons the ſaid Felony and Murder had committed, they fled; And the ſaid* J. B. *Son and Heir of the ſaid* T. B. *made freſh Purſuit after the ſaid Felons*, &c. *And if the ſaid* R. D. *and* T. E. *the Felony and Murder aforeſaid ſo as aforeſaid done, are willing to avow and affirm, then the ſaid* J. B. *is ready the ſaid Felony and Murder againſt them the ſaid* R. D. *and* T. E. *to prove, according as the Court of our ſaid Lord the now King here ſhall conſider thereof, and hath found Pledges to proſecute his* Appeal, *&c.*

Appeal of Maihem, Is the Accuſing one that hath *maimed* another: But this being generally no Felony, it is in a Manner but Action of Treſpaſs; and nothing is recovered by it but Damages. In Action of Aſſault and *Maiming*, the Court may increaſe Damages, on View of the *Maihem*, *&c.* And though *Maihem* is not Felony, in *Appeals* and Indictments of *Maihem*, the Words *Felonice Maihemavit* are neceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 63. *Bracton* calls *Appeal of Maihem Appellam de Plagiis & Mahemio*, and writes a whole Chapter of it. *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 24. In an *Appeal of Maihem*, the Defendant pleads that the Plaintiff had brought an Action of Treſpaſs againſt him, for the ſame Wounding, and had recovered, and Damages given, *&c.* And this was a good Plea in Bar of the *Appeal*; becauſe in both Actions Damages only are to be recovered. 4 *Rep.* 43. And where there is a Recovery in Aſſault and Battery, *&c.* the Jury give Damages according to the Hurt, which was done, and it ſhall be intended a *Maihem* at that Time; and therefore *Appeal of Maihem* doth not lie. *Hob.* 94. 1 *Leon.* 318. In *Appeal of Maihem*, the Appellant may not plead in Abatement of the Writ, and likewiſe over to the *Maihem*; if he doth, he will loſe the Benefit of his Plea to the Writ. *Moor* 457.

Appeal of Rape, Lies where a *Rape* is committed on the Body of a Woman. 3 *Inſt.* 30. A Feme Covert, without her Huſband, may bring *Appeal of Rape*: And the *Stat.* 11 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 13. gives Power where a Woman is raviſhed, and afterwards conſents to it, for a Huſband, or a Father, or next of Kin, there being no Huſband, to bring *Appeal of Rape*; alſo the Criminal in ſuch Caſe, may be attainted at the Suit of the King. 3 *Inſt.* 131. 6 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. And if a Woman conſent after, ſhe is diſabled to challenge any Inheritance, Dower, *&c.* by *Stat.* 6 *R.* 2. The Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 13. enacts that *Appeal of Rape* ſhall be brought within forty Days: But by *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 34. relating to this Offence, no Time is limited for the Proſecution; ſo that it may be brought in any reaſonable Time. *H. P. C.* 186. *Appeal of Rape* is to be commenced in the County where committed: And if a Woman be aſſaulted in one County, and raviſhed in another, the *Appeal of Rape* lies in that County

County where she was ravished. *H. P. C.* 186. An *Appeal of Rape* was brought, and the Defendant found guilty; and being in Prison, some Exceptions were taken to the Plaintiff's Declaration, for that it did not say *Felonice & carnaliter cognovit, &c.* And it was not averred that she did not consent, before nor after the Fact: But these Points were not resolved; however it was held, that though formerly the Defendant might have his Clergy, 'tis taken away by the *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 17. *Dyer* 201.

Form of an *Appeal of Rape.*

A. B. *of*, &c. *in his proper Person earnestly* appeals C. D. *late of*, &c. *in the Prison*, &c. *according to the Form of the Statute, made in the Parliament of the Lord* Richard *the Second, King of* England, *in the Sixth Year of his Reign held*, &c. *for that, that is to say, That the said* C. D. *the Day and Year*, &c. *at*, &c. *in the County aforesaid*, M. B. *Wife of the said* A. B *feloniously ravished, and her carnally knew, against the Form of the Statute aforesaid*, &c. *And as soon as*, &c. *And this (the Felony and Rape aforesaid) the said* A. B. *is ready to prove against him the said* C. D. *as the Court*, &c.

Appeal of Robbery, A Remedy given by the Common Law, where a Person is *robbed* of his Goods, *&c.* to have Restitution of the Goods stolen: As they could not be restored on Indictment at the King's Suit, this *Appeal* was judged necessary. 3 *Inst.* 242. If a Man *robbed* make *fresh Pursuit* after, and apprehend and prosecute the Felon, he may bring *Appeal of Robbery* at any Time afterwards. *Staundf.* 62. Adjudged, that an *Appeal of Robbery* may be brought by the Party *robbed* twenty Years after the Offence committed, and that he shall not be bound to bring it within a Year and a Day, as he must do in *Appeal* of Murder. 4 *Leon.* 16. And if one Man *robs* several Persons, every one of them may have *Appeal:* Likewise if the *Robber* be attainted at the Suit of one, he shall be tried at the Suit of the Rest, so as their *Appeals* were commenced before the Attainder. *Danv. Abr.* 494. In *Appeal of Robbery*, the Plaintiff must declare of all the Things whereof he is *robbed*, or they shall be forfeited to the King; for the *Appellant* can have Restitution for no more than is mentioned in his *Appeal.* 3 *Inst.* 227. By the Year-Book 21 *Ed.* 1. 16. Restitution of Goods was granted upon an Outlawry, in *Appeal of Robbery*; but a Person having preferred an Indictment against a *Robber*, and afterwards an *Appeal*, on which he was outlawed, the Plaintiff moved to have Restitution of his Goods, and it was denied. 2 *Leon.* 108. If the Count or Declaration in *Appeal of Burglary* be sufficient, and the Defendant is convicted at the Suit of the Party upon the *Appeal*; he shall not be again impeached for the same Offence at the King's Suit. 4 *Rep.* 39. By *Stat.* 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. the like Restitution of stolen Goods may be had on *Indictments* after Attainder, as on *Appeals:* And *Appeals* of *Rape* and *Robbery* are now much out of Use; but the *Appeal* of *Murder* still continues, and is often brought.

Appeal to Rome. This was ever esteemed so great an Interruption to National Justice, that even at the Time the *Roman* Catholick Religion took Place in this Kingdom it was prohibited. By the *Stat.* 24 *Hen.* 8. *Appealing to Rome* incurs the Penalty of a *Præmunire:* And it is made Treason by 13 *Eliz. cap.* 2. Where an *Appeal* in an *Ecclesiastical Cause*, is made before the Bishop, or his Commissary, it may be removed to the Archbishop; and if before an Archdeacon, to the Court of Arches, and from the Arches to the Archbishop; and when the Cause concerns the King, *Appeal* may be brought in fifteen Days from any of the said Courts to the Prelates in Convocation. 24 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12. And the *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 19. gives *Appeals* from the Archbishop's Courts to the *King* in *Chancery*, who thereupon appoints Commissioners finally to determine the Cause; and this is called the Court of Delegates: There is also a Court of Commissioners of Review; which Commission the King may grant as supreme Head, to review the definitive Sentence given on *Appeal* in the Court of Delegates. On taking away the Supremacy of the *Pope* in this Kingdom, this Power was lodged in the Crown, as originally belonging to it. 4 *Inst.* 340. The Dean of *Wells* was deprived of his Deanery, by the Commissary of the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, from which Sentence the Dean *appealed* to the Archbishop, who affirmed it; and thereupon he exhibited an *Appeal* to the King in *Chancery*, but found no Relief, for the King granted the Deanery to one *Turner*. But *Anno* 1 *Mar.* the deprived Dean obtained another Commission to the Delegates, and by their Sentence was restored to his Deanery; and after the Death of Queen *Mary*, 1 *Eliz. Turner* had a Commission of Review, and he was restored, though it was insisted there ought to be no farther *Appeal. Dyer* 273. In the 39th Year of Queen *Eliz.* Sentence being given in an Ecclesiastical Cause, the Party against whom had, *appealed* to the Archbishop, *&c.* who affirmed the Sentence; then he *appealed* to the Delegates, and they repealed both the former Sentences: On which the Queen granted a Commission *ad revidendum* the Sentence of the Delegates, and it was held lawful. *Cro. Eliz.* 571. The Bishop of *Winchester* is made Visitor of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*; by whom the President of the said College was deprived, who *appealed* to the Queen in *Chancery:* Resolved that the *Appeal* doth not lie, for 'tis out of the Statutes 24 & 25 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 209. See 4 *Mod.* 106. See *Admiral.*

Appearance, In the Law signifieth the Defendant's Filing Common or Special Bail, when he is arrested on any Process out of the Courts at *Westminster:* And there can be no *Appearance* in the Court of *B. R.* but by Special or Common Bail. There are four Ways for Defendants to *appear* to Actions; in Person, or by Attorney; by Persons of full Age; and by Guardians, or next Friend, by Infants. *Show.* 165. In all Cases where Process issues forth to take the Person's Body, if a common *Appearance* only, and not Special Bail is required, there every such Person may *appear* in Court in his proper Person, and file common Bail. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 85. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Persons outlawed in any Case, except for Treason or Felony, may *appear* by Attorney to reverse the same without Bail; except where Special Bail shall be ordered by the Court. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 18. If a Man is bound to *appear* in Court on the First Day of the Term, it shall be intended the First Day in common Understanding, *viz.* the First Day in full Term: And where the Defendant appears upon any Process, tho' the Day of *Appearance* be not lawful; yet 'tis said he shall be put to Answer. 1 *Lill.* 83. 2 *Leon.* 4. In Case the Defendant's Attorney doth receive a Declaration against his Client from the Plaintiff's Attorney; this obliges the Attorney to appear to it: And if an Attorney has a Warrant from the Defendant to be his Attorney in a Suit depending in *B. R.* and he files common Bail accordingly; it has been held, that he must *appear* by that Warrant in all Suits against the Defendant in the same Term; provided Declarations are filed in the Office, and Copies delivered to the Defendant, or his Attorney, who filed the Bail, before the End of the Term his Bail is filed. For the Defendant being, after *Appearance* and Bail put in, supposed to be in *Custody of the Marshal*, the Attorney that *appears* for him is bound to receive any Declaration that is brought against him during that Term. *Comp. Attorn.* Attornies subscribing Warrants to *appear*

pear, are liable to a Penalty of 5 *l.* and Attachment, upon *Non appearance*. And where an Attorney promiſes to appear for his Client, the Court will compel him to *appear* and put in Common Bail, in ſuch Time as is uſual by the Courſe of the Court; and that although the Attorney ſay he hath no Warrant for *Appearance:* Nor ſhall Repealing a Warrant of Attorney, to delay Proceedings, excuſe the Attorney for his not *appearing*, who may be compelled by the Court. 1 *Lill.* 83, 84. The Defendant's Attorney is to file his Warrant the ſame Term he *appears*, and the Plaintiff the Term he declares, under Penalties by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. In Actions by Original, *Appearances* muſt be entered with the Filazer of the County; and if by Bill, they ſhall be entered with the Prothonotary: And *Appearances* and Common Bail are to be entered and filed by the Defendant within eight Days after the Return of the Proceſs on which he was arreſted, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* to the Plaintiff, for which the Court ſhall forthwith award Judgment and Execution. 5 & 6 *W. & M. c.* 21. If the Defendant does not *appear* and find Bail, the Plaintiff's Attorney is to call upon the Sheriff for the Return of the Writ, whether the Defendant be arreſted, or not: and proceed accordingly. On two *Nihils* returned upon a *Scire & Alias Scire Facias*, they amount to a *Scire feci*, and the Plaintiff giving Rule, the Defendant is to *appear*, or Judgment ſhall be had againſt him by Default: And where a Defendant doth not plead after *Appearance*, Judgment may be had againſt him. *Style* 208. Upon a Party's *Appearing*, Errors in Writs are in many Caſes ſalved, and the Party may be obliged to anſwer as if there had been no ſuch Errors. 2 *Hawk.* 302. Where the firſt Proceſs in an inferior Court is a *Capias* which ought not to be, it is ſalved and made good by *Appearance*; for the Defendant hath by his *appearing* admitted the Writ to be legal. *Lutw.* 954. And upon *Appearance*, a Writ hath had its End, and the Plaintiff ſhall declare: Alſo an *Appearance* takes away all Diſcontinuance, and bad Proceſs before it. *Jenk. Cent.* 57. If Judgment is given by Default, where the Defendant doth not *appear*, the Writ ought to be according to Law; but if he *appears* and pleads, he ſlips his Advantage of excepting thereto. *Ibid.* 341. By late Statutes, where a Defendant is ſerved with a *Copy of Proceſs*, in Actions of Debt, &c. under 10 *l.* a common *Appearance* ſhall be entered, or common Bail filed by the Plaintiff, if the Defendant doth not *appear* within eight Days after the Return of the Writ; on Affidavit made of the Service of the Proceſs. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26. And a *Notice* ſhall be indorſed on the Copy of the Proceſs, of the Intent and Meaning of the Service, for the Defendant to *appear*, &c. by 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17.

Form of a *Notice* upon Proceſs to *appear*.

A. B. *You are ſerved with this Proceſs, to the Intent that you may by your Attorney* appear *in his Majeſty's Court of* King's Bench, *at the Return thereof, being the twenty eighth Day of* November *next, in Order to your Defence in this Action.*

Appearance by Guardian and next Friend, Vide *Infants*, &c.

Appendant, *(Appendens)* Is a Thing of Inheritance, belonging to another Inheritance that is more worthy. As an Advowſon, Common, Court, &c. may be *Appendant* to a Manor: Common of Fiſhing, *Appendant* to a Freehold: Land *Appendant* to an Office: A Seat in a Church to a Houſe, &c. But Land is not *Appendant* to Land, both being Corporeal, and one Thing Corporeal may not be *Appendant* to another that is Corporeal; but an incorporeal Thing may be *Appendant* to it. 1 *Inſt.* 121. 4 *Rep.* 86. *Danv. Abr.* 500. A Foreſt may be *Appendant* to an Honour; and Waiſs and Eſtrays to a Leet. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 367. And Incorporeal Things, Advowſons, Ways, Courts, Commons, and the like, are properly Parcel of and *Appendant* to Corporeal Things; as Houſes, Lands, Manors, &c. *Plowd.* 170. 4 *Rep.* 38. If Tenant in Tail of a Manor whereunto an Advowſon is *Appendant* is diſſeiſſed, and the Diſſeiſor ſuffers an Uſurpation; by the Diſſeiſee's entring into the Manor, he is reſtored to the Advowſon. 1 *Inſt.* 49. But if one Diſſeiſe me of Common *Appendant* belonging to my Manor, and during the Diſſeiſin I ſell the Manor; by this the Common is extinct for ever. 4 *E.* 3 21. 11 *Rep.* 47. Common of Eſtovers cannot be *Appendant* to Land; but to a Houſe to be ſpent there. 1 *Inſt.* 120. By the Grant of a Meſſuage, the Orchard and Garden will paſs as *Appendant*. *Appendants* are ever by Preſcription.

Appenditia, The *Appendages* or Pertinences of an Eſtate —— *Simon* Earl of *Northampton* gave to the Knights Templars his Manor of *Merton in Com. Oxon. cum omnibus* Appenditiis *ſuis* —— Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. 110. Hence our Pentices, or Pent-Houſes are called *Appenditia Domus*, &c.

Appennage, or *Apennage*, (Fr.) Is derived from *Appenando*; or the *German* Word *Apanage*, ſignifying a Portion. It is uſed for a Child's Part or Portion; and is properly the Portion of the King's younger Children in *France*, where by a Fundamental Law, called the *Law of Apennages*, the King's younger Sons have Dutchies, Counties, or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, &c. the Reverſion being reſerved to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality as to Coinage, and Levying Taxes in ſuch Territories. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Appenſura, The Payment of Money at the Scale, or by Weight. —— *Dedit Regi præfato* Appenſuram, *novem Librarum puriſſimi auri juxta magnum pondus Normannorum.* Hiſt. Elien. Edit. Gale, l. 2. c. 19.

Apples, A Duty is granted on all *Apples* imported into *Great Britain*, to be paid before Landing thereof, by *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27.

Appodiare, Is a Word uſed in old Hiſtorians, and ſignifies to lean on, or prop up any Thing, &c. *Walſingham ann.* 1271. *Mat. Pariſ. Chron. Aulæ Regiæ ann.* 1321.

Apponere, To pledge or pawn —— *Accepta à fratre Gulielmo ſummâ non Modicâ Normanniam illi* appoſuit. *Neubrigenſis, Lib.* 1. *c.* 2.

Apportionment, (*Apportionamentum*) Is a Dividing of a Rent, &c. into Parts, according as the Land out of which it iſſues is divided among two or more: As if a Man have a Rent-Service iſſuing out of Land, and he purchaſeth Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned* with Reſpect to the Value of the Land. *Terms de Ley* 47. And if a Stranger recovers Part of the Lands, a Leſſee ſhall pay, having Regard to that recovered, and what remains in his Hands. Where the Leſſor recovers Part of the Land: Or enters for a Forfeiture into Part thereof; the Rent ſhall be *apportioned.* 1 *Inſt.* 148. If a Man leaſes three Acres rendring Rent, and afterwards grants away one Acre, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned.* 1 *Inſt.* 144. Leſſee for Years leaſes for Years, rendring Rent, and after Deviſes this Rent to three Perſons, this Rent may be *apportioned. Danv. Abr.* 505. If a Leſſee for Life or Years under Rent, ſurrenders Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned:* But where the Grantee of a Rent charge purchaſes Part of the Land, there all is extinct. *Moor, c.* 231. A Rent charge iſſuing out of Land, may not be *apportioned:* Nor ſhall Things entire, as if one holds Lands by Service to pay yearly to the Lord, at ſuch a Feaſt, a Horſe, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 149. But if Part of the Land out of which a Rent charge iſſues deſcends to the Grantee of the Rent, this ſhall be *apportioned Danv.* 507. A Grantee of a Rent releaſes Part of the Rent to the Grantor, this doth not extinguiſh the Reſidue, but it ſhall be *apportioned*;

for here the Grantee dealeth not with the Land, only the Rent. *Co. Litt.* 148. On Partition of Lands out of which a Rent is iſſuing, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned*. *Danv. Abr.* 507. And where Lands held by Leaſe rendring Rent are extended upon *Elegit*, one Moiety of the Rent ſhall be *apportioned* to the Leſſor. *Ibid.* 509. If Part of Lands leaſed is ſurrounded by freſh Water, there ſhall be no *Apportionment* of Rent: But if it be ſurrounded with the Sea, there ſhall be an *Apportionment* of the Rent. *Dyer* 56. A Man purchaſes Part of the Land where he hath Common appendant, the Common ſhall be *apportioned:* Of Common appurtenant it is otherwiſe, and if by the Act of the Party, the Common is extinct. 8 *Rep.* 79. Common appendant and appurtenant may be *apportioned* on Alienation of Part of the Land to which it is appendant or appurtenant. *Wood's Inſt.* 199. If where a Perſon has Common of Paſture *Sans Number*, Part of the Lands deſcends to him, this being intire and uncertain cannot be *apportioned:* But if it had been Common certain, it ſhould have been *apportioned*. 1 *Inſt.* 149. Conditions generally are intire, and cannot be *apportioned* by the Act of the Party. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 227. A Contract may not be divided or *apportioned*, ſo as to ſubject a Man to two Actions. 1 *Salk* 65.

Appoꝛtum, (from the Fr. *Apport*) Signifies properly the Revenue or Profit which a Thing brings in to the Owner: And it was commonly uſed for a Corody or Penſion. It hath alſo been applied to an Augmentation given to an Abbot out of the Profits of a Manor for his better Support— *Ita quod Proficua Manerii prædicti nomine* Apporti, *quolibet anno præfato* A. *in ſubventionem ſuſtentationis ſuæ ſolverentur, &c.* Anno 22 Ed. 3.

Appoſal of Sheriffs. The Charging them with Money received upon their Accounts in the Exchequer. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Appꝛaiſers of Goods are to be ſworn to make true *Appraiſement*; and valuing the Goods too high, ſhall be obliged to take them at the Price *appraiſed*. Stat. 13 Ed. 1.

Appꝛendze, (*Fr*) A Fee or Profit *Apprendre*, is Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *Anno* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 8.

Appꝛentice, (*Apprenticius*, Fr. *Apprenti*, from *Aprender* to learn) Signifies a young Perſon bound by Indentures to a Tradeſman or Artificer, who upon certain Covenants is to teach him his Myſtery or Trade: Theſe *Apprentices* are a Kind of Bond-Men, differing only in that they are Servants by Covenant, and for a certain Term, uſually ſeven Years, and they live for the moſt part more reputably. *Smith's Rep. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. Seven Years *Apprenticeſhip* is required to intitle a Man to uſe any Trade; but this relates only to ſuch *Apprenticeſhip* to Crafts or Myſteries, and does not extend to getting of a Livelihood by mere Labour, where there is no Craft or Myſtery. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 10. A Brewer, and Baker are publick Trades; and therefore the Law provides, that they ſhall ſerve *Apprenticeſhips* to them for ſeven Years; otherwiſe they will be within the Statute 5 *Eliz.* Though it is not ſo, of a private Brewer, in private Houſes. *Jenk. Cent.* 284. 8 *Rep.* 129. By the Statutes 2 *P. & M. c.* 11. 5 *Eliz. c.* 4. Aliens and Denizens are reſtrained to uſe any Handicraft or Trade therein mentioned, unleſs they have ſerved ſeven Years *Apprenticeſhip* within the Realm, under the Penalty of 40 *s. per* Month. *Hutt.* 132. But it hath been adjudged, that if an *Apprentice* ſerve ſeven Years beyond Sea, he ſhall be excuſed from the Penalties of the Statute 5 *Eliz.* And ſo if he ſerve ſeven Years, though he was never bound. 1 *Salk.* 76. And *Apprentices* going into the Army in the laſt Wars, might ſet up their Trades in the County where born, though they did not ſerve out their Times. *Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. An Infant above the Age of fourteen Years may bind himſelf with Covenants to ſerve as an *Apprentice* by the Cuſtom of *London:* Infants voluntarily binding themſelves *Apprentice*, and continuing ſeven Years, ſhall have the Benefit of their Trades; but a Bond for their Service ſhall not bind them. *Cro. Car.* 179. By the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, an *Apprentice* may be turned over from one Maſter to another: And if the Maſter refuſe to make the *Apprentice* Free at the End of the Term, the Chamberlain may make him Free: In other Corporations, there muſt be a *Mandamus* to the Mayor, *&c.* to make him Free in ſuch Caſe. *Danv. Abr.* 421. *Wood's Inſt.* 51. A Freeman's Widow may take a Maid *Apprentice* for ſeven Years, and inrol her as a Youth; if ſhe be above fourteen Years old: And if an Exchange Woman, that hath a Huſband Free of *London* take ſuch *Apprentice*, ſhe ſhall be bound to the Huſband; and may be made Free, at the End of the *Apprenticeſhip*, if ſhe be then unmarried. *Lex Londinen.* 48. No *Apprentice* or Journeyman ſhall be reſtrained by Bond or Oath from keeping of a Shop. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 89. Whatever an *Apprentice* gains is for the Uſe of his Maſter; and whether he was legally bound or no, is not material, if he was an *Apprentice de facto*. *Salk.* 68. But the *Stat.* 12 *Ann.* relating to Servants ſtealing and purloining the Goods of their Maſters of the Value of 40 *s.* which is Felony, extends not to *Apprentices* under fifteen Years old. Though an *Apprentice* or Servant may be indicted of Felony for ſtealing his Maſter's Goods at Common Law, notwithſtanding the Statute 21 *H.* 8. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 666. For inticing an *Apprentice* to leave his Service, Action of the Caſe may be brought: And for inticing him to imbezil Goods, Indictment will lie. 1 *Salk.* 380. A Maſter may be indicted for not providing for, or turning away an *Apprentice*. If a Maſter give his *Apprentice* Licence to leave him, it cannot afterwards be recalled. *Mod. Caſ.* 70. An *Apprentice* marries, without the Maſter's Privity, that will not juſtify his turning him away, but he muſt ſue his Covenant. 2 *Vern.* 492. By the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, a Freeman may turn away his *Apprentice* for Gaming. *Ibid.* 241. Though if a Maſter turns an *Apprentice* away on Account of Negligence, *&c.* Equity may Decree him to refund Part of the Money given with him. 1 *Vern. Rep.* 460. As no *Apprentice* can be made without Writing; ſo none may be diſcharged by his Maſter, but by Writing under his Hand, and with the Allowance of a Juſtice of Peace, by Statute. *Dalt.* 121. Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions may cauſe diſorderly *Apprentices* to be corrected and puniſhed; or upon Complaint of the *Apprentice* of ill Uſage from his Maſter, they may diſcharge him. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* If an *Apprentice* doth not his Duty, the Maſter may complain to a Juſtice, whoſe Buſineſs it is to reconcile the Difference if he can; but if he cannot do it, the Juſtice may commit the *Apprentice* to the Houſe of Correction, or bind him over to the Seſſions, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 286. It is ſaid, that the Juſtices of Peace have the ſame Power of diſcharging the *Apprentice* upon Complaint of the Maſter, as upon the *Apprentice*'s Complaint. *Ibid* 287. But it hath been held, that the Statute never intended to give the Juſtices Power to meddle with *Apprentices* in all Trades, only in ſuch as are therein mentioned, and which were then uſed in *England*, *&c.* And they cannot diſcharge any voluntary Agreements or Covenants made between the Parties. 5 *Mod. Rep.* 140. When a Maſter dies, the *Apprentice* is to go to the Executor or Adminiſtrator to be maintained, if there be Aſſets; and the Executor, *&c.* may bind him to ſome other Maſter for the Remainder of the Time. Serving an *Apprenticeſhip* gains a Settlement by Statute in a Place: But a Covenant between a Maſter and a third Perſon, the Servant not being Party, makes no *Apprenticeſhip* to gain a Settlement. *Salk.* 479. By Statute 42 *Eliz. c.* 2. Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor may bind out poor *Apprentices*, by Aſſent of two Juſtices of Peace: And Perſons receiving Money with

with poor *Apprentices*, where Money is given for placing such out, are to give Security for Re-payment in seven Years, for the Binding out others, *&c.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. And if any Person refuse to accept a poor *Apprentice*, he shall forfeit 10 *l.* *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. Also Justices of Peace and Churchwardens, *&c.* may put out poor Boys *Apprentice* to the Sea Service. 2 *Ann. c.* 6. A Duty of 6 *d.* in the Pound under 50 *l.* and 12 *d.* in the Pound for Sums exceeding it, given with *Apprentices* (except poor *Apprentices*) is granted by Statute; to be paid in a Month, within the weekly Bills of Mortality, and in any other Part of *Great Britain* within two Months after Indentures executed, *&c.* And if the full Sum agreed be not inserted, or the Duty not paid, Indentures shall be void, and *Apprentices* not capable of following Trades; also the Masters are liable to Penalties. 8 *Ann. c.* 9. But there are several Statutes allowing further Time to pay the Duties, and stamp Indentures, thro' Neglect omitted, *&c. Stat.* 6 & 7 *Geo.* 1 & 2. 3 *Geo.* 2, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. any two Justices, upon Complaint of any *Apprentice* put out by the Parish, or with whom no more than 5 *l.* was paid, of any Misusage, Refusal of necessary Provision, Cruelty, or other ill Treatment by his Master, to summon the Master to appear before them, and upon Proof of the Complaint on Oath to their Satisfaction, (whether the Master be present or not, if Service of the Summons be proved) to discharge such *Apprentice* by Warrant or Certificate, for which no Fee shall be paid: And on Complaint of the Master against any such *Apprentice*, touching any Misdemeanor, Miscarriage, or ill Behaviour, the Justices may punish the Offender by Commitment to the House of Correction, there to be corrected and kept to hard Labour, not exceeding a Calendar Month; or otherwise by discharging such Offender. Either Party may appeal to the Sessions, and the Determination there is to be final.

An *Indenture of* Apprenticeship.

THIS Indenture *made the Day and Year*, &c. Witnesseth, *That* A. B. *Son of*, &c. Hath *of his own free and voluntary Will placed and bound himself* Apprentice *unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *to be taught in the Trade, Science, or Occupation of*, &c. *which he the said* C. D. *now useth, and with him as an* Apprentice *to dwell, continue, and serve him from the Day of the Date hereof, until the full End and Term of seven Years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended; during all which Term of seven Years, the said* Apprentice *his said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly do, Hurt to his said Master he shall not do, nor wilfully suffer to be done by others, but of the same to his Power shall forthwith give Notice to his said Master; the Goods of his said Master he shall not Imbezil or Waste, nor them lend without his Consent to any; at Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Games, he shall not play; Taverns, or Alehouses he shall not frequent: Fornication he shall not commit, Matrimony he shall not Contract; from the Service of his said Master he shall not at any Time depart or absent himself, without his said Master's Leave; but in all Things as a good and faithful* Apprentice *shall and will demean and behave himself towards his said Master, and all his, during the said Term.* And *the said Master his said* Apprentice *the said Trade, Science, or Occupation of*, &c. *which he now useth, with all Things thereunto belonging, shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed, after the best Way and Manner that he can; and shall and will also find and allow unto his said* Apprentice, *Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging and Apparel, both Linen and Woollen, and all other Necessaries fit and convenient for such an* Apprentice, *during the Term aforesaid; and at the End of the said Term shall and will give to the said* Apprentice *one new Suit of Apparel, &c.* In Witness, *&c.*

Appropriation, (*Appropriatio*, from the Fr. *Approprier*) Is the Annexing of a Benefice, originally *Juris Divini & in Patrimonio nullius*, to the proper and perpetual Use of some religious House, Bishoprick, College, or Spiritual Person, to enjoy for ever. And when *Appropriation* is made, the Patron is perpetual Parson, and hath perpetual Institution and Induction; for the *Appropriation* alone is a sufficient Admission, *&c. Plowd.* 499. To make an *Appropriation*, the King's Licence is to be obtained in *Chancery*, the Consent of the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, where the Church is full; and of the Diocesan, and Patron, if the Benefice is void. *Plowd.* 496. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. *Appropriation* made during the Vacancy of the Benefice, is executed immediately; and when the Church is full, by apt Words, the Patron is constituted Parson, after it becomes void. 11 *Rep.* 11. An *Appropriation* may be by the King alone, where he himself is Patron; as when by Letters Patent he grants the Advowson which he is seised of in Right of his Crown to a Dean and Chapter, *&c. Plowd.* 499. No *Appropriation* can be made without Licence of the King. 8 *Rep.* 11. Nor may it be properly unless to a Spiritual Person capable of the Cure: It may be to a Bishop, *&c.* and his Successors. *Danv. Abr.* 511. Where *Appropriations* are made, a Vicar is to be endowed to serve the Cure: And formerly in Licences of *Appropriation*, it was expressed that the Diocesan should also provide a convenient Sum of Money to be yearly paid out of the Fruits, towards the Sustentation of the Poor of the Parish. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. A Vicarage endowed may not be *appropriated*; but it may be united to another Church, or to a Dean and Chapter, or College, with the King's Consent. *Hob.* 307. An *Appropriation* cannot be assigned over, or surrendered to any; nor can it indure longer than the Body Spiritual to which it is at first *appropriated*: But those to whom granted may make Leases of the Profits. *Plowd.* 499. If after an *Appropriation*, a Clerk is presented to the Bishop, and instituted and inducted, the Benefice returns to its former Nature, and the *Appropriation* is dissolved. 7 *Rep.* 13. But if Lessee for Years of an *Appropriation*, presents thereto, this *Disappropriation* shall not bind him in the Reversion. *Danv.* 513. If a Feme endowed of an Advowson *appropriate* presents to it, the *Appropriation* is dissolved. 1 *Inst.* 46. If a Man recovers the Advowson in Writ of Right, this *disappropriates* the Church: And Dissolution of the Spiritual Corporation *disappropriates* an *Appropriation*. Tho' *Appropriation* cannot properly be made, except to Spiritual Persons, and their Successors; yet by the Statute 31 *H.* 8. the King's Patentees (altho' Laymen) are rendered capable of Parsonages *appropriate* of dissolved Monasteries; but these are generally called *Impropriations*. *Appropriations* have been judged an Abuse and Robbery of the Church and Parish Priests, *&c. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 433.

The Form of a *Grant of Appropriation.*

SCiatis *quod nos Dedimus, &c. Decano & Capitulo Ecclesiæ Cathedralis, &c. Advocation' Rectoriæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de, &c. Habend. & Tenend. &c. iisdem Decano & Capitulo & successoribus suis in perpetuum. Et ulterius Sciatis per Præsentes quod nos de Gratia nostra speciali ac Authoritate nostr. Regia suprema & Ecclesiastica, qua nunc fungimur, pro nobis, Hæredibus & Successoribus nostris Concedimus & Licentiam Damus prædict. Decano & Capitulo & successoribus suis Rectoriam & Ecclesiam prædict. quando per Mortem Resignationem, vel Deprivationem, aut per aliquem alium modum quemcunque vacare contigerit, immediate in suos proprios usus Tenere sibi & successoribus suis in perpetuum possit*

Prelates to be his Officers; as for Inſtance; the Biſhop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Biſhop of *Winchester* his Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Lincoln* his Vice-Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Saliſbury* his Precentor, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* his Chaplain, &c. It is the Right of the *Archbiſhop* to call the Biſhops and Clergy of his Province to Convocation, upon the King's Writ: He hath a Juriſdiction in Caſes of Appeal, where there is a ſuppoſed Default of Juſtice in the Ordinary; and has a ſtanding Juriſdiction over his Suffragans: He confirms the Election of Biſhops, and afterwards conſecrates them, &c. And he may appoint Co-adjutors to a Biſhop that is grown infirm. He may conſer Degrees of all Kinds; and cenſure and excommunicate, ſuſpend or depoſe, for any juſt Cauſe, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 223. And he hath Power to grant Diſpenſations in any Caſe, formerly granted by the See of *Rome*, not contrary to the Law of God: But if the Caſe is new and extraordinary, the King and his Counſel are to be conſulted. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. He may retain eight Chaplains: And during the Vacancy of any See, he is Guardian of the Spiritualties. *Stat. Ibid.* and 21 *H.* 8.

Archdeacon, *(Archidiaconus)* Is one that hath Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, and Juriſdiction over the Clergy and Laity next after the Biſhop throughout the Dioceſe, or in ſome Part of it only. *Archdeacons* had anciently a ſuperintendant Power over all the Parochial Clergy in every Deanery in their Precincts; they being the Chiefs of the Deacons; Though they have no original Juriſdiction, but what they have got is from the Biſhop, either by Preſcription or Compoſition; and Sir *Simon Degg* tells us, that it appears an *Archdeacon* is a meer Subſtitute to the Biſhop; and what Authority he hath is derived from him, his chief Office being to viſit and inquire, and *Epiſcopo Nunciare*, &c. In ancient Times, *Archdeacons* were employ'd in ſervile Duties of collecting and diſtributing Alms and Offerings; but at length by a perſonal Attendance on the Biſhops, and a Delegation to examine and report ſome Cauſes, and Commiſſions to viſit the remoter Parts of the Dioceſes, they became as it were Overſeers of the Church; and by Degrees advanced into conſiderable Dignity and Power. *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was the firſt Prelate in *England* who inſtituted an *Archdeacon* in his Dioceſe, which was about the Year 1075. And an *Archdeacon* is now allowed to be an Ordinary, as he hath a Part of the Epiſcopal Power lodged with him. He viſits his Juriſdiction once every Year: And he hath a Court, where he may inflict Penance, ſuſpend, or excommunicate Perſons, prove Wills, grant Adminiſtrations, and hear Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, &c. ſubject to Appeal to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. It is one Part of the Office of an *Archdeacon* to examine Candidates for Holy Orders; and to induct Clerks within his Juriſdiction, upon Receipt of the Biſhop's Mandate. 2 *Cro.* 556. 1 *Lev.* 193. *Wood's Inſt.* 30.

Arches Court, *(Curia de Arcubus)* The chief and moſt ancient Conſiſtory Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Debating of Spiritual Cauſes. It is ſo called from the Church in *London*, commonly called *St. Mary Le Bow*, (where it was formerly held) which Church is named *Bow Church* from the Steeple which is raiſed by Pillars, built *archwiſe*, like ſo many bent Bows. *Cowel.* The Judge of this Court is ſtiled the Dean of the *Arches*, or Official of the *Arches* Court: He hath extraordinary Juriſdiction in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, except what belongs to the Prerogative Court; alſo all Manner of Appeals from Biſhops or their Chancellors or Commiſſaries, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, &c. firſt or laſt are directed hither: He hath ordinary Juriſdiction throughout the whole Province of *Canterbury*, in Caſe of Appeals; ſo that upon any Appeal made, he, without any farther Examination of the Cauſe, ſends out his Citation to the Appellee, and his Inhibition to the Judge from whom the Appeal was made. Of this ſee more 4 *Inſt.* 337. But he cannot cite any Perſon out of the Dioceſe of another, unleſs it be on Appeal, &c. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. In another Senſe the Dean of the *Arches* has a peculiar Juriſdiction of thirteen Pariſhes in *London*, called a Deanery, (being exempt from the Authority of the Biſhop of *London*) of which the Pariſh of *Bow* is the Principal. The Perſons concerned in this Court, are the Judge, Advocates, Regiſters, Proctors, &c. And the Foundation of a Suit in theſe Courts, is a Citation for the Defendant to appear; then the Libel is exhibited, which contains the Action, to which the Defendant muſt anſwer; whereupon the Suit is conteſted, Proofs are produced, and the Cauſe determined by the Judge, upon Hearing the Advocates on the Law and Fact; when follows the Sentence or Decree thereupon.

Archives, *(Archiva*, from *Arca*, a Cheſt) The *Rolls*, or any Place where antient Records, Charters, and Evidences, belonging to the Crown and Kingdom, are kept; alſo the *Chancery*, *Exchequer-Office*, &c. And it hath been ſometimes uſed for Repoſitories in Libraries.

Arreſtment, Surpriſe, Affrightment. —— To the great *Arreſtment* and *Eſtenyſement* of the Common Law. *Rot. Parl.* 21 *Edw.* 3.

Arriban, The Edict of the King, commanding all his Tenants to come into the Army: If they refuſe, then to be deprived of their Eſtates.

Arrentare, To Rent out, or let at a certain Rent. —— Richardus de Armeſtone *Ballivus Manerii de* Kingsford, *malitioſe & per violentiam dictos Religioſos de eadem piſcaria ejecit, & ipſum Domino ſuo* Arentari *fecit in* 12 *ſol. quos idem Dominus per* 6 *annos recepit.* Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon, MS. fol. 53.

Argentum Album, Silver Coin, or Pieces of Bullion that antiently paſſed for Money. By *Domeſday Tenure*, ſome Rents to the King were paid in *Argento Albo*, common Silver Pieces of Money; other Rents in *Libris Urſis & Penſatis*, in Metal of full Weight and Purity: In the next Age, that Rent which was paid in Money, was called *Blanch fearm*; and afterwards *White-Rent*; and what was paid in Proviſion, was termed *Black Mail.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Argentum Dei, God's Money, *i. e.* Money given in Earneſt upon the Making of any Bargain; Hence comes *Arles*, Earneſt. —— Adam de Holt *vendidit quintam partem Manerii de* Berterton Henrico Scot, *& cepit de prædicto* Henrico *tres Denarios de* Argento Dei *præ manibus.* Placit. apud Caſt. 2 Ed. 3.

Argil, or **Argoil,** Clay, Lime, and ſometimes Gravel; alſo the Lees of Wine, gathered to a certain Hardneſs. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Argumentoſus, A Word which ſignifies *Ingenious*, mentioned by our Hiſtorian *Neubrigenſis. In Picturis quoque opera* Argumentoſa *vocamus.* Lib. 1. c. 14.

Arietum Levatio, An old ſportive Exerciſe, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with running at the *Quintal.*

Arma dare, To dub or make a Knight. *Anno Dom.* 1144. 10 *Steph. Ego* Brientius *filius Comitis, quem bonus Rex* Henricus *nutrivit, & cui* Arma dedit *& honorem.* A. D. 1278. 31 Ed. 3. Arma *capere* is to be made a Knight. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 288. And in *Walſingham, p.* 507. *Die Dominica in Vigilia Purificationis* Edwardus *juvenis ſuſcepit* Arma *Militaria.* The Word *Arma* in theſe Places ſignifies only a Sword; but ſometimes a Knight was made by giving him the whole Armour. —— Lanfrancus Dorobernenſis *Epiſcopus eum lorica induit, & galeam capiti impoſuit, eique & Regis filio Militiæ cingulum in nomine Dei cinxit.* Ordericus Vitalis, lib. 8. de Henrico, &c.

Arma Libera, A Sword and a Lance which were uſually given to a Servant when he was made free. *Leg. Will. cap.* 65.

Arma moluta, Sharp Weapons that cut, oppos'd to ſuch as are blunt, which only break or bruiſe. *Bract. lib.* 3. Arma moluta *plagam faciunt, ſicut gladiis & hujuſmodi: Ligna vero & lapides, bruſuras, Orbes & ictus, qui judicari non poſſunt ad plagam, ad hoc ut inde venire poſſit ad Duellum.* They are called *Arma emolita* by *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 33. *par.* 6.

Arma Reverſata: This was when a Man was convicted of Treaſon or Felony: Thus our Hiſtorian *Knighton,* ſpeaking of *Hugh Spencer,* tells us, *Primo veſtierunt eum uno veſtimento cum* Armis *ſuis* reverſatis. *Lib.* 3. *p.* 2546.

Armiſcare, Is a Sort of Puniſhment decreed or impoſed on an Offender by the Judge. *Malmſb. lib.* 3. *p.* 97. *Walſingham, p.* 430. At firſt it was to carry a Saddle at his Back in Token of Subjection, *viz. Nudis veſtigiis equeſtrem ſellam ad ſatisfaciendum humeris ferret. Brompton* ſays, that in the Year 1176, the King of *Scots* promiſed K. *Hen.* 2. at *York, Lanceam & ſellam ſuam ſuper Altare Sancti* Petri *ad perpetuam hujus ſubjectionis memoriam offerre.*

Armigeri, A Title of Dignity, belonging to ſuch Gentlemen that bear Arms: And theſe are either by *Curteſy,* as Sons of Noblemen, eldeſt Sons of Knights, *&c.* Or by *Creation,* ſuch as the King's Servants, *&c.* The Word *Armigeri* has alſo been applied to the higher Servants in Convents. *Paroch. Antiq.* 576. See *Eſquire.*

Armour and **Arms,** In the Underſtanding of Law, are extended to any Thing that a Man wears for his Defence, or takes into his Hands, or uſeth in Anger to ſtrike or caſt at another. *Crompt. Juſt.* 65. *Arms* are alſo what we call in Latin *Inſignia,* Enſigns of Honour; as to the Original of which, it was to diſtinguiſh Commanders in War; for the antient defenſive *Armour* being a Coat of Mail, *&c.* which covered the Perſons, they could not be diſtinguiſhed, and therefore a certain Badge was painted on their Shields, which was called *Arms*; but not made hereditary in Families till the Time of King *Rich.* 1. on his Expedition to regain *Jeruſalem* from the *Turks:* And beſides Shields with *Arms,* they had a Silk Coat drawn over their *Armour,* and afterwards a ſtiff Coat, on which their *Arms* were painted all over, now the Herald's Coat of *Arms. Sid. Rep.* 352. By the Common Law it is an Offence for Perſons to go or ride *armed* with dangerous and unuſual Weapons: But Gentlemen may wear common *Armour* according to their Quality, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* The King may prohibit Force of *Arms,* and puniſh Offenders according to Law; and herein every Subject is bound to be aiding. *Stat.* 7 *Ed.* 1. None ſhall come with *Force* and *Arms* before the King's Juſtices, nor ride *armed* in Affray of the Peace, on Pain to forfeit their *Armour,* and ſuffer Impriſonment, *&c.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Arnalia, *Arable Grounds.* This Word is mentioned in *Domeſday,* Tit. *Eſſex.*

Arnaldia, *Arnoldia;* A Sort of Diſeaſe that makes the Hair fall off, like the *Alopecia,* or like unto a Diſtemper in Foxes.——*Deinde uterque Rex incidit in ægritudinem quam* Arnaldiam *vocant, in quâ ipſi ad mortem uſque laborantes capillos ſuos depoſuerunt.* Rog. Hoveden, p. 693.

Aromatarius, (*Lat.*) A Word often uſed for a *Grocer,* but held not good in Law Proceedings. 1 *Vent.* 142.

Arpen, or *Arpent,* Signifies an Acre, or Furlong of Ground: And according to the old *French* Account in Domeſday-Book, 100 Perches make an *Arpent.* The moſt ordinary Acre, called *l' Arpent de France,* is One hundred Perches ſquare: But ſome account it but half an Acre.——*Septem acras terræ & unum* Arpentum *quæ me contingebant per Eſchaietam.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Wormſley, fol. 7. Where *Arpen* ſeems to be ſome Quantity leſs than an Acre. *Arpentator,* a Meaſurer or Surveyor of Land.

Arquebuſs, (Fr. *Arquebuſe*) A ſhort Hand-Gun, a Caliver or Piſtol; mentioned in ſome of our ancient Statutes. *Law. Fr. Dict.*

Arrack. The ſame Duty and Exciſe payable for Brandy and Foreign Spirits, and no more, ſhall be paid for *Arrack* imported from the *Eaſt-Indies*; and the like Allowance to be made on Exportation, *&c. Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14.

Arraiatio Peditum, Is uſed in *Pat.* 1 *Ed.* 2. for the *Arraying* of Foot Soldiers.

Arraiers, (*Arraiatores*) Such Officers as had the Care of the Soldiers *Armour,* and whoſe Buſineſs it was to ſee them duly accoutred. *Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. In ſeveral Reigns Commiſſioners have been appointed for this Purpoſe.

Arraign, (from the *French Arranger,* to ſet a Thing in Order) Hath the ſame Signification in Law: But the true Derivation is from the French *Arraiſonner,* i. e. *Ad rationem ponere,* to call a Man to anſwer in Form of Law. A Priſoner is *arraigned,* when he is indicted and brought to Trial: And to *arraign* a Writ of Aſſiſe, is to cauſe the Demandant to be called to make the Plaint, in ſuch Manner as the Tenant may be obliged to anſwer. 1 *Inſt.* 262. But no Man is properly *arraigned* but at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment found againſt him, or other Record, wherewith he is to be charged: And this *Arraignment* is to take Care that the Priſoner do appear to be tried, and hold up his Hand at the Bar, for the Certainty of the Perſon, and plead a ſufficient Plea to the Indictment. 1 *Inſt.* 262, 263. The Priſoner is to hold up his Hand only in Treaſon and Felony; but this is only a Ceremony: If he owns that he is the Perſon, it is ſufficient without it; and then upon his *Arraignment* his Fetters are to be taken off; and he is to be treated with all the Humanity imaginable. 2 *Inſt.* 315. 3 *Inſt.* 35. If in Action of Slander for calling one Thief, the Defendant juſtifies that he ſtole Goods, and Iſſue is thereon taken; if it be found for the Defendant in *B. R.* and for Felony in the ſame County where the Court ſits, or before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.* he ſhall be forthwith *arraigned* upon this Verdict of twelve Men, as on an Indictment. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 151. The Pleas upon *Arraignment* are either the General Iſſue, Not Guilty; Plea in Abatement, or in Bar; and the Priſoner may demur to the Indictment; alſo he may confeſs the Fact, but then the Court has nothing more to do than to proceed to Judgment againſt him. If he ſtands mute, and doth not put himſelf upon Trial, he ſhall ſuffer the Penance *Pain fort & dure,* in Caſes of Felony, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 217. By the Common Law, if a Principal is acquitted or is pardoned, or dies, the Acceſſary ſhall not be *arraigned.* But *vide Stat.* 1 *Ann. cap.* 9. and Word *Acceſſary.* For the Solemnity of the *Arraignment* and Trial of a Priſoner, ſee *Dalt. chap.* 185. *p.* 515.

Array, (*Arraya,* five *Arraiamentum*) An old *Fr.* Word ſignifying the Ranking or ſetting forth of a Jury of Men impanelled upon a Cauſe. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 14. And when we ſay to *array* a Panel, That is, to ſet forth the Men impanelled one by another. *F. N. B.* 157. To *challenge the Array* of the Panel, is at once to except againſt all the Perſons *arrayed* or impanelled, in Reſpect of Partiality, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 156. If the Sheriff be of Affinity to either of the Parties; or if any one or more of the Jurors are returned at the Nomination of either Party; or for any other Partiality; the *Array* ſhall be *quaſhed.* The Word *Array* alſo relates in a particular Manner to military Order, as to conduct Perſons armed, *&c. Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3.

Arrearages, (*Arreragia*) From the French *Arriere, retro,* behind, is taken for Money unpaid at the due Time, as Rent behind; the Remainder due on an Ac-

count, or a Sum of Money remaining in the Hands of an Accountant. When *Arrears* of Rent are presumed in Law to be satisfied, *vide* Acceptance.

Arrectatus, One suspected of any Crime. ——— *Si autem aliquis* arrectatus *fuerit de morte alicujus periclitantis copietur & imprisonetur.* ——— Offic. Coronat. Spelm. Gloss.

Arrenatus, *Arraigned*, accused. ——— *Stephanus Rabaz, Vic. Leicest.* arrenatus *& ad rationem positus de hoc quod, &c.* Rot. Parl. 21 Ed. 1.

Arrentation, (from the Spanish *Arrendare*) Is as much as *Ad certum redditum dimittere*; and it signifies the Licensing an Owner of Lands in the Forest, to inclose them with a low Hedge and small Ditch, according to the Assise of the Forest, under a yearly Rent: *Saving the Arrentations* is a saving Power to give such Licences. *Ordin. Foreſtæ*, 34 *Ed.* 1.

Arrest, (*Arrestum*) Cometh of the *French* Word *Arrester*, to stop, or stay. It is a Restraint of a Man's Person, obliging him to be obedient to the Law: And it is defined to be the Execution of the Command of some Court of Record, or Officer of Justice. An *Arrest* is the Beginning of Imprisonment, where a Man is first taken, and restrained of his Liberty, by Power or Colour of a lawful Warrant: Also it signifies the Decree of a Court, by which a Person is *arrested*. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 299. None shall be *arrested* for Debt, Trespass, *&c.* or other Cause of Action, but by Virtue of a Precept or Commandment out of some Court: But for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, any Man may *arrest* without Warrant or Precept. *Terms de Ley* 54. Persons present at the Committing of a Felony, must use their Endeavours to apprehend the Offender, under Penalty of Fine and Imprisonment. 3 *Inst.* 117. 4 *Inst.* 177. The King cannot command any one by Word of Mouth to be *arrested*; but he must do it by Writ, or Order of his Courts, according to Law: Nor may the King *arrest* any Man for Suspicion of Treason, or Felony, as his Subjects may; because if he doth wrong, the Party cannot have Action against him. 2 *Inst.* 186. After Presentment or Indictment found in Felony, *&c.* the first Process is a *Capias*, to *arrest* and imprison the Offender: And if the Offender cannot be taken, an Exigent is awarded in order to Outlawry. *H. P. C.* 209. When a Person is apprehended for Debt, *&c.* he is said to be *arrested:* And Writs express *Arrest* by two several Words *Capias* and *Attachias*, to take and catch hold of a Man; for an Officer must actually lay hold of a Person, besides saying he *arrests* him, or it will be no lawful *Arrest*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 96. If a Bailiff be kept off from making an *Arrest*, he shall have an Action of Assault: And where the Person *arrested* makes Resistance, or assaults the Bailiff, he may justify Beating of him. If a Bailiff touches a Man, which is an *Arrest*, and he makes his Escape, it is a Rescous, and Attachment may be had against him. 1 *Salk.* 79. If a Bailiff lays hold of one by the Hand (whom he had a Warrant to *arrest*) as he holds it out at the Window, this is such a Taking of him, that the Bailiff may justify the Breaking open of the House to carry him away. 1 *Vent.* 306. When a Person has committed Treason or Felony, *&c.* Doors may be broke open to *arrest* the Offender; but not in Civil Cases, except it be in Pursuit of one *arrested*; or where a House is recovered by Real Action, to deliver Possession to the Person recovering. *Plowd.* 5 *Rep.* 91. Action of Trespass, *&c.* lies for breaking up a House to make *Arrest* in a Civil Action. *Mod. Caſ.* 105. But if it appears, a Bailiff found an outer Door, *&c.* open, 'tis said he may open the inner Door to make an *Arrest*. *Comber.* 327. An *Arrest* in the Night, as well as the Day, is lawful. 9 *Rep.* 66. And every one is bound by the Common Law to assist not only the Sheriff in the Execution of Writs, and making *Arrests*, *&c.* but also his Bailiff that hath his Warrant to do it. 2 *Inst.* 193. A Bailiff upon an *Arrest* ought to shew at whose Suit, out of what Court the Writ issues, and for what Cause, *&c.* but this is when the Party *arrested*, submits himself to the *Arrest:* A Bailiff sworn and known, need not shew his Warrant, though the Party demands it; nor is any other special Bailiff bound to shew his Warrant, unless it be demanded. 9 *Rep.* 68, 69. An *Arrest* without shewing the Warrant, and without telling at whose Suit, until the other demanded it, was held legal; and that this need not to be done until the Party obeyed and demanded the same. *Cro. Jac.* 485. Sheriffs are not to grant Warrants for *Arrests*, before the Receipt of the Writs; if they do, they shall forfeit 10 *l.* and Damages, and pay a Fine to the King. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 5. And every Warrant to issue upon any Writ to *arrest* any Person, shall have the same Day and Year set down thereon as on the Writ, under the like Penalty of 10 *l. Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 21. If an Action is entered in one of the *Compters* of *London*, a City Serjeant may *arrest* the Party without the Sheriff's Warrant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 94. And by the Custom of *London*, a Debtor may be *arrested* before the Money is due, to make him find Sureties; but not by the Common Law. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 258. By *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. No Writ, Process, Warrant, *&c.* (except in Cases of Treason, Felony, or for Breach of the Peace) shall be served on a *Sunday*; on Pain that the Person serving them shall be liable to the Suit of the Party grieved, and answer Damages, as if the same had been done without Writ: An Action of False Imprisonment lies for *Arrest* on a *Sunday*, and the *Arrest* is void. 1 *Salk.* 78. A Defendant was *arrested* on a *Sunday* by a Writ out of the *Marshalsea*; and the Court of *B. R.* being moved to discharge him, it was denied; and he was directed to bring Action of False Imprisonment. 5 *Mod. Rep.* 95. The Defendant being taken upon a *Sunday*, without any Warrant, and locked up all that Day, on *Monday* Morning a Writ was got against him, by which he was *arrested*; it was ruled, that he might have an Action of False Imprisonment, and that an Attachment should go against those who took him on the *Sunday*. *Mod. Caſ.* 96. Attachments have been often granted against Bailiffs for making *Arrests* on *Sunday:* But Affidavit is usually made, that the Party might be taken upon another Day. 1 *Mod.* 56. A Person may be retaken on a *Sunday*, where *arrested* the Day before, *&c. Mod. Caſ.* 231. And a Man may be taken on a *Sunday* on an Escape Warrant; when he goes at Large out of the Rules of the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Prison, *&c. Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 9. Also Bail may take the Principal on a *Sunday*, and confine him till *Monday*, and then render him; tho' a Plaintiff may not *arrest* the Defendant on a *Sunday*. 1 *Nelſ.* 258. If a wrong Person is *arrested*; or one for Felony, where no Felony is done, *&c.* it will be False Imprisonment, liable to Damages. Attornies, *&c.* for Vexation; maliciously causing any Person to be *arrested*, where there is no Cause of Suit, *&c.* shall suffer six Months Imprisonment, and before discharged pay treble Damages, and forfeit 10 *l. Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 2. A Bailiff having a Writ to *arrest A. B.* comes up to another Person, and asks him if his Name be *A. B.* and he answers that it is, whereupon the Bailiff *arrests* him, it will be a False *Arrest*, for which Action lies. *Lane* 49. And if a Warrant be to take *A.* the Son of *B.* and the Bailiff makes an *Arrest* on the Son of *D.* who indeed is the right Person intended, but not the Party within his Warrant, it will be false Imprisonment. *Ibid.* The Bailiff's Fee for an *Arrest*, by an ancient Statute, is but Four Pence, and the Sheriff's Twenty Pence: And Bailiffs cannot legally take any Thing but what is allowed by this Statute, and other subsequent Acts. For taking Fees not warranted by Law, they shall render treble Damages to the Party grieved, and incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l. Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 10. No Bailiff, or other Officer, shall carry any Person under

under *Arreſt*, to any Tavern, Alehouſe, *&c.* without his Conſent; ſo as to charge him with any Beer, Ale, Wine, *&c.* but what he ſhall freely call for: Nor ſhall demand or receive more from him for the *Arreſt* or Waiting, than by Law ought to be, until an Appearance procured, Bail found, *&c.* Nor take or exact any more for keeping ſuch Perſon out of Priſon, than what he ſhall of his own voluntary Accord truly give; nor take more for Lodging than what is reaſonable, or ſhall be adjudged ſo by the next Juſtice of Peace. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. And by a late Act, Bailiffs, *&c.* are not to carry any Perſon *arreſted* to a Tavern, Alehouſe, *&c.* or the private Houſe of ſuch Officers, without the free and voluntary Conſent of the Party; nor carry ſuch Perſon to Priſon within twenty four Hours from the Time of the *Arreſt*; or take any Reward for keeping him out of Gaol, *&c.* *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 22. But if a Perſon *arreſted* refuſe to be carried to ſome convenient Houſe of his own Nomination, *&c.* to be kept in ſafe Cuſtody during the twenty-four Hours before carried to Priſon, then the Sheriff's Officer, *&c.* may immediately convey him to Gaol, to prevent an Eſcape. 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. Peers of the Realm, Members of Parliament, *&c.* may not be *arreſted*, unleſs it be in Criminal Caſes; but the Proceſs againſt them is to be Summons, Diſtreſs infinite, *&c.* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. Alſo Corporations and Companies muſt be made to appear by *Diſtringas*, and cannot be *arreſted*. *Finch* 353. 3 *Salk.* 46. Perſons attending upon any Courts of Record, on Buſineſs there, are to be free from *Arreſts*. 3 *Inſt.* 141. A Clerk of the Court ought not to be *arreſted* for any Thing which is not Criminal, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to be always preſent in Court to anſwer the Plaintiff. 1 *Lill.* 94. *Arreſts* are not to be made within the Liberty of the King's Palace: Nor may the King's Servants be *arreſted* in any Place, without Notice firſt given to the Lord Chamberlain, that he remove them, or make them pay their Debts. Ambaſſadors Servants, *&c.* freed from *Arreſts*; vide *Ambaſſador*. No *Arreſts* are to be generally in *Wales*, the Counties Palatine, *&c.* by Writs iſſuing from *Weſtminſter-Hall*. If a Debt be under 10 *l.* on Proceſs out of a ſuperior Court, or 40 *s.* in an inferior Court, the Defendant ſhall not be *arreſted*, but be ſerved perſonally with a Copy of the Proceſs; and if he do not appear at the Return thereof, the Plaintiff may enter an Appearance for him, and proceed, *&c.* *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. The Fee for making and ſerving the Copy of Proceſs, taken by Attornies, Bailiffs, *&c.* ſhall be 5 *s.* out of the Superior Courts, and 1 *s.* the inferior Courts: And no ſpecial Writ ſhall be ſued out, unleſs the Cauſe of Action be 10 *l.* or above, on Pain of 10 *l.* and the Proceedings thereon to be void, by *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. This Statute and the *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. are made perpetual by the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 3. A Bill was lately brought into Parliament, for the more eaſy Recovery of ſmall Debts in a ſummary Way, the Determination to be by the Judges of Aſſiſe, *&c.* without any Writ of *Arreſt*, or Trial by Juries, in like Manner as on the *Engliſh Bill* for recovering Debts under 10 *l.* in *Ireland*; but there were many Petitions againſt this Bill, from Corporations for preſerving their ancient Trials, and from Officers of Courts, *&c.* whereupon it ſtopp'd in the Houſe of Lords, and did not then paſs. *Anno* 3 *Geo.* 2.

Arreſt of Judgment, To move in *Arreſt of Judgment*, is to ſhew Cauſe why Judgment ſhould be ſtaid, notwithſtanding Verdict given; for in many Caſes, though there be a Verdict, no Judgment can be had. And the Cauſes of *Arreſt of Judgment*, are Want of Notice of Trial; where the Plaintiff before Trial treats the Jury; the Record differs from the Deed pleaded; for material Defect in Pleading; where Perſons are miſnamed; more is given and found by the Verdict, than laid in the Declaration; or the Declaration doth not lay the Thing with Certainty, *&c.* And here all Matters of Fact are to be made out by proper Affidavits. *Comp. Attorn.* 329, *&c.* Judgment may be arreſted for good Cauſe in Criminal Caſes, as well as Civil; if the Indictment be inſufficient, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 210. Four Days are allowed to move in *Arreſt of Judgment*; and the Defendant hath all the Term wherein the Verdict was given to ſpeak any Thing to arreſt it, if the Plaintiff hath not given his four Days Rule, and ſigned his Judgment; after which he is put to his Writ of Error. 2 *Lill* 93. On Motion in *Arreſt of Judgment*, if the Court be divided two Judges againſt two, the Plaintiff muſt have his Judgment; unleſs a Rule be made at firſt to ſtay all Proceedings, until the Court otherwiſe order, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 118. See *Jeofails* and *Judgment*. *Arreſt of Enqueſt* is to plead in Arreſt of taking the Enqueſt, upon the former Iſſue, and to ſhew Cauſe why an Enqueſt ſhould not be taken. *Bro.* Tit. *Replead.*

Arreſtandis bonis ne diſſipentur, A Writ which lies for a Man whoſe Cattle or Goods are taken by another, who during the Conteſt doth or is like to make them away, not being of Ability to render Satisfaction. *Reg. Orig.* 126.

Arreſtando ipſum qui Pecuniam Recepit, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for apprehending a Perſon who hath taken the King's Preſt-Money to ſerve in Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go. *Reg. Orig.* 24.

Arreſto facto ſuper bonis Mercatorum Alienigenorum, A Writ which lies for a Denizen againſt the Goods of *Aliens* found within this Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in a Foreign Country, after Denial of Reſtitution. *Reg. Orig.* 129. This the ancient Civilians called *Clarigatio*; but by the Moderns it is term'd *Reprifalia.*

Arretted, *Arrectatus, quaſi, ad rectum vocatus*, Is where a Man is conven'd before a Judge, and charged with a Crime. *Staundf. Pl. Co.* 45. And it is ſometimes uſed for Imputed or laid unto; as no Folly may be *arretted* to one under Age. *Littleton*, cap. *Remitter*. *Chaucer* uſeth the Verb *Arretteth*, that is, lays Blame, as it is interpreted. *Bracton* ſays, *Ad rectum habere Malefactorem, i. e.* To have the Malefactor forth-coming, ſo as he may be charged, and put to his Trial. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. And in another Place, *Rectatus de morte hominis*, charged with the Death of a Man. From hence it may with ſome Reaſon ſeem, that the Word is the ſame with *Rectum*.

Arrows. By an ancient Statute, all Heads for *Arrows* ſhall be well brazed, and hardened at the Point with Steel, on Pain of Forfeiture and Impriſonment: And to be marked with the Mark of the Maker. *Stat.* 7 *H.* 4. *c.* 7.

Arrura, —— In the black Book of *Hereford*, *De operationibus* Arruræ, ſignifies Days Works of Ploughing; for anciently Cuſtomary Tenants were bound to plough certain Days for their Lord. *Una Arruro*, one Day's Work at the Plough: And in *Wiltſhire*, Earing is a Day's Ploughing. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 401.

Arſon, (from *Ardeo* to burn) Is Houſe-burning, which is Felony at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 66. It muſt be maliciouſly and voluntarily, and an actual Burning; not putting Fire only into a Houſe, or any Part of it, without Burning: But if Part of the Houſe is burnt; or if the Fire doth burn, and then goeth out of itſelf, it is Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 188. *H. P. C.* 85. The Burning of a Frame of a Houſe, is not accounted Houſe burning, becauſe the Frame of a Houſe cannot come under the Word *Domus*, which is neceſſary in every Indictment for *Arſon*: And it muſt be the Houſe of another; for if a Man burns his own Houſe only, though with Intention to burn others, it is not Felony, but a great Miſdemeanour, puniſhable with Fine, Pillory, *&c.* If a Houſe is fired by Negligence or Miſchance, it cannot amount to *Arſon*. 3 *Inſt.* 67. *H. P. C.* 85. Where one burns the Houſe of another, if it be

not wilful and malicious, 'tis no Felony, but only Trespass: Therefore if *A.* shoot unlawfully in a Gun, at the Cattle or Poultry of *B.* and by Means thereof sets another's House on Fire, this is not *Arson*; for though the Act he was doing was unlawful, yet he had no Intent to burn the House. 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 569. By *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. Burning of Houses, or Barns wherein any Corn is, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. And the *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2 *c.* 7. makes it Felony to set Barns, Stables, Stacks of Corn, Hay, &c. on Fire in the Night time, or any Out-houses, or Buildings: But the Offender may be transported for seven Years. By 6 *Annæ*, *c.* 31. Servants through Negligence or Carelessness, setting on Fire any Dwelling house, or Out-house, shall forfeit 100 *l.* to be levied by Warrant of two Justices, and paid to the Churchwardens of the Parish, to be distributed to the Sufferers by the Fire; or on Default shall be sent to the House of Correction, and there kept to hard Labour eighteen Months, &c.

Form of an *Indictment* for *Arson* or House-burning.

THE *Jurors*, &c. *upon their Oath present, that* A. B. *late of*, &c. *on the Day*, &c. *in the Year*, &c. *with Force and Arms, between the Hours*, &c. *came unto the House of* C. D. *of*, &c. *aforesaid, in the said County, Gentleman, (the said House being in the same County) and with a lighted Candle, which the said* A. B. *then and there held in his Hand*, &c. *of his Malice forethought, did feloniously set on* Fire *the said House, by which Means it was then and there intirely burnt down; and so the said* A. B. *on the said Day of*, &c. *in the same Year above-mentioned, at*, &c. *aforesaid, in the said County, voluntarily and of his forethought Malice, feloniously did set on Fire and burn down the House aforesaid, in the Manner and Form above-mentioned, against the Peace of our said Lord the King*, &c.

Arser in le maine, Burning in the Hand, is the Punishment of Criminals that have the Benefit of Clergy. *Terms de Ley.*

Arsura, The Trial of Money by Fire, after it was coined. In *Domesday* we read, *Reddit.* 50 *l. ad* Arsuram, which is meant of lawful and approved Money, whose Allay was tried by Fire.

Art and Part, Is a Term used in *Scotland* and the North of *England*; when one charged with a Crime, in committing the same was both a Contriver of, and acted his Part in it.

Arthel, A *British* Word, and more truly written *Arddel*, signifying to avouch; as if a Man were taken with stolen Goods in his Hands, he was to be allowed a lawful *Arthel* (or Vouchee) to clear him of the Felony: It was Part of the Law of *Howel Dda*; according to whose Laws every Tenant holding of any other than of the Prince or Lord of the Fee, paid a Fine *pro defensione Regia*, which was called *Arian Ardhel.* The Privilege of *Arthel* occasioning a Delay and Exemption of Criminals from Justice, Provision was made against it by Statute 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 6.

Articuli Cleri, *Articles of the Clergy*, are Statutes containing certain *Articles* relating to the Church and Clergy, and Causes Ecclesiastical. 19 *E.* 2. and 14 *E.* 3.

Articulus, An *Article*, or Complaint, exhibited by Way of Libel, in a Court Christian. Sometimes the Religious bound themselves to obey the Ordinary, without such formal Process: As *An. Dom.* 1300. The Prior and Convent of *Burcester* submitted themselves to the Official of *Lincoln*, &c ——*Quod possint eos et eorum Successores per omnem censuram Ecclesiasticam ad omnium & singulorum præmissorum observationem absque* Articuli, *seu Libelli, petitione, & quocunque strepitu judiciali compellere.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 344.

Artificers, Are taken for such as are Masters of their Arts, or whose Calling and Employment doth consist chiefly of bodily Labour. And if *Artificers* or Workmen conspire not to do any Work but at certain Prices, &c. they are liable to Penalties by the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15. A Stranger *Artificer* in *London*, &c. shall not keep above two Strangers Servants; but he may have as many *English* Servants and Apprentices as he can get. *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *Artificers* in Wool, Iron, Steel, Brass or other Metal, &c. Persons contracting with them to go out of this Kingdom into a Foreign Country, shall be fined not exceeding 100 *l.* and be imprisoned three Months: And *English Artificers* going abroad, not returning in six Months after Warning given by our Ambassadors, &c. shall be disabled to hold Lands by Descent or Devise, be incapable to take any Legacy, &c. and deem'd Aliens. *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 27. By the *Stat.* 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 13. Persons convicted of seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, out of the Dominions of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to forfeit 500 *l.* and to be imprisoned for 12 Months, for the second Offence, to forfeit 1000 *l.* and be imprisoned two Years. Prosecution to be commenced within 12 Months after the Offence committed.

Arundinetum, A Ground or Place where Reeds grow. 1 *Inst.* 4. And it is mentioned in the Book of *Domesday.*

Arvil-Supper, A Feast or Entertainment made at Funerals, in the North Part of *England: Arvil Bread* is the Bread delivered to the Poor at Funeral Solemnities. *Cowel.* And *Arvil*, *Arval*, *Arfal*, are used for the Burial or Funeral Rites; as,

Come bring my Jerkin Tibb, I'll to the Arvil,
Yon Man's dea Seuy Seoun, it makes me Marvil.
Yorkshire Dial. p. 58.

Ascesterium, *Archisterium*, *Arcisterium*, *Acisterium*, *Alcysterium*, *Architrium*) Is a *Greek* Word and signifies a Monastery. It often occurs in our old Histories. *Du Cange.*

Assach, or *Assath*, Was a Custom of Purgation, used of old in *Wales*, by which the Party accused did clear himself by the Oaths of 300 Men. It is mentioned in ancient *MSS.* and prevailed till the Time of *Hen.* 5. when it was abrogated. 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 6.

Assart, (*Assartum*) Fr. *Assartir*, to make plain. Assartum *est quod redactum est ad Culturam.* Fleta, lib. 4. cap. 21. And the Word *Assartum* is by *Spelman* derived from *Exertum*, to pull up by the Roots; for sometimes 'tis wrote *Essart.* Others derive it from *Exaratum*, or *Exartum*, which signifies to plough or cut up. *Manwood*, in his *Forest Laws*, says it is an Offence committed in the Forest, by pulling up the Woods by the Roots, that are Thickets and Coverts for the Deer, and making the Ground plain as arable Land: This is esteemed the greatest Trespass that can be done in the Forest to Vert or Venison, as it contains in it Waste and more; for whereas Waste of the Forest is but the Felling down the Coverts which may grow up again, *Assart* is a Plucking them up by the Roots, and utterly Destroying them, so that they can never afterwards spring up again. And this is confirmed out of the Red Book in the *Exchequer*, in these Words——Assarta *vero dicuntur quæ apud Isidorum occisiones nuncupantur, quando Foresteæ nemora vel Dumeta, pascuis & latibulis ferarum opportuna, succiduntur: Quibus succisis & radicitus avulsis, terra subvertitur & excolitur.*——But this is no Offence if done with Licence; and a Man may by Writ of *Ad quod damnum* sue out a Licence to *assart* Ground in the Forest, and make it several for Tillage. *Reg. Orig.* 257. Hence Lands are called *assarted:* And formerly *Assart Rents* were paid to the Crown for Forest Lands *assarted.* *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. *Assart-*

ments seem to be used in the same Sense in *Rot. Parl.* Of *Assart* you may read more in *Cromp. Jurisd. p.* 203. And *Charta de Foresta, Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. *Manwood, part* 1. *p.* 171.

Assault, *(Assultus)* From the *Fr.* Verb *Assayler*, Signifies a violent Injury offered to a Man's Person, of a more extensive Nature than Battery; for it may be committed by offering a Blow, or by a terrifying Speech. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3. The Feudists define *Assault* thus: Assultus *est impetus in Personam aut locum, sive hoc pedibus fiat, vel equo, aut machinis aut quacunque alia re assiliatur. Zasius de Feud. pag.* 10. *num.* 38. And *Assilire est vim adferre. Lib. Feud.* 1. *tit.* 5. *Sect.* 1. Also the Lat. *Assultus* is used in this Sense in the Laws of *Edw. Confes. cap.* 12. To strike a Man, though he be not hurt with the Blow, is an *Assault:* And to strike at a Person, notwithstanding he be neither hit nor hurt, hath been so adjudged. 22 *Lib. Ass. pl.* 60. For *Assault* doth not always necessarily imply a Hitting, or Blow; because in Trespass for *Assault* and Battery, a Man may be found Guilty of the *Assault*, and excused of the Battery. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 24. If a Person in Anger lift up or stretch forth his Arm, and offer to strike another; or menace any one with any Staff or Weapon, it is Trespass and *Assault* in Law: And if a Man threaten to beat another Person, or lie in Wait to do it, if the other is hindered in his Business, and receives Loss thereby, Action lies for the Injury. *Lamb. lib.* 1. 22 *Ass. pl.* 60. Where a Man *assaults* any Person, beats, or doth him any Manner of Violence, either with Hand, Foot, or Weapon; or throws any Thing at him, Drink in his Face, *&c.* whereby he is hurt; it is such an *Assault* for which Action may be brought, and Damages recovered. *Comp. Attorn.* 133. But to lay Hands gently upon another, not in Anger, is no Foundation of an Action of Trespass and *Assault:* The Defendant may justify *Molliter manus imposuit.* And a Man may justify an *Assault* in Defence of his Person, or Goods; or of his Wife, Father, Mother, or Master; or for the Maintenance of Justice. *Bract.* 9 *E.* 4. 35 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 51. Also in Cases of *Assault*, for the *Assault* of the Wife, Child, or Servant, the Husband, Father, and Master, may have Action of Trespass. Where a Man is *assaulted*, and he hath no Witnesses to prove the same, or in other Cases, the Party *assaulted* may bring an Information in the Crown Office; and not have common Action of Trespass. *Vide Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. which requires Recognizances to be taken to prosecute with Effect, *&c.* When any *Assault* is made on a Member of Parliament, Proclamation shall be made, that the Party offending surrender himself into *B. R. &c.* 11 *H* 6. If any Person *assault* a Privy Counsellor, in the Execution of his Office, it is Felony. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 16. *Assaulting* Persons in a forcible Manner, with Intent to commit Robbery, is made Felony and Transportation, by *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. And *Assaulting* or Threatning a Counsellor at Law, or Attorney employed in a Cause against a Man; or a Juror giving Verdict against him; his Adversary for suing him, *&c.* is punishable on an Indictment, by Fine and Imprisonment, for the Contempt. 1 *Hawk.* 58.

An *Indictment* for an *Assault.*

Wilts, ff. THE *Jurors, &c. present, that* C. D. *of the Parish of, &c. in the said County, Blacksmith, on the Day, &c. in the Seventh Year of the Reign, &c. at the Parish aforesaid in the said County, with Force and Arms, made an* Assault *in and upon* A. B. *then and there being in the Peace of God, and of our said Sovereign Lord the King; and then and there beat, wounded, and evilly treated the said* A. B. *so that his Life was despaired of, and other Injuries then and there did to him, to the great Damage of him the said* A. B. *and against the Peace of our said Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity.*

Assay *of Weights and Measures,* (from the Fr. *Essay, i. e.* a Proof or Trial) Is the Examination of Weights and Measures, by Clerks of Markets, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 279.——*Ac Assisam &* Assaiam *Panis, Vini, & Cervisiæ.* Paten 37 H. 8. Tho. Marrow.

Assayer of the King, *(Assayator Regis)* An Officer of the King's Mint, for the Trial of Silver; he is indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange. *Anno* 2 *H.* 6. *cap.* 12. Vessels of Gold shall be *assayed.* 28 *Ed* 1. *c.* 20. and 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5.—— *Mandatum est* Will. Hardel *Clerico, quod convocatis in præsentia sua omnibus Monetariis* Assayatoribus, *Custodibus, Operariis & aliis Ministris de Cambiis Regis* London *&* Cantuar. *per visum & Testimonium illorum provideat, quod tot & tales Operarii sint in prædictis Cambiis, qui sufficiant ad Operationes Regias faciendas, ne Rex pro defectu hujusmodi ministrorum Dampnum incurrat.* Clauf. 17 Hen. 3. m. 8.

Assayers, of Plate made by *Goldsmiths, &c.* These are for *Assaying* and Marking thereof, of whom with their Fees, and how the *Assay Offices* are regulated by Statute, see 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. and *Goldsmiths.*

Assayare, A Word used in old Charters for to take Fellow-Judges.——Henricus *Dei Gratia Rex* Angl. *&c. Dilecto & fideli suo* Nicholao de la Tour *salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum una cum his quos vobis duxeritis* Assayfiandos *ad Assisam novæ Disseisinæ capiendam.*——Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. MS. f. 57.

Assecurare, *(Absecurare)* To make secure by Pledges, or any solemn Interposition of Faith. In the Charter of Peace between *Hen.* 2. and his Sons, this Word is mentioned. *Hoveden, Anno* 1174.

Assembly unlawful, From the Fr. *Assembler*, i. e. *Aggregare*, to flock together. It is the Meeting of Three or more Persons to do an unlawful Act, altho' they do it not: As to Assault, or beat any Person; enter into Houses, or Lands, *&c. West. Symb. Part.* 2. *Sect.* 65. Their Meeting and Abiding together makes the Crime, where they do not execute their Intentions: If the Intention be to redress publick Grievances, and be executed, it is adjudged Treason. 3 *Inst.* 9. In the Reign of K. *Ed.* 6. a Law was made declaring it Treason for twelve Persons, or more, to *assemble* together to attempt to kill any of the King's Council, or to alter the Laws, *&c.* And that it should be Felony to attempt to destroy Parks, pull down Houses, Inclosures, *&c.* if they continued together an Hour after Proclamation made by a Justice of Peace, Mayor, or Sheriff: But this Law was soon repealed. Though it seems to have given Rise to the late Riot Act; which ordains, that where twelve Persons, or more, *unlawfully assembled*, continue together an Hour after Proclamation to depart, they shall be guilty of Felony. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. See *Rebellious Assembly* and *Riot.*

Assent, or Consent. To a Legacy of Goods, the *Assent* of the Executor is necessary, before the Legatee may take the same; but to a Devise of Lands that are Freehold, it is not required. *Co. Litt.* 111. The *Assent* of an Executor to a Devise of a Legacy, or of any personal Thing, is so necessary, that if the Legatee or Devisee take the Thing without the Delivery and *Assent* of the Executor, he may have an Action of Trespass against them. *Keilw.* 128. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 260. The Common Law takes Notice of the *Assent* of the Executor to the Legacy, and doth give him Time to consider of the Value of the Goods, and State of the Debts of the Testator, that he may pay a Legacy with Safety; the Executor being to pay Debts before Legacies. *Perk.* 570. No Property can be transferred to the

the Legatee without the *Assent* of the Executor: But if the Executor doth once *assent* to the Legacy, the Legatee hath such a Property vested in him that he may take it, though the Executor revokes his *Assent* afterwards. And there may be an *Assent* implied, as well as express; as if the Executor offers the Legatee Money for what is bequeath'd him; or directs others to the Legatee to buy it, *&c.* *Plowd.* 543. 4 *Rep.* 28. When there are many Executors, the *Assent* of one to a Legacy is sufficient: And one Executor may take a Legacy without the *Assent* of his Co-Executors. *Perk.* 572. *Assent* may be before or after Probate of the Will. An Infant Executor, at the Age of seventeen Years, may *assent* to a Legacy: But it has been doubted, whether an *Administrator durante minori Ætate* can *assent*. *Cro. Eliz* 719. A Husband is to give *Assent* where his Wife is Executrix. A Court of Equity, or the Spiritual Court, may compel an Executor to *assent* to a Legacy. *March* 97. But an *Assent* to a void Devise, will be also void. *Plowd.* 525. *Assent* of *Dean* and *Chapter* in making Leases of Church Lands; *vide* Leases. Of the major Part of *Corporations*, in making By-Laws, *vide* By-Laws.

Assessors, Those that *assess* publick Taxes; as two Inhabitants in every Parish were *Assessors* for the Royal Aid, to rate every Person according to the Value of his Estate. *Anno* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. There are *Assessments* of Parish Duties, for raising Money for the Poor, Repairing of Highways, *&c.* made and levied by Rate on the Inhabitants; as well as *Assessments* of Publick Taxes, *&c.* See *Assessors*.

Assets, (Fr. *Assez*, i. e. *Satis*) Signifies Goods enough to discharge that Burden which is cast upon the Executor or Heir, in satisfying the Debts and Legacies of the Testator or Ancestor. *Bro.* Tit. *Assets*. *Assets* are Real, or Personal; where a Man hath Lands in Fee simple, and dies seised thereof, the Lands which come to his Heir, are *Assets* Real: And where he dies possessed of any Personal Estate, the Goods which come to the Executors, are *Assets* Personal: *Assets* are also divided into *Assets per Descent*, and *Assets inter maines*; *Assets* by Descent is where a Person is bound in an Obligation, and dies seised of Lands which descend to the Heir, the Land shall be *Assets*, and the Heir shall be charged as far as the Land to him descended will extend: *Assets inter maines* is when a Man indebted made Executors, and leaves them sufficient to pay his Debts and Legacies; or where some Commodity or Profit ariseth to them in Right of the Testator, which are called *Assets* in their Hands. *Terms de Ley* 56, 77. By the Common Law, if an Heir had sold or aliened the Lands which were *Assets*, before the Obligation of his Ancestor was put in Suit, he was to be discharged, and the Debt was lost: But by Statute, the Heir is made liable to the Value of the Land by him sold, in Action of Debt brought against him by the Obligee, who shall recover to the Value of the said Land, as if the Debt was the proper Debt of the Heir; but the Land which is sold or aliened *bona fide* before the Action brought, shall not be liable to Execution upon a Judgment recovered against the Heir in any such Action. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 14. Where a Man binds himself and his Heirs in a Bond; and dies, leaving Issue two Sons, if the eldest Son enters on the Lands by Descent as Heir to the Father, and die without Issue; and then the youngest Son enters, he shall be charged with *Assets* as Heir to his Father. *Dyer* 368. Lands which come to the Heir by Purchase, shall not be *Assets*; for 'tis only Lands by Descent that are *Assets*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 577. A Reversion in Fee depending upon an Estate-tail, is not *Assets*; because it lies in the Will of the Tenant in Tail to dock and bar it by Fine, *&c.* 6 *Rep.* 56. But after the Tail is spent, it is *Assets*. 3 *Mod.* 257. And a Reversion on an Estate for Life or Years shall be *Assets*. A Reversion expectant upon the Determination of an Estate for Life is *Assets*, and ought to be pleaded especially by the Heir; and the Plaintiff in such Case may take Judgment of it *cum acciderit*. Dyer 371. Carthew's Rep. 129. An Advowson is *Assets*; but not a Presentation to a Church actually void, which may not be sold. *Co. Litt.* 374. Lands of *Cestuy que Trust* shall be *Assets* by Descent. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. And Lands by Descent in Ancient Demesne, will be *Assets* in Debt. But a Copyhold Estate descending to an Heir, is not *Assets*: Nor is any Right to an Estate *Assets*, without Possession, *&c.* till recovered and reduced into Possession. *Danv.* 577. Leases are *Assets* to pay Debts, notwithstanding the Assent of the Executor to the Devise of them. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 99. Where an Executor of Lessee for Years receives the Profits of the Land, they are appropriated to the Use of the Lessor; but what is over and above the Rent shall be *Assets*. 1 *Salk.* 79. If an Executor surrenders a Term of Years which he had as Executor, to him in Reversion; or if he purchases the Reversion, 'tis not extinct as to him, but shall still remain *Assets* in the Executor to satisfy Debts and Legacies. 1 *Rep.* 87. Equity of Redemption of an Estate mortgaged, and a Term for Years to attend the Inheritance are *Assets*. 3 *Leon.* 32. Money decreed in a Court of Equity by Reason of Executorship, or arising by Sale of Lands by Executors; and Damages recovered by Executors; also Interest of the Testator's Money lent by Executors, shall be *Assets*. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 152. Those Goods and Chattels which belonged to the Testator at his Death, and which do come to the Hands of the Executor are *Assets*, to make the Executor chargeable to Creditors, *&c.* 6 *Rep.* 47. But such Things as are not valuable, shall not be *Assets*: And Debts, *&c.* when recovered by the Executor after the Death of the Testator, shall be accounted *Assets*; and not before recovered, for the Executor shall not be charged for a Debt, if he cannot recover it. *Wood's Inst.* 323. A Release of a certain Debt due to the Testator, makes it *Assets* in the Executor's Hands; because it shall be intended he would not have made the Release, unless the Money had been paid to him. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 262. *Assets* in the Hands of one Executor, is *Assets* in the Hands of others; and if an Executor hath Goods of the Testator in any Part of the World, he shall be charged in Respect of them. 6 *Rep.* 47. In Actions against Executors, the Jury must find *Assets* of what Value; for the Plaintiff shall recover only according to the Value of the *Assets* found. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 58. An Heir may plead *Riens per Descent*, but the Plaintiff may reply that he had Lands from his Ancestor; and special Matter may be given in Evidence, *&c.* *Co. Litt.* 5 *Rep.* 60. A special Judgment against *Assets* only, shall have Relation to and bind the Lands from the Time of the filing the original Writ or Bill. *Carth. Rep.* 245.

Assewire, To draw or drain Water from Marsh Grounds.——*Quod ipsi Marisum prædictum* assewiare, *& secundum Legem Marisci, Wallis includere & in culturam redigere.*——*Et Marisum illum sic* assewiatum, *inclusum & in culturam redactum tenere.* Mon. Ang. 2 Vol. f. 334.

Assidere, or *Assedare*, To tax equally. *Provisum est generaliter quod præd quadragesima hoc modo* assideatur *& colligatur.* *Mat. Paris. Anno* 1232. Sometimes it hath been used to assign an Annual Rent, to be paid out of a particular Farm, *&c.* As, *Manerium Rex* Stephanus *dedit & assedit eis pro centum Marcis.*

Assign, (*Assignare*) Hath two Significations; one General, as to set over a Right to another, or appoint a Deputy, *&c.* And the other Special, to set forth or point at, as we say to *assign* Error, *assign* false Judgment, Waste, *&c.* And in *assigning* of Error, it must be shewed where the Error is committed; in false Judgment, wherein the Judgment is unjust; in Waste, wherein especially the Waste is done. *F. N. B.* 19.

112. *Reg. Orig.* 72. Alſo juſtices are ſaid to be *aſſigned* to take *Aſſiſes*. *Stat.* 11 *H.* 6. *cap.* 2.

Aſſignee, *(Aſſignatus)* Is he that is deputed or appointed by another to do any Act, perform any Buſineſs, or enjoy any Commodity. And *Aſſignees* may be by Deed, or in Law: *Aſſignee* by Deed is when a Leſſee of a Term, &c. ſells and aſſigns the ſame to another, that other is his *Aſſignee* by Deed: *Aſſignee* in Law, is he whom the Law ſo makes, without any Appointment of the Perſon; as an Executor is *Aſſignee* in Law to the Teſtator. *Dyer* 6. But if there be *Aſſignee* in Deed, *Aſſignee* in Law is not allowed: If one covenant to do a Thing to *J. S.* or his *Aſſigns* by a Day, and before that Day he dies; if before the Day he name any *Aſſignee*, the Thing muſt be done to his *Aſſignee* named; Otherwiſe to his Executor or Adminiſtrator, who is *Aſſignee* in Law. 27 *H.* 8. 2. *A.* leaſed Lands to *B.* for nine Years, the Remainder after his Death to the Executors or *Aſſigns* of the ſaid *B.* for forty Years, then *B.* dies inteſtate, and his Wife adminiſters to him: in this Caſe the Adminiſtrators are not *Aſſignees*. *Owen* 125. He is called *Aſſignee*, who hath the whole Eſtate of the *Aſſignor*: And an *Aſſignee*, though not named in a Condition, may pay the Money to ſave the Land; but he ſhall not receive any Money, unleſs he be named. 1 *Inſt.* 215. *Aſſignees* may take Advantage of Forfeitures on Conditions, when they are incident to the Reverſion, as for Rent, &c. 1 *And.* 82. And regularly every *Aſſignee* of the Land may take Advantage of inherent Covenants; alſo *Aſſignees* are bound by ſuch Covenants, as a Covenant to repair, &c. But if it concerns a Thing not in Being at the Time of the Demiſe, as to make a new Edifice, &c. the *Aſſignee* is not bound, except he be named in expreſs Words; nor is he when named, if the Thing to be done does not concern the Thing demiſed, but is collateral to it; or in Contracts merely Perſonal. 1 *Cro.* 552. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 915. *Plowd.* 284. An *Aſſignee* is he that poſſeſſes or enjoys a Thing in his own Right; and *Deputy* is he that does it in the Right of another. *Perkins.*

Aſſignment, *(Aſſignatio)* Is the Setting over or Transferring the Intereſt a Man hath in any Thing to another. And *Aſſignments* may be made of Lands in Fee, for Life, or Years; of an Annuity, Rent-Charge, Judgment, Statute, &c. but as to Lands they are uſually of Leaſes and Eſtates for Years, &c. And no Eſtate of Freehold, or Term for Years, ſhall be *aſſigned* but by Deed in Writing ſigned by the Parties; except by Operation of Law. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. A Poſſibility, Right of Entry, Title for Condition broken, a Truſt, or Thing in Action, cannot be granted or *aſſigned* over. 1 *Inſt.* 214. A Leſſee out of Poſſeſſion cannot make any *Aſſignment* of his Term off from the Land; but muſt firſt enter, and recontinue his Poſſeſſion; or ſeal and deliver the Deed upon the Land, which puts the *Aſſignee* into actual Poſſeſſion. *Dalis.* 81. If Leſſee for Years *aſſigns* all his Term in his Leaſe to another, he cannot reſerve a Rent in the *Aſſignment*; for he hath no Intereſt in the Thing by Reaſon of which the Rent reſerved ſhould be paid; and where there is no Reverſion there can be no Diſtreſs: But Debt may lie upon it, as on a Contract. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 99. Leſſee for Term of Years *aſſigns* over his Term and dies, his Executors ſhall not be charged for Rent due after his Deceaſe. *Noy's Max.* 71. Where the Executor of a Leſſee *aſſigns* the Term, Debt will not lie againſt him for Rent incurred after the *Aſſignment*; becauſe there is neither Privity of Contract, nor Eſtate between the Leſſor and Executor: But if the Leſſee himſelf *aſſigns* his Leaſe, the Privity of Contract remains between him and the Leſſor, although the Privity of Eſtate is gone by the *Aſſignment*, and he ſhall be chargeable during his Life; but after his Death, the Privity of Contract is likewiſe determined. 3 *Rep.* 14. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 271. Although a Leſſee make an *Aſſignment* over of his Term, yet Debt lies againſt him by the Leſſor or his Heir, (not having *accepted* Rent from the *Aſſignee*:) But where a Leſſee *aſſigns* his Term, and the Leſſor his Reverſion, the Privity is determined, and Debt doth not lie for the Reverſioner againſt the firſt Leſſee. *Moor, cap.* 472. And as the Rent iſſues out of the Land, the *Aſſignee* generally who has the Land, and is privy in Eſtate, is Debtor in Reſpect thereof. 3 *Rep.* 32. If an *Aſſignment* is made by an *Aſſignee*, the firſt *Aſſignee* is not ſuable for the Rent; for if he be accepted by the Leſſor, the Admiſſion of one *Aſſignee* is the Admiſſion of Twenty. *Comp. Attorn.* 491. *Aſſignment* by an *Aſſignee* diſchargeth him, becauſe he was only chargeable as having the Land; and there is no Occaſion for giving Notice to the Leſſor of his *Aſſignment* over. *Combe's b.* 192. In Caſe of Action of Debt for Rent by the *Aſſignee* of a Reverſion, the Defendant a Leſſee may plead that, before any Rent became due, he *aſſigned* the Term to another; but he muſt ſet forth in his Plea that he gave Notice to the Plaintiff of the *Aſſignment* made. *Raym.* 163. A Man made a Leaſe, provided that the Leſſee or his *Aſſigns*, ſhould not alien the Premiſſes without Licence of the Leſſor, &c. who after gave Licence to the Leſſee to alien; by this the Leſſee or his *Aſſigns* may alien *in infinitum*. 4 *Rep.* 119. The Leſſor demiſed Land, and covenanted with the Leſſee, his Executors and *Aſſigns*, that if he were diſturb'd or forced to pay any Charge, &c. he ſhould retain ſo much of the Rent; afterwards the Leſſee made an *Aſſignment* of his Term: And it was held, that his *Aſſignee* might have Remedy upon the Covenant by Way of Retainer againſt the *Aſſignee* of the Reverſion. *Plowd.* 72. If the Remainder of a Term of Years be *aſſigned* to another, the *Aſſignee* ſhall have the Benefit of a Leſſee; and of Re entry upon a Leaſe made by the Grantor for fewer Years, &c. by the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 34. And the *Aſſignee* of a Reverſion of a Term, ſhall take Advantage of a Covenant againſt the Leſſee of a ſhorter Term; as where Leſſee for twenty Years, makes a Leaſe for four Years. *Moor, ca.* 694, 695. The Word *Heir*, is ſufficient to make an *Aſſignee*; and the Grantee of a common Perſon is *Aſſignee* to have Benefit of a Covenant, Grant, &c. *Plowd.* 173. A Leaſe was made for Years of Lands, excepting the Woods; the Leſſor grants the Trees to the Leſſee, and he *aſſigns* the Land over to another: The Trees do not paſs by this *Aſſignment* to the *Aſſignee*. *Goldſb.* 188. Leſſee for Years rendring Rent, covenants to build a Houſe on the Land in ten Years; within which Time he *aſſigns* his Term, Action lies on the Covenant againſt the *Aſſignee*. *Godb.* 60. But where a Leſſee covenanted for himſelf and his *Aſſigns* to rebuild a Houſe before ſuch a Time, which he did not do, but after the Time expired he *aſſigned* the Term; adjudged that this Covenant will not bind the *Aſſignee*, becauſe it was broken before the *Aſſignment*. 1 *Salk.* 199. Where Tenant for Years *aſſigns* his Eſtate, no Conſideration is neceſſary; for the Tenure being ſubject to Payment of Rent, &c. is ſufficient to veſt an Eſtate in the *Aſſignee:* In other Caſes ſome Conſideration muſt be paid. 1 *Mod.* 263. The Words required in *Aſſignments*, are *grant, aſſign, and ſet over*; which may amount to a Grant, Feoffment, Leaſe, Releaſe, Confirmation, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 301. In theſe Deeds, the *Aſſignor* is to covenant to ſave harmleſs from former Grants, &c. That he is Owner of the Land, and hath Power to *aſſign*; that the *Aſſignee* ſhall quietly enjoy, and to make further Aſſurance; and the *Aſſignee* may covenant to pay the Rent, and perform the Covenants, &c. Bonds, &c. are *aſſigned* by Power of Attorney to receive and ſue in the *Aſſignor's* Name: But Bills of Exchange are *aſſignable* by Indorſement, and the *Aſſignees* may recover in their own Names by *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9.

Juſticiariis, &c. parati inde facere recognitionem, &c. In an *Aſſiſe*, the Plaintiff muſt prove his Title, then his *Seiſin* and *Diſſeiſin*: But *Seiſin* of Part of a Rent, is ſufficient to have *Aſſiſe* of the whole; and if a Man who hath Title to enter, ſet his Foot upon the Land and is ouſted, that is a ſufficient *Seiſin*. *Comp. Attorn.* 267. *Seiſin* of an Office may be alledged by taking Money for the Buſineſs done, and the Place where the Officer ſat be put in View. *Dyer* 114. In *Aſſiſe*, the Defendant ſhall not eſſoin, nor caſt a Protection, or pray in Aid of any but the King, vouch any Stranger, or Party to the Writ, unleſs he enter preſently into the Warranty. 8 *Rep.* 50. The Plaint need not be ſo certain in *Aſſiſe* as in other Writs; the Judgment being to recover *per Viſum Recognitorum*; and if the Plaint be but ſo certain as the Recognitors may put the Demandant into Poſſeſſion, it is ſufficient. *Dyer* 84. The Demandant in an *Aſſiſe* may abridge his Plaint at any Time after the Jury are charged, before Verdict. 1 *Danv.* 580. For Proceedings in Writ of *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin*; ſee *Plowd.* 411, 412. If Leſſee for Years, or Tenant at Will, be ouſted, the Leſſor, or he in Remainder, may have *Aſſiſe*, becauſe the Freehold was in him at the Time of the *Diſſeiſin*. *Kel.* 109. *Aſſiſe* lies for Tithes, by *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 7. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. But not for an Annuity, Penſion, *&c.* In ſome Caſes an *Aſſiſe* will lie, where Ejectment will not; for Inſtance, *de uno Croſto*, becauſe it may be put in View to the Jury. 2 *Bulſt.* 214. Ejectment will not lie *de Piſcaria*, by Reaſon the Sheriff cannot deliver Poſſeſſion of it; but an *Aſſiſe* will lie for it, as it may be viewed by the Recognitors. *Cro. Car.* 534. *Aſſiſe* will lie ſometimes where Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis* doth not; as where a Lord enters and diſtrains his Tenant ſo often, when nothing is due, that the Tenant is diſturbed in manuring his Lands; in ſuch Caſe, he may have *Aſſiſe de ſovent foits Diſtreſs*, but he cannot have Treſpaſs *Vi & armis* againſt his Lord. 8 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 276. Where an *Aſſiſe* concerns the King and his Prerogative, the Judges may be prohibited to proceed therein, by Writ *De non ulterius Proſequendo Rege inconſulto. Ibid.* 277. The Court of *Common Pleas* or *King's Bench* may hold Plea of *Aſſiſes* of Land in the County of *Middleſex*, by Writ out of *Chancery*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 105. And in Cities and Corporations an *Aſſiſe of freſh Force* lies for Recovery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, within forty Days after the *Diſſeiſin*, as the ordinary *Aſſiſe* in the County. *F. N. B.* 7.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting.* A. B. *hath complained to us, that* C. D. *unjuſtly and without Judgment hath diſſeiſed him of his Free Tenement or Freehold in*, &c. *within thirty Years now laſt paſt; and therefore we command you, that if the ſaid* A. *makes you ſecure in proſecuting his Claim, then that you cauſe the ſaid Tenement to be reſeiſed of the Chattels which in it were taken, and the ſame Tenement with its Chattels to be in Peace, until the next* Aſſiſes *when our Juſtices into thoſe Parts ſhall come; and in the mean Time do you cauſe Twelve free and lawful Men of that Venue or Neighbourhood to view the ſaid Tenement, and their Names to be impanelled, and ſummon them by good Summoners, that they be before our ſaid Juſtices at the ſaid* Aſſiſes, *ready to make Recogniſance thereof; and put by Sureties and ſafe Pledges the ſaid* C. *or his Bailiff, if he ſhall not be found, that he then be there to hear that Recogniſance; and have you there the Summoners, the Names of the Pledges, and this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

A *Count* or *Declaration*, with a Plea, Iſſue, and Judgment in an *Aſſiſe.*

Wilts, ſſ. THE Aſſiſe *come to Recogniſe, whether* C. D. *unjuſtly and without Judgment did diſſeiſe* A. B. *of his Freehold in*, &c. *within thirty Years now laſt paſt*, &c. *And whereupon the ſaid* A. *by* T. E. *his Attorney complains, that he the ſaid* C. *diſſeiſed him of one Meſſuage, twenty Acres of Land, and*, &c. *with the Appurtenances, in*, &c. *And for his Title to the Tenements and* Aſſiſe *aforeſaid, the ſaid* A. *ſaith, that* T. B. *Father of him the ſaid* A. *long before the obtaining of the ſaid Original Writ of* Aſſiſe, *was ſeiſed of the Tenements aforeſaid with the Appurtenances, in his Demeſne as of Fee; and being ſo ſeiſed thereof, the Day and Year*, &c. *at*, &c. *aforeſaid, by his Indenture, made between him the ſaid* T. *of one Part, and*, &c. *of the other Part, which other Part thereof with the Seal of the ſaid* T. *affixed thereto and by him ſigned, the ſaid* A. *here brings into this Court, the Date whereof is the ſame Day and Year above, he for himſelf his Heirs and Aſſigns did covenant, grant*, &c. *(here reciting a Deed of Covenants to levy a Fine of the Tenements, among other Things, and the Fine levied accordingly) to the Uſe of* A. *and his Heirs*, &c. *By Virtue of which Fine ſo levied, the ſaid* A. *into the ſaid Tenements with the Appurtenances entered, and was thereof ſeiſed in his Demeſne as of Fee, until the aforeſaid* C. D. *him the ſaid* A. *thereof unjuſtly, and without Judgment did diſſeiſe as aforeſaid; and this he is ready to verify; whereupon he prays the* Aſſiſe, *&c.* And *the ſaid* C. *by*, &c. *his Attorney comes*, &c. *and ſaith, that he has nothing in the ſaid Tenements with the Appurtenances, to put in View of the Recognitors of the ſaid* Aſſiſe, *and in the Plaint or Declaration aforeſaid ſpecified, nor had at the Day of bringing the original Writ of* Aſſiſe *aforeſaid, or ever after, nor any Injury or Diſſeiſin did to the ſaid* A. *And of this he puts himſelf upon the* Aſſiſe; *and the ſaid* C. *does likewiſe: Therefore let the* Aſſiſe *thereof between them be taken*, &c. *(here follows the* Verdict *of the Recognitors or Jury, for the Plaintiff* A.) Therefore *it is conſidered, that the ſaid* A. *do recover againſt the ſaid* C. *his Seiſin of the Tenements aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, and alſo*, &c. *And the ſaid* C. *is in Mercy*, &c. *And hereupon the ſaid* A. *prays the Writ of the Lord the King, to be directed to the Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, to cauſe to be delivered to him full Seiſin of the Tenements aforeſaid with the Appurtenances; and it is granted to him, returnable here*, &c.

Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor, *(Aſſiſa Mortis Anteceſſoris)* Is a Writ that lieth where a Man's Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, Uncle, Aunt, *&c.* died ſeiſed of Lands, Tenements, Rents, *&c.* that were held in Fee, and after their Deaths a Stranger abateth. *Reg. Orig.* 223. It is good as well againſt the Abator, as any other in Poſſeſſion of the Land: But it lies not againſt Brothers or Siſters, *&c.* where there is Privity of Blood between the Perſon proſecuting and them. *Co. Litt.* 242. And it muſt be brought within the Time limited by the Statute of Limitations, or the Right may be loſt by Negligence. If the Anceſtor were ſeiſed the Day that he died, of any Lands, or other Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, although a Stranger entereth and diſſeiſeth him of that Land the Day that he dieth, ſo that he dieth not ſeiſed of the ſaid Land; yet the Perſon who is his Heir ſhall have the *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*, becauſe the Writ doth not ſuppoſe that the *Anceſtor* died ſeiſed; but ſaith *Parati Sacramento recogn. Si* W. B. *Pater, &c. fuit ſeiſitus die quo obiit, &c.* And the ſame is ſufficient, although he dieth not ſeiſed. *Fitz. Nat. Br.* 433. If a Man go beyond Sea in Pilgrimage, and dieth there; or if he enter into Religion, *&c.* his Heir ſhall have a Writ of *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*, and it ſufficeth that the

Anceſtor was ſeiſed the Day he went out of the Land, although it was not the Day of his Death. *Ibid.* 434, 435. By the Statute of *Glouceſter*, if Tenant by the Curteſy alien his Wife's Inheritance, and dieth, the Heir of the Wife ſhall have an *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*, if he have not Aſſets by Deſcent from the Tenant by the Curteſy; and the ſame ſhall be as well where the Wife was not ſeiſed of Land the Day of her Death, as where ſhe was ſeiſed thereof. 6 *Ed.* 1. *New Nat. Br.* 489. A Warden of a College, *&c.* ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*, of Rent where his Predeceſſor was ſeiſed. And a Man may have *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor* of Rents, againſt ſeveral Perſons in ſeveral Counties; having in the End of the Writ ſeveral Summons againſt the Tenants: And the Proceſs in this Writ, is Summons againſt the Party; and if he makes Default at the Day of the *Aſſiſe* returned, then the Plaintiff ought to ſue out a Reſummons; and if he makes Default again, the *Aſſiſe* ſhall be taken, *&c. Bro. Aſſiſ.* 88. In a *Mort d'Anceſtor*, if the Tenant ſays, the Plaintiff is not next Heir, and this is found againſt him, the Points of the Writ ſhall be inquired of: And in this Caſe, the *Aſſiſe* may find, that though the Plaintiff be the next Heir, yet he is not next Heir as to this Land; for this is in regard of their Inquiry at large. *Br. Mort d'An.* 47. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 584. Damages ſhall be recovered in the *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*; but it lieth not of an Eſtate tail, only where the *Anceſtor* was ſeiſed in Demeſne as of Fee. *Bro. Aſſiſ.* If a Man be barred in *Aſſiſe* of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, upon ſhewing a Diſcent, or other ſpecial Matter, he may have *Mort d' Anceſtor*, or Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 43.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure, that he will proſecute his Claim, then ſummon*, &c. *Twelve free and lawful Men of the Neighbourhood of*, &c. *that they be before our Juſtices at the firſt* Aſſiſes, *when into thoſe Parts they ſhall come; or before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter *on the Day*, &c. *or before our truſty and beloved*, &c. *and thoſe whom to them we ſhall aſſociate, at a certain Day and Place, which the ſaid Juſtices ſhall cauſe you to know (or to be known to you) ready upon Oath to recogniſe, if* W. B. *Father of the ſaid* A. &c. *was ſeiſed in his Demeſne as of Fee, of one Meſſuage, and one Yard-Land with the Appurtenances in* D. *the Day which he dy'd; and whether he dy'd*, &c. *And if the ſaid* A. *be his next Heir; and in the mean Time, let them ſee the ſaid Meſſuage and Land, and do you cauſe their Names to be impanelled; and ſummons by good Summoners* C. D. *who now holdeth the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands, that he be there to hear the Recognition: And have you there the Summoners, and this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment, *(Aſſiſa ultimæ Præſentationis)* A Writ lying where a Man and his Anceſtors have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and after, the Church being void, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the ſame Church, whereby the Perſon having Right is diſturb'd. *Reg. Orig.* 30. And a Man ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, although he nor his Anceſtors did preſent to the laſt Avoidance: As if Tenant for Life or Years, or in Dower, or by the Curteſy, ſuffer an Uſurpation into a Church, *&c.* and die; he in Reverſion, who is Heir unto the Anceſtor who laſt preſented, ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, if he be diſturbed: But if a Man preſent; and then grant the Advowſon unto another for Life, and he ſuffer one Uſurpation, or two, or three Uſurpations; now at the next Avoidance, he in the Reverſion ſhall not have an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, if he be diſturbed to preſent. 10 *Ed.* 3. In this Caſe he is put to his *Writ* of *Right*. If a Diſturber preſent to an Advowſon, and the Patron bring an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, and pendent the Writ, the Incumbent dieth, if the Diſturber preſenteth again and dies, yet the Patron ſhall have an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment* upon the firſt Diſturbance againſt the Heir of the Diſturber, by Journeys Accounts. *New Nat. Br.* 71. *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment* doth not lie for one Coparcener againſt the other: The Church is never litigious between Parceners; for if they cannot agree, the Ordinary ought to admit the Preſentee of the Eldeſt: *Contra* of Jointenants. *Mich.* 15 *Ed.* 3. If a Man preſent to a Church, and afterwards the Parſon doth reſign, *&c.* and the Patron preſents again and is diſturb'd, he ſhall have this Writ, although the former Preſentee be living; and the Writ ſhall ſuppoſe, that the Defendant doth deforce him of the Advowſon; and yet the Plaintiff by his Declaration counteth that he or his Anceſtors laſt preſented, by which he ſuppoſeth that he is in Poſſeſſion, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 74. A Perſon preſents to an Advowſon, and after the Incumbent dies, and the Ordinary doth preſent another by Lapſe, on that Incumbent's Death the right Patron ſhall preſent; and if he be diſturbed, he ſhall have an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, notwithſtanding the mean Preſentments: But one cannot make Title to a Preſentment in Time of War. *Ibid.* A Tenant in Tail of an Advowſon may have this Writ, as well as Tenant in Fee thereof, and is not put to a *Quare Impedit:* And 'tis ſaid a Leſſee for Years may bring it, if he hath preſented before, although he hath no Freehold; for this *Aſſiſe* is not like an *Aſſiſe* of *Novel Diſſeiſin*. 46 *Aſſ.* 4. *F. N. B.* 31. Though he who will generally bring the *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, ought to have the ſame Eſtate or Part thereof, which he had at the Time of the firſt Preſentment: Therefore if ſuch Leſſee for Years of an Advowſon preſents, and after his Eſtate is enlarged for Life, or in Fee; and then the Church becomes void, he ſhall not have this Writ, becauſe he hath a new Eſtate by Enlargement, and no Part of his former Eſtate. *Kelw.* 118. *Mallor. Qu. Imped.* 162. By *Magna Charta* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 13. Theſe *Aſſiſes of Darrein Preſentment* are to be always taken before the Juſtices of the Bench, and there ſhall be determined. In *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, the Proceſs is Summons and Reſummons, *Habeas Corpus, &c.* And if the Writ be brought in *Middleſex*, at the Return the *Aſſiſe* ſhall be there arraigned at the Bar, and the Tenant demanded; if the Tenant doth not appear, a Reſummons ſhall be awarded; and if upon that he appeareth not, the *Aſſiſe* is to be taken againſt him by Default, *&c.* In this *Aſſiſe*, ſix of the Jury ought to have the View of the Church, to the Intent that they may put the Plaintiff in Poſſeſſion, if he recovers: And the Judgment is to recover the Preſentation and Damages, and the Value of the Church for Half a Year; and if Six Months be paſt, Two Years Value of the Church ſhall be recovered, by *Stat. Weſt.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 5.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall ſecure you*, &c. *then do you ſummon by good Summoners Twelve free and lawful Men of the Venue or Neighbourhood of* D. *that they be before our Juſtices*, &c. *ready to recogniſe upon their Oaths, what Patron in the Time of Peace preſented the laſt Parſon, or Incumbent, who is dead, to the Church of*, &c. *which is vacant, as 'tis ſaid, and the Advowſon whereof the ſaid* A. *ſaith belongs to him; and in the mean Time the Church let them view, and do you cauſe their Names to be returned, and ſummon* C. D. *who deforced him of that Advowſon, that he be there to hear*, &c. *And have you then there the Summoners and this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Aſſiſe de utrum, *(Aſſiſa utrum)* Lieth for a Parſon againſt a Layman, or a Layman againſt a Parſon,

for Lands or Tenements doubtful, whether they be Lay fee, or Free Alms belonging to the Church. *Bract. lib.* 4. It is a Writ of the higheſt Nature that a Parſon can have: And if a Parſon, Prebendary, *&c.* loſe by Default in a real Action, he may have this Writ; for it is his Writ of Right. 6 *Rep.* 8. Theſe are the four Kinds of *Writs of Aſſiſe*, uſed in Actions poſſeſſory; and are called *Petit Aſſiſes*, in reſpect of the Grand *Aſſiſe*: For the Law of Fees is grounded upon two Rights, one of *Poſſeſſion*, the other of *Property*; and as the *Grand Aſſiſe* ſerves for the Right of Property, ſo the Petit *Aſſiſe* ſerveth to ſettle the Right of Poſſeſſion. *Horn's Mirr.* At the Common Law there are but two Forms of Writs of *Aſſiſe*, viz. *Aſſiſe de Libero Tenemento*, and *Aſſiſe de Communia Paſturæ.* 8 *Rep.* 45. The *Aſſiſes* of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, &c. and *De Communia Paſturæ*, were inſtituted by *Hen.* 2. in the Place of Duels: And therefore *Glanvile* tells us, That *Magna Aſſiſa eſt Regale beneficium, clementia principis de Conſilio procerum populis indultum, a quo vitæ hominum & Status integritati tam ſalubriter conſulitur, ut in jure, quod quis in Libero Soli tenemento poſſidet, retinendo, Duelli caſum homines declinare poſſunt ambiguum, &c.* Glanv. lib. 2. cap. 7.

Aſſiſe of the Foreſt, (*Aſſiſa de Foreſta*) Is a Statute touching Orders to be obſerv'd in the King's *Foreſt. Manwood* 35. The Statute of View of Frank-Pledge, *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 1. is alſo called the *Aſſiſe of the King:* And the Statute of Bread and Ale 51 *Hen.* 3. is termed the *Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale.* And theſe are ſo called, becauſe they ſet down and appoint a certain Meaſure, or Order, in the Things they contain. There is further an *Aſſiſe* of Nuſance, *Aſſiſa Nocumenti*, where a Man maketh a Nuſance to the Freehold of another, to redreſs the ſame. And beſides *Littleton*'s Diviſion of *Aſſiſes*, there are others mentioned by other Writers, *viz. Aſſiſe at large*, brought by an Infant to enquire of a Diſſeiſin, and whether his *Anceſtor* were of full Age, good Memory, *&c.* when he made the Deed pleaded, whereby he claims his Right. *Aſſiſe in Point of Aſſiſe*, (*Aſſiſa in modum Aſſiſæ*) which is when the Tenant as it were ſetting Foot to Foot with the Demandant, without any Thing further, pleads directly to the Writ, no Wrong, no Diſſeiſin. *Aſſiſe out of the Point of Aſſiſe*, is when the Tenant pleadeth ſomething by Exception; as a Foreign Releaſe, or Foreign Matter triable in a Foreign County; which muſt be tried by a Jury, before the principal Cauſe can proceed. *Aſſiſe of Right of Damages* is where the Tenant confeſſeth an Ouſter, and referring it to a Demurrer in Law, whether it were rightly done or not, is adjudged to have done Wrong; whereupon the Demandant ſhall have a Writ of *Aſſiſe* to recover Damages. *Bract. lib.* 4. *F. N. B.* 105. *Aſſiſes* are likewiſe awarded *by Default* of Tenants, *&c.*

Aſſiſors, (*Aſſiſores*) *Sunt qui Aſſiſas condunt, aut Taxationes imponunt.*——In *Scotland*, (according to *Skene*) they are the ſame with our Jurors; and their Oath is this:

We ſhall leil ſuith ſay,
And na ſuith conceal, for nathing we may,
So far as we are charg'd upon this Aſſiſe,
Be God himſelf, and be our Part of Paradiſe,
And as we will anſwer to God, upon
The dreadful Day of Dome.

Aſſiſus, Rented or farmed out for ſuch an *Aſſiſe*, or certain aſſeſſed Rent in Money or Proviſions, *Terra aſſiſæ* was commonly oppoſed to *Terra Dominica*; this laſt being held in Demain, and occupied by the Lord, the other let out to inferior Tenants. So among the Lands of the Knights Templars, belonging to their Preceptory of *Sandford. Com.* Oxon. *Apud Covele de dono Matildis Reginæ habentur quatuor hidæ, quarum duæ ſunt in Dominico, & duæ* Aſſiſæ *ab hominibus apud, &c.* —— *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 141. And hence comes the Word to *aſſeſs* or allot the Proportion and Rates in Taxes and Payments by *Aſſeſſors.*

Aſſithment, A Wiregeld, or Compenſation, by a pecuniary Mulct: From the Preposition *Ad*, and the Sax. *Sithe, Vice: Quod vice ſupplicii ad expiandum delictum ſolvitur.*

Aſſociation, (*Aſſociatio*) Is a Writ or Patent ſent by the King, either at his own Motion, or at the Suit of a Party Plaintiff, to the Juſtices appointed to take Aſſiſes, or of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. to have others *aſſociated* unto them. And this is uſual where a Juſtice of Aſſiſe dies; and a Writ is iſſued to the Juſtices alive to admit the Perſon *aſſociated:* Alſo where a Juſtice is diſabled, this is practiſed. *F. N. B.* 185. *Reg. Orig.* 201, 206, 223. The Clerk of the Aſſiſe is uſually *Aſſociate* of Courſe; in other Caſes, ſome learned Serjeants at Law are appointed. It has been holden, that an *Aſſociation* after another *Aſſociation* allowed and admitted, doth not lie; nor are the Juſtices then to admit other *Aſſociation* in that Writ afterwards, ſo long as that Writ and Commiſſion ſtand in Force. *Br. Aſſiſe* 386. *Mich.* 32 *H.* 6. The King may make an *Aſſociation* unto the Sheriff upon a Writ of *Rediſſeiſin*, as well as upon Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, &c. *New. Nat. Br.* 416, 417.

Aſſociation of Parliament, In the Reign of King *William* III. the Parliament entered into a ſolemn *Aſſociation* to defend his Majeſty's Perſon and Government againſt all Plots and Conſpiracies: And all Perſons bearing Offices Civil or Military, were injoined to ſubſcribe the *Aſſociation*, to ſtand by King *William*, on Pain of Forfeitures and Penalties, *&c.* By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 27.

Aſſoile, (*Abſolvere*) To deliver from Excommunication. *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 72.——The Defendant ſhall remain in Priſon till the Plaintiff is *aſſoiled*; that is, delivered from his Excommunication: And in *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 10. Mention being made of K. *Edw.* 3. it is added, whom God *aſſoil.*

Aſſumpſit, (from the Lat. *Aſſumo*) Is taken for a voluntary Promiſe, by which a Man aſſumes or takes upon him to perform or pay any Thing to another: It comprehends any verbal Promiſe, made upon Conſideration, and the Civilians expreſs it diverſly, according to the Nature of the Promiſe, calling it ſometimes *Pactum*, ſometimes *Promiſſionem*, or *Conſtitutum*, *&c. Terms de Ley* 60. When one becomes legally indebted to another for Goods ſold, the Law implies a Promiſe that he will pay this Debt; and if it be not paid, *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 26. And *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies for Goods ſold and delivered to a Stranger *ad requiſitionem* of the Defendant. *Ibid.* 27. But on *Aſſumpſit* for Goods ſold, you muſt prove a Price agreed on, otherwiſe the Action will not lie; though this is helped by laying a *Quantum Meruit* with the *Indebit. Aſſumpſit*, wherein if you fail in Proof of the Price agreed, you may recover the Value. *Wood's Inſt.* 536. Where Action is brought upon a Contract, if the Plaintiff miſtakes the Sum agreed upon, he fails in his Action; but if he brings it upon the Promiſe in Law, ariſing from the Debt, there, though he miſtakes the Sum, he ſhall recover. *Alleyn* 29. Every Contract made between Parties, implies a mutual Promiſe for Performance: And yet an Action may be brought on a reciprocal Promiſe by one againſt the other, although he who brings it hath not performed on his Side. *Dyer* 30, 75. When an *Aſſumpſit* or Promiſe is the Ground of the Action, it muſt be preciſely ſet forth; but in Actions upon mutual Promiſe, it is ſufficient to ſay generally that the Defendant hath not performed his Part, without aſſigning of a Breach. 3 *Lev.* 319. He for whoſe Benefit a Promiſe is made, it is ſaid, may have an Action for the Breach of this Promiſe, although the Promiſe was not made to him. 2 *Lev.* 210. If a Pro-

miſe be made without Limitation of Time for its Performance, reaſonable Time ſhall be allowed, if there be an immediate Conſideration for it; and not Time during Life. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 112. On Promiſe to deliver a Thing ſuch a Day, the Party is bound to do it without Requeſt. 1 *Lev.* 284. But if a Promiſe be to do any Thing upon Requeſt, the Requeſt is neceſſary to intitle the Action, on which it ſhall ariſe. 1 *Lev* 48. In every Action upon *Aſſumpſit*, there ought to be a Conſideration, Promiſe, and Breach of Promiſe. 1 *Leon. c.* 405. A Conſideration upon which a Promiſe begins, cannot be diſcharged without ſome other Conſideration: And Conſideration that if a Perſon will forbear to ſue another upon a Bond, *&c.* may be a good Conſideration to pay the Debt, on Promiſe to do it. *Cro. Jac.* 620, 683. Two Perſons go to an Innkeeper, one hires an Horſe, and the other Promiſes that if the Inn-keeper will deliver the Horſe, he will ſee it forthcoming, this Promiſe for another, is not good without Note in Writing: But the Perſon is chargeable upon the ſpecial Bailment, and ſo good without a Note. 1 *Lill.* 118. An Infant having bought Goods and Wares died, and made his Wife Executrix; ſhe being aſked for the Money ſays, Forbear me till ſuch a Time, and I will pay it you; this was held no good *Aſſumpſit*, for it wanted a Conſideration. 1 *Leon. Ca.* 156. But where an Executrix, in Conſideration the Plaintiff would not moleſt her, but give her a Day, promiſed to pay Money due from the Teſtator, Action lay without ſhewing that ſhe had Aſſets; for that ſhall be intended, and her Promiſe, and the Plaintiff's Forbearance of the Suit, was good Cauſe of Action. 2 *Cro.* 273. An Adminiſtratrix promiſed to pay the Plaintiff Money, if he would forbear Suit till ſhe had taken out Letters of Adminiſtration; this was not a good *Aſſumpſit*, for the Defendant was not liable to the Suit as Adminiſtratrix till Adminiſtration had, ſo there was no Conſideration. *Style* 248, 395. If a Plaintiff promiſes to forbear to ſue a Stranger, on the Defendant's promiſing to pay the Debt, and the Time of Forbearance is uncertain, it will be ill; but with an Averment of a certain Time, it may be a good *Aſſumpſit*. So where a Man is under an Arreſt, and the Plaintiff diſcharges him, upon another's Promiſe to pay, *&c. Moor Caſ.* 1167. 1 *Cro.* 19, 456. The Father was indebted to divers Merchants upon ſimple Contract, and died ſeiſed of Lands that deſcended to his Son and Heir; the Creditors demand their Debts of him, who ſaith, If it be ſo my Father owed it to you, I will pay it; adjudg'd actionable. *Moor Ca.* 505, 357. An Executor or Adminiſtrator regularly may take the ſame Advantage upon *Aſſumpſits* made to the Teſtator, and on Contracts, *&c.* as the Teſtator might have done. *Plowd.* 82. 2 *Cro.* 299. Every Executory Contract, and Debt that is not upon Record, or on a Specialty, which may be turned into Damage, imports in it an *Aſſumpſit* in Law, and one may have Debt or Action on the Caſe upon it at his Election; for when a Man doth agree to pay Money, or to deliver any Thing, he thereby promiſeth to pay or deliver it. *Plowd.* 128. 1 *Cro.* 94. If one, in Conſideration I will be bound for him, or for his Friend, promiſe to ſave me harmleſs; this is a good Conſideration and Promiſe: But if one promiſe to another to ſave harmleſs, and ſay not for what, or againſt whom, theſe *Aſſumpſits* are incertain and inſenſible, and therefore void; though if any Certainty can be made of them, they may be good. 10 *Rep.* 102. *Dyer* 356. In caſe a Promiſe be, that he who hath the Fee-ſimple of Land, ſhall not alien it; or that a Man ſhall not take the Profit of his Lands, or uſe the Thing he hath bought; or if it be to ſave a Man harmleſs whatſoever he ſhall do, *&c.* the Promiſes ſo made will not bind or bear an Action. 10 *Rep.* 101. *Co. Litt.* 206. *Dyer* 304. *Plowd.* 64. If *J. S.* owes me Money, and another ſays he will be my Paymaſter; or if the Party do not pay me ſuch a Day, he will; or where one has built me a Houſe, if after I promiſe him 20 *l.* theſe are not good Conſiderations in Actions of *Aſſumpſit*. 44 *E.* 3. 21. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 78. Though if where a Man in Conſideration that he hath ſealed a Releaſe of a Debt due to him from *J. S.* at the Requeſt of me, I promiſe to pay it if the other do not, this is a good *Aſſumpſit*, although the Conſideration be paſt: As where one doth promiſe to another, becauſe he became Bail for his Servant, that he will ſave him harmleſs; and here the Conſideration is continuing. *Dyer* 272. 1 *Cro.* 296. In Conſideration that I will lend one 10 *l.* and accept of ſuch a Bond, *&c.* and releaſe to him all Actions and Demands; he *aſſumes* that if I cannot receive the Money on the Bond, he will pay it me, it is good: But if I proſecute upon it, I muſt ſet forth all this to be executed. 2 *Cro* 623. So where a Man promiſes me, that if I will travel with him to *London*, to help him to ſearch for the Will of *J. S.* he will pay me 5 *l.* for my Pains; if I ſue for the Money, I muſt ſhew that I did travel with him to *London*, and help him to ſearch for the Will, *&c.* 2 *Cro.* 620. The *Aſſumpſit* in an Agreement that will be binding and give Action, muſt be compleat and perfect, and duly purſued and obſerved: And if the Party that makes the *Aſſumpſit*, and he to whom it is made, agree together, and a Bond is given and taken for what is promiſed; by this the *Aſſumpſit* is diſcharged. Alſo where an *Aſſumpſit* is to ſtand to an Award, if the Award made be void; it will make the *Aſſumpſit* void. *Yelv.* 87. 2 *Leon. ca.* 223. 1 *Leon* 170. The Intent of the Parties by and to whom the Promiſe or *Aſſumpſit* is made, is more to be regarded than the Form of Words, and this Intent and Meaning is to be followed, not in the Letter, but the Subſtance of it: If a Promiſe be to provide Wedding Clothes for a Woman, this ſhall be taken for ſuch Clothes to be worn the Wedding or Feaſt-Day according to the Dignity of the Perſon. *Poph.* 182. *Yelv.* 87. 3 *Cro.* 53. There may be Action without an *Aſſumpſit*, when the Law obliges a Perſon to agree or act; as againſt a Victualler for refuſing to entertain his Gueſts. 1 *Vent.* 72, 333. An *Aſſumpſit* may be upon a general Conſideration; but it doth not lie where the Plaintiff has an Obligation to pay the Money, which is a ſtronger *Lien* than *Aſſumpſit*; nor when the Party has a Recogniſance for the Duty, *&c. Jenk. Cent.* 293. *Aſſumpſit* lies not for Rent uſually reſerved on Leaſes; but if a Man promiſe to pay, without a Leaſe, ſo much a Week as long as *A. B. &c.* permits him to enjoy a Warehouſe, *&c.* which is a ſpecial Cauſe of Promiſe, this Action may lie. 2 *Cro.* 592. And if one receive any Rent on Pretence of Title, *Aſſumpſit* lies; as it does alſo for the Receipt of Profits of an Office, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 260. Where a Perſon pays Money upon a Miſtake; or if he receives more from another in a Reckoning than he ought, or Fees than ſhould be taken, an *Aſſumpſit* lies. 1 *Salk.* 22. *Comb.* 447. If a Man receives Money for the Uſe of another Perſon, *Aſſumpſit* may be had againſt him as Bailiff or Receiver, which ſupplies the Place of Action of Account: And where Money was depoſited on a Wager, an *Indebitatus* lay for Money received to a Man's Uſe. *Show.* 117. Special *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit*, as when one having promiſed to pay if he loſt, the other promiſed to pay in like Manner, lay for Money won at Gaming, before the Statute 9 *Ann.* which prohibits Gaming, *&c.* 1 *Danv.* 28. If where a Promiſe is made, one Part of it is againſt Law, and another Part of it lawful, this is Ground ſufficient for *Aſſumpſit*. 4 *Rep.* 94. Vide *Action upon the Caſe.*

Aſſumption, The Day of the Death of a Saint, ſo called, *Quia ejus anima in cœlum* aſſumitur. Du Cange.

Tandem clara dies, Reginæ aſſumptio *cœlis,*
Regi parentis adeſt.——

Aſſurance of Lands, is where Lands or Tenements are conveyed by Deed: And there is an *Aſſurance* of Ships,

Ships, Goods and Merchandiſe, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. See *Inſurance.*

Aſter, And *Homo Aſter,* a Man that is Reſident. *Britton* 151.

Aſtrarius Hæres, (from *Aſtre,* the Hearth of a Chimney) Is where the Anceſtor by Conveyance hath ſet his Heir apparent and his Family in a Houſe in his Life-time.——*Dicitur ille cui Anteceſſor in vita ſua per Chartam Hæreditatem reſtituit.* 1 Inſt. 8.

Aſtrum, A Houſe or Place of Habitation, alſo from *Aſtre.* —— *Præceptum fuit vicecom. quod replegiet corpus* Willielmi J. *quod* Richardo *S.* Valentio *cepit & captum tenuit, Qui* Richardus *venit & advocat captionem ut de Villano ſuo, & quod cepit ipſum in* Aſtro *ſuo in quo Natus fuit, &c.* Placit. Hillar. 18 Ed. 1.

Ategar, A Weapon among the *Saxons,* which ſeems to have been a Hand-dart, from the Sax. *Aeton* to fling or throw, and *Gar* a Weapon. *Spelm.*

Athe, *(Adda)* A Privilege of Adminiſtring an Oath, in ſome Caſes of Right and Property; from the Sax. *Ath, Othe, Juramentum.* It is mentioned among the Privileges granted by King *Hen.* 2. to the Monks of *Glaſtenbury.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. fol. 14, 37.

Atia, See *Odio & Atia,* A Writ of Enquiry whether a Perſon be committed to Priſon on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion.

Atilia, Utenſils or Country Implements: *Remaneant duo equi carectarii cum carecta & triginta ſex boves cum quatuor carucis & atiliis. Blount.*

Atrium, Is taken for a Court before the Houſe, and ſometimes a Church-yard.

Attach, *(Attachiare,* from the Fr. *Attacher)* Signifies to take or apprehend by Commandment of a Writ or Precept. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. It differs from Arreſt, in that he which arreſteth a Man carrieth him to a Perſon of higher Power to be forthwith diſpoſed of; but he that *attacheth* keepeth the Party *attached,* and preſents him in Court at the Day aſſigned; as appears by theſe Words of the Writ, *Præcipimus tibi quod* Attachias *talem & habeas eum coram nobis, &c.* Another Difference there is, that Arreſt is only upon the Body of a Man; whereas an *Attachment* is oftentimes upon his Goods. *Kitch.* 279. A *Capias* taketh hold of immoveable Things, as Lands or Tenements, and properly belongs to Real Actions: But *Attachment* hath Place rather in Perſonal Actions. *Bract. lib.* 4. *Attachiamentum eſt Diſtrictio Perſonalis, & Cape Magnum Diſtrictio Realis. Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 24. *Attachment* in the moſt common Uſe of the Word, is an Apprehenſion of a Man by his Body, to bring him to anſwer the Action of the Plaintiff: And *Attachment* out of *Chancery* may be had of Courſe upon Affidavit made that the Defendant was ſerved with a *Subpœna,* and appeared not; or upon Non-performance of any Order or Decree; alſo after the Return of this *Attachment,* that the Defendant *Non eſt Inventus, &c. Attachment* with Proclamation iſſues againſt him, *&c. Weſt, Symb.* And for Contempts, when a Party appears, he muſt upon his Oath anſwer Interrogatories exhibited againſt him; and if he be found Guilty, he ſhall be fined. Generally an *Attachment* doth lie for any Contempt done againſt the Courts at *Weſtminſter:* But the Court of *B. R.* will not grant *Attachment* againſt one for diſobeying an Order made by Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or a Judge at his Chamber, except it be entered and made a Rule of Court; for it is no Contempt to the Court, but to the Judge that made the Order. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 121. *Attachment* lies againſt Attornies for Injuſtice, and baſe Dealing by their Clients, in delaying Suits, *&c.* as well as for Contempts to the Court. 2 *Hawk.* 144. If Affidavits to ground an *Attachment* are full as to the Charge; yet if the Party being an Attorney, *&c.* deny ſuch Charge by as plain and poſitive Affidavits, he ſhall be diſcharged; but if he takes a falſe Oath, he may be indicted of Perjury. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 81. Againſt Sheriffs making falſe Returns of Writs, and againſt Bailiffs for Frauds in Arreſts, and exceeding their Power, *&c. Attachment* may be had. For Contempts againſt the King's Writs; uſing them in a vexatious Manner; altering the Teſte, or filling them up after ſealed, *&c. Attachment* lies. And for Contempts of an enormous kind, in not obeying Writs, *&c. Attachment* may be iſſued againſt Peers. 2 *Hawk.* 152, 153. But in ſome Caſes the Court doth not generally grant *Attachments* againſt Perſons for Miſdemeanors, but will ſend a Tipſtaff for them, if they live near the Town. 21 *Car. B. R.* For perſuading Jurors not to appear on a Trial, *Attachment* lies againſt the Party, for obſtructing the Proceeding of the Court. 1 *Lill.* 121. The Court of *B. R.* may award *Attachments* againſt any inferior Courts uſurping a Juriſdiction, or acting contrary to Juſtice. *Salk.* 207. Though 'tis uſual firſt to ſend out a Prohibition. *Attachment* lies for Proceeding in an inferior Court, after a *Habeas Corpus* iſſued, and a *Superſedeas* to ſtay Proceedings. 21 *Car. B. R.* And *Attachment* may be granted againſt Juſtices of Peace, for proceeding on an Indictment after a *Certiorari* delivered to them to remove the Indictment. 1 *Lill.* 121. But it doth not lie againſt a Corporation. *Attachment* lies againſt a Lord that refuſes to hold his Court, after a Writ iſſued to him for that Purpoſe, ſo that his Tenant cannot have Right done him. *New Nat. Br.* 6, 27. *Attachment* of *Privilege* is where a Man by Virtue of his Privilege calls another to that Court whereto he himſelf belongs, and in reſpect thereof is privileged, there to anſwer ſome Action: Or it is a Power to apprehend a Man in a Place privileged. *Book Entr.* 431. Corporation Courts have ſometimes Power by Charter to iſſue *Attachments,* and ſome Courts-Baron grant *Attachments* of Debt. *Kitch.* 79. Foreign *Attachment* is an *Attachment* of the Goods of Foreigners, found in ſome Liberty, to ſatisfy their Creditors within ſuch Liberty. *Calth. Rep* 66. And by the Cuſtom of ſome Places, as *London, &c.* a Man may *attach* Money or Goods in the Hands of a Stranger. But a Foreign *Attachment* cannot be had when a Suit is depending in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter;* which makes the Matter not to be meddled with by any other Court. *Cro. Eliz.* 691. And nothing is *attachable* but for a certain and due Debt: Though by the Cuſtom of *London* Money may be *attached* before due, as a Debt; but not levied before due. *Sid.* 327. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 282, 283. Beſides theſe *Attachments,* there is *Attachment* of the Foreſt, iſſuing out of the Courts of the Foreſt, againſt Offenders againſt the Vert and Veniſon; and this *Attachment* is either by the Body, or Goods, Pledges and Mainpriſe, *&c. Manwood* 90, 93.

Foreign Attachments in *London,* upon Plaints of Debt, are made after this Manner: A *oweth* B. 100 *l. and* C. *is indebted to* A. 100 *l.* B. *enters an Action againſt* A. *of* 200 *l. and by Virtue of that Action a Serjeant* attacheth 100 *l. in the Hands of* C. *as the Money of* A. *to the Uſe of* B. *which is returned upon that Action* The *Attachment* being made and returned by the Serjeant, the Plaintiff is immediately to fee an Attorney before the next Court holden for the *Compter;* or the Defendant may then put in Bail to the *Attachment,* and nonſuit the Plaintiff: Four Court Days muſt paſs before the Plaintiff can cauſe *C.* the *Garniſhee,* in whoſe Hands the Money was *attached,* to ſhew Cauſe why *B.* ſhould not condemn the 100 *l. attached* in the Hands of *C.* as the Money of *A.* the Defendant in the Action (though not in the *Attachment)* to the Uſe of *B.* the Plaintiff: And the Garniſhee *C.* may appear in Court by his Attorney, wage his Law, and plead that he hath no Money in his Hands of the Defendant's, or other ſpecial Matter; but the Plaintiff may hinder his Waging of Law, by producing two ſufficient Citizens to ſwear that the Garniſhee had either Money or Goods in his Hands of *A.* at the Time of the *Attachment,*

tachment, of which Affidavit is to be made before the Lord Mayor, and being filed may be pleaded by Way of Eſtoppel: Then the Plaintiff muſt put in Bail, that if the Defendant come within a Year and a Day into Court, and he can diſcharge himſelf of the Money condemned in Court, and that he owed nothing to the Plaintiff at the Time in the Plaint mentioned, the ſaid Money ſhall be forth-coming, *&c.* If the Garniſhee fail to appear by his Attorney, being warned by the Officer to come into Court to ſhew Cauſe as aforeſaid, he is taken by Default for Want of Appearing, and Judgment given againſt him for the Goods and Money *attached* in his Hands, and he is without Remedy either at Common Law or in Equity; for if taken in Execution, he muſt pay the Money condemned, though he hath not one Penny, or go to Priſon; but the Garniſhee appearing to ſhew Cauſe why the Money or Goods *attached* in his Hands ought not to be condemned to the Uſe of the Plaintiff, having feed an Attorney, may plead as aforeſaid, that he hath no Money or Goods in his Hands of the Party's againſt whom the *Attachment* is made, and it will then be tried by a Jury, and Judgment awarded, *&c.* But after Trial, Bail may be put in, whereby the *Attachment* ſhall be diſſolved, but the Garniſhee, *&c.* and his Security will then be liable to what Debt the Plaintiff ſhall make out to be due, upon the Action: And an *Attachment* is never thoroughly perfected, till there is a Bail and Satisfaction upon Record.

Attachiamenta Bonorum, A Diſtreſs taken upon Goods or Chattels, where a Man is ſued for Perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the legal *Attachiators* or Bailiffs, as Security to anſwer an Action. There is likewiſe *Attachiamenta de Spinis & Boſco*, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt, to take to their own Uſe, Thorns, Bruſh, and Wind-fall, within their Precincts. ——*John Fitz-Nygel* Forreſter of *Bernwood*, *A. D.* 1230. *Debet habere Feodum in Boſco Domini Regis; videlicet* Attachiamentum *de Spinis, de Boſco ſuo, & de Boſco qui vento proſtituitur.* Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 209.

Attaint, *(Attincta)* Is a Writ that lieth after Judgment againſt a Jury that have given falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, in an Action Real or Perſonal, where the Debt or Damages amount to above 40 *s.* *Stat.* 5 & 34 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. It is called *Attaint*, becauſe the Party that obtains it, endeavours thereby to ſtain or *taint* the Credit of the Jury with Perjury, by whoſe Verdict he is grieved: And if the Verdict be found falſe, then the Puniſhment by the Common Law was, that the Jurors Meadows ſhould be plough'd up, their Houſes broke down, Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements be forfeited to the Crown: But if it paſſed againſt him that brought the *Attaint*, then he was to be impriſoned and ranſomed at the King's Will. *Glanv. lib.* 2. By the Statute 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. the Severity of the Common Law is mitigated, where a Petty Jury is *attainted:* And now there is a pecuniary Penalty appointed; and alſo Fine, *&c.* to be impoſed by the Court. *Co. Litt.* 294. The Party grieved may have Writ of *Attaint* againſt the other Party, (whether Plaintiff or Defendant) and againſt the Jurors, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then living: It is ſaid any one that is hurt by the falſe Verdict, may bring this Writ; and if the Verdict be for Matter of Land, the Remedy commonly runs with the Land, ſo that any Party or Privy, as an Heir or Executor may have it. *F. N. B.* 109. *Co. Litt.* 294. This Action muſt be brought againſt the Jurors, and the Parties to the firſt Suit; or if the Parties be dead, their Heirs, or Executors, or any other for the moſt part that recovered by the firſt Judgment. *Dyer* 201. An *Attaint* may be brought where any material Falſhood is found, though ſome Truth be found with it; as where a Jury ſhall find a Man guilty of many Treſpaſſes, who is guilty but of one Treſpaſs. So if a Jury find any Thing againſt the Common or Statute Law, that all Men are to take Notice of, this may make them chargeable in *Attaint*. *Bro. ca.* 44. *Hob.* 227. In an *Attaint* the Plaintiff ſhall recover againſt all the Jurors, Tenants, and Defendants, the Coſts and Damages, which he ſhall ſuſtain by Delay or otherwiſe in that Suit: And if the Defendant's Plea in Bar be found againſt him, the Plaintiff will have Judgment to be reſtored to what he loſt, with Damages, by *Stat.* 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. and 15 *H.* 6. In the Court of *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, and the Court of *Huſtings* of *London*, *Attaint* may be brought; and the Plaintiff ſetting aſide the Verdict, ſhall have Reſtitution, *&c.* But if the firſt Verdict be affirmed, the Plaintiff ſhall be impriſoned and fined. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 21. Reverſioners may have an *Attaint* upon a falſe Verdict, *&c.* againſt a particular Tenant, who ſhall be reſtored to his Poſſeſſion, and the Reverſioner to his Arrearages. *Stat.* 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. The *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. enacts, That upon untrue Verdicts before Judges of Record, the Thing in Demand extending to 40 *l.* Value, *Attaints* ſhall be granted againſt the Petty Jury; the Proceſs to be Summons, Reſummons and Diſtreſs infinite, *&c.* but the Defendants may plead, they gave a true Verdict, *&c.* to bar the *Attaint:* And the Grand Jury is to try the Verdict of the Petty Jury on the *Attaint*; and if ſuch Petty Jury be found to have given an untrue Verdict, they ſhall each forfeit 20 *l.* to be divided between the King and Plaintiff, and incur ſeveral Fines at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, and be diſabled to give Teſtimony in any Court. Alſo an *Attaint* ſhall lie for a Perſonal Thing under the Value of 40 *l.* in Manner as aforeſaid; but here the Forfeiture of each petty Juror ſhall be but 5 *l.* *&c. Stat. ibid.* The Plaintiff in *Attaint*, may not produce more Witneſſes, nor give further Matter in Evidence, than what was depoſed in the firſt Action; but the Defendant in *Attaint*, may give new Matter in Evidence to inforce the firſt Verdict, and the Plaintiff ſhall have Time to diſprove it. *Dyer* 59. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 288. *Attaint* lies where a Jury gives Verdict contrary to Evidence; and where a Judge declares the Law erroneouſly, Judgment may be reverſed, but in this Caſe the Jury ſhall be excuſed. *Vaugh.* 145. *Attaint* lies not for that which is not given in Evidence; nor upon an Inqueſt of Office, *&c.* or when the Thing found is impertinent to the Iſſue. *Hob.* 53. *Co. Litt.* 355. And no *Attaint* lieth where the King is ſole Party, and the Jury find for him. 4 *Leon.* 46. A Nonſuit in *Attaint* is peremptory: And no *Superſedeas* is grantable upon *Attaint*. *Co. Litt.* 227. Alſo if all the Jurors but one are dead, the Action is gone, and no *Attaint* can be brought; and where any one dies depending the Suit, it is gone; but not by the Death of the Defendant that recovered in the firſt Action. *Dyer* 139. *Hob.* 227. This Writ to *attaint* ſo many Men of ſuch a foul Crime is ſeldom uſed, unleſs the Corruption be very groſs and apparent: And inſtead of *Attaint*, where the Verdict is ſuppoſed to be given againſt Evidence, it is now uſual to have new Trials granted: But an Iſſue found by Verdict ſhall be always intended true, until reverſed by *Attaint*, according to our old Books. *Co. Litt.* 227. The *Writ* of *Attaint*, is generally to ſummon a Jury to inquire if the former Jurors made a falſe Oath, and who were the Jury of the firſt Inqueſt, *&c.* and to have them before the Lord the King, or before the Juſtices, *&c. F. N. B.* 252, 253.

Form of a Count in *Attaint*.

Bedford, ſſ. A *Jury of twenty-four*, &c. *of the Neighbourhood of* C. *came to recogniſe whether the Jurors, by whom a certain Inquiſition was lately ſummoned before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *by Bill without the Writ of our ſaid Lord the King, between* A. B. *and* C. D. *of a certain Treſpaſs*, &c.

to the said A. *by the said* C. *done, and afterwards before the beloved and faithful of our said Lord the King*, &c. *Justices assigned to take the Assises*, &c. *in the County aforesaid taken, have made a false Oath therein, as the said* C. *grievously complaining to our said Lord the King sheweth, or not*, &c.

Attainted, (*Attinctus*) Is used particularly for such as are found guilty of some Crime, and especially of Treason or Felony. A Man is *attainted* by Appearance, or by Process: *Attainder* on Appearance is by Confession, or Verdict, &c. Confession, when the Prisoner upon his Indictment being asked whether Guilty or Not Guilty, answers Guilty, without putting himself upon his Country; (and formerly Confession was allowed before the Coroner in Sanctuary; whereupon the Offender was to abjure the Realm, and this was called *Attainder* by Abjuration.) *Attainder* by Verdict is when the Prisoner at the Bar pleadeth Not Guilty, and is found Guilty by the Verdict of the Jury of Life and Death. And *Attainder* by Process, (otherwise termed *Attainder* by Default or Outlawry) is when the Party flieth, and is not found, until he have been five Times publickly called or proclaimed in the County, on the last whereof he is outlawed upon this Default. *Staundf. Pl. Co.* 44, 122, 182. Also Persons may be *attainted* by Act of Parliament. *Attainder* of a Criminal is larger than Conviction; a Man is convicted when he is found guilty by Verdict, or confesses the Crime, before Judgment had; but not *attainted* till Judgment is also passed upon him. 1 *Inst.* 390. A Person *attainted* of High Treason forfeits all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments; his Blood is corrupted, and he and his Posterity are rendered base; and this Corruption of Blood cannot be taken off but by Act of Parliament. *Co. Litt.* 391. But if one commits Treason, and dies before *Attainder*, he forfeits nothing: And one slain in open Rebellion, shall forfeit nothing, if he be not *attainted* by Parliament. 3 *Inst.* 12. And collateral Blood may inherit on an *Attainder*; though the lineal Blood is barred. If an *attainted* Person marries an Heiress, and has Issue by her; 'tis said that Issue shall inherit, for he claims only from the Mother. *Jenk. Cent.* 3. In the Case of Felony, where Land is given in Tail to *A.* and the Heirs Male of his Body, under the Statute of *Westm.* 2. and he commits Murder, or any Felony, his Heir shall have the Land, and the Blood is not corrupted: Though in Case of Treason, where the Father hath Lands, and is *attainted*, it is otherwise by the 26 *H.* 8. *Ibid.* 82. In Treason for counterfeiting the Coin, although by a late Statute Corruption of Blood is saved; yet the Lands of the Offender are forfeited immediately to the King on *Attainder*, it being a distinct Penalty from Corruption of Blood: For the Corruption may be saved, and the Forfeiture remain, &c. And accordingly so it is provided by some Statutes. 1 *Salk.* 85. *Attainders* may be reversed or falsified, (*i. e.* proved to be false) by Writ of Error, or by Plea; if by Writ of Error, it must be by the King's Leave, &c. And when by Plea, it may be by Denying the Treason, Pleading a Pardon by Act of Parliament, &c. 3 *Inst.* 232. By a King's Taking the Crown upon him, all *Attainders* of his Person are *ipso facto* purged, without any Reversal. 1 *Inst.* 43. *Wood* 17. Lands coming to the King by *Attainder* of Treason, afterwards granted to another, shall be holden as if there were no *Attainder*. 7 *E.* 4. *c.* 5.

Attainder, (*Attincta* and *Attinctura*) Is when a Man hath committed Treason, &c. and after Conviction Sentence is passed on him: Or where a Person is *attainted* of Treason, and condemned by Parliament. Acts of *Attainder* of Criminals have been passed in several Reigns, on the Discovery of Plots and Rebellions, from the Reign of King *Charles* II. when an Act was made for the *Attainder* of several Persons guilty of the Murder of King *Charles* I. to this Time; among which, that for *attainting* Sir *John Fenwick*, for conspiring against King *William*, is the most remarkable; it being made to *attaint* and convict him of High Treason on the Oath of one Witness, just after a Law had been enacted, That no Person should be tried or *attainted* of High Treason where Corruption of Blood is incurred, but by the Oath of two lawful Witnesses, unless the Party confess, stand mute, &c. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. But in the Case of Sir *John Fenwick*, there was something extraordinary; for he was indicted of Treason, on the Oaths of two Witnesses; though but one only could be produced against him on his Trial. The 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 5. requires Sir *George Barclay*, Major General *Holmes*, and other Persons, to surrender themselves to the Lord Chief Justice, or Secretaries of State; or to be *attainted*. By the 13 *W.* 3. the pretended *Prince of Wales* is under *Attainder* of Treason, &c. And by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 16. the late *Duke of Ormond* and others are *attainted*. And besides these Acts of *Attainder*, we have lately had *Bills for inflicting Pains and Penalties*, as those against the late *Bishop of Rochester*, &c. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. In passing Bills of *Attainder*, no Evidence is necessary. See *Evidence*.

Attal Sarisin, The Inhabitants and Miners of *Cornwal*, called an old deserted Mine, that is given over, by this Name of *Attal Sarisin*, *i. e.* the Leavings of the *Saracins*, *Saxons*, or *Saxons*. Cowel.

Attegia, (from the Lat. *Adtegendo*) A little House. 'Tis mentioned in *Ethelwerd*, *lib.* 4. *Hist. Angl. cap.* 3.

——*Pellunt ingenuos passim*, Attegias *figunt in oppido.*

Attendant, (*Attendens*) Signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or in some Sort depends on him. Where a Wife is endowed of Lands by a Guardian, &c. she shall be *attendant* on the Guardian, and on the Heir at his full Age. *Terms de Ley* 63.

Attermining, (from the Fr. *Attermine*) Is used for a Time or Term granted for Payment of a Debt. *Ordinatio de Libertatibus perquirendis*, *Ann.* 27 *Ed.* 1. And in the *Stat. Westmin.* 2. it seems to signify the Purchasing or Gaining a longer Time for Payment of Debts.——Atterminent *querentes usque in proximum Parliamentum.* West. 2. c. 4.

Attile, (*Attilium*, *Attilamentum*) The Rigging or Furniture of a Ship. This Word is mentioned in *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 25. *Batellus* (*i. e.* the Boat) *cum omni onere &* Attillamento.

Attornare Rem, To *attorn* or turn over Money and Goods, *viz.* to assign or appropriate them to some particular Use and Service. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 283.

Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo, A Writ to command a Sheriff or Steward of a County-Court, or Hundred Court, to receive and admit an *Attorney*, to appear for the Person that owes Suit of Court. *F. N. B.* 156. Every Person that owes Suit to the County-Court, Court Baron, &c. may make an *Attorney* to do his Suit. *Stat.* 20 *H.* 3. *c.* 10.

Attorney, (*Atturnatus*) Is he that is appointed by another Man to do any Thing in his Absence. *Westm. Symb. Compt. Jurisd.* 105. An *Attorney* is either publick, in the Courts of Record, the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, &c. and made by Warrant from his Client: Or private, upon Occasion for any particular Business, who is commonly made by Letter of *Attorney*. In ancient Times those of Authority in Courts had it in their Power whether they would suffer Men to appear or sue by any other but themselves; and the King's Writs were to be obtained for the Admission of *Attornies*: But since that, *Attornies* have been allowed by several Statutes. As by 27 *Ed.* 1. &c. *Attornies* may be made in such Pleas whereon Appeal lieth not: In Criminal Cases, there will be no *Attornies* admitted. *Stat.* 6 *Ed.* 1. An Infant ought not to appear by *Attorney*, but by Guardian; for he cannot make an *Attorney*,

torney, but the Court may assign him a Guardian. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 138. Infants, after they come to full Age, may sue by *Attorney*, though admitted before by Guardian, &c. In Action against Baron and Feme, the Feme being within Age, she must appear by Guardian: But if they bring an Action, the Husband shall make *Attorney* for both. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 602. And it is said, that where Baron and Feme are sued, though the Wife cannot make *Attorney*, the Husband may do it for both of them. 2 *Sand.* 213. One *non Compos Mentis* being within Age is to appear by Guardian; but after he is of Age, he must do it by *Attorney*. 1 *Inst.* 135. An Ideot is not to appear by *Attorney*, but in proper Person. A Corporation cannot appear otherwise than by *Attorney*, who is made by Deed under the Seal of the Corporation. *Plowd.* 91. Persons that owe Suit to County Courts, &c. making *Attornies*. See *Stat.* 20 *H.* 3.

Attornies at Law, Are those Persons as take upon them the Business of other Men, by whom they are retained. In respect of the several Courts, there are *Attornies* at large; and *Attornies* special, belonging to this or that Court only. An *Attorney* may be a Solicitor in other Courts, by a special Retainer: One may be *Attorney* on Record, and another do the Business; and there are *Attornies* who manage Business out of the Courts, &c. *Anno* 4 *H.* 4. it was enacted that the Justices should examine *Attornies*, and remove the unskilful; and *Attornies* shall swear to execute their Offices truly, &c. The *Stat.* 33 *Hen.* 6. 7. was made to restrain the Number of *Attornies*. And by 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7. *Attornies*, &c. shall not be allowed any Fees laid out for Counsel, or otherwise, unless they have Tickets thereof signed by them that receive such Fees; and they shall give in true Bills to their Clients of all the Charges of Suits, under their Hands, before the Clients shall be charged with the Payment thereof; if they delay their Clients Suit for Gain; or demand more than their due Fees and Disbursements, the Clients shall recover Costs and treble Damages; and they shall be for ever after disabled to be *Attornies*: None shall be admitted *Attornies* in Courts of Record, but such as have been brought up in the said Courts, or are well practised and skilled, and of an honest Disposition; and no *Attorney* shall suffer any other to follow a Suit in his Name, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Party grieved. This Statute as to Fees to Counsel, doth not extend to Matters transacted in inferior Courts, but only to Suits in the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*. Carth. 147. *Attornies*, &c. are to take the Oaths to the Government, under Penalties and Disability to Practice. 13 *W.* 3. *cap.* 6. By a late Order of all the Judges, *Attornies* are to be admitted of some Inn of Court or *Chancery*, except House keepers in *London* and *Westminster*, &c. And none shall be sworn an *Attorney* until he is thus admitted: No *Attorney* shall put himself out of the Society he is admitted of, till he is admitted of some other Society, and deliver a Certificate thereof: And all *Attornies* are to be in Commons the Times ordered by the Society to which they belong; and offending therein, shall be put out of the Roll of *Attornies*. *Ordin. Mich.* 3 *Ann.* Attachments have been granted against those who have disobeyed this Order, in not being admitted of some Inn, &c. after Service of the Order. And *Attornies*, &c. may be committed for doing any Thing against the express Rules of the Court, having Notice of such Rules: As they may also for any ill Practices. The Act 2 *G.* 2. *c.* 23. ordains, That all *Attornies* shall be sworn, admitted and inrolled, before allow'd to sue out Writs in the Courts at *Westminster*; and after the First of *December* 1730, none shall be permitted to Practice, but such as have served a Clerkship of Five Years to an *Attorney*, and they shall be examined, sworn and admitted in open Court; and *Attornies* shall not have more than two Clerks at one Time, &c. every Writ and Copy of any Process served on a Defendant, and also every Warrant made out thereon, shall be indorsed with the Name of the *Attorney* by whom sued forth; and no *Attornies* or Solicitors shall commence any Action for Fees till a Month after the Delivery of their Bills subscribed with their Hands: Also the Parties chargeable may in the mean Time get such Bills taxed, and upon the Taxation the Sum remaining due is to be paid in full of the said Bills, or in Default the Parties shall be liable to Attachment, &c. And the *Attorney* is to pay the Costs of Taxation, if the Bill be reduced a sixth Part. There is a Penalty of 50 *l.* inflicted, and Disability to Practice, for acting contrary to this Statute. By the 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27. Persons having served Five Years as Clerks to *Attornies*, though not bound by Contract; or who had been bound, but not served Five Years; and Sons of *Attornies* that served that Time with their Fathers, &c. were to be sworn and admitted. By 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. *Attornies*, &c. that Act in any County-Court, without being admitted according to the Statute 2 *Geo.* 2. shall forfeit 20 *l.* recoverable in the Courts of Record: And no *Attorney* who is a Prisoner in any Prison, shall sue out any Writ, or prosecute Suits; if he doth, the Proceedings shall be void, and such *Attorney*, &c. is to be struck off the Roll. But Suits commenced before by them, may be carried on. A *Quaker* serving a Clerkship, and taking his solemn Affirmation instead of an Oath, shall be admitted an *Attorney*. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 46. Persons bound Clerks to *Attornies* or Solicitors are to cause Affidavits to be made and filed of the Execution of the Articles, Names and Places of Abode of *Attorney* or Solicitor, and Clerk, and none to be admitted till the Affidavits be produced and read in Court; none having discontinued to take any Clerk. Clerks are to serve actually during the whole Time, and make Affidavits thereof. Persons admitted sworn Clerks in *Chancery*, or serving a Clerkship to such, may be admitted Solicitors. By the *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. Any Person, duly admitted a Solicitor, may be admitted an Attorney, without any Fee for the Oath, or any Stamp to be impressed on the Parchment, whereon his Admission shall be wrote. By the *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 29. If any who hath been convicted of Forgery, Perjury, &c. shall practise as an *Attorney* or Solicitor in any Suit or Action in any Court, the Judge where such Action shall be brought, hath Power to transport the Offender for seven Years, by such Ways, and under such Penalties as Felons. *Attornies* of Courts, &c. shall not receive or procure any Blank Warrant for Arrests from any Sheriff, without Writ first delivered, on Pain of severe Punishment, Expulsion, &c. And no *Attorney* shall make out a Writ with a Clause *Ac etiam Bille*, &c. where special Bail is not required by Law. *Pasch.* 15 *Car.* 2. *Attornies* are to enter and file Warrants of *Attorney* in every Suit on Pain of 10 *l.* and Imprisonment. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. And the Plaintiff's *Attorney* is to file his Warrant the Term he declares, and the Defendant his the Term he appears. 4 & 5 *Ann.* Action upon the Case lies for a Client against his *Attorney*, if he appear for him without a Warrant; or if he plead a Plea for him, for which he hath not his Warrant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 140. But if an *Attorney* appear without Warrant, and Judgment is had against his Client, the Judgment shall stand, if the *Attorney* be responsible: *Contra*, if the *Attorney* be not responsible. 1 *Salk.* 88. Action lies against an *Attorney* for suffering Judgment against his Client by *Nil dicit*, when he had given him a Warrant to plead the General Issue: This is understood where it is done by Covin. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 185. If an *Attorney* makes Default in a Plea of Land, by which the Party loses his Land, he may have a Writ of Deceit against the *Attorney*, and recover all in Damages. *Ibid.* An *Attorney* owes to his Client Secrecy and Diligence, as well as Fidelity; and if he take Reward on the other Side, or cause an *Attorney* to appear and confess the Action, &c. he may be punished. *Hob.* 9. But Action lies not

not againſt an *Attorney* retained in a Suit, though he knows the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action; he only acting as a Servant in the Way of his Profeſſion. 4 *Inſt.* 117. 1 *Mod.* 209. Though where an *Attorney* or Solicitor is found guilty of a groſs Neglect; the Court of *Chancery* has in ſome Caſes ordered him to pay the Coſts. 1 *P. Williams* 593. He who is *Attorney* at one Time, is *Attorney* at all Times, pending the Plea. 1 *Danv.* 609. And the Plaintiff or Defendant may not change his *Attorney*, while the Suit is depending, without Leave of the Court, which would reflect on the Credit of *Attornies*; nor until his Fees are paid. *Mich.* 14 *Car.* A Cauſe is to proceed notwithſtanding the Death of an *Attorney* therein; and not be delayed on that Account: For if an *Attorney* dieth, the Plaintiff or Defendant may be required to make a new *Attorney*. 2 *Keb.* 275. An *Attorney*, Solicitor, *&c.* having Fees due to him, may detain Writings until his juſt Fees are paid: But if there be no Fees due to him, the Court on Motion will compel the Delivery of them. 1 *Lill.* 148. Any Papers may be detained by an *Attorney* till the Money is paid for drawing them; but he cannot detain Writings which are delivered to him on a Special Truſt, for the Money due to him in that very Buſineſs, *&c.* if he doth, a Rule may be obtained that he ſhall deliver them by ſuch a Day, or an Attachment ſhall iſſue againſt him. *Mod. Caſ. in Law and Equity* 306. The Court will make a Rule for Delivery of Writings when they come to the *Attorney*'s Hands by Way of his Buſineſs; and when they come to him in any other Manner, the Party muſt bring his Action. 1 *Salk.* 87. *Attornies* have the Privilege to ſue and be ſued only in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, where they Practiſe: They are not obliged to put in Special Bail, when Defendants; but when they are Plaintiffs, they may inſiſt upon Special Bail in all Caſes. 1 *Vent.* 299. *Wood's Inſt.* 450. And they ſhall not be choſen into Offices, againſt their Wills. See *Privilege*.

Attorney of the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter, (*Atturnatus Curiæ Ducatus Lancaſtriæ*) Is the ſecond Officer in that Court; and ſeems for his Skill in Law to be there placed as *Aſſeſſor* to the Chancellor, and choſen for ſome ſpecial Truſt repoſed in him, to deal between the King and his Tenants. *Cowel.*

Attorney General, Is a Great Officer under the King, made by Letters Patent. It is his Place to exhibit Informations, and proſecute for the Crown, in Matters Criminal; and to file Bills in the *Exchequer*, for any Thing concerning the King in Inheritance or Profits; and others may bring Bills againſt the King's *Attorney*. His proper Place in Court, upon any ſpecial Matters of a Criminal Nature, wherein his Attendance is required, is under the Judges, on the Left Hand of the Clerk of the Crown: But this is only upon ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſions; for uſually he does not ſit there, but within the Bar in the Face of the Court. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.*

Attornment, (*Attornamentum*, from the Fr. *Tourner*) Signifies the Tenant's Acknowledgment of a new Lord, on the Sale of Lands, *&c.* As where there is Tenant for Life, and he in Reverſion grants his Right to another; it is neceſſary the Tenant for Life agree thereto, which is called *Attornment*. It gives no Intereſt, but only perfects the Grant of another: And Tenant in Tail is not compellable to *attorn*, on the Reverſion being granted; he having an Eſtate of Inheritance. 1 *Inſt.* 316, 319. This *Attornment* is in Deed, or in Law; voluntary and compulſory; and may be made, as ſet down by *Littleton*, in theſe Words, *viz. I* attorn *to you by Force of the Grant, or I agree to the Grant, or I become your Tenant, &c.* Or by any Words or Act which import an Aſſent to the Grant. *Litt.* 551. 1 *Danv.* 623. It may be made by Payment of a Penny Rent, *&c.* to the Grantee. 1 *Inſt.* 309. Where an Eſtate is granted to one for Life, Remainder to another in Fee, *Attornment* to the Tenant for Life is good to him in Remainder. 1 *Inſt.* 312. By Feoffment of a Manor, the Services do not paſs without *Attornment*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 612. But if a Perſon comes to an Eſtate by Recovery; or where a Fine is levied of Lands; or by Deed of Bargain and Sale inrolled, according to the Statute, there needs no *Attornment*, they being in by the *Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 10. And if a Reverſion be deviſed by Will to another, the Eſtate paſſeth without *Attornment*. 8 *Hen.* 6. This was a large Head in our Common Law; but now much of this Learning is out of Uſe: And by a late Statute, it is enacted, That all Grants and Conveyances of Manors, Lands, Rents, Reverſions, *&c.* by Fine, or otherwiſe, ſhall be good without the *Attornment* of the Tenants of ſuch Lands, or of the particular Tenant upon whoſe Eſtate any ſuch Reverſion, *&c.* ſhall be expectant or depending: But Notice muſt be given of the Grant, to the Tenant; before which he ſhall not be prejudiced by Payment of any Rent to the Grantor, or for Breach of the Condition for Non-payment. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Annæ.* And *Attornments* of Lands, *&c.* made by Tenants to Strangers ſhall be void, and their Landlord's Poſſeſſion not affected thereby: Though this ſhall not extend to vacate any *Attornment* made purſuant to a Judgment at Law, or with Conſent of the Landlord; or on a forfeited Mortgage, *&c.* by 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19.

Attrapper, (*Fr.*) Taken, or ſeized. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Avage, or *Aviſage*, A Rent or Payment by Tenants of the Manor of *Writtel* in *Eſſex*, upon St. *Leonard*'s Day, 6 *November*, for the Privilege of Pawnage in the Lord's Woods, *viz.* For every Pig under a Year old, an Half-penny; for every yearling Pig, one Penny; and for every Hog above a Year old, Two-pence.

Avantagium, Profit and Advantage.——Walterus *Cantuar. Archiep. ad feodi firmam tradidit* Johanni *de B. terras in, &c. cum omnibus ſuis utilitatibus ac* Avantagiis *inde provenientibus.* Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cantuar. MS. Anno 11 Ed. 2.

Auctionarii, *Auxionarii*, Sellers, Regrators, or Retailers. *Placit. Parl.* 18 *Ed.* 1. But more properly Brokers.

Audience Court, (*Curia Audienciæ Cantuarienſis*) Is a *Court* belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having the ſame Authority with the *Court* of Arches, though inferior to it in Dignity and Antiquity. It is held in the Archbiſhop's Palace; and in former Times the Archbiſhops were wont to try and determine a great many Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes in their own Palaces; but before they pronounced their definitive Sentence, they committed the Matter to be argued by Men learned in the Law, whom they named their Auditors; and ſo in Time it grew to one ſpecial Man, who at this Day is called *Cauſarum negotiorumque* Audientiæ *Cantuarienſis Auditor Officialis*. And to the Office of Auditor was formerly joined the Chancery of the Archbiſhop, which meddleth not with any Point of contentious Juriſdiction; that is Deciding of Cauſes between Party and Party, but only ſuch as are of Office, and eſpecially as are *voluntariæ Juriſdictionis*, as the Granting the Cuſtody of Spiritualities, during the Vacancy of Biſhopricks, Inſtitutions to Benefices, Diſpenſations, *&c.* but this is now diſtinguiſhed from the *Audience*. The Auditor of this *Court* anciently by ſpecial Commiſſion was *Vicar General* to the Archbiſhop, in which Capacity he executed Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of every Dioceſe becoming vacant within the Province of *Canterbury*. 4 *Inſt.* 337.

Audiendo & terminando, A Writ, or rather a Commiſſion to certain Perſons, when any Inſurrection or Great Riot is committed in any Place, for the Appeaſing and Puniſhment thereof. *F. N. B.* 110. See *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Audita Querela, Is a Writ that lies where a Man hath any Thing to plead, but hath not a Day in Court to plead it: And it is uſually brought where one is bound in a Statute-Merchant, Statute Staple, or Recog-

Recognisance, or Judgment is given against him for Debt, and his Body in Execution thereupon, at the Complaint of the Party, upon Suggestion of some just Cause why Execution should not be granted, as a Release, or other Exception. This Writ is granted, by the Lord Chancellor to the Justices of either Bench, willing them to grant Summons to the County where the Creditor lives, for his Appearance before them at a certain Day. *F. N. B.* 102. To Writs of Execution the Defendant cannot plead; so that if there be any Matter since the Judgment, to discharge him of the Execution, he is to have *Audita Querela*; upon which, the Justices shall hear the Complaint, and do Right: And *Audita Querela* cannot be brought on a Release, until Judgment is entered of Record. 1 *Mod.* 111. On a Statute, the Conusor or his Heir may bring *Audita Querela*, before Execution is sued out; but this may not be done by a Stranger to the Statute, or a Purchaser of the Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 630. 3 *Rep.* 13. An *Audita Querela* is in Nature of a Suit in Equity, where a Person is charged with a Debt that is paid, or being released, &c. 2 *Cro.* 29. And there must be a Charge and Burthen come, or coming upon the Party that is to have it, of which he ought by Law to be discharged; and then it is to be in such a Case wherein he hath no other Way to relieve himself. 2 *Cro.* 29. 1 *Cro.* 44. And it may be brought against the Prosecutor himself, and sometimes against him and others that ought to bear Part of the Burthen with him. *Kelw.* 25. If a Lessee covenants for him and his Assigns to repair, and the Lessee assign over, and the Covenant is broken; if the Lessor sues one of them and recovers Damages, and then sues the other, he may bring *Audita Querela* for his Relief. *Bro. cap.* 74. And where a Man hath Goods from me by my Delivery, and another takes them from him, so that he is liable to both our Suits; and one of us sue and recover against him, and then the other sues him, his Remedy is this Writ *Dyer* 232. One binds himself and his Heirs in an Obligation, if the Obligee recover of the Heir, and after sue the Executors for the same Cause, &c. they may have the Writ *Audita Querela. Plowd.* 439. If two joint and several Obligors are sued jointly, and both taken in Execution, the Death or Escape of one will not discharge the other, so as to give him this Action; but if such Obligors be prosecuted severally, and a Satisfaction is once had against one of them, or against the Sheriff upon the Escape of one, the other may have it. *Hob.* 58. 5 *Rep.* 87. Judgment is had against a Sheriff on an Escape of a Person in Execution, and after the first Judgment is reversed for Error, the Sheriff shall have Relief by *Audita Querela.* 8 *Rep.* 142. If the Plaintiff hath had Satisfaction against one Trespasser, and he proceed to require it against the other; he shall have this Writ. *Hob.* 66. And where there is Judgment against three, and one of them taken in Execution, they may all join in *Audita Querela*, when they have Cause to have the same. 3 *Cro.* 443. A Plaintiff that sues an Administrator, has his Letters of Administration revoked; the Defendant must be relieved by *Audita Querela*, for he cannot plead it. *Stile* 417. If one accepts of a lesser Sum of Money for a greater Due, and after the Day, and yet sues the Bond; this Writ will not lie, because it lieth only where a Discharge is in Law. *Trin.* 18 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* It may be brought by an Infant in the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, to avoid a Statute acknowledg'd by him whilst he was within Age. 1 *Cro.* 208. The Writ *Audita Querela* may be had, where a Recognisance or Statute entered into is defective, and not good; or being upon an usurious Contract, by Duress or Imprisonment, where there is a Defeasance upon it, &c. *Moor, ca.* 1097. 1 *Brownl.* 39. 2 *Bulst.* 320. So upon shewing an Acquittance of the Cognisee, on a Suggestion that he had agreed to deliver up the Statute. 1 *Roll.* 309. Where one enters into a Statute, and after sells his Lands to divers Purchasors; or Judgment is had against a Man, who leaves his Land to several Heirs, &c. and one of the Purchasors, or one Heir alone is charged, he may have this Writ against the Rest to contribute to him. 3 *Rep.* 44. 2 *Bulst.* 15. Upon *Audita Querela* brought, a *Supersedeas* shall go to stay Execution: And the Judgment in this Action is to be discharged of Execution. *Hob.* 2. If an *Audita Querela* be unduly gotten, upon a false Surmise, it may be quashed. 1 *Bulst.* 140. This Writ lies not after Judgment upon a Matter which the Party might have pleaded before. *Cro. Eliz.* 35. A bare Surmise is not sufficient to avoid a Judgment: But generally some Specialty must be shewn. *Cro. Jac.* 579. Upon a Release or other Deed pleaded, no *Supersedeas* will be granted till the Plaintiff in the *Audita Querela* hath brought his Witnesses into Court to prove the Deed: And if Execution be executed before, Bail is to be put in by Allowance of the Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 151. On Allowance of *Audita Querela*, Bail must be given in Court; unless in Cases of Necessity, when it may be put in before two Judges. *Palm.* 422. And by Bail the Party is in Custody of the Law, and if he make not out his *Audita Querela*, he must render his Body in Execution again, or pay the Debt for which he is in Execution, or else his Bail must pay it. If after Judgment against Bail, the Judgment against the Principal is reversed, or the Money paid by the Principal; the Bail may have *Audita Querela. Cro. Jac.* 645. 8 *Rep.* 143. And it may be brought by the Bail to avoid an Execution against them, where no Process is sued forth against the Principal in his Life time, &c. *Goldsb.* 174. If one taken in Execution be set at Liberty by the Plaintiff, and afterwards taken again and detained in Prison upon the same Execution, he may bring *Audita Querela* to be enlarged; for by the first Enlargement by the Plaintiff the Execution is discharged, and an Execution once discharged is ever discharged, and supposeth a Satisfaction. 1 *Lill.* 151. Where a Plaintiff in *Audita Querela* gets Judgment, he shall have Restitution of his Goods, though taken in Execution before the Writ brought. *Sid.* 74. If an *Audita Querela* is founded on a Record, or the Person bringing it is in Custody, the Process upon it is a *Scire facias*; but if founded on Matter of Fact, or the Party is at large, then the Process is a *Venire.* 1 *Salk.* 92. A Man nonsuited in an *Audita Querela*, may have a new Writ. *F. N. B.* 104. When Lands are extended on any Statute, &c. before the Time, *Audita Querela* lieth. 22, 46 *E.* 3. A Writ in the Nature of an *Audita Querela*, has been made out returnable in *B. R.* on a special Pardon, setting forth the whole Matter. *Jenk. Cent.* 109. And in some Cases after a Judgment, the Court will relieve the Party on Motion, without *Audita Querela.* 1 *Salk.* 93.

A Writ of *Audita Querela.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To our Justices assigned to hold Pleas before us, Greeting: We having received Information, by the grievous Complaint of* A. B. *That whereas* C. D. *in* Easter-*Term*, &c. *and now hath to the Damage of the said* A. &c. *wherefore the said* A. *hath besought us to provide him Relief, and being unwilling that the said* A. *should be any Ways injured, and desirous that what is right and just should be done in this Case: We command you, that in Order to hear the Complaint of the said* A. *you call before you the aforesaid Parties, and such others as it shall seem meet to you to convene; and having heard the aforesaid Parties, and their several Reasons, you cause to be done full and speedy Justice to the said Parties, which of Right, and according to the Laws and Customs of our Kingdom, you shall see ought to be done.* Witness, &c.

Auditor, *(Lat.)* Is an Officer of the King, or ſome other great Perſon, who examines yearly the Accounts of all Under Officers, and makes up a General Book, which ſhews the Difference between their Receipts and Charge, and their ſeveral Allowances, commonly called *Allocations:* As the *Auditors* of the *Exchequer*, take the Accounts of thoſe Receivers who collect the Revenues. 4 *Inſt.* 106. Receivers General of Fee-Farm Rents, *&c.* are alſo termed *Auditors*, and hold their *Audits* for adjuſting the Accounts of the ſaid Rents at certain Times and Places appointed. And there are *Auditors* aſſigned by the Court to *audit* and ſettle Accounts in Actions of Account, and other Caſes, who are proper Judges of the Cauſe, and Pleas are made before them, *&c.* 1 *Brownl.* 24.

Auditor of the Receipts, An Officer of the *Exchequer*, that files the Tellers Bills, and having made an Entry of them, gives the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* weekly a Certificate of the Money received: He makes Debentures to the Tellers, before they pay any Money; and takes their Accounts: He alſo keeps the *Black Book* of Receipts, and the Treaſurer's Key of the Treaſury, and ſeeth every Teller's Money locked up in the Treaſury. 4 *Inſt.* 107.

Auditors of the Impreſt, Are Officers in the *Exchequer*, who have the Charge of *auditing* the great Accounts of the King's Cuſtoms, Naval and Military Expences, of the *Mint*, *&c.* and any Money *impreſted* to Men for his Majeſty's Service. *Pract. Excheq.* 83.

Auditors, Is the ſame with *Audientes*, *i. e.* the Catechumens, or thoſe who were newly inſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion before they were admitted to Baptiſm; and *Auditorium* is that Place in the Church where they ſtood to hear, and be inſtructed. 'Tis what we now call *Navis Eccleſiæ:* And in the Primitive Times, the Church was ſo ſtrict in keeping the People together in that Place, that the Perſon who went from thence in Sermon Time was excommunicated. *Blount.*

Avenage, (from the Lat. *Avena*) A certain Quantity of Oats paid by a Tenant to his Landlord as a Rent, or in Lieu of ſome other Duties.

Avenor, *(Avenarius*, from the Fr. *Avoine*, *i. e.* Oats) Is an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, that provides Oats for his Horſes: He is mentioned 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8.

Aventuræ, *Adventures* or Trials of Skill at Arms, and ſignifies Military Exerciſes on Horſeback. ——— *Aſſiſa de Armis* 36 *Hen.* 3. *Brady's Append. Hiſt. Eng.* 250. And 'tis mentioned in *Addit. Mat. Pariſ. p.* 149. *Quod nulli conveniant ad turniandum, vel burbandum nec ad alias quaſcunque* Aventuras.

Aventure, (properly *Adventure*) A *Miſchance* cauſing the Death of a Man: As where a Perſon is ſuddenly drowned, or killed by any Accident, without Felony. 1 *Inſt.* 391.

Avera, *(quaſi Overa*, from the Fr. *Ouvre* and *ouvrage*, *velut* Operagium) ſignifies a Day's Work of a Ploughman, formerly valued at 8 *d.* It is found in *Domeſday.* 4 Inſt. 269.

Average, *(Averagium)* Is ſaid to ſignify Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord by Horſe or Carriage: But it is more commonly uſed for a Contribution that Merchants and others make towards their Loſſes, who have their Goods caſt into the Sea for the Safeguard of the Ship, or of the other Goods and Lives of thoſe Perſons that are in the Ship, during a Tempeſt. It is in this Senſe called *Average*, becauſe it is proportioned and allotted after the Rate of every Man's Goods carried. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. 14 *Car.* 2. By the Laws of the Sea, in a Storm, when there is an extreme Neceſſity, the Goods, Wares, Guns, or whatſoever elſe is on Board the Ship, may (by conſulting the Mariners) be thrown over Board by the Maſter, for the Preſervation of the Ship; and it ſhall be made good by *Average* and Contribution. *Stat.* 49 *E.* 3. But if the Maſter takes in more Goods than he ought, without Leave of the Owners and Freighters, and a Storm ariſeth at Sea, and Part of the Freighters Goods are thrown over Board, the remaining Goods are not ſubject to *Average*; but the Maſter is to make good the Loſs out of his own Eſtate: And if the Ship's Gear or Apparel be loſt by Storm, the ſame is not within the *Average. Leg. Rhod.* If Goods are caſt over board before half the Voyage is performed, they are to be eſtimated at the Price they coſt: But if they are ejected afterwards, then at the Price as the reſt are ſold at the Port of Arrival. *Leg. Oleron.* Where Goods are given to Pirates by Way of Compoſition to ſave the reſt, there ſhall be *Average*, by the Civil Law. *Moor* 297. ——— *Average* is likewiſe a ſmall Duty, paid to Maſters of Ships when Goods are ſent in another Man's Ship, for their Care of the Goods, over and above the Freight. ——*Paying ſo much Freight for the ſaid Goods, with Primage and* Average *accuſtomed.* Words in Bills of Lading.

Average of Corn Fields, The Stubble or Remainder of Straw and Graſs left in Corn Fields after the Harveſt is carried away. In *Kent* called the *Gratten*, and in other Parts the *Roughings*, *&c.*

Aver Corn, Is a reſerved Rent in *Corn*, paid by Farmers and Tenants to Religious Houſes: And ſignifies by *Somner* Corn drawn to the Lord's Granary, by the working Cattle of the Tenant. 'Tis ſuppoſed that this Cuſtom was owing to the Saxon *Cyriac Sceat*, Church Seed, a Meaſure of *Corn* brought to the Prieſt annually on St. *Martin's* Day, as an Oblation for the Firſt fruits of the Earth: Under which Title the Religious had Corn Rent paid yearly; as appears by an Inquiſition of the Eſtate of the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*, *A. D.* 1201.

Aver Land, Seems to have been ſuch Lands as the Tenants did plough and manure, *cum* Averiis *ſuis*, for the proper Uſe of a Monaſtery, or the Lords of the Soil. *Mon. Angl.*

Aver Peny, (or *Average Peny*) Money paid towards the King's *Averages* or Carriages, or to be freed thereof. ——Aver Peny *hoc eſt, quietum eſſe de diverſis Denariis pro* Averagiis *Domini Regis.* Raſtal.

Aver Silver, A Cuſtom or Rent formerly ſo called. *Cowel.*

Averia, Cattle: *Spelman* deduces the Word from the Fr. *Ovre*, Work, as if chiefly working Cattle: Though it ſeems to be more probably from *Avoir*, to have or poſſeſs; the Word ſometimes including all Perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* did all Goods and Chattels. This Word is uſed for Oxen or Horſes of the Plough; and in a general Senſe any Cattle. ——— *Homines per* Averia *ſua, viz. Equos & Boves, & affres graviter diſtrinxit. W. Thorn. in Ed.* 2. 'Tis uſed in the ſame Senſe in *W.* 2. *c.* 18. Averia *Elongata*; ſee *Elongata.*

Averiis Captis in Withernam, A Writ for the taking of Cattle to his Uſe, who hath Cattle unlawfully diſtrained by another, and driven out of the County where they were taken, ſo that they cannot be replevied by the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig.* 82. If the Cattle are put into any ſtrong Place in the ſame County, the Sheriff may take the *Poſſe Comitatus*, and break into it, to make the Replevin. 1 *P. & M.* But when they are driven out of the County, he hath no Authority to purſue them.

Averment, (*Verificatio*, from the Fr. *Averer*, *i. e. Verificare, Teſtari*) Is an Offer of the Defendant to make good or juſtify an Exception pleaded in Abatement or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action: And it ſignifies the Act, as well as the Offer of juſtifying the Exception; and not only the Form, but the Matter thereof. *Co. Litt.* 362. *Averment* is either General, or Particular; General, which concludes every Plea, *&c.* or is in Bar of a Replication, or other Pleadings, containing

taining Matter Affirmative, and ought to be with these Words, *Et hoc paratus est verificare, &c.* Particular *Averment* is when the Life of Tenant for Life, or of Tenant in Tail, *&c.* is *averred. Ibid.* Where one Thing is to be done in Consideration of another, on Contracts, *&c.* there must be an *Averment* of Performance: But where there is Promise against Promise, there needs no *Averment*; for each Party hath his Action. 1 *Lev.* 87. The Use of *Averment* being to ascertain what is alledged doubtfully, Deeds may sometimes be made good by *Averment*, where a Person is not certainly named; but when the Deed itself is void for Incertainty, it cannot be made good by *Averment.* 5 *Rep.* 155. *Averment* cannot be made against a Record, which imports in its self an uncontrolable Verity. 1 *Inst.* 26. Nor shall it be admitted against a Will concerning Lands. 5 *Rep.* 68. And an *Averment* shall not be allowed where the Intent of the Testator cannot be collected out of the Words of the Will. 4 *Rep.* 44. One may not *aver* a Thing contrary to the Condition of an Obligation, which is supposed to be made upon good Deliberation, and before Witnesses, and therefore not to be contradicted by a bare *Averment.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 156. If an Heir is sued on the Bond of his Ancestor, it must be *averred* that the Heirs of the Obligor were expresly bound. 2 *Saund.* 136. Another Consideration than mentioned in a Deed, may be *averred*, where it is not repugnant or contrary to the Deed. *Dyer* 146. But a Consideration may not be *averred*, that is against a particular expres Consideration; nor may *Averment* be against a Consideration mentioned in the Deed, that there was no Consideration given. 1 *Rep.* 176. 8 *Rep.* 155. No *Averment* will lie upon a Deed of another Use, against the Uses expressed in the Deed; but where no Use is expressed, or but incertainly, an *Averment* shall be admitted, and may serve for Addition or Explication. 2 *Rep.* 75. *Averment* may be of a Use upon any Fine, or common Recovery; though not of any other Use than what is expressed in it: It may be received to reconcile a Fine, and the Indenture to lead the Uses. *Dyer* 311. 2 *Bulst.* 235. 1 *And.* 312. If an Estate is made to a Woman that hath a Husband, by Fine or Deed, for her Life; in this Case it may be *averred* to be made to her for her Jointure, although there be another Use or Consideration expressed. 4 *Rep.* 4. If a Piece of Ground was anciently called by one Name, and of late is called by another, and it is granted to me by this new Name; an *Averment* may be taken that it is all one Thing, and it will make it good. *Dyer* 37, 44. No *Averment* lies against any Returns of Writs, that are definitive to the Trial of the Thing returned; as the Return of a Sheriff upon his Writs, *&c.* But it may be where such are not definitive; and against Certificates upon Commissions out of any Court: Also against the Returns of Bailiffs of Franchises, so that the Lords be not prejudiced by it. *Dyer* 348. 8 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Cro.* 13. When Certainty is expressed by Argument and Implication in Pleading, there it need not be *averred.* 2 *Bulst.* 95, 142. A special *Averment* must be made upon the Pleading of a general Pardon, for the Party to bring himself within the Pardon. *Hob.* 67. A Person may *aver* he is not the same Person on Appeal of Death in Favour of Life. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 305. But Pleas merely in the Negative, shall not be *averred*, because they cannot be proved: Nor shall what is against Presumption of Law, or any Thing apparent to the Court. 1 *Inst.* 362, 373. The Statute of *Westm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. gives the *Averment*, not summoned according to Law, *&c.* on a Bond given to the Sheriff or Gaoler, contrary to the 23 *H.* 6. there may be *Averment* by that Statute: Upon Bonds for Usury, the Usury may be *averred* by Virtue of 13 *Eliz.* And so in Case of Simony. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* But there is no *Averment* of Maintenance. *Jenk. Cent.* 94, 108, 121. By Statute, no Exception or Advantage shall be taken upon a Demurrer, for Want of *Averment* of *hoc paratus est, &c.* except the same be specially set down for Cause of Demurrer. 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Averrare, To carry Goods in a Waggon, or upon loaded Horses, a Duty required of some customary Tenants.——*Debent fruges Domini metere, prata falcare, & carriare &* Averrare. Cartular. Glaston. MS. f. 4.

Augea, A Cistern for Water.——*Episcopus* B. *concedit Civibus* W. *unum caput pro conductu aquatico cum* Augeis *suspiralibus, & cæteris Machinis, sub & super terraneis.* A. D. 1451. Reg. Eccl. Well. MS.

Augmentation, *(Augmentatio)* The Name of a Court erected 27 *H.* 8. for determining Suits and Controversies relating to Monasteries and Abbey Lands. The Intent of this Court was, that the King might be justly dealt with touching the Profits of such Religious Houses, as were given to him by Act of Parliament. It took its Name from the *Augmentation* of the Reuenues of the Crown, by the Suppression of Religious Houses: And the Office of *Augmentation*, which hath many curious Records, remains to this Day, though the Court hath been long since dissolved. *Terms de Ley* 68.

Avisamentum, Advice, or Counsel——*De* Avisamento *& consensu Concilii nostri Concessimus, &c.* was the common Form of our Kings Grants.

Aula, *i. e.* A Court-Baron, *Aula ibidem tent. die, &c.* Aula *Ecclesiæ* is that which is now termed *Navis Ecclesiæ.* Eadm. lib. 6. p. 141.

Aumone, (Fr. *Aumosne*, Alms) Tenure in *Aumone* is where Lands are given in Alms to some Church, or Religious House, upon Condition that a Service or Prayers shall be offered at certain Times for the Repose of the Donor's Soul. *Brit.* 164. Vide *Frankalmoign.*

Auncel-Weight, *(quasi Hand Sale Weight*, or from *Ansa*, the Handle of the Ballance) An ancient manner of *Weighing*, by the hanging of Scales or Hooks at each End of a Beam or Staff, which by lifting up in the Middle with one's Finger or Hand, discovered the Equality or Difference between the *Weight* at one End and the Thing *weighed* at the other. This *Weighing* being subject to great Deceit, was prohibited by several Statutes, and the even Balance commanded in its Stead. 34 *Ed.* 3. 8 *Hen.* 6. 22 *Car.* 2, *&c.* But notwithstanding it is still used in some Parts of *England:* And what we now call the *Stilliards*, a Sort of Hand-weighing among Butchers, being a small Beam with a *Weight* at one End, (which shews the Pounds by certain Notches) seems to be near the same with the *Auncel-Weight.*

Aunciatus, A Word signifying Antiquated—— *Sicut Charta eorum* aunciata *est & Libertas anterior.* Brompton, lib. 2. cap. 24. par. 6.

Avoidance, In the general Signification is when a Benefice is void of an Incumbent; in which Sense it is opposed to Plenarty. *Avoidances* are either in Fact, as by Death of the Incumbent; or in Law: And may be by Cession, Deprivation, Resignation, *&c.* In the first Case, the Patron must take Notice of the *Avoidance* at his Peril, so as to present within six Months to prevent Lapse to the Bishop; but in the last Case of *Avoidances* by Law, the Ordinary must give Notice to the Patron before he can have Title to present by Lapse. *Dyer* 347. There are *Avoidances* by Act of Parliament, wherein there must be a judicial Sentence pronounced to make the Living void: If a Man hath one Benefice with Cure, *&c.* and take another with Cure, without any Dispensation to hold two Benefices, in such Case the first is void by the Act 21 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. if it was above the Value of 8*l.* During an *Avoidance*, it is said that the House and Glebe of the Benefice are in Abeyance: But by the *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. the Profits arising during the *Avoidance* are given to the next Incumbent, towards Payment of the First-

First-fruits; though the Ordinary may receive the Profits to provide for the Service of the Church, and shall be allowed the Charges of supplying the Cure, &c. for which Purpose the Churchwardens of the Parish are usually appointed. The next *Avoidance* of a Church may be granted by Deed, where the Church is full: If a Grant be made of the next *Avoidance* when it shall happen, and the Church is void at that Time, this will make the Grant void as to that very *Avoidance*, but it may be good for the next Turn after that. A Grant of the next *Avoidance* is no more than a Chattel, and goes to Executors. *Right Clerg.* 68.

Avoirdupois, or *Averdupois*, (Fr. *Avoir du Poids*, i. e. *Habere pondus, aut justi esse ponderis*) Signifies a Weight different from that which is called Troy-Weight, which contains but twelve Ounces in the Pound, whereas this hath sixteen Ounces: And in this Respect it is probably so called, because it is of greater Weight than the other. It also signifieth such Merchandizes as are weighed by this Weight; and is mentioned in divers Statutes, as 9 *Ed.* 3. 27 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 10. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. *Averium Ponderis*, full Weight, or *Averdupois*. Cart. 3 Ed. 2.

Avowee, Of a Church Benefice. *Britt. c.* 29. See *Advowee*.

Avowry, (Fr. *Advouerie*) Is where a Man takes a Distress for Rent or other Thing, and the Party on whom taken sues forth a *Replevin*, then the Taker shall justify his Plea for what Cause he took it; and if in his own Right, he must shew the same, and *avow* the Taking; but if he took it in Right of another, when he hath shewed the Cause, he must make Cognisance of the Taking, as Bailiff or Servant to the Person in whose Right he took the same. *Terms de Ley* 70. If in a Replevin a Man justifies the Taking of Cattle in his own Right, he must say *bene advocat captionem averiorum*, &c. which is called an *Avowry*: And where he justifies in the Right of another Person, then he says *bene cognovit captionem*, &c. which is called a Cognisance. 2 *Lill.* 454. The *Avowry* must contain sufficient Matter for Judgment to have Return: But so much Certainty is not required in an *Avowry*, as in a Declaration; and the *Avowant* is not obliged to alledge Seisin within the Statute of Limitations. Nor shall a Lord be required to *avow* on any Person in certain; but he must alledge Seisin by the Hands of some Tenant within forty Years. 21 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 19. 1 *Inst.* 268. In *Avowry* Seisin in Law is sufficient, so that where a Tenant hath done Homage or Fealty, it is a good Seisin of all other Services to make an *Avowry*, though the Lord, &c. had not Seisin of them within sixty Years. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2. 4 *Rep.* 9. A Man may distrain and *avow* for Rent due from a Copyholder to a Lord of a Manor; and also for Heriots, Homage, Fealty, Amercements, &c. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 315. If a Person makes an *Avowry* for two Causes, and can maintain his *Avowry* but for one of them, it is a good *Avowry*: And if an *Avowry* be made for Rent, and it appears that Part of it is not due, yet the *Avowry* is good for the Rest. An *Avowry* may be made upon two several Titles of Land, though it be but for one Rent; for one Rent may depend upon several Titles. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 157. *Saund.* 285. If a Man takes a Distress for Rent reserved upon a Lease for Years, and afterwards accepts a Surrender of the Lands, he may nevertheless *avow*, because he is to have the Rent due notwithstanding the Surrender. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 652. Where Tenant in Tail aliens in Fee, the Donor may *avow* upon him, the Reversion being in the Donor, whereunto the Rent is incident. *Ibid.* 650. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder in Fee, the Tenant for Life may compel the Lord to *avow* upon him: But where there is Tenant in Tail, with such Remainder, and the Tenant in Tail makes a Feoffment, the Feoffee may not compel the Lord to *avow* upon him. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 648. 1 *Inst.* 268. If the Tenant enfeoffs another, the Lord ought to *avow* upon the Feoffor for the Arrearages before the Feoffment; and not upon the Feoffee. 1 *Danv.* 650. The Lord may *avow* upon a Disseisor. 20 *Hen.* 6. And if a Man's Tenant is disseised, he may be compelled to *avow*, by such Tenant or his Heir. A Defendant in Replevin may *avow*, or justify; but if he justifies he cannot have a Return. 3 *Lev.* 204. The Defendant need not *aver* his *Avowry* with an *hoc paratus est*, &c. And the *Avowant* shall recover his Damages and Costs, by 21 *Hen.* 8. By which Statute it is enacted, That if in any *Replegiare* for Rents, &c. the *Avowry*, Cognisance or Justification be found for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff be Nonsuit, &c. the Defendant shall recover such Damages and Costs as the Plaintiff should have had, if he had recovered. And by 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. when a Plaintiff shall be Nonsuit before Issue in any Suit of Replevin, &c. removed or depending in any of the Courts at *Westminster*, the Defendant making Suggestion in the Nature of an *Avowry* for Rent, the Court on Prayer shall award a Writ to inquire of the Sum in Arrear, and the Value of the Distress, &c. Upon Return whereof the Defendant shall recover the Arrears, if the Distress amounts to that Value, or else the Value of the Distress with Costs; and where the Distress is not found to the Value of the Arrears, the Party may distrain for the Residue. The Learning of *Avowries* is abridged by the *Stat.* 21 *Hen.* 8. and the Intricacies of Process in *Replevin*, &c. much remedied in Cases of Distresses for Rent, by the 17 *Car.* 2. and 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Aures, A Punishment by the *Saxon* Laws of cutting off the Ears, inflicted on those who robbed Churches, or were guilty of any other Theft. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 38. *par.* 10. And this Punishment also extended to many other Crimes as well as Theft. *Upton de Militari Officio, pag.* 140.

Auricularius, A Secretary.——*Quem sibi* Amicularium & Auricularium *constituerat*. Mon. Angl. p. 120.

Aurum Reginæ, The Queen's Gold. *Rot. Parl. Ann.* 52 *H.* 3.

Auscultare. Formerly Persons were appointed in Monasteries to hear the Monks read, and direct them how, and in what Manner they should do it with a graceful Tone or Accent, to make an Impression on their Hearers, which was required before they were admitted to read publickly in the Church; and this was called *Auscultare, viz.* to read or recite a Lesson. ——*Quicunque Lecturus vel cantaturus est aliquid in Monasterio, si necesse habeat ab eo, (viz. Cantore) priusquam incipiat, debet* Auscultare. *Lanfrancus in Decretis pro ordine Benedict. c.* 5.

Austurcus and *Osturcus*, A Goshawk; from whence we usually call a Faulkoner, who keeps that kind of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. In antient Deeds there has been reserved, as a Rent to the Lord, *unum Austurcum*.

Auter Droit, Is where Persons sue or are sued in another's Right; as Executors, Administrators, &c.

Auterfoits acquit, Is a Plea by a Criminal, that he was heretofore *acquitted* of the same Treason, or Felony: For one shall not be brought into Danger of his Life, for the same Offence, more than once. 3 *Inst.* 213. There is also Plea of *Auterfoits convict*, and *Auterfoits attaint*; that he was heretofore convicted, or attainted, of the same Felony. In Appeal of Death, *Auterfoits acquit*, or *Auterfoits attaint*, upon Indictment of the same Death, is no Plea. *H. P. C.* 244. But in other Cases where a Person is attainted, it is to no Purpose that he should be attainted a second Time. And Conviction of Manslaughter, where Clergy is admitted thereon, will bar any subsequent Prosecution for the same Death. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 377.

Authority, Is nothing but a Power to do ſomething: It is ſometimes given by *Word*, and ſometimes by *Writing*: Alſo it is by Writ, Warrant, Commiſſion, Letter of Attorney, &c. and ſometimes by *Law*. 11 *Rep.* The *Authority* that is given, muſt be to do a Thing lawful; for if it be for the doing any Thing againſt Law, as to beat a Man, take away his Goods, or diſſeiſe him of his Lands, this will not be a good *Authority*, to juſtify him that doth it. *Dyer* 102. *Kelw.* 89. An *Authority* given to another Perſon, to do that which a Man himſelf cannot do, is void: And where an *Authority* is lawful, the Party to whom given muſt do the Act in the Name of him who gave the *Authority*. 11 *Rep.* 87. It is a Rule that every *Authority* ſhall be countermandable, and determine by the Death of him that gives it, &c. But where an Intereſt is coupled with an *Authority*, there it cannot be countermanded or determined. And 1 *Dyer* 190. The King may not give any one *Authority* or Licence to do any Thing that is *Malum in ſe*. 11 *Rep.* 86. See *Licence*.

Autumn, Is the Decline of the Summer. Some computed the Years by *Autumns*; but the *Engliſh Saxons* by Winters; *Tacitus* ſays, that the ancient *Germans* knew the other Diviſions of the Year, but did not know what was meant by *Autumn*. *Lindewood* tells us, when the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year begin, in theſe Lines,

Dat Clemens Hiemem, *dat* Petrus *ver* Cathedratus,
Æſtuat Urbanus, Autumnat *Bartholomæus*.

Autumnalia, Thoſe Fruits of the Earth which are ripe in *Autumn* or Harveſt.

Auxilium ad filium Militem faciendum & filiam Maritandum, A Writ formerly directed to the Sheriff of every County where the King or other Lord had any Tenants, to levy of them an Aid towards the Knighting of a Son, and the Marrying of a Daughter. *F. N. B.* 82. See *Aid*.

Auxilium Curiæ, A Precept or Order of Court for the Citing or Convening of one Party, at the Suit and Requeſt of another, to warrant ſome Thing. —— *Vocat inde ad Warrantiam* Johannem Sutton *de* Dudley *Chevaler* & Iſabellam *Uxorem, ut habeat eos hic in* Octabis S. Michaelis, *per* Auxilium Curiæ. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 477.

Auxilium facere alicui in Curia Regis, To be another's Friend and Solicitor in the King's Court; an Office undertaken by ſome Courtiers for their Dependants in the Country—— *Sciant præſentes & futuri, quod Ego* Bernardus *de S.* Walerico *conceſſi* Rogero de Berkley & *hæredibus ſuis* Auxilium & *Conſilium meum in Curia Domini mei Regis Angliæ*. Paroch. Antiq. 126.

Auxilium Regis, The King's Aid, or Money levied for the King's Uſe, and the Publick Service; as where Taxes are granted by Parliament.

Auxilium Vicecomiti, A Cuſtomary Aid or Duty anciently payable to Sheriffs, out of certain Manors, for the better Support of their Offices. *Prior de* Kime *Com.* Linc. *tenet duas carucatas terræ in* Thorpe *per ſervitium xl. denariorum per annum, ad* Auxilium Vicecomitis. *Mon. Angl. Tom. p.* 245. An Exemption from this Duty was ſometimes granted by the King: And the Manor of *Stretton* in *Warwickſhire* was freed from it by Charter. 14 *H.* 3. *M.* 4.

Await, Seems to ſignify what we now call *Waylaying*, or lying in *Wait* to execute ſome Miſchief. *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. It is ordained that no Charter of Pardon ſhall be allowed before any Juſtice for the Death of a Man ſlain by *Await*, or Malice prepenſed, &c.

Award, (from the Fr. *Agard*) Is the Judgment and Arbitration of one or more Perſons, at the Requeſt of two Parties who are at Variance, for ending the Matter in Diſpute without publick Authority: And may be called an *Award*, becauſe it is impoſed on both Parties to be obſerved by them. *Dictum, quod ad cuſtodiendum ſeu obſervandum partibus imponitur. Spelm.* An *Award* may be by Word, or in Writing; but is uſually in Writing; and muſt be exactly according to the Submiſſion. If an *Award* be according to the Submiſſion by Bond, though it is void in Law, if it be not obſerved, the Obligation will be forfeited. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 515. Where Arbitrators *award* a Thing againſt Law, it is void: If more is *awarded* than ſubmitted, the *Award* will be void; but when an *Award* ſeems to extend to more than in the Submiſſion, the Words *de & ſuper præmiſſis* reſtrain it to the Thing ſubmitted. *Cro. Eliz.* 861. An *Award* may be void in ſome Part, and good in another Part, if it makes an End of all the Differences ſubmitted: And if an *Award* be good in Part, and void in Part, the good ſhall be performed. 10 *Rep.* 31. 2 *Saund.* 293. An *Award* without a Deed of Submiſſion, will be a good Bar of a Treſpaſs. *Danv.* 548. But the Delivery of the *Award* in Writing, under Hand and Seal, &c. muſt be pleaded, and be exactly replied to by the Plaintiff, in Action of Debt on an *Award*, or it will be ill on Demurrer. *Dyer* 243. 2 *Mod.* 77, 78, 269. Debt on Obligation to perform an *Award*, which was, that the Defendant ſhould enjoy a Houſe of which the Plaintiff was Leſſee for Years during the Term, paying to the Plaintiff 20*s.* yearly, and for Non-payment of this the Action was brought; and it was held to lie. 1 *Cro.* 211. The Submiſſion to an *Award* may be by Bond, Covenant, or by an *Aſſumpſit* or Promiſe; or without all this, by a bare Agreement to refer the Matter to ſuch a Perſon or Perſons. 10 *Rep.* 131. *Dyer* 270. A Huſband may ſubmit to *Award* for himſelf and his Wife, for her Goods and Chattels, to bind her. But an Infant may not make any Submiſſion to an *Award*, or any other for him; for it will be void. *Plowd.* 189. If ſeveral Perſons do a Wrong to a Man, and one of theſe, and he to whom the Wrong is done ſubmit to an *Award*; the other Perſons, who were no Parties to the Submiſſion, may take Advantage of it to extinguiſh the Wrong. 7 *H.* 4. 31. And where the *Award* of Recompence for a Wrong done is performed, that Wrong is altogether determined: Alſo the *Award* of a Perſonal Chattel, doth alter the Property of it, and give it ſo to the Party to whom awarded, that he may have Detinue for it. *Dyer* 183. A Submiſſion is of all Actions and Demands, &c. though there be but one Cauſe or Matter between them, an *Award* may be made for this: And where two Things are ſubmitted, and the *Award* but of one, it is good, if the Arbitrators have no further Notice of the other; though if it be of three Things, or ſome Particulars, with a general Clauſe of all other Matters, in that Caſe they muſt make the *Award* for the Things particularly named, without any other Notice given. *Dyer* 216. 2 *Cro.* 130. *Godb.* 146. If the Submiſſion be by divers Perſons, and the Arbitrators *Award* between ſome of them only, this is good: But if a Submiſſion is of certain Things in Special, with a *Proviſo* in the Condition, that the *Award* be made of the Premiſſes, &c. by ſuch a Day, there the *Award* muſt be made of all, or it will be void. 8 *Rep.* 79. *Hob.* 49. An *Award* of all Actions Real, when the Submiſſion is of Actions perſonal, is not good. *Plowd.* 306. 10 *Rep.* 132. Yet if the Submiſſion be of Things perſonal, and the *Award* is, that one of the Parties ſhall do an Act real, in Satisfaction of a perſonal Injury, &c. or a Submiſſion be of one Thing, and the *Award* made of ſomething incident to, or neceſſarily depending upon it; or if the Submiſſion is of all Actions Real and Perſonal, and the *Award* only of Matters Perſonal, &c. it will be good in theſe Caſes; if nothing elſe is notified to the Arbitrators. *Dyer* 216. An *Award* made only on one Side, without any Thing on the other, is void in

Law: As that one shall pay or give Bond for Money to the other Party, and he do nothing for it; but if it be to give Bond to pay, or to pay a Debt, and that the other shall be discharged of the Debt, &c. this is good: So where it is, that one Party shall pay Money to the other, and then the other shall release all Actions to him. 8 *Rep.* 72, 98. If divers Trespasses be referred to Arbitrament, and the *Award* is, that one of the Parties shall make the other Party Amends, or give a Release, and say not what Amends, or what Release, &c. it is void for Incertainty. 5 *Rep. March* 18. *Award* was, that each Party should give to the other a general Release of all Demands; provided, that if either of them dislike the *Award* within twenty Days after made, and within that Time pay 10 *s.* the Arbitrament to be void: It was held that the first Part of the *Award* was good, and the Proviso repugnant and void 1 *Cro.* 688. Arbitrators are to make their *Award secundum allegata & probata*, but they may not injoin any Oath to the Witnesses: The *Award* ought to be published; and no one is bound to perform till he can know what the *Award* is. 4 *Rep.* 82. *Brownl.* 311. A Submission to *Award* may be revoked and countermanded, before the *Award* made; where there is no Specialty to abide the *Award* of *J. S. &c.* 8 *Rep.* 81. 78. By *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 13. Submissions to *Awards*, by Agreement of the Parties, may be made a Rule of any of his Majesty's Courts of Record; and on a Rule of Court thereupon, the Parties shall be finally concluded by such Arbitrament: And in Case of Disobedience thereto, the Party refusing to perform the same, shall be subject to the Penalties of contemning a Rule of Court, *&c.* unless it appears on Oath that such *Award* was unduly procured, when it shall be set aside: But this Statute extends only to personal Matters, for which there is no other Remedy but by personal Action, or by Suit in Equity. Attachment lies for Non-performance of an *Award* made a Rule of Court; after personal Demand of Performance. 1 *Salk.* 83. In making a Submission to an *Award* a Rule of the Court of *Chancery*, which the Parties may agree to, it must be done pursuant to the Act of Parliament; and the Method is to move that Court, to confirm the *Award*, upon the Master's Report: Though if there be such Submission to a Reference, and the *Award* made is to be confirmed by Decree, without Appeal; yet Exceptions may be taken thereto. 2 *Vern.* 109. See 1 *Mod.* 21. And *vide Arbitrator.*

Form of an Award on a Submission.

TO all People *to whom this present Writing indented of* Award *shall come, Greeting:* Whereas *there are several Accounts depending, and divers Controversies and Disputes have lately arisen between* A. B. *of*, &c. *Gent. and* C. D. *of*, &c. *all which Controversies and Disputes are chiefly touching and concerning*, &c. And whereas *for the putting an End to the said Differences and Disputes, they the said* A. B. *and* C. D. *by their several Bonds or Obligations bearing Date*, &c. *are become bound each to the other of them in the penal Sum of*, &c. *to stand to, and abide the* Award *and final Determination of us* E. F. G. H. &c. *so as the said* Award *be made in Writing, and ready to be delivered to the Parties in Difference on or before*, &c. *next, as by the said Obligations, and the Conditions thereof may appear.* Now know ye, *That we the said Arbitrators, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, and Seals affixed, taking upon us the Burthen of the said* Award, *and having fully examined and duly considered the Proofs and Allegations of both the said Parties, do for the settling Amity and Friendship between them, make and publish this our* Award, *by and between the said Parties in Manner following, that is to say*; Imprimis, *We do* Award *and Order, that all Actions, Suits, Quarrels and Controversies whatsoever had, moved, arisen or depending between the said Parties in Law or Equity for any manner of Cause whatsoever, touching the said*, &c. *to the Day of the Date hereof, shall cease and be no further prosecuted, and that each of the said Parties shall pay and bear his own Costs and Charges, in any wise relating to, or concerning the said Premisses.* And *we do also* Award *and Order that the said* A. B. *shall pay or cause to be paid to the said* C. D. *the Sum of*, &c. *within the Space of*, &c. *And also at his own Costs and Charges do*, &c. *And further we do* Award *and Order that the said* C. D. *shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said* A. B. *the Sum of*, &c. *on or before*, &c. *or give sufficient Security for the same to the said* A. B. *&c.* And *we do* Award *and Order that*, &c. And lastly, *we do* Award *and Order that the said* A. B. *and* C. D. *on the Receipt of the several Sums*, &c. *abovementioned, shall in due Form of Law execute each to the other of them general Releases sufficient for the Releasing by each to the other of them, his Executors and Administrators, of all Actions, Suits, Arrests, Quarrels, Controversies and Demands whatsoever touching or concerning the Premisses aforesaid, or any Matter or Thing thereunto relating, from the Beginning of the World until the Day of*, &c. *last.* In Witness, *&c.*

Awm, or *Aume*, (Teut. *Ohm, i. e. cadus vel mensura*) A Measure of Rhenish Wine, containing forty Gallons; mentioned in the Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 33. and 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. This Word is otherwise called *Awame*, as you may read in a very old printed Book. ——The Rood of Rhenish Wine of *Dordreight* is ten *Awmes*, and every *Awme* fifty Gallons. The Rood of *Antwerp* is fourteen *Awmes*, and every *Awme* thirty-five Gallons. And by this Account it contains different Quantities, in several Countries.

Axe and **Axen**, Comes from the *Saxon* Verb *Axian*, to demand, and from hence we have our *English* Word *Ask*. In *Somersetshire* and some other Counties of *England*, in the Country Dialect the Word *Axe* is made use of for *Ask*.

Ayel, and *Besaiel*, A Writ that lies for an Heir dispossessed of his Inheritance left by his Grandfather, or Great Grandfather, *&c.* See *Aile.*

Azaldus, Signifies a poor Horse or Jade——*Affri*, Azaldi, *& alii Equi valoris, &c.* Claus. 4 Ed. 3.

B.

Baca, A Hook or Link of Iron, or Staple. —— *In axibus emptis & carrectis exandis novem denarios in colariis*, bacis *& fellis ad idem emptis xiii. den.* ——Consuetudin. domus de Farendon, MS. penes Wh. Kennet, f. 20.

Baccinium, or *Bacina*, a Bason or Vessel to hold Water to wash the Hands. —— *Non topeta, non mountergia, non* Baccinia, *& nil omnino per violentiam exigatur.* Simeon Dunelm. *Anno* 1126. Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 191.—— Petrus *filius* Petri Picot *tenet medietatem Heydenæ per Serjantiam serviendi de* Bacinis. ——This was a Service of holding the *Bason*, or Waiting at the *Bason*, on the Day of the King's Coronation. *Lib. Rub. Scaccar. f* 137.

Bacheleria, The Commonalty as distinguished from Baronage.——*Festivitate* S. Edmundi *Regis & Confessoris, in quindenam* S. Michaelis *apud* Westmonasterium, *per Dominum Regem regaliter celebrata Communitas* Bacheleriæ *Angliæ significavit Domino* Edwardo *filio Regis, &c.* Annal. Burton. p. 426. sub. an. 1259.

Bachelor, *(Baccalaureus*, from the Fr. *Bachelier*, viz. *Tyro*, a Learner:) In the Universities there are *Bachelors of Arts*, &c. which is the first Degree taken by Students, before they come to greater Dignity. And those that are called *Bachelors* of the Companies of *London*, are such of each Company, as are springing towards the Estate of those that are employed in Council, but as yet are inferiors; for every of the twelve

twelve Companies consists of a *Master*, two *Wardens*, the *Livery*, (which are Assistants in Matters of Council, or such as the Assistants are chosen out of) and the *Bachelors*. The Word *Bachelor* is used 13 *R.* 2. and signifies the same with *Knight-Bachelor*. By 3 *E.* 4. *c.* 5. it is a simple Knight, and not Knight Banneret, or *Knight of the Bath*. *Anno* 28 *E.* 3. a Petition was recorded in the *Tower*, beginning thus: *A nostre Seigneur le Roy monstrent votre* simple Bachelor, *Johan. de Bures, &c. Bachelor* was anciently attributed to the Admiral of *England*, if he were under a Baron. In *Pat.* 8. *R.* 2. we read of a *Baccalarius Regis*. And touching the further Etymology of this Word, *Baccalaurei (teste Renano) a* Bacillo *nominati sunt, quia primi studii Authoritatem quæ per exhibitionem* Baculi *concedebatur jam consecuti fuissent, &c.*

Backberinde, (*Sax.*) Signifieth bearing upon the Back, or about a Man. *Bracton* useth it for a Sign or Circumstance of Theft apparent, which the Civilians call *Furtum manifestum*; for, dividing *Furtum* into *Manifestum & non Manifestum*, he defineth the former thus; *Furtum vero Manifestum est, ubi latro deprehensus est fesitus de aliquo latrocinio, scil.* Handhabend. & Backberind, *& insecutus fuerit per aliquem cujus res illa fuerit.* Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 32. *Manwood* remarks it as one of the four Circumstances or Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest the Body of an Offender against Vert or Venison in the Forest: By the Assise of the Forest of *Lancaster*, (says he) *taken with the Manner*, is when one is found in the King's Forest in any of these four Degrees, *Stable-stand, Dog-draw, Backbear*, and *Bloody-hand*. Manw. 2 part, Forest Laws.

Baco, Is a Bacon Hog, as often used in old Charters. *Blount.*

Bactile, A Candlestick properly so called, when formerly made *ex Baculo* of Wood, or a Stick. Hugo *Episcopus* Dunelmensis *fecit in Ecclesia coram Altari tria ex argento* Bactilia, *in quibus lumina die Noctuque perpetuo ardentia lucerent.* Clodingham Hist. Dunelm. apud Wartoni Ang. Sac. p. 1, 723.

Badger, (from the Fr. *Bagage*, a Bundle, and thence is derived *Bagagier*, a Carrier of Goods) Signifies with us one that buys Corn or Victuals in one Place, and carries them to another to sell and make Profit by them: And such a one is exempted in the *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. from the Punishment of an Ingrosser within that Statute. But by 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. *Badgers* are to be licensed by the Justices of Peace in the Sessions; whose Licences will be in Force for one Year, and no longer, and the Persons to whom granted must enter into a Recognisance that they will not by Colour of their Licences forestal, or do any Thing contrary to the Statutes made against Forestallers, Ingrossers and Regrators. If any Person shall act as a *Badger* without Licence, he is to forfeit 5 *l.* one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor, leviable by Warrant from Justices of Peace, *&c.*

Bag, An uncertain Quantity of Goods and Merchandize, from three to four Hundred. *Lex Mercat'.*

Baga, A Bag or Purse.——*Carta Decani Ecclesiæ* Litchfield, *in Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 237. *Ducentas Marcas pecuniæ in quadam* Baga *de Whalley.*——

Bagavel, The Citizens of *Exeter* had granted to them by Charter from K. *Edw.* 1. a Collection of a certain Tribute or Toll upon all Manner of Wares brought to that City to be sold, towards the Paving of the Streets, Repairing of the Walls, and Maintenance of the City, which was commonly called in Old English *Begavel, Bethugavel*, and *Chipping-gavel*, Antiq. of Exeter.

Bahadum, A Chest or Coffer; it is mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 21.

Bajardour, (Lat. *Bajulator*) A Bearer of any Weight or Burden.——*Offerebant duos Intifores in sua lapicidina, & cariagium petræ usque ad Navim, & de Navi usque duos* Bajardours *Servituros ad Ecclesiam.* Petr. Bles. Contin. Hist. Croyland, p. 120.

Bail, *Ballium*, (from the Fr. *Bailler*, which comes of the *Greek* Βάλλειν, and signifies to deliver into Hands) Is used in our Common Law for the Freeing or Setting at Liberty of one arrested or imprisoned upon any Action, either Civil or Criminal, on Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place certain. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 8. The Reason why it is called *Bail*, is because by this Means the Party restrained is delivered into the Hands of those that bind themselves for his forthcoming, in order to a Safe Keeping or Protection from Prison: And the End of *Bail* is to satisfy the Condemnation and Costs, or render the Defendant to Prison. There is both *Common* and *Special Bail*: Common *Bail* is in Actions of small Concernment, being called Common, because any Sureties in that Case are taken; whereas in Causes of greater Weight, as Actions upon Bonds, or Specialty, *&c.* where the Debt amounts to 10 *l.* Special *Bail* or Surety must be taken, such as Subsidy-Men at least, and they according to the Value. 4 *Inst.* 179. By a late Statute, none shall be held to Special *Bail* on Process out of any Superior Court, where the Cause of Action doth not amount to 10 *l.* or upwards; nor out of any Inferior Court where it doth not amount to 40 *s.* Affidavit is to be made of the Cause of Action, and filed before some Judge, or Commissioner of the Court whence the Writ issues, or before the Officer issuing it, and the Sum specified in the Affidavit indorsed on the Back of the Writ; for which Sum *Bail* shall be taken, and no more: And if there be no such Affidavit and Indorsement, the Defendant shall not be arrested by his Body, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. To make out Common *Bail-Pieces*; in the Margin you put the County, as *Midd. ss.* Then you write the Name of the Defendant, and underneath of his *Bail, viz.* A. B. *de Paroch. &c. in Com. præd. Gen. Traditur in Ballium super Cep. Corp.* Johan. Doe *de* Lond. *Yeom. &* Richardo Roe *de eod. Yeom.* And in the Margin, at the Bottom, you put the Name of the Attorney, as *Edwards Attorn.* and on the Right-hand at the Bottom, *Ad sectam* C. D. Herein you are to observe, that the Sureties *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* are taken of Course: And in Special *Bail*, the *Bail* and their Additions are to be inserted instead of *John Doe, &c.* which is all the Difference from Common *Bail. Practis. Attorn. Edit.* 1. These *Bail-Pieces* are written on a small square Piece of Parchment, with the Corners cut off at Bottom; and if Common, they are to be filed in the Office with the Clerk of the Common *Bails*, within six Days after the End of the Term the Attorney appears: And Special *Bail*, which is taken before a Judge, or by Commissioners in the Country, when accepted, is to be filed; after Twenty Days Notice given of putting in Special *Bail* before a Judge, on a *Cepi Corpus*, if there be no Exception, the *Bail* shall be filed in four Days. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 174. Upon a *Cepi Corpus* Twenty Days are allowed to except against the *Bail*: So on a Writ of Error; and you need not give Notice; but you cannot take out Execution without giving a Four Days Rule to put in better *Bail*: In all other Cases, Notice must be given. Upon a *Habeas Corpus*, Eight and twenty Days are appointed to except against the *Bail*, and after that, if it be not excepted against, it shall be filed in Four Days. 1 *Salk.* 98. The Exception to *Bail* put in before a Judge, must be entered in the *Bail* Book, at the Judge's Chamber, at the Side of the *Bail* there put in, after this Manner: *I do except against this Bail*, A. B. *Attorn. pro Quer.* And if there be no such Exception, the Defendant's Attorney may take the *Bail-Piece* away from the Judge's Chamber, and file it. After the Roll is mark'd to have Special *Bail*, Common *Bail* may not be filed; but where the Roll is not thus

thus marked, or where the Cauſe of Action is not expreſſed in the Writ, Common *Bail* is to be entered. *Bail* is not properly ſuch until it is filed, when it is of Record: But it ſhall be accounted good, till the ſame is queſtioned and diſallowed. When Cogniſors of *Bail* are queſtioned, they are to juſtify themſelves in open Court, by Oath of their Abilities; or before one of the Judges of the Court; or by Affidavit before Commiſſioners as took the *Bail:* And the Court may adjudge *Bail* ſufficient, when the Plaintiff will not accept of it. Alſo the Court on Motion, or a Judge at his Chamber, will order a common Appearance to be taken, when Special *Bail* is not required, on Affidavit made by the Defendant of the Debt due, *&c.* The Putting in of a Declaration, and the Acceptance of it by the Defendant's Attorney with the Privity of the Plaintiff's Attorney, is an Acceptance of the *Bail.* If a Plaintiff accepts of an Aſſignment of the *Bail* Bond, and the Defendant puts in the ſame *Bail* that were put in to the Sheriff at the Return of the Writ, the Plaintiff cannot except againſt them; but 'tis otherwiſe where he hath not taken an Aſſignment. *Farreſt. Mod. Caſ.* 62. When a Sheriff hath taken good *Bail* of the Defendant, he will on a Rule return a *Cepi*, and aſſign the *Bail* Bond to the Plaintiff, which may be done by Indorſement without Stamp; ſo as it be ſtampt before Action brought thereupon; and then the Defendant and *Bail* may be arreſted on the Bond, by the Plaintiff in his own Name. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* But if the Plaintiff take an Aſſignment of the *Bail* Bond, though the *Bail* is inſufficient, the Court will not amerce the Sheriff. 1 *Salk.* 99. By the ancient Practice, a *Bail* Bond could not be put in Suit till a Rule was had to amerce the Sheriff, for not having the Body at the Return of the Writ; and the Courſe now is, to ſtay Proceedings on the *Bail* Bond, if there is no Return of a *Cepi Corpus. Mod. Caſ.* 229. 3 *Salk.* 57. In Caſe the Defendant doth not find Common or Special *Bail*, the Attorney for the Plaintiff is to call on the Sheriff for his Return of the Writ; on Default whereof, a Rule being made upon it, the Sheriff ſhall be amerced, or ſummoned before a Judge to ſhew Cauſe, *&c.* And if on a *Cepi Corpus* no *Bail* is returned, a Rule will be made out to bring in the Defendant's Body. Though a Defendant, with Leave of the Court, may depoſit Money in Court inſtead of *Bail*; and in ſuch Caſe the Plaintiff ſhall be ordered to waive other *Bail. Lill. Abr. Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R. Bail* to the Action is to be taken before none but a Judge of the Court; but for Appearance may be before any Officer, and if it be illegally taken, it will not oblige one as *Bail.* 2 *Cro.* 94. Sheriffs, *&c.* are to let to *Bail* Perſons by them arreſted by Force of any Writ, in any Perſonal Action, *&c.* upon reaſonable Sureties, having ſufficient within the County to keep their Days in ſuch Place, *&c.* as the Writs require. *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 10. And the *Stat.* 2 *W. & M.* provides againſt exceſſive *Bail.* No Defendant arreſted by Proceſs ſhall be compelled to put in *Bail* for a greater Sum than contain'd in the Writ or Proceſs; and if any Plaintiff ſhall declare againſt a Defendant upon any *Bail* by him put in, for a greater Sum than is expreſſed in the Proceſs upon which the Defendant was arreſted, then that *Bail* ſhall not be liable to the Action. 1 *Lill.* 181. But it is ſaid *Bail* are liable to all Actions of the Plaintiff the ſame Term wherein he ſhall declare againſt the Defendant: Yet where an Attorney appeared for one in the *King's Bench*, and Special *Bail* was entered for his Client to that Action; it was agreed, that the *Bail* is not bound to ſtand *Bail* to all other Actions that ſhall be declared in againſt the Party in the By: But the Attorney is obliged to appear for him in all ſuch Actions, and to put in Common *Bail. Stile* 464. If more Damages, *&c.* are recovered than mentioned in the Plaint, or than the Sum wherein the *Bail* is bound, the *Bail* will not be liable. 1 *Salk.* 102. So where a Declaration is laid in another County, when the Original is ſued out in *London*, and *Bail* put in there upon it. 3 *Lev.* 235. An Order of Court was made *Anno* 22 *Car.* 2. That in Caſe of *Bail*, if the Recovery be for a larger Sum than in the *Ac etiam*, the *Bail* ſhall not be chargeable at all: But by a late Order, *Bail* is anſwerable for any leſs Sum which the Plaintiff ſhall recover. *Ord. Paſch.* 5 *Geo.* 2. In Actions of Battery, Treſpaſs, Slander, *&c.* though the Plaintiff is like to recover large Damages, Special *Bail* is not to be had, unleſs by Order of Court, and the Proceſs is marked for Special *Bail:* Nor is it required in Actions of Account, or of Covenant, except it be to pay Money; nor againſt Heirs or Executors, *&c.* for the Debt of the Teſtator, unleſs they have waſted the Teſtator's Goods. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 681. And in all Actions brought in *B. R.* upon any penal Law, the Defendant is to put in but Common *Bail. Yelv.* 53. In Actions where Damages are uncertain, *Bail* is to be at the Diſcretion of the Court: On a dangerous Aſſault and Battery, upon Affidavit of Special Damages, a Judge's Hand may be procured for Allowance of an *Ac etiam* in the Writ: And in Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* the Court on Motion had ordered Special *Bail. Raym.* 74. Special *Bail* is ordered, by Rule of Court, in all Cauſes of Removal, whether by *Habeas Corpus*, Writ of Privilege, *Certiorari*, *&c.* except where the Defendant is ſued as Executor or Adminiſtrator: And a Caveat is to be entered with the Judges for good *Bail.* And when *Bail* is taken by the Chief Juſtice, or other Judge on a *Habeas Corpus*, the *Bail* taken in the inferior Court is diſmiſſed; though the laſt *Bail* be not filed preſently, nor till the next Term. *Yelv.* 120, 121. Yet it has been held, where a Cauſe is removed out of an inferior Court by *Habeas Corpus*, if the *Bail* below offer themſelves to be *Bail* above, they ſhall be taken, not being excepted againſt below, unleſs the Cauſe comes out of *London.* 1 *Salk.* 97. If a Cauſe removed from an Inferior Court, be remanded back by *Procedendo* the ſame Term, the Original *Bail* in the Inferior Court are chargeable, but not if remanded in another Term. 2 *Cro.* 363. One in Execution in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of *B. R.* is not compellable to find *Bail*, if another Action be brought againſt him. But if he be in the Priſon of the *Fleet* in Execution, on Action brought in *B. R.* he muſt be removed into the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of that Court or put in *Bail* to the Action. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* One taken on a Writ of Execution is not *bailable* by Law; except an *Audita Querela* be brought: But where a Writ of Error is brought and allowed, if the Defendant be not in Execution, there ſhall not be an Execution awarded againſt him, at the Requeſt of the *Bail*, though he be preſent in Court. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 331. The *Bail* ought not to join with the Principal, nor the Principal with the *Bail*, in a Writ of Error to reverſe the Judgment againſt either. 2 *Cro.* 295. The *Bail* upon a Writ of Error cannot render the Party in their Diſcharge; becauſe they are bound in a Recogniſance that the Party ſhall proſecute the Writ of Error with Effect, and pay the Money if Judgment be affirmed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 173. Before a *Scire facias* taken out againſt *Bail*, the Principal may render his Body in Diſcharge of the *Bail:* And if the *Bail* bring in the Principal before the Return of the ſecond *Sci. fac.* againſt them; they ſhall be diſcharged. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 250. 1 *Lill.* 471. Anciently the *Bail* were to bring in the Principal upon the firſt *Scire fac.* or it would not be allowed. 3 *Bulſt.* 182. If *Bail* ſurrender the Principal at or before the Return of the ſecond *Scire facias*, it is good, although there be not immediate Notice of it to the Plaintiff; and if through Want of Notice, he is at further Charge againſt the *Bail*, that ſhall not vitiate the Surrender, but the *Bail* ſhall not be delivered till they pay ſuch Charges: If at any Time

Time after the Return of the *Capias*, the *Bail* ſurrender the Principal at a Judge's Chamber, and he thereupon is committed to the Tipſtaff, from whom he eſcapes, &c. this will not be a good Surrender; but if it be before or on a *Capias* returned, it is otherwiſe, the one being an Indulgence, and the other Matter of Right. *Mod. Caſ.* 238. When a Perſon makes his Eſcape out of Priſon, and is retaken and *bailed*; the *Bail* ſhall be diſcharged on a Writ to the Sheriff commanding him to keep the Priſoner in Diſcharge of the *Bail*. *Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 6. On *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* againſt the Defendant returned *Non eſt Inventus*, *Scire facias* is to iſſue againſt the *Bail*. Where a Defendant renders his Body in Diſcharge of the *Bail*, the Plaintiff is by the Rules of the Court to make his Choice of Proceeding in Execution, whether he will charge Body, Goods, or Lands. 1 *Lill.* 183. And if the Principal after Judgment renders not himſelf in Diſcharge of his *Bail*; it is at the Election of the Plaintiff to take out Execution either againſt him or his *Bail*: But if he takes the *Bail* in Execution, though he hath not full Satisfaction, he ſhall never after take the Principal; and if the Principal be taken, he may not after meddle with the *Bail*. Though where two are *Bail*, although one be in Execution, the Plaintiff may take the other. 2 *Cro.* 320. 2 *Bulſt.* 68. If a Principal render himſelf, and there is none to require his Commitment, the Court is *ex officio* to commit him: And if the Plaintiff refuſe him, he ſhall be diſcharged, and an Entry made of it upon the Record. *Moor, Caſ.* 1249. A Defendant having rendered himſelf to diſcharge the *Bail*, and prayed Entry of it; the Court aſked the Plaintiff if he would have Execution of his Body, and he ſaid no: The *Bail* was diſcharged. 1 *Leon.* 59. See *Hob.* 210. There muſt be an *Exoneretur* entered, to diſcharge the *Bail*. If the Defendant dies before a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* againſt him returned and filed, the *Bail* will be diſcharged. 1 *Lill.* 177. On the Death of the Principal, 'tis impoſſible for the *Bail* to bring in his Body: And the *Bail* ſtand engaged that the Principal ſhall render himſelf, which muſt be intended upon Proceſs awarded againſt him in his Life-time. 1 *Nelſ.* 328. A *Bail* cannot be a Witneſs for the Defendant at the Trial; but the Court, on Motion, will diſcharge the *Bail*, upon giving other ſufficient *Bail*. *Wood's Inſt.* 582. In the Court of *Common Pleas*, when the Plaintiff hath obtained Judgment where Special *Bail* is given, the Plaintiff may take the Defendant in Execution, or proſecute the *Bail*: And Part of the Debt may be levied on the Defendant's Goods, and the Remainder on the *Bail*; but if the Plaintiff take the Defendant's Body in Execution, he may not then meddle with the *Bail*. *Inſt. Leg.* 91, 229. Execution may be had againſt the *Bail*, if the Defendant does not plead: And ſome of our Books ſay, that Lands of *Bail* are bound from the Time of the Recogniſance, &c. entered into; and others that they are not but from the Time of the Recovery of the Judgment againſt the Principal. *Cro.* 272, 449. If a Defendant puts in *Bail* by a wrong Name, the Proceedings ſhall nevertheleſs be good; for otherwiſe every Man impleaded, may give a falſe Name to his Attorney by which he will be *bailed*, and then plead it in Arreſt of Judgment. *Goldſb.* 138. But it hath been held, that if the *Bail* be entered in one Name, and the Declaration and all the Proceedings are by a contrary Name, it will be erroneous. 1 *Cro.* 223. So if there is *Bail*, and the *Bail* be taken off the File, the Plaintiff is without Remedy: Though a *Habeas Corpus* and *Bail-Piece* being loſt in *B. R.* new were ordered to be made out. *Style* 261. There is not only *Bail* to appear, &c. and on Writs of Error; but alſo in *Audita Querela*, a Recogniſance of *Bail* muſt be acknowledged; and upon a Writ of *Attaint*, to proſecute, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 129. In *London* 'tis ſaid, Special *Bail* is to be given in Action of Account, &c. But on Removal by *Habeas Corpus* into *B. R.* that Court will accept common *Bail*. 2 *Keb.* 404. The Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* have Power by Statute to appoint Commiſſioners in every County to take Recogniſances of *Bail*, in Cauſes depending in their Courts; and to make ſuch Rules for juſtifying the *Bail* as they ſhall think fit, &c. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Writs which hold the Defendant to *Bail*, ought to have the Cauſe of Action expreſſed: And where the Cauſe of Action is not expreſſed in the Writs, &c. *Bail* are to enter into Bond for the Defendant's Appearance in a Sum not above 40*l.* And on Appearance by Attorney, the *Bail* ſhall be acquitted. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2.

Form of a Special *Bail-Piece* in *Engliſh*.

Of the Term of St. *Michael*, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *George the Second*.

Middleſex *(to wit)* A. B. *of the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, Gent. is delivered to* Bail *upon an Arreſt, unto* E. F. *of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, Gentleman, and* G. H. *of*, &c. *in the ſame County, Yeoman.*

T. Edwards, *Attorney.* } *At the Suit of* C. D.

As to **Bail** *for Crimes*, at Common Law *Bail* was allowed for all Offences except Murder. 2 *Inſt.* 190. And if the Party accuſed could find ſufficient Sureties, he was not to be committed to Priſon; for all Perſons might be *bailed* till convicted of the Offence. 2 *Inſt.* 186. But by Statute it was after enacted, that in Caſe of Homicide the Offender ſhould not be *bailed*: And by our Statutes, Murderers, Outlaws, Houſeburners, Thieves openly defamed, &c. are not *bailable*; but where Perſons are guilty of Larceny, are Acceſſaries to Felony, or guilty of light Suſpicion, they may be admitted to *Bail*. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 15. This Statute doth not extend to the Judges of *B. R.* &c. only to Sheriffs and other Inferior Officers. *H. P. C.* 98, 99. By the Common Law the Sheriff might *bail* Perſons arreſted on Suſpicion of Felony, or for other Offence *bailable*; but he hath loſt this Power by the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. Juſtices of Peace may let to *Bail* Perſons ſuſpected of Felony, or others *bailable*, until the next Seſſions: Though where Perſons are arreſted for Manſlaughter or Felony, being *bailable* by Law, they are not to be let to *Bail* by Juſtices of Peace but in open Seſſions, or where two Juſtices *(Quorum unus)* are preſent; and the ſame is to be certified with the Examination of the Offender, and the Accuſers bound over to proſecute, &c. 3 *H.* 7. 1 & 2 *P.* & *M.* If a Perſon be dangerouſly wounded, the Offender may be *bailed* till the Perſon is dead; but 'tis uſual to have Aſſurance from ſome ſkilful Surgeon, that the Party is like to do well. 2 *Inſt.* 186. A Man arreſted and impriſoned for Felony, being *bailable*, ſhall be *bailed* before it appears whether he is

guilty or not; but when convicted, or if on Examination he confeſſeth the Felony, he cannot be *bailed*. 4 *Inſt*. 178. For where in Manſlaughter, Felony, &c. it is certainly known that the Party did it, he ought not to be *bailed*. To refuſe *Bail* when any one is *bailable*; or to admit any to *Bail* who ought not by Law to be admitted, or to take ſlender *Bail*, is puniſhable by Fine, &c. 2 *Inſt*. 191. *H. P. C*. 97. If where a Felony is committed, one is brought before a Juſtice on Suſpicion, the Perſon ſuſpected is to be *bailed*, or committed to Priſon; but if there is no Felony done, he may be diſcharged. *H. P. C*. 98, 106. The Court of *B. R. bails* in all Caſes, and may *bail* Murder, &c. If a Man is found guilty of Murder by the Coroner's Inqueſt, yet *B. R.* may *bail* him; for they may examine into the Depoſitions taken by the Coroner. 1 *Salk*. 104. But if a Criminal be indicted of Murder, the Court will not *bail* him, though upon Affidavits of Evidence which might diſcharge the Proſecution: Nor when a Perſon is found guilty of any Crime by the Grand Jury, becauſe they cannot have Notice of what Evidence was before the Jury, which by their Oath they are obliged to conceal. 1 *Salk*. 104. The Courts of *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer*, in Term time, and the *Chancery* in the Term or Vacation, may *bail* Perſons by the *Habeas Corpus* Act; but not ſuch as are committed for Treaſon, or Felony ſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant of Commitment; unleſs it be where a Seſſions is paſt from the Time of Commitment of the Priſoner, without any Proſecution; when he may be *bailed*. And *B. R.* will not admit a Perſon to *bail* on the *Habeas Corpus* Statute, on Commitment for Treaſon or Felony, without four Sureties. The Court of *B. R.* may *bail* Perſons committed by the King's Special Command, or by the Privy Council, on the like Circumſtances upon which it will grant *Bail* on other Commitments: This is where the Crime is ſpecified in the Warrant of Commitment; and wherever any Commitment by the Privy Council hath not expreſſed with ſome Certainty the Crime alledged againſt the Party, it has been uſual to admit him to *Bail* on his *Habeas Corpus*. 2 *Hawk. P. C*. 107, 109. See *Stat*. 16 *Car*. 1. *cap*. 10. Formerly Perſons committed for Treaſon, by the King's Command, or Order of Council, were not to be delivered without Trial, &c. Upon a Commitment of either Houſe of Parliament, when it ſtands indifferent on the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, whether it be legal, or not, the Court of *B. R.* ought not to *bail* a Priſoner; but when it appears to be illegal, they may do it, as well as on an unwarrantable Commitment of the King and Council. 2 *Hawk*. 110. And a Perſon committed for a Contempt, by Order of either Houſe of Parliament, may be diſcharged by *B. R.* after a Diſſolution or Prorogation, which determine all Orders of Parliament: Alſo 'tis ſaid on an Impeachment, when the Parliament is not Sitting, and the Party has been long in Priſon, *B. R.* may *bail* him. The Court of *B. R.* hath *bailed* Perſons committed to the *Fleet Priſon* by the Lord Chancellor; when the Crime of Commitment was not mentioned, or only in general Terms, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C*. 111. And *B. R.* having the Control of all inferior Courts, may at their Diſcretion *bail* any Perſon unjuſtly committed by any of thoſe Courts. In admitting a Perſon to *Bail* in the Court of *B. R.* for Felony, &c. a ſeveral Recogniſance is entered into to the King in a certain Sum from each of the *Bail*, that the Priſoner ſhall appear at a certain Day, &c. And alſo that the *Bail* ſhall be liable for the Default of ſuch Appearance, Body for Body. And it is at the Diſcretion of Juſtices of Peace, in admitting any Perſon to *Bail* for Felony, to take the Recogniſance in a certain Sum, or Body for Body: But where a Perſon is *bailed* by any Court, &c. for a Crime of an inferior Nature, the Recogniſance ought to be only in a certain Sum of Money, and not Body for Body. 2 *Hawk*. 115. And the *Bail* are to be bound in double the Sum of the Criminal. Where Perſons are bound Body for Body, if the Offender doth not appear, whereby the Recogniſance is forfeited, the *Bail* are not liable to ſuch Puniſhment to which the Principal would be adjudged if found guilty, but only to be fined, &c. *Wood's Inſt*. 618. If *Bail* ſuſpect the Priſoner will fly, they may carry him before a Juſtice to find new Sureties; or to be committed in their Diſcharge. 1 *Rep*. 99.

Bailiff, *(Ballivus)* From the *French* Word *Bayliff*, that is *Præfectus Provinciæ*, and as the Name, ſo the Office itſelf was anſwerable to that of *France*; where there are eight Parliaments, which are high Courts from whence there lies no Appeal, and within the Precincts of the ſeveral Parts of that Kingdom which belong to each Parliament there are ſeveral Provinces to which Juſtice is miniſtred by certain Officers called *Bailiffs*: And in *England* we have ſeveral Counties in which Juſtice hath been adminiſtred to the Inhabitants by the Officer whom we now call *Sheriff* or *Viſcount*, (one of which Names deſcends from the *Saxons*, the other from the *Normans*;) and though the Sheriff is not called *Bailiff*, yet 'tis probable that was one of his Names alſo, becauſe the County is often called *Balliva*: As in the Return of a Writ, where the Perſon is not arreſted, the Sheriff ſaith, *Infranominatus* A. B. *non eſt Inventus in* Balliva *mea*, &c. *Kitch. Ret. Brev. fol*. 285. And in the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *cap*. 28. and 14 *Ed*. 3. *cap*. 9. the Word *Bailiff* ſeems to compriſe as well Sheriffs, as *Bailiffs* of Hundreds. As the Realm is divided into Counties, ſo every County is divided into Hundreds; within which in ancient Times the People had Juſtice miniſtred to them by the ſeveral Officers of every Hundred, which were the *Bailiffs*, as thoſe Officers do in *France* and *Normandy*, being chief Officers of Juſtice within their Precincts. *Cuſtum. of Normand. cap*. 1. And it appears by *Bracton*, *(lib*. 3. *tract*. 2. *cap*. 34.) that *Bailiffs* of Hundreds might anciently hold Plea of Appeal and Approvers: But ſince that Time the Hundred Courts, except certain Franchiſes, are by the *Stat*. 14 *Ed*. 3. ſwallowed in the County-Courts; and now the *Bailiff*'s Name and Office is grown into Contempt, they being generally Officers to ſerve Writs, &c. within their Liberties. Though in other Reſpects, the Name is ſtill in good Eſteem; for the Chief Magiſtrates in divers Towns, are called *Bailiffs*: And ſometimes the Perſons to whom the King's Caſtles are committed are termed *Bailiffs*, as the *Bailiff* of *Dover Caſtle*, &c. Of the ordinary *Bailiffs* there are ſeveral Sorts, *viz. Bailiffs* of Liberties; Sheriffs *Bailiffs*; *Bailiffs* of Lords of Manors; *Bailiffs* of Huſbandry, &c. *Bailiffs of Liberties* are thoſe *Bailiffs* who are appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to execute Proceſs and do ſuch Offices therein, as the *Bailiff Errant* doth at large in the County; but *Bailiffs* errant or itinerant, to go up and down the County to ſerve Proceſs, are out of Uſe. *Bailiffs* of Liberties and Franchiſes, are to be ſworn to take Diſtreſſes, truly impanel Jurors, make Returns by Indenture between them and Sheriffs, &c. and ſhall be puniſhed for malicious Diſtreſſes, by Fine and treble Damages, by ancient Statutes. 13 *Ed*. 1. 12 *Ed*. 2, &c. The *Bailiff* of a *Liberty*, may make an Inquiſition and Extent upon an *Elegit*: The Sheriff returned on a Writ of *Elegit*, that the Party had not any Lands but within the Liberty of *St. Edmunds Bury*, and that *J. S. Bailiff* there had the Execution and Return of all Writs, and that he inquired and returned an Extent by Inquiſition, and the *Bailiff* delivered the Moiety of the Lands extended to the Plaintiff, who by Virtue thereof entered, &c. and it was held a good Return. 3 *Cro. Rep*. 319. Theſe *Bailiffs* of Liberties cannot arreſt a Man without a Warrant from the Sheriff of the County: And yet the Sheriff may not enter the Liberty himſelf,

at

at the Suit of a Subject, (unleſs it be on a *Quo minus*, or *Capias utlagatum*) without Clauſe in his Writ, *Non omittas propter aliquam Libertatem, &c.* If the Sheriff, *&c.* enters the Liberty without ſuch Power, the Lord of the Liberty may have an Action againſt him; tho' the Execution of the Writ may ſtand good. 1 *Vent.* 406. 2 *Inſt.* 453. *Sheriffs Bailiffs* are ſuch who are Servants to Sheriffs of Counties to execute Writs, Warrants, *&c.* Formerly *Bailiffs* of Hundreds were the Officers to execute Writs; but now it is done by ſpecial *Bailiffs*, put in with them by the Sheriff. A *Bailiff* of a Liberty is an Officer which the Court takes Notice of; though a Sheriff's *Bailiff* is not an Officer of the Court, but only the Sheriff himſelf. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* The Arreſt of the Sheriff's *Bailiff* is the Arreſt of the Sheriff; and if any Reſcous be made of any Perſon arreſted, it ſhall be adjudged done to the Sheriff: Alſo if the *Bailiff* permit a Priſoner to eſcape, Action may be brought againſt the Sheriff. 1 *Inſt.* 61, 168. Sheriffs are anſwerable for Miſdemeanors of their *Bailiffs*; and are to have Remedy over againſt them. 2 *Inſt.* 19. And the Court of *B. R.* will puniſh *Bailiffs* that miſbehave themſelves in executing Proceſs, *&c. Bailiffs of Lords* of Manors are thoſe that collect their Rents, and levy their Fines and Amercements: But ſuch a *Bailiff* cannot diſtrain for an Amercement without a Special Warrant from the Lord or his Steward. *Cro. Eliz.* 698. He cannot give Licence to commit a Treſpaſs, as to cut down Trees, *&c.* though he may licenſe one to go over Land, being a Treſpaſs to the Poſſeſſion only, the Profits whereof are at his Diſpoſal. *Cro. Jac.* 337, 377. A *Bailiff* may himſelf, or command another to take Cattle Damage-feaſant upon the Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 685. Yet Amends cannot be tendered to the *Bailiff*, for he may not accept of Amends, nor deliver the Diſtreſs when once taken. 5 *Rep.* 76. Theſe *Bailiffs* may do any Thing for the Benefit of their Maſters, and it ſhall ſtand good till the Maſter diſagrees; but they can do nothing to the Prejudice of their Maſters. *Litt. Rep.* 70. *Bailiffs of Courts Baron* ſummon thoſe Courts, and execute the Proceſs thereof; they preſent all Pound-breaches, Cattle ſtrayed, *&c. Bailiffs of Huſbandry* are belonging to private Men of good Eſtates, and have the Diſpoſal of the Under-Servants, every Man to his Labour; they alſo ſell Trees, repair Houſes, Hedges, *&c.* and gather up the Profits of the Land for their Lord and Maſter, for which they render Accounts yearly, *&c.* Beſides theſe there are alſo *Bailiffs of the Foreſt*, of which you may read *Manwood, Part* 1. *pag.* 113.

An Appointment of a *Bailiff* of a Manor.

KNow all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* W. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; Lord of the Manor of* D. *in the County of* G. *Have made, ordained, deputed and appointed* J. G. *of*, &c. *my* Bailiff, *for me and in my Name, and to my Uſe, to collect and gather, and to aſk, require, demand and receive of all and every my Tenants, that have held, enjoyed, or now do, or hereafter ſhall hold or enjoy any Meſſuages, Lands, or Tenements, from, by or under me, within my ſaid Manor of* D. *all Rents, and Arrears of Rent, Heriots, and other Profits, that now are, or hereafter ſhall become payable, due, owing or belonging to me, within the ſaid Manor; and in Default of Payment thereof, to diſtrain for the ſame from Time to Time, and ſuch Diſtreſs or Diſtreſſes to impound, detain and keep, until Payment be made of the ſaid Rents and Profits; and the Arrears thereof. And I do alſo further impower and authorize the ſaid* J. G. *to take Care of and inſpect into all and every my Meſſuages, Lands and Woods, within the ſaid Manor, and to take an Account of all Defects, Decays, Waſtes, Spoils, Treſpaſſes, or other Miſdemeanors, committed or permitted within my ſaid Manor, or in any Meſſuages, Lands or Woods there; and from Time to Time, to give me a juſt and true Account in Writing thereof: And further to act and do all other Things that to the Office of a* Bailiff *of the ſaid Manor belongs and appertains during my Will and Pleaſure.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Bailiwick, *(Balliva)* Is not only taken for the County; but ſignifies generally that Liberty which is exempted from the Sheriff of the County, over which the Lord of the Liberty appointeth a *Bailiff* with ſuch Powers within his Precinct, as an Under Sheriff exerciſeth under the Sheriff of the County; ſuch as the *Bailiff* of *Weſtminſter*, *&c. Stat.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 12. *Wood's Inſt.* 206.

Bailment, (from *Bailler*, to deliver) Is a Delivery of Things to another, ſometimes to be delivered back to the *Bailor* that delivered them, ſometimes to the Uſe of the *Bailee* to whom delivered, and ſometimes to a third Perſon. This Delivery is called a *Bailment*; which may be ſimple, as to keep for my Uſe; or conditional, to be redelivered when Money is paid, *&c.* Upon *Bailment* or Delivery of Goods, theſe Things are to be obſerved: If they are delivered to a Man to be ſafely kept, and after theſe Goods are ſtolen from him; as he undertook to keep them ſafely, this ſhall not excuſe him; but if he undertook to keep them as his own, he ſhall be excuſed. 2 *Inſt.* 89. 4 *Rep.* 83. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 338. If where Goods are delivered to one as a Pledge, they are ſtolen from him, Action lieth not againſt him; becauſe he hath a Property in them, and therefore ought to keep them no otherwiſe than as his own. *Co. Lit.* 89. A Man leaves a Cheſt locked up with another to be kept, and doth not make known to him what is therein; if the Cheſt and Goods in it are ſtolen, the Perſon who received them ſhall not be charged for the ſame, for he was not truſted with them. *Ibid.* And what is ſaid as to Stealing is to be underſtood of all other inevitable Accidents: But it is neceſſary for a Man that receives Goods to be kept, to receive them in a ſpecial Manner, *viz.* To be kept as his own, or at the Peril of the Owner. 1. *Lill. Abr.* 193, 194. The Caſe of a Carrier, Innkeeper, *&c.* is different; for as they have their Hire, and thereby implicity undertake the ſafe Delivery of the Goods intruſted with them, they ſhall anſwer the Value if they are ſtolen from them. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 338. If one deliver his Goods to another Perſon, to deliver over to a Stranger; the Deliverer may countermand his Power, and require the Goods again, and if the *Bailee* refuſe to deliver them, he may have an Action of Account for them. *Co. Litt.* 286. And where a Man delivers Goods to another to be redelivered to the Deliverer at ſuch a Day, and before the *Bailee* doth ſell the Goods in Market Overt; the *Bailor* may at the Day ſeize and take his Goods, for the Property is not altered. *Godb.* 160. One delivers a Ring to another to keep, and he breaks and converts the ſame to his own Uſe: If I deliver my Sheep to another to be kept, and he ſuffers them to be drowned by his Negligence; or if the *Bailee* of a Horſe, or Goods, *&c.* kill or ſpoil them, in theſe Caſes Action will lie. *F. N. B.* 5 *Rep.* 13. If a Man *Bail* Goods to one, to *Bail* over to another, and the *Bailee*, contrary to the Truſt in him, doth not deliver but convert them to his own Uſe; he ſhall be chargeable both to the *Bailor*, and him to whom the Goods ought to have been *bailed.* 1 *Bulſt.* 68, 69.

Bairman, A poor inſolvent Debtor left bare and naked. —— Bairman *qui debet fieri, jurabit in Curia quod nihil habet ultra* 5 *ſolidos &* 5 *denarios.* Stat. Will. Reg. Scot. cap. 17.

Bakers, Making Bread under Weight, deficient in Goodneſs, *&c.* the ſame may be ſeized by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* and Penalties are inflicted by Stat. 1 *Geo.* 1. So for ſelling their large Bread at higher Price than

ſet. 3 *Geo.* 2. By the *Stat.* 22 *G.* 2. *c.* 46. *Bakers* are to mark on every Loaf expoſed to Sale, as White Bread a large W. as Wheaten Bread a large W. H. as Houſehould Bread a large H. under the Penalty of 20*s.* See *Mayors.*

Balcanifer, or *Baldukinifer*, *i. e.* A Standard-Bearer; 'tis mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1237. — *Ea die* Balcanifer, *qui ut alii, qui ceciderunt, cruentiſſimam de ſe reliquit hoſtibus victoriam, &c.*

Balconies, Or open Galleries for People to ſtand and behold Things, to be to Houſes in the chief Streets of *London* four Foot wide, *&c. Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23.

Bale, (*Fr.*) A Pack, or certain Quantity of Goods or Merchandize; as a *Bale* of Silk, Cloth, *&c.* This Word is uſed in the Statute 16 *R.* 2. and is ſtill in Uſe.

Balenger, By the *Stat.* 28 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. ſeems to have been a Kind of *Barge*, or Water Veſſel. But elſewhere it rather ſignifies a Man of War.—*Tandem pene ſolus fugiens in* Balengario. *Walſing. in R.* 2. *Hoſtes armaverunt quinque vaſa bellica qualia* Balingarias *appellamus.* Ibid.

Balcuga, A Territory or Precinct. *Charta Hen.* 2. See *Bannum & Banleuga.*

Baliſtarius, A *Baliſter* or Croſs-bow Man. *Gerrard de la Warr* is recorded to have been Baliſtarius *Domini Regis &c.* 28 & 29 Hen. 3.

Baliva, Is expounded to ſignify Juriſdiction. *Co. Lit.* 105.

Baliva amovendo, A Writ to remove a *Bailiff* from his Office, for Want of ſufficient Land in the Bailiwick. *Reg. Orig.* 78. For if a Sheriff chuſe one to be *Bailiff* of a Hundred; or if the Lord of a Liberty elect one to be *Bailiff* of the Liberty, who hath not Land ſufficient in the County to anſwer the King and his People, according to the Statute of *Weſtmin.* 2. then this Writ ſhall be ſent to the Sheriff to diſcharge ſuch *Bailiff*, and chuſe another in his Place.

Balkers, Are derived from the Word *Balk*, becauſe they ſtand higher, as it were on a Balk or Ridge of Ground, to give Notice of ſomething to others. *Shep. Epitom.* vide *Conders.*

Ballance of Trade, A Computation of the Value of all Commodities which we buy from Foreigners, and on the other Side the Value of our own native Products, which we export into neighbouring Kingdoms; and the Difference or Exceſs between the one Side and the other of ſuch Account or Computation, is called the *Ballance of Trade:* Which Exceſs can be anſwered by us in nothing but our Coin or Bullion. The Overplus of Goods brought from our Colonies in *America*, and other Foreign Parts, with which we ſupply our Neighbours, is computed in Time of Peace at leaſt to *Ballance our Trade.*

Ballare, Signifies *Scopis expurgare.* 'Tis mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 87.

Ballaſt, Is Gravel or Sand to poiſe Ships, and make them go upright: And Ships and Veſſels taking in *Ballaſt* in the River *Thames*, are to pay ſo much a Tun to *Trinity* Houſe *Deptford*; who ſhall employ *Ballaſtmen*, and regulate them, and their Lighters to be marked, *&c.* on Pain of 10*l. Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29.

Ballium, A Sort of Fortreſs or Bullwark——*Eam Civitatem cum exteriori* Ballio *caſtri Bellatorum ſuorum inſultibus occupavit.* Matt. Weſtm. Anno 1265.

Ban, or *Bans*, (from the Brit. *Ban*, i. e. *Clamor*) Is a Proclamation, or publick Notice; any publick Summons or Edict, whereby a Thing is commanded or forbidden. It is a Word Ordinary among the Feudiſts; and there is both *Bannus* and *Bannum* which ſignify two ſeveral Things. This Word *Bans* we uſe here in *England*, eſpecially in publiſhing Matrimonial Contracts, which is done in the Church before Marriage, to the End that if any Man can ſpeak againſt the Intention of the Parties, either in Reſpect of Kindred, Precontract, or for other juſt Cauſe, they may take their Exception in Time, before the Marriage is conſummated: And in the Canon Law, Bannæ *ſunt Proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in Eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ.* But there may be a Faculty or Licence for the Marriage, and then this Ceremony is omitted; and Miniſters are not to celebrate Matrimony between any Perſons without a Licence, except the *Bans* have been firſt publiſhed three ſeveral Times, upon Pain of Suſpenſion, *&c. Can.* 62. See the *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 35. See Marriage and *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33.

Bancale, A Covering of Eaſe and Ornament for a Bench, or other Seat; mentioned in the *Monaſticon, Tom.* 1. *pag.* 222.

Bane, (from the Sax. *Bana*, a Murderer) Signifies Deſtruction or Overthrow: As, I will be the *Bane* of ſuch a Man, is a common Saying; ſo when a Perſon receives a mortal Injury by any Thing, we ſay, it was his *Bane:* And he who is the Cauſe of another Man's Death, is ſaid to be *Le Bane, i. e.* a Malefactor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *tract.* 8. *cap.* 1.

Banneret, (Banerettus, *Miles Vexillarius*) Sir *Tho. Smith*, in his *Repub. Angl. cap.* 18. ſays, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a *Banner*; and accounted ſo honourable, that they are allowed to diſplay their Arms in the King's Army as Barons do, and may bear Arms with Supporters. *Camden*, in his *Britan. fol.* 109. hath theſe Words, Baneretti, *cum Voſſalorum nomen jam deſierat, a* Baronibus *ſecundi erant; quibus inditum nomen a Vexillo; Conceſſum illis erat Militaris Virtutis ergo quadrato Vexillo (perinde ac* Barones*) uti, unde &* Equites Vexillarii *a nonnullis vocantur, &c.* 'Tis ſaid that they were antiently called by Summons to Parliament: And that they are next to the Barons in Dignity, appears by the Statute 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. and 5 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 4. *William de la Pole* was created *Baneret* by K. *Edward* the Third, by Letters Patent, *Anno Regni ſui* 13. And thoſe *Banerets* who are created *ſub vexillis Regiis, in exercitu Regali, in aperto Bello, & ipſo Rege perſonaliter præſente, explicatis*, take Place of all *Baronets*; as we may learn by the Letters Patent for Creation of Baronets. 4 *Inſt.* 6. Some maintain that Knights *Banerets* ought to be made in a Civil War: But *Hen.* 7. made divers *Banerets* upon the *Corniſh* Commotion, in the Year 1495. See *Selden's Titles of Honours, f.* 799.

Baniſhment, (Fr. *Banniſſement*) *Exilium, Abjuratio*, is a Forſaking or Quitting of the Realm; and a Kind of Civil Death, inflicted on an Offender: There are two Kinds of it, one voluntary and upon Oath, whereof you may read *Abjuration*; and the other upon Compulſion, for ſome Offence. *Staundf. Pl. Cr. f.* 117. By *Magna Charta*, None ſhall be outlawed or baniſhed his Country, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or according to the Law of the Land. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 29. And by the Common Law no Perſon ſhall be baniſh'd, but by Authority of Parliament; or in Caſe of Abjuration for Felony, *&c.* but this is taken away by Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 115. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 28. See *Abjuration.*

Bank, (Lat. *Bancus*, Fr. *Banque*) In our Common Law, is uſually taken for a Seat or Bench of Judgment; as *Bank le Roy*, the King's Bench, *Bank le Common Pleas*, the Bench of Common Pleas, or the Common Bench; called alſo in Latin *Bancus Regis*, and *Bancus Communium Placitorum.* Cromp. Juſt. 67, 91. *Jus Banci*, or the Privilege of the Bench, was antiently allowed only to the King's Judges, *qui ſummam adminiſtrant juſtitiam*; for inferior Courts were not allowed that Privilege. There is another Sort of *Bank*, which ſignifies a Place where a great Sum of Money is let out to Uſe, returned by Exchange, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of to Profit: And a *Bank of England* managed by a Governor and Directors, eſtabliſhed by Parliament, with Funds for maintaining thereof, appropriated to ſuch Perſons as were Subſcribers; and the Capital Stock, which is enlarged by divers Statutes,

is exempted from Taxes, accounted a Perſonal Eſtate aſſignable over, not ſubject to Forfeiture; and the Company make Dividends of the Profits Half yearly, &c. The Funds are redeemable by the Parliament, on paying the Money borrowed: And the Company of the *Bank*, is to continue a Corporation, and enjoy Annuities till redeemed, &c. During the Continuance of the *Bank*, no Body Politick, &c. other than the Company, ſhall borrow any Sums on Bills payable at Demand; and Forging or Altering *Bank Notes*, or tendering ſuch forged Notes in Payment, demanding to have them exchanged for Money, &c. is Felony. And Officers or Servants of the Company, that embezil any *Bank* Note, &c. wherewith they are intruſted, being duly convicted ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons. *Vide* the Statutes 5 & 6, and 8 & 9 *W.* 3. and 7 *Annæ*, &c. See alſo 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 12. and 3 and 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 8. and 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. See *Stat.* 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 4. for enabling the Bank of *England* to hold General Courts and Courts of Directors in the Manner therein mentioned.

Bankers, The money'd Goldſmiths firſt got the Name of *Bankers* in the Reign of K. *Charles* the Second, as by the Words of an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. appears,——*Whereas ſeveral Perſons, being Goldſmiths, and others, by taking up or borrowing great Sums of Money, and lending out the ſame again for extraordinary Hire and Profit, have gain'd and acquired to themſelves the Reputation and Name of Bankers*, &c. thus runs the Statute: But *Bankers* of late are thoſe Goldſmiths and private Perſons in whoſe Hands Money is lodged and depoſited for Safety, to be drawn out again as the Owners have Occaſion for it; and the *Bankers*, inſtead of lending abroad the Money thus depoſited, uſually traffick with it in *Exchange-Alley* on the Stocks, &c. oftentimes to their great Advantage, they being generally Men of great Eſtates.

Bankrupt, *(Bankus ruptus)* Is ſo called, becauſe when the Bank or Stock is broken or exhauſted, the Owner is ſaid to be a *Bankrupt*. And this Word *Bankrupt* is derived from the Fr. *Banqueroute*, which ſignifies a Breaking or Failing in the World: *Banque* in *French* is as much as *Menſa* in *Latin*, and *route* is the ſame as *Veſtigium*; and this Term is ſaid to be taken originally from the Roman *Menſarii*, which were ſet in publick Places, and when a Tradeſman ſlipp'd away, with an Intention to deceive his Creditors, he left only ſome *Veſtigia* or Signs of his Table or Shop behind him. *Cowel.* But a *Bankrupt* with us ſignifieth generally either Man or Woman, that Living by Buying and Selling hath gotten other Mens Goods into his or her Hands, and hideth himſelf in Places unknown, or in his own Houſe, in order to deceive and defraud his Creditors. 4 *Inſt.* 277. And by *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. a *Bankrupt* is thus deſcribed, *viz.* All and every Perſon who ſhall uſe the Trade of Merchandiſe, by Way of Bargaining, Exchange, Bartering or otherwiſe in Groſs, or by ſeeking his or her Living by Buying and Selling, who ſhall depart his Houſe, or abſent himſelf, or ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted for any Debt or other Thing not grown due, for Money delivered, Wares ſold, or other good Conſideration; or ſhall ſuffer himſelf to be outlawed, or go to Priſon, or fraudulently procure himſelf to be arreſted, or his Money or Goods attached; or make any fraudulent Conveyance of his Lands, Goods, or Chattels, whereby his Creditors may be defeated in the Recovery of their juſt Debts; or being arreſted for Debt ſhall lie in Priſon ſix Months, or more, upon ſuch Arreſt or Detention, ſhall be adjudged a *Bankrupt*. The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19. hath other Deſcriptions of a *Bankrupt*; but they are all declared void by a late Statute. It is not Buying and Selling of Land, but of perſonal Things, that will make a Man liable to be a *Bankrupt*; nor is it Buying only, or Selling only, but both Buying and Selling. Every one that gets his Living by Buying and Selling in Trade and Merchandiſe, may come under the Denomination of a *Bankrupt*, upon his Failing therein. But Adventurers in the *Eaſt India* Company, Members of the *Bank of England*, of the *South Sea* Company, and other Societies, ſhall not be adjudged *Bankrupts*, in Reſpect of their Stock, &c. Alſo no Perſon concerned as Receiver General of Taxes, &c. ſhall be a *Bankrupt:* And Farmers, Graziers, &c. are excepted out of the Statutes; as Buying and Selling is not their only or principal Means of Livelihood. 14 *Car.* 2. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. 7 *Annæ*, &c. An Innkeeper is not within the Statutes, for though he buys Proviſion to be ſpent in his Houſe, yet he doth not properly ſell it, but utters it to his Gueſts at no certain Price. *Cro. Car.* 395. And a Taylor is not within the Statute of *Bankrupts*, becauſe he lives by Making of Garments, and not by Buying and Selling. A Shoemaker hath been adjudg d within the Statutes, as he lives by his Credit in buying Leather, and ſelling it again in Shoes, &c. And Carpenters in *London*, Weavers, Dyers, Tanners, Bakers, Brewers, Vintners, &c. may be *Bankrupts:* But Handicraſmen, Huſbandmen, Labourers, &c. are not within the Statutes. *Cro. Car.* 21. *Cro. Jac.* 585. 3 *Mod.* 330. A Feme ſole Merchant in *London* may be a *Bankrupt*. If a Merchant gives over his Trade, and ſome Years after becomes nonſolvent for Money he owed while a Merchant, he is a *Bankrupt:* But if it be for new Debts, or old Debts continued on new Security, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Vent.* 5, 29. A Banker who hath many Peoples Money in his Hands refuſes Payment, yet keeps his Shop open, and as often as he is arreſted gives Bail; by this Means he may give Preference of Payment to his Friends; and if when he hath done he runs away, ſuch Payment ſhall ſtand againſt a Commiſſion of *Bankruptcy*. *Fareſt. Rep.* 139. If after a plain Act of *Bankruptcy*, one goes abroad and is a great Dealer, yet this will not purge the firſt Act of *Bankruptcy*; though if he pays off or compounds with his Creditors, he is become a new Man. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 1 *Salk.* 110. A Man born in *England* goes over to *Ireland*, and there trades and buys Goods in *England*, and ſells them in *Ireland*, and being indebted in *England* becomes *Bankrupt*, adjudged a *Bankrupt* in *England*. *Raym.* 375. A Gentleman of the *Temple* went to *Liſbon*, and traded to *England* and broke; it was adjudged he was a *Bankrupt* by Reaſon of his Trading hither and back again, which gain'd him Credit here, though he was out of the Realm. *Salk.* 110. Where there are two Partners in Trade, and one breaks, you ſhall not charge the other with the Whole; but the Eſtate belonging to the joint Trade ought to be divided, &c. *Mod. Rep.* 45. And if one of them becomes a *Bankrupt*, it will not affect his Companion. 3 *Salk.* 61. Acts diſcharging *Bankrupts*, ſhall not diſcharge any Partner in Trade, or one jointly bound with the *Bankrupt*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 686. A Merchant Trader indebted, keeps in another Man's Houſe, or on Shipboard, adjudged a Keeping in his Houſe: But a Withdrawing muſt be on Purpoſe to defraud Creditors; and if a Man goes ſometimes at large, ſo as he may be met with one Time or other, it will excuſe him. The Commiſſioners of *Bankrupts* have the Power to adjudge a Man a *Bankrupt*; yet in an Action the Jury muſt find whether he was ſo, or not. 1 *Danv.* 687. He that is a *Bankrupt* to one Creditor, is accounted in Law a *Bankrupt* to all the Creditors; and being once adjudged ſo, is always ſo to the reſt of the Creditors 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* Commiſſioners may commit a *Bankrupt* refuſing to be examined, &c. till he ſubmit himſelf to be examined. 1 *Salk.* 151. But the Commiſſioners are not to commit a *Bankrupt* for not diſcovering his Eſtate, without examining him on Interrogatories. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 202. They are to examine the *Bankrupt* upon Interrogatories; and they have Power

to examine others, as to what they know of any Persons carrying away any Part of the *Bankrupt*'s Estate. 5 *Mod.* 309. Commissioners of *Bankrupt* have Power to sell, grant and assign, but they cannot bring an Action; for their Assignees must generally bring all Actions. 1 *Mod.* 30. The Creditors have a Right to the *Bankrupt*'s Goods, by the Act of *Bankruptcy*, and thereby they are bound: Though until Assignment by the Commissioners, the Property is not transferred out of the *Bankrupt*. 1 *Salk.* 108. The Commissioners are to sell all the *Bankrupt*'s Lands in Fee, for Life, or Years, *&c.* and it will be binding against the *Bankrupt* and his Issue, *&c.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 204. They may sell all entailed Lands in Possession, Reversion, or Remainder, except entailed in the Crown, of the Gift of the King; and this shall bind the Issue in Tail, and all others, which a Common Recovery might cut off. *Ibid* 205. But Sales of the *Bankrupt*'s Land by Commissioners, are to be by Deed inrolled. If a *Bankrupt* grant his Lands or Goods in the Names of other Persons, the Commissioners notwithstanding may make Sale of them: But not Lands, *&c.* convey'd *Bona fide* before the Party became a *Bankrupt*. *Wood's Inst.* 319. And no Purchase of Lands shall be impeached, unless the Commission of *Bankrupt* be sued out within five Years after a Man becomes *Bankrupt*. Lands held by a *Bankrupt* in Jointenancy, may be sold as to the Moiety: Also Lands which a Person hath in Right of his Wife, (but not her Dower) Lands devised to a *Bankrupt*, the Commissioners may sell. The Commissioners have Power to sell Lands mortgaged, on Tender and Payment of the Mortgage-Money. 2 *Rep.* 25. And Assignees of the Commissioners, have the Benefit of Covenants of Re entry, *&c.* on Lands. If a *Bankrupt* commits Felony, it is said his Lands shall not escheat, but the Commissioners may sell it: And his Creditors shall have his Goods, not the King. *Stone* 126, 130. All the Goods and Chattels of the *Bankrupt*, which he was possess'd of at the Time of his becoming *Bankrupt*, may be sold by the Commissioners; and notwithstanding the *Bankrupt* sell them in Market overt. Sale of Goods by a *Bankrupt*, after an Act of *Bankruptcy*, may be avoided by the Commissioners of *Bankrupt*; and they may in this Case bring Trover for the Goods, or Debt, or *Assumpsit* for the Value, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 60. Offices of Inheritance may be sold; but not Offices of Trust, annexed to the Person for Life. Assignees may bring Actions for Debts due to the *Bankrupt* in their own Names, *&c.* But if the Commission be not taken out within six Years, directed by Law for Suing of Debts, and the Assignment made within that Time, a Defendant in an Action may plead the Statute of Limitations: If the Commission be taken out in six Years, the Statute preserves the Debt, being to relieve the Creditors against Fraud, *&c.* 1 *Saund.* 37. When Money is obtained by Judgment in Action of Debt, and the Plaintiff becomes *Bankrupt*, and a Commission of *Bankrupt* is taken out against him, though the Sheriff may bring the Money into Court, it shall be delivered to the Plaintiff, and not the Assignee of the Commission, unless he take out a *Scire facias* against the Defendant, in order to try the *Bankruptcy*. 1 *Vent.* 193. A Plaintiff that hath a Defendant's Body in Execution, who becomes *Bankrupt*, shall not come in to be relieved by the Statutes: But if the Plaintiff recovers Damages, *&c.* against the Defendant, and hath Judgment, and then the Defendant becomes *Bankrupt*, the Plaintiff is a Creditor; for it is a Debt due to him, and Action of Debt lies on the Judgment. 1 *Cro.* 166. If a Debtor to a *Bankrupt* pays him his Debt voluntarily, he must pay it over again; but 'tis otherwise in Case of Payment by Compulsion of Law. 2 *Vent.* 258. Where one trusts a *Bankrupt* after he becomes such, he shall not be relieved as a Creditor. Sureties or Bail, when they have paid the Debt, may come in as Creditors: But Mortgagees, or Persons that have a Pledge of the *Bankrupt*'s Goods, having Security for their Debts in their Hands, are not Creditors within the Statutes. Those that attach Goods of the *Bankrupt*, are to come in as Creditors. If an Executor becomes *Bankrupt*, a Legatee is to be Creditor. And Aliens as well as Denizens may come in as Creditors; for all Statutes concerning *Bankrupts* extend to Aliens, who shall be subject to the Laws against *Bankrupts*, *&c.* *Hob.* 287. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. The Commissioners, after Sale of the *Bankrupt*'s Estate, are to make Distribution among the Creditors contributing to the Commission, first making the *Bankrupt* his Allowance, *&c.* And in the Distribution of the *Bankrupt*'s Estate, no Respect is to be had to Debts upon Judgment, Recognisances, or Specialties, beyond other Debts. After four Months, and Distribution made, no Creditor can come in to disturb it; but he may come in for the Residue, of which no Distribution is made. 2 *Danv.* 693. And the Court of *Chancery* hath sometimes allowed Creditors to come in after Distribution, upon particular Circumstances which have happened; and the Lord Chancellor ordered the Execution of the Commission to be suspended. *Chan. Rep.* 307. If Commissioners refuse to pay a Creditor his proportionable Part, he may bring Action of Debt, or be more properly relieved in *Chancery*: Where the Commissioners do not pursue the Acts of their Commission, the Party injured must bring his Action, and set forth the Finding of the Commissioners, that the Debtor is a *Bankrupt*. But if a Commission is not duly obtained against a Person, he may traverse, by Saying he is not a *Bankrupt*. 8 *Rep.* 121. By 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. In Actions against Commissioners, or others under them, executing any Matter by Force of the 13 *Eliz.* or that Statute, the Defendants may plead Not guilty, or justify that it was done by the Authority of those Acts, *&c.* without shewing forth the Commission; to which the Plaintiff may reply, that the Defendant did the Fact of his Wrong, *&c.* 1 *Danv.* 694. The Statutes concerning *Bankrupts* are 34 *H.* 8. 13 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 21 *Jac.* 1. 4 *&* 5 *Annæ.* 5, 6 *&* 7 *Geo.* 1. 3 *&* 5 *Geo.* 2. By the 34 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. The Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, *&c.* is to take Order with the *Bankrupt*'s Body, Lands and Goods. The 13 *Eliz. c.* 7. gives Power to the Lord Chancellor, upon Complaint in Writing against a *Bankrupt*, to appoint Commissioners to sell the *Bankrupt*'s Lands, as well Copyhold as Free, Annuities, Goods, Chattels, Debts, *&c.* By 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 15. Commissioners may assign Debts, *&c.* to the Creditors, and proceed to Execution, though the *Bankrupt* dies; Persons suspected to detain any of the *Bankrupt*'s Goods or Estate may be arrested, and still refusing to deliver them, shall be committed; Creditors will be received if they come within four Months: And the Commissioners are to render the *Bankrupt* an Account, *&c.* The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19. inflicts a Punishment of Pillory on *Bankrupts* fraudulently concealing their Effects; and gives the Commissioners Power to break open the *Bankrupt*'s House, Chests, *&c.* for Discovery of Goods; and another Person's Goods in the *Bankrupt*'s Possession, as his own to sell, *&c.* shall be disposed of by the Commissioners. The 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* enacts, That *Bankrupts* are to surrender themselves to be examined in thirty Days, and discover and deliver up to the Commissioners all their Goods, Papers and Estate, or suffer as Felons; but the Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time to sixty Days. Upon the Certificate of the Commissioners, the *Bankrupt* is to be apprehended: And the Commissioners are to assign the *Bankrupt*'s Effects to such Persons as shall be chosen by a major Part of the Creditors; who may compound with Debtors, *&c.* By the 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24. it is ordained, that *Bankrupts* within thirty Days after Notice, (which is to be given in the *Gazette*) shall surrender themselves to the Commissioners, and conform to the Acts, or they will be guilty of Felony: Also their Con-

Concealing Goods to the Value of 20 *l.* is made Felony. The Commiſſioners are to call before them Perſons as can give an Account of Acts of *Bankruptcy:* And Truſtees for the *Bankrupt*, and others concealing his Eſtate, ſhall diſcover Truſts, *&c.* or forfeit 100 *l* and double the Value. But Perſons diſcovering the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate are allowed 3 *l. per Cent.* for ſuch Diſcovery. There ſhall be three ſeveral Meetings appointed by the Commiſſioners; and the Commiſſioners are to certify to the Lord Chancellor, that the *Bankrupt* hath conform'd, and four Parts in Five, in Number and Value, of the Creditors muſt ſign the *Bankrupt*'s Certificate. None are to vote for the Choice of Aſſignees, whoſe Debt doth not amount to 10 *l.* and no Commiſſion ſhall iſſue, except the Debt of one Creditor petitioning amounts to 100 *l.* of two Creditors 150 *l.* or of three Creditors to 200 *l.* And Bond is to be given of 200 *l.* Penalty for proving the Party a *Bankrupt*. *Bankrupts* conforming are to have an Allowance of 5 *l. per Cent.* not exceeding 200 *l.* where their Eſtates pay 8 *s.* in the Pound, *&c.* The 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 21. empowers any Judge of the Court wherein Judgment has been obtained againſt a *Bankrupt*, for any Debt owing before he became *Bankrupt*, the *Bankrupt* being in Priſon in Execution on ſuch Judgment, to diſcharge ſuch *Bankrupt* on producing his Certificate. And by 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 31. Perſons having Bills, Notes, *&c.* upon *Bankrupts*, payable at a Day to come, ſhall be admitted to prove them as if due preſently, and be intitled to a Dividend of the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate, allowing a Diſcount of 5 *l. per Cent.* and *Bankrupts* ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch Notes: But no Creditor in Reſpect of ſuch Debt ſhall join in any Petition for ſuing forth any Commiſſion of *Bankruptcy*, till the Debt is actually due. By the 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. the Act 5 *Geo.* 1. was *revived*; and Perſons declared *Bankrupts* before the Expiration of this Statute, were intitled to Relief and Diſcharge from Debts, and the Lord Chancellor to proceed, and allow of Certificates, *&c.* as if that Act was in Force; ſo as they obtained their Certificates before the 25th of *March* 1732. The 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. ordains, that if *Bankrupts* do not, after Notice in the *Gazette*, ſurrender to the Commiſſioners in forty-two Days, to be examined, and diſcover and deliver up all their Eſtates Real and Perſonal, they ſhall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony; but the Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time for Surrendering, not exceeding fifty Days further: They are to deliver all Books of Account, Writings, *&c.* on Oath to the Aſſignees; and ſhall be allowed 5 *l. per Cent.* ſo as not to exceed 200 *l.* if they pay 10 *s.* in the Pound, 7 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* not above 250 *l.* if pay 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Pound, and 10 *l. per Cent.* not exceeding 300 *l.* if they pay 15 *s.* in the Pound; but no Advantage is given to any *Bankrupt*, who hath loſt 5 *l.* a Day, or 100 *l.* in a Year at Gaming, or 100 *l.* by Stockjobbing, *&c.* And the Body of the *Bankrupt* only, not his future Eſtate, to be diſcharged, except he pays 15 *s. per* Pound. Four Parts in five in Number and Value of Creditors, not for leſs than 20 *l.* are to ſign Certificates, and conſent to the *Bankrupt*'s Diſcharge, *&c.* of which Oath is to be made, and other Creditors may be heard againſt it: Bonds or Notes given to any Creditor to conſent to a Certificate, ſhall be void; and if the Perſon iſſuing any Commiſſion have privately more than the other Creditors, the Commiſſion may be ſuperſeded, and he ſhall loſe his Debt. No Commiſſion of *Bankrupt* ſhall be granted, unleſs the Debt of one Creditor amount to 100 *l.* or of two Creditors to 150 *l.* or of three to 200 *l.* And Affidavit muſt be made thereof, *&c.* *Bankrupts* are to be apprehended, on a Commiſſion iſſued and certified, by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant, and refuſing to be examined, the Commiſſioners may commit them: Notice ſhall be given to Creditors to meet and chuſe Aſſignees, and prove Debts, *&c.* which they may do without paying Contribution. Perſons diſcovering a *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate, to be allowed 5 *l. per Cent.* Concealing Truſts, to forfeit 100 *l.* and double Value. New Aſſignees may be choſen by the Creditors; and the old ones ſhall deliver up Effects to them, under the Penalty of 200 *l.* Aſſignees may compound for Debts due to the *Bankrupt*, *&c.* And after the End of four Months within twelve Months are to account, and then a Dividend ſhall be made; and there may be a ſecond Dividend in eighteen Months, if the Eſtate be not wholly divided on the firſt, which ſhall be final, unleſs any Law-Suit is depending, or the Effects are not diſpoſed of, *&c.* On Petition to the Lord Chancellor, Proceedings may be entered on Record, and Copies given in Evidence. The Commiſſioners to take an Oath for faithful Execution of their Truſts; to be allowed 20 *s.* a Day, and nothing for Expences; and Attornies and Solicitors Bills, are to be adjuſted by a Maſter in *Chancery*. Bankers, Brokers and Factors are ſubject to the Statutes of *Bankrupts*; but no Receiver General of Taxes, *&c.* ſhall have any Benefit by this Act. In Order to the Taking out a Commiſſion of *Bankrupt*, it is uſual firſt for a Creditor to make Affidavit before a Maſter in *Chancery*, that the Party is indebted in a Sum ſufficient to make him a *Bankrupt*; then to petition the Lord Chancellor for the Commiſſion; give Bond to prove the Perſon a *Bankrupt*, *&c.* within ſome or one of the Statutes: And next follows the Commiſſion, directed to five Commiſſioners, (whereof two are to be Eſquires of the *Quorum:*) And when the Commiſſion is executed, and the Party hath conformed to the Statutes, his Certificate is granted and allowed, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. no Creditor *bona fide* of a *Bankrupt* for or in Reſpect of any Goods really ſold to ſuch *Bankrupt*, or of any Bill of Exchange really and *bona fide* drawn, negociated, or accepted by ſuch *Bankrupt*, ſhall be liable to refund to the Aſſignees any Money, which before the Suing forth of the Commiſſion was really and *bona fide*, and in the uſual Courſe of Trade, received by ſuch Perſon of any *Bankrupt* before Notice that he was become a *Bankrupt*, or in inſolvent Circumſtances. And where a Commiſſion iſſues againſt the Obligor in a Bottomree or *Reſpondentia* Bond, or the Under-Writer or Aſſurer in an Aſſurance, before Loſs of the Ship or Goods, the Obligee or Aſſured may claim, and after Loſs prove his Debt in like Manner as if the Loſs had happened before the Suing forth the Commiſſion; and have a proportionable Dividend. And the *Bankrupt* ſhall be diſcharged from the Debt due by the Bond or Policy, and have all Advantages of the Statutes now in Force, as if the Contingency had happened before the Suing forth the Commiſſion. By the *Stat.* 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 57. the Stat. of 5 *G.* 2. *c.* 30. is continued to firſt *Sept.* 1757. and to the End of the next Seſſions of Parliament. And if any Perſon ſhall prove a Debt, which ſhall not be really due, and under ſuch fictitious Debt ſign the Bankrupt's Certificate, unleſs the Bankrupt ſhall diſcloſe the Fraud, and object to the Reality of the Debt, the Certificate ſhall be void, and the Bankrupt ſhall not be intituled to be diſcharged from his Debts, or to any Benefit or Allowances under 5 *G.* 2. *c.* 30. And where a Creditor reſides in foreign Parts, the Letter of Attorney of ſuch Creditor ſigned by a notary Publick ſhall be ſufficient Evidence of the Authority, whereby any Perſon thereby authorized ſhall ſign the Bankrupt's Certificate.

Affidavit of a Debt to make the *Party a Bankrupt.*

A. B. *of*, &c. *maketh Oath that* C. D. *of*, &c. *is truly and juſtly indebted to him this Deponent (one of the Creditors) in the Sum of* 100 *l. and upwards; and*

and that he is become a Bankrupt *within the Meaning of one or some of the Statutes made against* Bankrupts, *as this Deponent believes.*

Jurat' die, &c. coram, &c. A. B.

A *Petition* to the Lord Chancellor *for a Commission.*

HUmbly complaining, *Sheweth unto your Lordship, your Orator,* A. B. *of,* &c. *as well for himself, as all other the Creditors of* C. D. *of,* &c. *That whereas the said* C. D. *using and exercising the Trade of,* &c. *by Way of Bargaining, Selling, Exchanging and Bartering,* &c. *and seeking his Living by Buying and Selling, upon just and good Causes, for Wares and Merchandizes to him sold and delivered, and also for ready Money to him lent,* &c. *being indebted to your Orator in the Sum of* 100*l. and upwards, of late, that is to say, on or about,* &c. *last past, to the Intent to defraud and hinder your said Orator, and other his Creditors of their just Debts and Duties to them due and owing, did become* Bankrupt *within the several Statutes made against* Bankrupts, viz. *within the Statute made in the Parliament begun and holden at* Westminster, *the Day,* &c. *in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth *concerning* Bankrupts; *and within the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden,* &c. *(here set forth all the Statutes of* Bankrupts) *or within some or one of them:* In tender Consideration *whereof, may it please your Lordship to grant unto your* Orator *his Majesty's most gracious Commission, to be directed to such and so many honest and discreet Persons, as to your Lordship shall seem meet, authorising them thereby not only concerning the said* Bankrupt, *his Body, Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, Debts and other Things whatsoever, but also concerning all other Persons, who by Concealment, Claim, or otherwise, do or shall offend touching the Premisses, or any Part thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Statutes, or any of them: And also to do and execute all and every Thing and Things whatsoever, as well for and towards Satisfaction and Payment of the said Creditors, as towards and for all other Intents and Purposes, according to the Direction and Provision of the said Statutes.*

And your Orator shall ever pray, *&c.*

A *Bond to the Lord Chancellor* on granting the Commission.

KNow all Men *by these Presents, That I* A. B. *of,* &c. *am held and firmly bound to the Right Honourable* Charles Talbot, *Baron of,* &c. *Lord Chancellor of* Great Britain, *in two hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of this Kingdom, to be paid to the said Lord Chancellor or to his certain Attorney, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns; for which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents sealed with my Seal. Dated this Day of,* &c. *in the Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second,* &c. *and in the Year of our Lord,* &c.

The **Condition** of this Obligation is such, That if the above bound *A. B.* do and shall before the major Part of the Commissioners to be appointed in a Commission of *Bankrupt* against *C. D.* of, *&c.* prove that the said *C. D.* is justly indebted unto the said *A. B.* in the Sum of 100*l.* And in like Manner prove that the said *C. D.* is become a *Bankrupt* within some or one of the Statutes made against *Bankrupts*; then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain, *&c.*

Form of a *Commission of Bankrupt.*

GEORGE *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, *&c. To our Trusty and well beloved* R. C. H. S. H. B. J. T. J. C. *&c. Greeting:* Whereas *we are informed that* C. D. *of,* &c. *using and exercising the Trade of,* &c. *by Way of Bargaining, Exchange, Bartery,* &c. *seeking his Living by Buying and Selling, did about six Months since become* Bankrupt *within the Several Statutes made against* Bankrupts, *to the Intent to defraud and hinder* A. B. *of,* &c. *and other his Creditors of their just Debts and Duties to them due and owing:* We therefore *minding the due Execution as well of the Statute touching Orders for* Bankrupts *made in the Parliament, begun and holden at* Westminster, *the Day, &c. in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of* Elizabeth *Queen of* England *made and provided, as of the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden at* Westminster, *the Day,* &c. *in the first Year of King* James *of* England, *&c. intitled,* An *Act, &c. And also of the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden,* &c. *in the twenty first Year of the said King* James *of* England, *&c. And also of the Statute made in the Parliament, holden,* &c. *in the fourth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen* Anne, *intitled,* &c. *And also of the Statute made,* &c. *in the fifth Year of our Reign,* &c. *Upon Trust of and in the Wisdom and Fidelity which we have conceived in you, do by these Presents assign, appoint, constitute and ordain you our special Commissioners for the Purpose aforesaid, giving full Power and Authority unto you, or four or three of you, to proceed according to the said Statutes, and every or any of them, not only concerning the said* Bankrupt, *his Body, Lands and Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Debts, and other Things whatsoever; but also concerning all other Persons, who by Concealment, Claim or otherwise do or shall offend touching the Premisses, or any Part thereof, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of the said Statutes, or any of them: And to do and execute all and every Thing and Things whatsoever, as well for and towards Satisfaction and Payment of the said Creditors, as towards and for all other Intents and Purposes, according to the Ordinances and Provisions of the same Statutes; willing and commanding you, four or three of you, to proceed to the Execution of this our Commission, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Statutes, with all Diligence and Effect.* Witness *our self at* Westminster, *the Day,* &c. *in the,* &c. *Year of our Reign.*

Form of a *Bankrupt's Certificate.*

To the Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Talbot,* Baron of *Hensoll,* Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain.*

WE R. C. H. S. H. B. *&c. the major Part of the Commissioners assigned and authorized in and by a Commission of* Bankrupt *awarded against* C. D. *of,* &c. *bearing Date at* Westminster, *the Day of,* &c. *last past, having begun to execute the said Commission, and found that the said* C. D. *became a* Bankrupt *before the Date and Suing out of the said Commission, within the true Intent and Meaning of one or some of the Statutes made against* Bankrupts, *do humbly certify to your Lordship that the said* C. D. *did on,* &c. *surrender himself to us, and submit himself to be examined on Oath before us, from Time to Time, and in all Things to conform himself to an Act made in the fourth and fifth Years of her late Majesty Queen* Anne, *intitled,* An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by *Bankrupts, &c. And to the several other Statutes made against* Bankrupts: *Whereupon and for the better Discovery of the said* Bankrupt's *Estate, and putting in Execution the said Acts, We the said* R. C. H. S. H. B. *&c. have had several Meetings*

Meetings for the Examination of the ſaid C. D. *and cauſed due Notice to be publiſhed in the* Gazette *of the Time and Place when and where we intended to finiſh his ſaid Examination, to the Intent that the Creditors of the ſaid* C. D. *might be heard againſt the Making of this preſent Certificate, and alſo admitted to prove their Debts: And ſeveral Creditors having proved their Debts, and none ſhewn any Cauſe againſt the Making of this Certificate:* We do therefore *further certify to your Lordſhip, that the ſaid* C. D. *hath upon ſuch Examination made a Diſcovery of his Eſtate and Effects, and in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Direction of the ſaid late Acts; and that there doth not appear to us any Reaſon to doubt the Truth of ſuch Diſcovery, or that the ſame is not a full Diſcovery of all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid* C. D. *And the rather, for that the Perſons who have ſigned this Certificate, teſtifying their Conſents to the ſame, are full four Parts in five, in Number and Value, of the Creditors of the ſaid* C. D. *who have duly proved their ſaid Debts.* Witneſs *our Hands and Seals*, &c.

Banks, No Town or Freeman ſhall be diſtrained to make *Banks* or Bridges, but ſuch as of old Time have been uſed to make them. *Stat.* 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 15. In *Norfolk* Perſons ſhall be diſcharged towards the Repair of *Sea-Banks*, as they are chargeable to the Highways, by 27 *Eliz. c.* 24.

Bannimus, The Form of Expulſion of any Member from the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by affixing the Sentence in ſome publick Places, as a Denunciation or Promulgation of it. And the Word *Banning* is taken for an Exclamation againſt, or Curſing of another.

Bannitus, An Outlaw, or baniſhed Man.—— *Vobis Præcipimus quod eidem Cancellario ad inſequendum, arreſtandum & capiendum dictos Malefactores &* Bannitos, *&c.* Pat. Ed. 2.

Banniatus fortis, Is uſed in the ſame Senſe as *Bannitus*, ſignifying one outlawed or judicially baniſhed. *Pat.* 25 *Hen.* 3. *Brady's Hiſt. Ang. Append. p.* 196.

Bannum vel **Banleuga**, The utmoſt Bounds of a Manor, or Town, ſo uſed 47 *Hen.* 3. *Rot.* 44, *&c.* ——*Notum facio, me eleemoſynam noſtram Chriſto conceſſiſſe & omnibus Sanctis ſuis, &c. viz. primo Terram illam a* Twiwella *uſque* Thorney *ubi* Bannum *noſtrum ceſſat.* Carta Canuti Regis Cœnobio Thorneiæ. *Banleuga de Arundel* is taken for all that is comprehended within the Limits or Lands adjoining, and ſo belonging to the Caſtle or Town. *Seld. Hiſt. of Tithes, p.* 75.

Barbers, Are incorporated with the *Surgeons* of *London*; but not to practice Surgery, except drawing of Teeth, *&c.* 32 *H.* 8. See *Surgeon.*

Barbican, *(Barbicanum)* A Watch-Tower, or Bulwark. *Mandatum eſt* Johanni de Kilmynton *Cuſtodi Caſtri Regis & Honoris de* Pickering, *quoddam* Barbicanum *ante portam Caſtri Regis præditti muro lapideo, & in eodem* Barbicano *quandam Portam cum ponte verſatili, &c. de novo facere, &c.* T. Rege 10 Aug. Clauſ. 17 Ed. 2. m. 39.

Barbicanage, *(Barbicanagium)* Money given for the Maintenance of a *Barbican*, or Watch-Tower; or a Tribute towards the Repairing or Building a Bulwark. *Carta* 17 *Ed.* 3. *Monaſticon Tom.* 1. *p.* 976.

Barca, A Barque: *Navis mercatorum & quæ merces exportat.* Gloſſ. Sax. *Ælfrici*, a Flotſhip.

Barcarium, *(Barcaria)* A Sheep-cote, and ſometimes uſed for a Sheep-walk. *MS. de Placit. Ed.* 3. See *Bercaria.*

Bargain and Sale, Is an Inſtrument whereby the Property of Lands and Tenements is for valuable Conſideration granted and transferred from one Perſon to another: It is called a Real Contract upon a valuable Conſideration, for paſſing of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, by Deed indented and inrolled, 2 *Inſt.* 612. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 62. And it is alſo where a Recompence is given by both the Parties to the *Bargain*; as if one *bargains and ſells* his Land to another for Money; here the Land is a Recompence to him for the Money, and the Money a Recompence to the other for the Land. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 206. *Bargains and Sales of* Lands are to be in Writing indented, and inrolled in one of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or in the County where the Lands lie, before the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* And the Inrolment ſhall be made within Six Months after the Date of the Deeds. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. But this Statute extends to *Bargains and Sales* of Inheritance and Freehold only; and not to *Bargains and Sales* for Terms of Years, *&c.* for they are good though not inrolled, nor by Deed indented. 2 *Rep.* 36. Houſes and Lands in *London*, and any City, *&c.* are exempted out of the Statute of Inrolments. 2 *Inſt.* 676. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 342. If two *Bargains and Sales* are made of the ſame Land to two ſeveral Perſons, and the laſt Deed is firſt inrolled; if afterwards the firſt Deed is alſo inrolled within ſix Months, the firſt Buyer ſhall have the Land; for when the Deed is inrolled, the Bargainee is ſeiſed of the Land from the Delivery of the Deed, and the Inrolment ſhall relate to it. *Hob.* 165. *Wood's Inſt.* 259. Neither the Death of the Bargainor or Bargainee, before the Inrolment of the Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, will hinder the Paſſing of the Eſtate to the Bargainee: But the Eſtate of Freehold is in the Bargainor, until the Deed is inrolled; ſo that the Bargainee cannot bring any Action of Treſpaſs before Entry had; though 'tis ſaid he may ſurrender, aſſign, *&c.* 2 *Cro.* 52. 1 *Inſt.* 147. A Bargainee ſhall have Rent which incurs after the *Bargain and Sale*, and before the Inrolment. *Sid.* 310. Upon the Inrolment of the Deed, the Eſtate ſettles *ab initio*, by the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. And the Statute of Inrolment ſays, that it ſhall not veſt, except the Deed be inrolled; and when it is inrolled, the Eſtate veſts preſently, by the Statute of Uſes. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 696. Every Deed may be inrolled at Common Law, for its Security. If ſeveral ſeal a Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, and but one acknowledge it, and thereupon the Deed is inrolled; this is a good Inrolment within the Statute. *Style* 462. None can make a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands, that hath not the actual Poſſeſſion thereof at the Time of the *Sale*; if he hath not the Poſſeſſion, the Deed muſt be ſealed upon the Land, to make it good. 2 *Inſt.* 672. 1 *Lill.* 209. *Bargain and Sale* of Lands, paſſes the Freehold, and likewiſe Reverſions and Remainders, without Livery and Seiſin. 8 *Rep.* 93. But a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands for Money, may not be made to one Man, to the Uſe of another, but only to the Bargainee. A Man *bargains and ſells* his Land for Money by Deed inrolled to another, to hold to the Bargainee in Fee, to the Uſe of the Bargainor for Life, *&c.* or to the Uſe of any other, this Limitation of the Uſes is void, and it ſhall be to the Uſe of the Bargainee in Fee, becauſe the Conſideration and Sale implies the Uſe to be to him only. *Benl. Rep.* 61. There muſt be a good Conſideration given, or at leaſt ſaid to be given, for Lands in theſe Deeds; and for a competent Sum of Money, is a good Conſideration; but not the general Words for divers Conſiderations, *&c. Mod. Ca.* 777. Where Money is mentioned to be paid in a *Bargain and Sale*, and in Truth no Money is paid, ſome of our Book tell us this may be a good *Bargain and Sale*; becauſe no Averment will lie againſt that which is expreſly affirmed by the Deed, except it comes to be queſtioned whether fraudulent or no, upon the Statute againſt fraudulent Deeds. *Dyer* 90. If no Conſideration of Money is expreſſed in a Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, it may be ſupplied by an Averment that it was made for Money: And after a Verdict on a Trial, it ſhall be intended that Evidence was given at the Trial of Money paid. 1 *Ventr.* 108. If Lands are *bargained and ſold* for Money only, the Deed is to be inrolled

inrolled according to the Statute; but if it be in Conſideration of Money, and natural Affection, &c. the Eſtate will paſs without it. 2 *Inſt.* 672. 1 *Lev.* 56. All Things, for the moſt part, that are grantable by Deed in any other Way, are grantable by *Bargain and Sale*; and Lands, Rents, Advowſons, Tithes, &c. may be granted by it, in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, &c. 1 *Rep.* 176. 11 *Rep.* 25. But if Tenant for Life *bargains and ſells* his Land by Deed inrolled, it will be a Forfeiture of his Eſtate. 4 *Leon.* 251. A *Bargain and Sale* of the Profits of Land, is a *Bargain and Sale* of the Land it ſelf; for the Profits and the Lands are the ſame Thing in Subſtance. *Dyer* 71. One *bargains and ſells* all his Woods, and Underwoods, that have been accuſtomably uſed to be felled, growing and being in the Manor of *D.* to hold for Life; it was held, that the Vendee ſhall cut but once by this, and not again. *Bro. Abr.* 55. If the Deed of *Bargain and Sale* be not inrolled within the Six Months (which are to be reckoned after Twenty-eight Days to the Month, the Day of the Date taken excluſive) it is of no Force; ſo that if a Man *bargains and ſells* his Land to me, and the Trees upon it, although the Trees might be ſold by Deed without Inrolment, yet in this Caſe if the Deed be not inrolled, it will be good neither for the Trees nor the Land. *Dyer* 90. 7 *Rep.* 40. 2 *Bulſt.* 8. A *Bargain and Sale* of a Manor to which an Advowſon is appendant by Indenture not inrolled, will not paſs the Advowſon or the Manor, for it was to go as appendant. *Bro. Caſ.* 240. And if two Jointenants are of Land, and one of them *bargains* and *ſells* it all by ſuch a Deed indented, and then the other Jointenant dieth, and the Deed is inrolled; here but a Moiety of the Land ſhall paſs by this Deed. 2 *Cro.* 53. *A. bargains* his Lands to *B.* and his Heirs, by Indenture inrolled, but before the Inrolment *B. bargains and ſells* all his Eſtate to *C.* and the Deed was after inrolled; adjudged, that nothing did paſs by the Deed from *B.* to *C.* 2 *Cro.* 52. But in ſome Caſes, where a Deed will not enure by Way of *Bargain and Sale*, by Reaſon of ſome Defect therein, it may be good to another Purpoſe. *Dyer* 90. The very Words *Bargain and Sell* are not of abſolute Neceſſity in this Deed, for other Words equivalent will ſuffice; as if a Man ſeiſed of Land in Fee by the Words *Alien* or *Grant*, ſell the ſame to another, the Deed being made in Conſideration of Money, and indented and inrolled, will be an effectual *Bargain and Sale.* 9 *Rep.* 94. 7. *Rep.* 40. And the Words *Demiſe and Grant*, in Conſideration of Money paid, amount to a *Bargain and Sale.* Warranty and Covenants may be inſerted in a *Bargain and Sale*; but the Deed is good without any ſuch Addition. In pleading theſe Deeds, the Deed itſelf muſt be ſhewn under Seal. 1 *Inſt.* 225. And it muſt be ſet forth that the Inrolment was within Six Months, or *ſecundum formam Statuti*, &c.

Form of a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made the Day and Year*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby acknowledge*, He *the ſaid* A. B. Hath *granted, bargained and ſold, aliened and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain and ſell, alien and confirm unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate*, &c. *and alſo all Lands, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Tithes, Commons, Common of Paſture, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, Ways, Waters, and Appurtenances whatſoever to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Tenements abovementioned, belonging or any wiſe appertaining; And alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes, and of every Part thereof; And all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, and Premiſſes, and every Part thereof*; To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever:* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for him and his Heirs, the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and Premiſſes, and every Part thereof againſt him and his Heirs, and againſt all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, to the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and will warrant, and for ever defend by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, &c.

The Manner of *Inrolling* a *Bargain and Sale.*

IT is to be remembered, *That the Day*, &c. *thither in the ſame Term before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *came* A. B. *of*, &c. *in the County of* M. *Gentleman, in his proper Perſon, and brought here into the Court of the ſaid Lord the now King, before the King himſelf at* Weſtminſter, *a certain Indenture, which he hath acknowledged to be his Deed: And he deſired that that Indenture in the Court of the Lord the now King before the ſaid Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *might be of Record inrolled: And it is inrolled in Form following, that is to ſay*, This Indenture *made*, &c. *(And ſo inrol it* verbatim.)

Afterwards is *indorſed* on the Back of the *Deed*,

Inrolled *in the Court of the Lord the King, before the King himſelf at* Weſtminſter, *of the Term of the* Holy Trinity, &c. *in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second now King of* Great Britain, &c.

Roll———

There is a *Bargain and Sale of Goods*, for which vide *Contract*, &c.

Barbary, *(Barkaria, corticulus)* A Tan-houſe or Place to keep *Bark* in for the Uſe of Tanners. *New Book Ent.* Tit. *Aſſiſe, Corp. Polit.* 2.

Baron, *(Baro)* Is a *French* Word, and hath divers Significations here in *England.* Firſt it is taken for a Degree of Nobility next to a Viſcount. *Bracton, lib.* 1. *cap.* 8. ſays, they are called *Barones, quaſi robur Belli.* In which Signification it agrees with other Nations, where *Baroniæ* are as much as *Provinciæ:* So that *Barons* are ſuch as have the Government of Provinces, as their Fee holden of the King; ſome having greater, and others leſs Authority within their Territories. It is probable, that formerly in this Kingdom, all thoſe were called *Barons* that had ſuch Seigniories as we now call *Courts-Baron*; as they are at this Day called *Seigneurs* in *France*, who have any Manor or Lordſhip: And ſoon after the Conqueſt, all ſuch came to Parliament, and ſat as Peers in the Lords Houſe. But when by Experience it appeared that the Parliament was too much thronged by theſe *Barons*, who were very numerous, it was in the Reign of King *John* ordained that none but the *Barones Majores* ſhould come to Parliament, who for their extraordinary Wiſdom, Intereſt, or Quality, ſhould be ſummoned by Writ. After this, Men obſerving the Eſtate of Nobility to be but caſual, and depending merely upon the King's Will, they obtained of the King Letters Patent of this Dignity to them and their Heirs Male, who were called *Barons by Letters Patent*, or by Creation, whoſe Poſterity are now by Inheritance thoſe *Barons* that are called Lords of the Parliament; of

of which Kind the King may create at his Pleaſure. Nevertheleſs there are ſtill *Barons* by Writ, as well as *Barons* by Letters Patent: And thoſe *Barons* who were firſt by Writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *Barons by Preſcription*, for that they and their Anceſtors have continued *Barons* beyond the Memory of Man. The Calling up by Writ is at this Day ſeldom practiſed unleſs it be to ſummon the Son of ſome Lord to Parliament, in the Life-time of his Anceſtor; for Creation by Letters Patent is almoſt altogether in Uſe. 2 *Inſt.* 48. The Original of *Barons* by Writ, *Camden* refers to King *Hen.* 3. and *Barons* by Letters Patent, or Creation, commenced 11 *R.* 2. *Camb. Brit. pag.* 109. To theſe is added a third Kind of *Barons*, called *Barons by Tenure*, which are ſome of our ancient *Barons*; and likewiſe the Biſhops, who by Virtue of *Baronies* annexed to their Biſhopricks, always had Place in the Lords Houſe of Parliament, as *Barons* by Succeſſion. *Seager of Honour, lib.* 4. *cap.* 13. There are alſo *Barons* by Office; as the *Barons of the Exchequer*, *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, &c. of which you may read under their proper Heads. In ancient Records, the Word *Baron* included all the Nobility of *England*, becauſe regularly all Noblemen were *Barons*, though they had a higher Dignity; and therefore the Charter of King *Ed.* 1. which is an Expoſition of what relates to *Barons* in *Magna Charta*, concludes *Teſtibus Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Baronibus, &c.* And the Great Council of the Nobility, when they conſiſted of, beſides Earls and *Barons*, Dukes, Marqueſſes, *&c.* were all comprehended under the Name *De la Councell de Baronage. Glanv. cap.* 4. Theſe *Barons* have given them two Enſigns to remind them of their Duties; firſt a long Robe of Scarlet, in Reſpect whereof they are accounted *De Magno Concilio Regis*; and ſecondly, they are girt with a Sword, that they ſhould ever be ready to defend their King and Country. 2 *Inſt.* 5. A *Baron* is *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: And the Chief Burgeſſes of *London* were in former Times *Barons*, before there was a Lord Mayor, as appears by the City Seal, and their ancient Charters.——— *Henricus* 3. *Rex. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & hac præſenti Charta noſtra confirmaſſe* Baronibus *noſtris de Civitate noſtra* London *quod Eligant ſibi Mayor de ſeipſis ſingulis annis*, &c. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* The Earl Palatines and Marches of *England*, had anciently their *Barons* under them; but no *Barons* but thoſe as held immediately of the King, were Peers of the Realm. 'Tis certain the King's Tenants were called *Barons*; as we may find in *Mat. Pariſ.* and other Writers: And in Days of old, all Men were ſtiled *Barons*; but this, I take it, was only a Term in the Law, not a Title of Nobility.

Barony, *(Baronia)* Is that Honour and Territory which gives Title to a *Baron*; comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal *Barons*, but of Biſhops alſo who have two Eſtates; one as they are ſpiritual Perſons, by Reaſon of their ſpiritual Revenues and Promotions; the other grew from the Bounty of our *Engliſh* Kings, whereby they have *Baronies* and Lands added to their ſpiritual Livings and Preferments. The *Baronies* belonging to Biſhops are by ſome called *Regalia*, becauſe *ex ſola liberalitate Regum eis olim conceſſa & a Regibus in feudum tenentur.* Blount. *Barony*, *Bracton* ſays, *(lib.* 2. *cap.* 34.*)* is a Right indiviſible; and therefore, if an Inheritance be to be divided among Coparceners, though ſome capital Meſſuages may be divided, yet *ſi capitale Meſſuagium ſit Caput Comitatus vel caput* Baroniæ, they may not be parcelled. In ſome Caſes a *Barony* may be aliened, or entailed, and the Honour paſs accordingly. In ancient Times thirteen Knights Fees and a Quarter made a Tenure *per Baroniam*, which amounted to 400 Marks *per Annum*.

Baronet, *(Baronettus)* Is a Dignity or Degree of Honour, which hath Precedency before all Knights, as Knights of the Bath, Knights-Bachelors, *&c.* except *Bannerets*; made *Sub vexillis Regiis in exercitu Regali in aperto Bello, & ipſo Rege perſonaliter præſente.* This Order of *Baronets* was inſtituted by King *James* 1. in the Year 1611. with ſuch Precedency as aforeſaid, and other Privileges, *&c.* Their Number at firſt was but two Hundred; but now they are without Limitation: They are created by Patent with an *Habendum ſibi & Hæredibus maſculis*, *&c.* And their Dignity, on its firſt Inſtitution, was a Kind of purchaſed Honour, by Men of great Eſtates qualified for Titles.

Baron and Feme, Are Huſband and Wife, by our Law; and they are adjudged but one Perſon. *Bracton* ſaith, *Vir & Uxor ſunt quaſi unica perſona, quia caro una & ſanguis unus. Bract. lib.* 5. *fol.* 416. A Wife cannot be a Witneſs againſt or for her Huſband, nor he againſt or for her, (except in Caſe of High Treaſon) becauſe they are *duæ animæ in una Carne.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 349. At Common Law a Man could neither in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion or Remainder, limit an Eſtate to his Wife; but by *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. A Man may covenant with other Perſons to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of his Wife; or may make any other Conveyance to her Uſe; but he may not covenant with his Wife to ſtand ſeiſed to her Uſe, for they are one Perſon in Law. A Man may deviſe Lands by Will to his Wife, becauſe the Deviſe doth not take Effect till after his Death. *Co. Litt.* 112. Agreements between *Baron and Feme* before Marriage, are by the Marriage generally extinguiſhed: But if a Perſon, in Conſideration of Marriage, promiſe to leave his Wife worth ſo much at his Death, this being no Duty in the Life-time of the Huſband, is not extinguiſhed by the Marriage. *Cro. Jac.* 571, 623. A Wife cannot deviſe Lands to her Huſband: For a *Feme Covert* cannot make a Will, as ſhe is ſo entirely under the Power of her Huſband, that what ſhe doth cannot be called her Will. *Nelſ. Abr.* 347. The Will of the Wife is ſubject to that of the Huſband; ſo that if they commit a Felony together, ſhe ſhall be neither Principal nor Acceſſary: And if a Wife doth Damage to another, ſhe can make no Satisfaction during the Coverture, but the Huſband muſt do it. *F. N. B.* 188. Every Gift, Grant, or Diſpoſition of Goods, Lands, or other Thing whatſoever, and all Obligations and Feoffments made by a *Feme Covert*, without her Huſband's Conſent, are void. 1 *H.* 5 125. *Fitz. Covert.* 18. Where a Statute or Obligation is made to a *Baron and Feme*, or to her during Coverture; the Huſband only can make a Defeaſance of it, and conclude the Wife. 1 *Inſt.* 351. In Caſe Money be due to the Huſband by Bill or Bond, or for Rent on a Leaſe, and it is paid to the Wife; this ſhall not prejudice him, if after Payment he publickly diſagrees to it. 19 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 426. A Wife is *ſub Poteſtate viri*, and therefore her Acts ſhall not bind her, unleſs ſhe levy a Fine, *&c.* when ſhe is examined in Private whether ſhe doth it freely or by Compulſion of the Huſband: If *Baron and Feme* levy a Fine, this will bar the *Feme*: And where the *Feme* is examined by Writ, ſhe ſhall be bound; elſe not. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 708. Therefore where *Baron and Feme* acknowledge a Deed to be inrolled, or a Statute, *&c.* this will not bind the *Feme*, becauſe ſhe is not examined by Writ. A Wife is diſabled to make Contracts, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 110. And if a Married Woman enters into Bond as *Feme ſole*, if ſhe is ſued as *Feme ſole*, ſhe may plead *Non eſt factum*, and the Coverture will avoid her Bond. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 217. A Feme Covert may plead *Non Aſſumpſit*, and give Coverture in Evidence, which makes it no Promiſe, *&c. Raym.* 395. By Marriage the Huſband hath Power over his Wife's Perſon; and he may correct his Wife. *Dalt.* 284. But if he threaten to kill her, *&c.* ſhe may make him find Surety of the Peace. *F. N. B.* 80. He hath likewiſe Power over his Wife's Eſtate; and

and if ſhe have Fee, he gaineth a Freehold in her Right; he alſo gaineth her Chattels Real, as Terms for Years, &c. and all Chattels Perſonal, in Poſſeſſion of the Wife, are the Huſband's: But where the Wife is out of Poſſeſſion, or is poſſeſſed only as Executrix, or the Chattels are Debts and Things in Action, if they are not recovered by him and his Wife, the Huſband ſhall not have them. 1 *Inſt.* 299, 351. Though Money charged on Lands, is not in Nature of a *Choſe of Action*, but of Rent, and is given to the Huſband by the Intermarriage. 1 *Chan. Rep.* 189. If Lands be given to a Man, and ſuch a Woman who ſhall be his Wife, the Man ſhall have the Whole: But if a Feoffment be made to the Uſe of the Feoffee, and his Wife that ſhall be, the Wife he afterwards marries ſhall take jointly with him. 1 *Rep.* 101. If *Baron and Feme* are Jointenants for Years, the *Baron* may diſpoſe of the Whole: And if the *Baron* hath a Term in the Right of his *Feme*, he may grant over the Whole. 1 *Danv.* 702. But he cannot diſpoſe of it by Will, if he doth not ſurvive her. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 184. And as the Huſband ſurviving the Wife ſhall enjoy her Term, againſt her Executors: So if the Wife ſurvive her Huſband, ſhe ſhall have her Term for Years, or other Chattels Real again, if the Huſband hath not altered the Property. 1 *Inſt.* 351. And if the Huſband charges the Chattel Real of his Wife with a Rent, &c. if ſhe ſurvives him, it will not bind her; for ſhe ſhall hold it diſcharged, as ſhe comes in Paramount the Charge. A Huſband poſſeſſed of a Term in his Wife's Right, may make a Leaſe for Years of the Land, rendring Rent to his Executors or Aſſigns, to commence after his Death. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 344. But if a Leaſe be conveyed by a *Feme ſole*, in Truſt for the Uſe of herſelf, if ſhe afterwards marries, it cannot be diſpoſed of by the Huſband: If ſhe dies, he ſhall not have it, but the Executors of the Wife. *March* 44. See 2 *Vern.* 270. A Legacy is given to a *Feme ſole* to be paid preſently, or at a Day to come, if ſhe marry and die, before any Releaſe or Diſpoſal thereof by her Huſband; in that Caſe, her Executor or Adminiſtrator, it has been held, ſhall have it: And if a Promiſe, or Bond be to a *Feme*, or the *Baron and Feme*, and the Huſband dies before he recovers, or releaſes the ſame, the Wife, and not his Executors, ſhall be intitled to it. *F. N. B.* 121. 7 *Hen.* 6. 2. *Mich.* 17 *Jac.* 1. A Man and his Wife covenanted by Indenture, but the Wife did not ſeal it; and it was held, that if the *Baron* ſealed and delivered it in the Name of the *Feme*, it would be the Deed of the Wife, during the Life of the Huſband: But if Land is given to Huſband and Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, and the Huſband alone ſuffer a common Recovery; this will not bind the Eſtate Tail, although the Huſband ſurvive his Wife. 1 *Cro.* 769. 3 *Rep.* 5, 34. The Wife ſhall be received to defend her Right, on the Default of the Huſband, and he cannot prejudice his Wife, as to her Freehold and Inheritance. *Jenk. Cent.* 79. A Huſband cannot alien the Wife's Lands but by Fine wherein ſhe joins; if he doth, ſhe may recover them after his Death by *Cui in vita*. And by Statute, where a Huſband makes Leaſes of his Wife's Lands, for twenty-one Years, &c. ſhe is to be made a Party, and the Rent reſerved to Huſband and Wife, and the Heirs of the Wife, &c. This is of Leaſes of Lands of the Wife's Inheritance. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 28. If a *Feme* having a Rent for Life takes Huſband, the *Baron* ſhall have Action of Debt for the Rent incurred during the Coverture, after the Death of the *Feme*. 1 *Danv.* 719. And Arrears due in the Life-time of the Huſband, after his Death, ſhall ſurvive to the Wife, if ſhe outlives him, and her Adminiſtrators after her Death. 2 *Lut.* 1151. A *Feme* Leſſee for Life, rendring Rent, takes Huſband and dies, the *Baron* ſhall be charged in Action of Debt for the Rent which was grown due during the Coverture, becauſe he took the Profits out of which the Rent ought to iſſue. *Keilw.* 125. *Raym.* 6. But if ſuch a *Feme* Leſſee takes *Baron* and dies, 'tis ſaid the *Baron* ſhall not be charged for Waſte during the Coverture; for he was never Leſſee. 1 *Danv.* 718. If a Leaſe is made to *Baron and Feme*, and the Huſband dies, and the Wife accepts of the Land, though ſhe may be obliged to pay the Rent, or to perform a Condition on the Part of the Leſſor; yet ſhe is not bound to perform Collateral Covenants, as to do no Waſte, or to repair Houſes, &c. 1 *Brownl.* 31. The *Baron* may have an Action alone upon the *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. for Entering into the Land of the *Feme*; Treſpaſs and taking Charters of the Inheritance of the *Feme*; *Quare Impedit*, &c. But for Perſonal Torts, they muſt join, though the *Baron* is to have the Damages. 1 *Danv.* 709. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 360. The Huſband is to join in Actions for Battery to the Wife: And a Wife may not bring any Action for Wrong to her, without her Huſband; though when they join in any Action, Damage is to be laid only to the Huſband. 1 *Inſt.* 326, 132. For an Injury done to the Wife alone, Action cannot be maintained by the Huſband alone, without her; but for Aſſault and Debauching or Lying with the Wife, or for a Loſs and Injury done to the Huſband in depriving him of the Converſation and Service of his Wife, he alone may bring an Action; and theſe laſt Actions are laid for Aſſault, and detaining the Wife, *Per quod Conſortium amiſit*, &c. 2 *Cro.* 538. For taking any Thing from the Wife, the Huſband only is to bring the Action, who has the Property; for the Wife hath not the Property. In all Caſes where the *Feme* ſhall not have the Thing recovered, but the Huſband only, he alone is to bring the Action. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 360. For a Perſonal Duty to the Wife, the *Baron* only may bring the Action: And the Huſband is intitled to the Fruits of his Wife's Labour, for which he may bring *Quantum Meruit*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 227. 1 *Salk.* 114. *Baron and Feme* ought to join in Actions for Debt due to the *Feme* before Coverture: And where an Action will ſurvive to the Wife, and ſhe may recover Damages, ſhe muſt join with the Huſband in the Action. 2 *Mod.* 269. By the Cuſtom of *London*, a *Feme Covert* trading there, may ſue and be ſued as a *Feme ſole Merchant*. 2 *Inſt.* 236. And if an Huſband is an Alien Enemy, the Wife may be charged as a *Feme Sole*. 1 *Salk.* 116. In Caſe, before Marriage, a *Feme* enters into Articles concerning her Eſtate, ſhe is as a ſeparate Perſon; and the Huſband may be Plaintiff in Equity againſt the Wife. *Preced. Canc.* 24. A Man muſt anſwer for the Treſpaſſes of his Wife: If a *Feme Covert* ſlander any Perſon, &c. the Huſband and Wife muſt be ſued for it, and Execution is to be awarded againſt him. 11 *Rep.* 62. But where a *Feme Covert* commits a Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, and Action is brought againſt *Baron and Feme*, if the Jury find the Wife guilty, and the Huſband not; here the Wife ſhall be impriſoned, until the Huſband pays the Fine. *Jenk. Cent.* 23. If Huſband and Wife commit Treaſon or Murder, they ſhall be both found guilty; and the Wife not be diſcharged, on Preſumption it was by Coercion of the Huſband. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 47. And a Wife for her own Crimes, may be indicted without her Huſband; and ſhe may ſue and be ſued without her Huſband, in the Spiritual Court. 9 *Rep.* 72. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 298. A *Feme ſole* indebted takes Huſband; it is then the Debt of the Huſband and Wife, and both are to be ſued for it; but the Huſband is not liable after the Death of the Wife, unleſs there be a Judgment againſt both during the Coverture. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 351. Where there is Judgment againſt a *Feme ſole*, who marries and dies, the *Baron* ſhall not be charged therewith: Though if the Judgment be had upon *Scire facias* againſt *Baron and Feme*, and then the *Feme* dies, he ſhall be charged. 3 *Mod.* 186. In Action brought againſt a *Feme ſole*, if pending the Action ſhe marries,

this ſhall not abate the Action; but the Plaintiff may proceed to Judgment and Execution againſt her, according as the Action was commenced. 1 *Lill.* 217. *Trin.* 12 *W.* 3. And if *Habeas Corpus* be brought to remove the Cauſe, the Plaintiff is to move for a *Procedendo* on the Return of the *Habeas Corpus:* Alſo the Court of *B. R.* may refuſe it, where brought to abate a juſt Action. 1 *Salk.* 8. But if a *Feme ſole* gives a Warrant of Attorney to confeſs Judgment, and before entered ſhe marries, it is a Countermand of the Warrant, and Judgment ſhall not be had againſt Huſband and Wife, to charge him. 1 *Salk.* 399. When *Baron and Feme* are ſued, the Huſband muſt make an Attorney for himſelf and his Wife. 2 *Saund.* If a Wife be arreſted, ſhe ſhall be diſcharged on Common Bail, let the Cauſe of Action be what it will: But if *Baron and Feme* be arreſted, the Huſband ſhall not be diſcharged, unleſs he give Bail for his Wife as well as himſelf. *Mod. Caſ.* 17. Both Huſband and Wife, 'tis ſaid, may be taken in Execution. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 365. Though if it be a Contrivance to charge the Wife, ſhe ſhall be diſcharged upon Motion. 1 *Lev.* 51. The *Baron* in an Account ſhall not be charged by the Receipt of his Wife, except it came to his Uſe. 1 *Danv.* 707. Yet if ſhe uſually receives and pays Money, it will bind him in Equity. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 61. For Goods ſold to a Wife, to the Uſe of the Huſband, the Huſband ſhall be charged, and be obliged to pay for the ſame. *Sid.* 425. If a Woman buys Things for her neceſſary Apparel, though without the Conſent of the Huſband, yet her Huſband ſhall be bound to pay for it. *Brownl.* 47. And if the Wife buys any Thing for herſelf, Children, or Family, and the *Baron* does any Act precedent or ſubſequent whereby he ſhews his Conſent, he may be charged thereupon. 1 *Sid.* 120. The Huſband is obliged to maintain his Wife in Neceſſaries: But they muſt be according to his Degree and Eſtate, to charge the Huſband; and Neceſſaries may be ſuitable to a Huſband's Degree of Quality, but not to his Eſtate; alſo they may be Neceſſaries, but not *ex Neceſſitate* to charge the Huſband. 1 *Mod.* 129. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 354. Though a Wife is very lewd, if ſhe cohabits with her Huſband, he is chargeable for all Neceſſaries for her, becauſe he took her for better for worſe: and ſo he is if he runs away from her, or turns her away: But if ſhe goes away from her Huſband, then as ſoon as ſuch Separation is notorious, whoever gives her Credit doth it at his Peril, and the Huſband is not liable, unleſs he take her again. 1 *Salk.* 119 Although a Huſband be bound to pay his Wife's Debts for her reaſonable Proviſion, yet if ſhe parts from him, eſpecially by Reaſon of any Miſbehaviour, and he allows her a Maintenance, he ſhall never after be charged with her Debts, till a new Cohabitation: But if the Huſband receive her, or come after her, and lie with her but for a Night, that may make him liable to the Debts. *Paſch.* 3 *Ann. Mod. Caſ.* 147, 171. And if there be an Agreement in Writing between Huſband and Wife to live ſeparate, and that ſhe ſhall have a ſeparate Maintenance, it ſhall bind them both till they both agree to cohabit again; and if the Wife is willing to return to her Husband, ſhe may, but it has been adjudged that the Husband hath no coercive Power over the Wife to force her, though he may viſit her, and uſe all lawful Means, in order to a Reconciliation. *Mich. Geo.* 1. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 22. Where there is a Separation by Conſent, and the Wife hath a ſeparate Allowance, thoſe who truſt her do it upon her own Credit. 1 *Salk.* 116. If a Husband makes his Wife an Allowance for Clothes, &c. which is conſtantly paid her, 'tis ſaid he ſhall not be charged. 1 *Sid.* 109. And if he forbids particular Perſons to truſt her, he will not be chargeable: But a Prohibition in general, by putting her in the News-Papers, is no legal Notice not to truſt her. 1 *Vent.* 42. A Wife may uſe the Goods of her Husband, but ſhe may not diſpoſe of them: And if ſhe takes them away, it is not Felony, for ſhe cannot by our Law ſteal the Goods of her Husband; but if ſhe delivers them to an Adulterer, and he receives them, it will be Felony in him. 3 *Inſt.* 308, 310. If *Baron and Feme* are divorced *Cauſa Adulterii*, which is a Divorce *a Menſa & Thoro*, they continue *Baron and Feme:* It is otherwiſe in Divorce *a Vinculo Matrimonii*, which diſſolves the Marriage. A Man within the Age of Fourteen (his Age of Conſent to marry) takes a Woman to Wife, they are *Baron and Feme*, ſo that he may have Treſpaſs *de muliere abductâ cum bonis viri*, &c.

Bar or **Barr**, (Lat. *Barra*, and in Fr. *Barre*) In a legal Senſe is a Plea or peremptory Exception of a Defendant ſufficient to deſtroy the Plaintiff's Action. And it is divided into *Bar* to common Intendment, and *Bar* Special; *Bar* Temporary, and Perpetual: *Bar* to a common Intendment is an Ordinary or General *Bar*, which uſually diſableth the Declaration of the Plaintiff: *Bar* Special is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out upon ſome Special Circumſtance of the Fact, as to the Caſe in Hand. *Terms de Ley* 77. *Bar* Temporary is ſuch a *Bar* that is good for the Preſent, but may afterwards fail: And *Bar* Perpetual is that which overthrows the Action of the Plaintiff for ever. *Plowd.* 26. But a Plea in *Bar*, not giving a full Anſwer to all the Matter contained in the Plaintiff's Declaration, is not good. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 211. If one be *barred* by Plea to the Writ, or to the Action of the Writ, he may have the ſame Writ again, or his right Action: But if the Plea in *Bar* be to the Action itſelf, and the Plaintiff is *barred* by Judgment, &c. it is a *Bar* for ever in perſonal Actions. 6 *Rep.* 7. And a Recovery in Debt is a good *Bar* to Action on the Caſe for the ſame Thing: Alſo a Recovery on *Aſſumpſit* in Caſe, is a good *Bar* in Debt, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 110. 4 *Rep.* 94. In all Actions Perſonal, as Debt, Account, &c. a *Bar* is perpetual, and in ſuch Caſe the Party hath no Remedy, but by Writ of Error or Attaint; but if a Man is *barred* in a Real Action by Judgment, yet he may have an Action of as high a Nature, becauſe it concerns his Inheritance; as for Inſtance, if he is *barred* in a Formedon in Deſcender, yet he may have a Formedon in the Remainder, &c. 6 *Rep.* 7. It has been reſolved, That a *Bar* in any Action Real or Perſonal by Judgment upon Demurrer, Verdict, or Confeſſion, is a *Bar* to that Action, or any Action of like Nature for ever: But according to *Pemberton* Chief Juſtice, this is to be underſtood, when it doth appear that the Evidence in one Action would maintain the other; for otherwiſe the Court ſhall intend that the Party hath miſtaken his Action. *Skin.* 57, 58. *Bar* to a common Intent is good: And if an Executor be ſued for his Teſtator's Debt, and he pleadeth that he had no Goods left in his Hands at the Day the Writ was taken out againſt him, this is a good *Bar* to a common Intendment, till it is ſhewn that there are Goods: But if the Plaintiff can ſhew by Way of Replication that more Goods have fallen into his Hands ſince that Time, then, except the Defendant alledge a better *Bar*, he ſhall be condemned in the Action. *Plowd.* 26. *Kitch.* 215. *Bro.* Tit. *Barre.* There is a *Bar* Material, and *Bar* at Large: *Bar* Material may be alſo called Special *Bar*; as when one in Stay of the Plaintiff's Action, pleadeth ſome particular Matter, *viz.* a Deſcent from him that was Owner of the Land, &c. a Feoffment made by the Anceſtor of the Plaintiff, or the like: A *Bar* at Large is, when the Defendant by Way of Exception, doth not traverſe the Plaintiff's Title, by Pleading, nor confeſs, or avoid it, but only makes to himſelf a Title in his *Bar. Kitch.* 68. 5 *H.* 7 29. This Word *Bar* is likewiſe uſed for the Place where Serjeants and Counſellors at Law ſtand to plead the Cauſes in Court; and Priſoners are brought to anſwer their Indictments, &c. whence our Lawyers that are called to the *Bar*, are termed Barriſters. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Barraſter, Barriſter, *(Barraſterius)* Is a Counſellor learned in the Law, admitted to plead at the *Bar*, and there to take upon him the Protection and Defence of Clients. They are termed *Juriſconſulti*; and in other Countries called *Licentiati in Jure:* And anciently *Barriſters* at Law were called *Apprentices* of the Law, in Lat. *Apprenticii Juris Nobiliores. Forteſc.* The Time before they ought to be called to the Bar, by the ancient Orders, was eight Years, now reduced to ſeven; and the Exerciſes done by them (if they were not called *Ex gratia)* were twelve Grand Moots performed in the Inns of *Chancery* in the Time of the Grand Readings, and twenty-four Petty Moots in the Term Times, before the Readers of the reſpective Inns: And a *Barraſter* newly called is to attend the ſix next long Vacations the Exerciſe of the Houſe, *viz.* in Lent and Summer, and is thereupon for thoſe three Years ſtiled a Vacation *Barriſter*. Alſo they are called *Utter Barriſters, i. e.* Pleaders *Ouſter* the Bar, to diſtinguiſh them from Benchers, or thoſe that have been Readers, who are ſometimes admitted to plead within the Bar, as the King, Queen, or Prince's Counſel are. *Barriſters* who conſtantly attend the *King's Bench, &c.* are to have the Privilege of being ſued in Tranſitory Actions in the County of *Middleſex*. But it hath been queſtioned, whether an Action of Debt doth lie for their Fees, unleſs it be upon ſpecial Retainer; for a Counſellor's Fee is *Honorarium quiddam*, not *Mercenarium*, as that of an Attorney or Solicitor. 2 *Inſt.* 213, 214, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 448.

Barrator, or **Barretor,** (Lat. *Barractator*, Fr. *Barrateur)* A common Mover of Suits and Quarrels, either in Courts, or elſewhere in the Country, that is himſelf never quiet, but at Variance with one or other. *Lambert* derives the Word *Barretor* from the Lat. *Balatro*, a vile Knave; but the proper Derivation is from the Fr. *Barrateur, i. e.* a Deceiver, and this agrees with the Deſcription of a common *Barretor* in my Lord *Coke*'s Reports, *viz.* That he is a common Mover and Maintainer of Suits in Diſturbance of the Peace, and in taking and detaining the Poſſeſſion of Houſes and Lands, or Goods by falſe Inventions, *&c.* And therefore it was adjudged, that the Indictment againſt him ought to be in theſe Words, *viz.* That he is *Communis Malefactor, calumniator & ſeminator litium & Diſcordiarum inter vicinos ſuos, & pacis Regis perturbator, &c.* And there it is ſaid that a common *Barretor* is the moſt dangerous Oppreſſor in the Law; for he oppreſſeth the Innocent by Colour of Law, which was made to protect them from Oppreſſion. 8 *Rep.* 37. No one can be a *Barretor* in reſpect of one Act only; for every Indictment for ſuch Crime muſt charge the Defendant with being *Communis Barractator*, and conclude *Contra Pacem, &c.* And it hath been holden, that a Man ſhall not be adjudged a *Barretor* for bringing any Number of Suits in his own Right, though they are vexatious; eſpecially if there be any Colour for them; for if they prove falſe, he ſhall pay the Defendant Coſts. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 355. 3 *Mod.* 98. A *Barriſter* at Law entertaining a Perſon in his Houſe, and bringing ſeveral Actions in his Name, where nothing was due, was found guilty of *Barretry*. 3 *Mod.* 97. An Attorney is in no Danger of being convicted of *Barretry*, in Reſpect of his maintaining another in a groundleſs Action, to the Commencing whereof he was no Way privy. *Ibid.* A common Solicitor who ſolicits Suits, is a common *Barretor*, and may be indicted thereof, becauſe it is no Profeſſion in Law. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 725. *Barretors* are puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, bound to the good Behaviour, *&c.* And belonging to the Profeſſion of the Law, they ought to be further puniſhed by Diſability to practice. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Hawk. P. C.* 244.

An Indictment for Barretry.

South'ton, ſſ. THE *Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, that* A. B. *of,* &c. *in the ſaid County, Yeoman, on the Day,* &c. *in the Year of the Reign,* &c. *at* H. *in the ſaid County, was and yet is a common* Barretor, *and continual Diſturber of the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King; and alſo on the Day and Year, and at the Place above mentioned, was and ſtill is a common and troubleſome Slanderer, Railer, and Sower of Diſcord among his Neighbours, and that he hath procured and cauſed divers Suits and Quarrels then and there and elſewhere in the County aforeſaid, amongſt divers Subjects of our Lord the King, to the great Contempt of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the bad Example of other Offenders, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King,* &c.

Barrel, *(Barillum)* Is a Meaſure of Wine, Ale, Oil, *&c.* Of Wine it contains the eighth Part of a Tun, the fourth Part of a Pipe, and the Moiety of a Hogſhead, that is thirty one Gallons and a Half. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. Of Beer it contains thirty-ſix Gallons; and of Ale, thirty-two Gallons. *Anno* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. and 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23. It is declared that the Aſſiſe of Herring *Barrels* is thirty-two Gallons Wine Meaſure, containing in every *Barrel* uſually a Thouſand full Herrings. *Anno* 13 *El. c.* 11. The Eel *Barrel* contains thirty Gallons. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 13.

Barriers, (Fr. *Barrieres*) Signifies that which the *French* call *Jeu de Barres, i. e. Palæſtra*, a Martial Exerciſe of Men armed and fighting together with ſhort Swords, within certain *Bars* or Rails, which ſeparated them from the Spectators: It is now diſuſed here in *England*. There are likewiſe *Barrier Towns*, or Places of Defence on the Frontiers of Kingdoms.

Barrow, (from the Sax. *Boerg*, a Heap of Earth) A large Hillock or Mount, raiſed or caſt up in many Parts of *England*, which ſeem to have been a Mark of the Roman *Tumuli*, or Sepulchres of the Dead. The Sax. *Beora*, was commonly taken for a Grove of Trees on the Top of a Hill. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Barter, (from the Fr. *Baretre, Circumvenire)* Signifies in our Books to exchange one Commodity for another, or truck Wares for Wares. *Anno* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 9. And the Reaſon may be, becauſe they that exchange in this Manner, do endeavour for the moſt part one to over-reach and circumvent the other.

Barton, Is a Word uſed in *Devonſhire*, for the Demeſne Lands of a Manor; ſometimes for the Manor-Houſe itſelf; and in ſome Places for Out-houſes, and Fold-Yards. In the *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. *Barton* Lands, and Demeſne Lands, are uſed as *Synonyma's*. See *Berton*.

Bas Chevaliers, Low or inferior Knights by Tenure of a bare Military Fee, as diſtinguiſhed from Bannerets, the Chief or Superior Knights: Hence we call our ſimple Knights, *viz.* Knights Bachelors, *Bas Chevaliers*. Kennet's Gloſſ. *to Paroch. Antiq.*

Baſe Court, (Fr. *Cour Baſſe*) Is any inferior Court, that is not of Record, as the Court-Baron, *&c. Kitch. fol.* 95, 96.

Baſe Eſtate, (Fr. *Bas Eſtat*) Is that *Eſtate* which *Baſe* Tenants have in their Lands. And *Baſe* Tenants, according to *Lambert*, are thoſe who perform villainous Services to their Lords; *Kitchen fol.* 41. makes *Baſe* Tenure and Frank-Tenure to be Contraries, and puts Copyholders in the Number of *Baſe* Tenants; where it may be gathered that every *Baſe* Tenant holds at the Will of the Lord: But there is a Difference between a *Baſe Eſtate* and Villenage; for to hold in pure Villenage is to do all that the Lord will command him; and if a Copyholder have but a *Baſe Eſtate*, he not holding by the Performance of every Commandment of his Lord, cannot be ſaid to hold in Villenage: And Copyholders are

are by the Customs of Manors, and Continuance of Time, grown out of that extreme Servitude wherein they were first Created.

Base Fee, Is a Tenure in *Fee* at the Will of the Lord, distinguished from Socage free Tenure: But the Lord *Coke* says, that *Base Fee* is what may be defeated by Limitation, or on Entry, *&c. Co. Litt.* 1. 18. *Bassa Tenura*, or *Base* Tenure, was a Holding by Villenage, or other customary Service, opposed to *Alta Tenura*, the higher Tenure in *Capite*, or by Military Service, *&c.*——*Manerium de* Cheping Farendon *cum pertinentiis est de antiquo Dominico coronæ Domini Regis, unde omnia prædicta tenementa sunt parcella, & de* Bassa Tenura *ejusdem manerii.* Consuetud. Domus de Farendon, MS. 44.

Bas Mille, The Suburbs or inferior Town, as used in *France.*

Basels, *(Bassilli)* A Kind of Coin abolished by King *Hen.* 2. *Anno* 1158. *Hollingshea's Chron. p.* 67.

Baselard, or **Basillard,** In the *Stat.* 12 *Rich.* 2. *c.* 6. Signifies a Weapon, which Mr. *Speight* in his Exposition upon *Chaucer*, calls *Pugionem vel sicam*, a Poinard; *Arrepto* Basillardo *transfixit, &c. Cum alio* Basillardo *penetravit latera ejus, &c.* Knighton, lib. 5. pag. 2731.

Basileus, A Word mentioned in several of our Historians signifying King, and seems peculiar to the Kings of *England. Monasticon, Tom.* 1. *pag.* 65. *Ego* Edgar *totius Angliæ* Basileus *Confirmavi*——In many Places of the *Monasticon* this Word occurs; and also in *Ingulphus, Malmesbury, Mat. Paris, Hoveden, &c.*

Basket-Tenure of Lands. See *Canestellus.*

Basinetum, A *Basnet*, or Helmet. By *Inqu.* 22 *Ed.* 4. After the Death of *Laurence de Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke* it was found thus——*Quod quidem Manerium, (i. e. de* Aston Cantlore) *per se tenetur de Domino Rege in Capite, per servitium inveniendi unum Hominem peditem, cum Arcu sine chorda, cum uno* Basneto, *sive Cappa, per xl. dies sumptibus suis propriis quotiens fuerit guerra in* Wallia.

Basinet, A Skin with which the Soldiers covered themselves. *Blount.*

Bastard, *(Bastardus)* From the Brit. *Bastaerd, i.e. Nothus* or *Spurius*, is one that is born of any Woman not married, so that his Father is not known by the Order of Law; and therefore is called *Filius Populi*, the Child of the People:

Cui Pater est Populus, Pater est sibi nullus & omnis;
Cui Pater est Populus, non habet ipse Patrem.

The learned *Spelman* derives the opprobrious Name of *Bastard* from the Norman *Bas*, and Saxon *Steort*, Rise or Original; as a Person of a base and vile Birth: Such *Bastard* cannot inherit Land as Heir to his Father; nor can any Person inherit Lands as Heir to him, but one that is Heir of his Body. *Lit. Sect.* 401. A *Bastard* by the Common Law is made incapable of any Ecclesiastical Benefice; for the Sacraments ought not be committed to infamous Persons: And it is the Law of Nature, that a *Bastard* who is born out of lawful Marriage, (unless there be some particular Law to the contrrry) has not any Relation to his Father, who begot him, but shall rely on his Mother, that bore him. *Fortescue* 88, 89. *Bastard* is *Terminus a quo*, he is the first of his Family; for he hath no Relation of which our Law takes any Notice; yet this must be understood as to Civil Purposes, there being a Relation as to Moral Purposes; for he cannot marry his own Mother, or *Bastard* Sister. 3 *Salk.* 66, 67. If a Woman be with Child by a Man, who afterwards marries her, and then the Child is born, this Child is no *Bastard*: But if a Man hath Issue by a Woman before Marriage, and after they marry, the Issue is a *Bastard* by our Law; but Legitimate by the Civil Law. 2 *Inst.* 96, 97. If a Man marries a Woman grossly big with Child by another, and within three Days after she is delivered, in our Law the Issue is no *Bastard.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 729. And where a Child is born within a Day after Marriage between Parties of full Age, if there be no apparent Impossibility that the Husband should be the Father of it, the Child is no *Bastard*, but supposed to be the Child of the Husband. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 358. But if the Husband be but eight or nine Years of Age, or if he be within the Age of fourteen, the Issue is a *Bastard:* So where a Husband is Gelt, or hath lost his Genitals, *&c.* which shews an Impossibility to get a Child, the Issue of his Wife, though born within Marriage, is a *Bastard.* 1 *Inst.* 244. 1 *Danv.* 278. By the Law of the Land, a Person cannot be a *Bastard* who is born after Espousals, unless it be by Special Matter. If a Woman elope from her Husband, so as he be within the four Seas, her Issue shall not be a *Bastard* by our Law; though by the Spiritual Law he shall: And if the Wife continues in Adultery and hath Issue, this is a *Bastard* in our Law. 1 *Danv.* 730. By the Common Law, if the Husband be *infra quatuor maria*, so that by Intendment he may converse with his Wife, and the Wife hath Issue, the Child will not be a *Bastard:* But he is a *Bastard* who is born of a Woman when her Husband, at and from the Time of the Begetting to the Birth, is *extra quatuor maria.* 1 *Inst.* 244. 2 *Salk.* 483. If a Woman hath Issue, the Husband being over Sea so long before the Birth of the Issue, which his Wife hath in his Absence, that the Issue cannot be his, this is a *Bastard.* 1 *Danv.* 729. If the Husband be only over in *Ireland*, it is otherwise. A Divorce *causa Præcontractus, causa Affinitatis, causa Frigiditatis, &c. bastardises* the Issue; not for Cause subsequent to the Marriage: But if the Man and Woman continue Husband and Wife for all their Lives, the Issue cannot be a *Bastard* by Divorce after their Death. 1 *Danv.* Where a Woman, on Divorce *a Mensa & Thoro*, lives in Adultery with another, her Children by such other are *Bastards*; for Children born in Adultery, are born out of the Limits of Matrimony. Though if Husband and Wife consent to live separate, the Children born after such Separation shall be taken to be Legitimate, because the Access of the Husband shall be presumed; but if it be found there was no Access, then they are *Bastards.* 1 *Salk.* 122. If a Woman hath a Child forty Weeks and eight Days after the Death of her Husband, it shall be Legitimate; the Law having appointed no exact certain Time for Birth of Legitimate Issues. 1 *Danv.* 726. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 236. If a Man or Woman marry a second Wife or Husband, the first being Living, and have Issue by such second Wife or Husband, the Issue is a *Bastard.* 39 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14, *&c.* Before the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 21. One was adjudged a *Bastard, Quia filius sacerdotis.* He that gets a *Bastard* in the Hundred of *Middleton*, in the County of *Kent*, forfeits all his Goods and Chattels to the King. *MS. de Temp. Ed.* 3. By Statute, a Woman with Child of a *Bastard*, must be first examined by a Justice of Peace, and the Fact of her being with Child proved by her Oath, and then the Justice is to send his Warrant for the reputed Father; when the Party is brought before the Justice, he must enter into a Recognizance with sufficient Sureties for his Appearance at the next Sessions, *&c.* and he may be continued on the Recognisance 'till the Woman is delivered of the Child: After the Child is born, two Justices *(Quorum unus)* residing nearest the Place, are to examine the Matter by Witnesses, *&c.* and make their Order for Relief of the Parish from the *Bastard:* And if the two Justices cannot agree, they may refer it to the Sessions; also the putative Father may appeal from the Order of the two Justices; or may give Security to the Parish, *&c. Stat.* 18 *Eliz. c.* 3. 3 *Car.* 1. The two next Justices of Peace (one being of the *Quorum*) may make Orders for punishing the Mother and Father

Father of a *Baſtard* Child: And by Order of the Juſtices, the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor may ſeize Goods, *&c.* of the Father and Mother to diſcharge the Pariſh: And Juſtices of the Peace have Power to commit lewd Women having *Baſtards* to the Houſe of Correction, for one Year, *&c.* But Perſons able to keep them, are not within the Statute. It is adjudged Murder to conceal the Death of a *Baſtard* Child when born, unleſs there be Proof to the contrary that it was ſtill born. 18 *Eliz. c.* 3. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 7 & 21 *Jac.* 1. By a late Statute, If a Woman declares herſelf to be with Child of a *Baſtard*, and on Oath before a Juſtice charge any Perſon with getting it; he may grant his Warrant to apprehend the Perſon charged, and for bringing him before any Juſtice, *&c.* who may commit him to Gaol or the Houſe of Correction, unleſs he give Security to indemnify the Pariſh, or enter into Recognizance with Sureties to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions, and perform ſuch Order as ſhall be made, purſuant to the Statute 18 *Eliz.* But in Caſe the Woman ſhall die, or be married, or miſcarry, *&c.* or if no Order is made in due Time, the Man ſhall be diſcharged: And no Juſtice may ſend for, or compel any Woman before ſhe is delivered, and one Month after, to anſwer Queſtions, *&c. Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. If any one conſpire to charge another to be the Father of a *Baſtard* Child, he may be indicted and puniſhed with publick Whipping, *&c.* It is only in the Power of the King and Parliament to make a *Baſtard* Legitimate. *Dav. Rep.* 37. See 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29.

Baſtardy, *(Baſtardia)* Signifies a Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock. *Bract lib.* 5. *c.* 19. And as to Pleading of *Baſtardy*, ſee *Raſtal. Entr.* The *Stat.* 9 *H.* 6. *cap.* 11. and *Kitch. fol.* 64, mention *Baſtardy* General and Special; the Difference whereof is, that *Baſtardy General* is a Certificate from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe to the King's Juſtices, after Inquiry made, that the Party enquired of is a *Baſtard*, or not a *Baſtard*, upon ſome Queſtion of Inheritance; *Baſtardy Special* is a Suit commenced in the King's Court, againſt him that calls another *Baſtard*, ſo termed, becauſe *Baſtardy* is the Principal Caſe in Trial, and no Inheritance contended for. And by this it appears that in both theſe Significations, *Baſtardy* is an Examination or Trial, whether a Man's Birth be defective or legitimate. *Baſtardy* is of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; but it muſt be intended General *Baſtardy*, as whether he that is charged with *Baſtardy* were born in lawful Matrimony, and his Father and Mother were ever joined in lawful Marriage, which is triable by the Biſhop's Certificate: Special *Baſtardy*, as whether the Defendant was born before Marriage, *&c.* where the Matrimony is confeſſed; and where an Action is brought for calling a Man *Baſtard*, *&c.* is triable in the Temporal Courts, by the Country. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 367. *Hob.* 117. The Queſtion of *Baſtardy* ought to be firſt moved in the Temporal Courts; and after Iſſue joined thereupon, the ſame is tranſmitted by Writ to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to be examined and certified. *Dav. Rep.* 52. But the Judges ſhall not award a Writ to the Ordinary to certify whether a Perſon be a *Baſtard* or not, till Proclamation is iſſued for all Perſons having Intereſt therein to make their Objections before the Ordinary againſt the Party; and any Certificate of the Ordinary concerning *Baſtardy* without ſuch Proclamation ſhall be void. *Stat.* 9 *H.* 6. A Certificate by the Biſhop duly made, the Law gives intire Credit to; And if a Man be certified a *Baſtard* by the Ordinary, he ſhall be perpetually bound, becauſe it is the higheſt Trial thereof. *Doctor and Student* 68. But if a Perſon be certified to be a *Baſtard*, this doth not bind before Judgment in the Action between him and the other Party; neither doth it bind if the Plaintiff be after nonſuited. 18 *E.* 3. 34. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 733. A *Baſtard* is a good Name of Purchaſe; for *Baſtards* having gotten Names by Reputation, may purchaſe by ſuch Names to them and their Heirs: And a Limitation to them when *in eſſe*, and known, is good; but not before they are born. Likewiſe a Remainder may be made to ſuch, by the Name of Son of the reputed Father; though not by the Name of Iſſue, which muſt be lawful, nor may a Uſe be raiſed to ſuch a reputed Son; but a Man may deviſe all his Eſtate by Will to a *Baſtard*, by his reputed Name. 1 *Inſt.* 3. 6 *Rep* 65. *Dyer* 374. A Man deviſed Lands to the Uſe of *J.* his Daughter, who was a *Baſtard*, and this was reſolved to be good. *Jenk. Cent.* 239.

Baſtardeigne, *(Fr.)* Is where the eldeſt Child of a Perſon is a *Baſtard*, who is ſo called. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Baſton, *(Fr.)* A Staff, or Club; and by our Statutes it ſignifies one of the Warden of the *Fleet*'s Servants or Officers who attends the King's Courts with a red Staff for taking ſuch into Cuſtody who are committed by the Court. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. 5 *Eliz. c.* 23. See *Tipſtaff.*

Baſus, *Per* Baſum *tolnetum capere*, To take Toll by Strike, and not by Heap; *per baſum*, being oppoſed to *in cumulo vel cantello*——*Tolnetus ad molendinum ſit ſecundum conſuetudinem regni; menſuræ per quas tolnetus capi debet ſint concordantes menſuris Domini Regis, & capiatur tolnetus per* Baſum, *& nichil in cumulo vel cantello.* Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon, MS. f. 42.

Batable Ground, Is taken for the Land that lay between *England* and *Scotland*, heretofore in Queſtion, when they were diſtinct Kingdoms, to which it belong'd. *Anno* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. It ſeems to mean, as if we ſhould ſay, litigious or *Debatable Ground*, *i. e.* Land about which there is Debate; and by that Name *Skene* calls *Ground* that is in Controverſy. *Camb. Britan.* Tit. *Cumberland.*

Bath, (Lat. *Bathon*, called by the Britons *Badiza*) Has been termed the City of Sickmen: It is a Place of Reſort in *Somerſetſhire* famous for its Medicinal Waters. The Chairmen are there to be licenſed by the Mayor and Aldermen, for carrying Perſons to and from the hot *Baths*, *&c.* under the Penalty of 10 *s.* by Statute 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 19. And a publick *Hoſpital* or Infirmary for Poor is eſtabliſhed in the City of *Bath*, the Governors whereof have Power to hold all Charities, *&c.* and appoint Phyſicians, Surgeons and other Officers: Any Perſons not able to have the Benefit of the *Bath Waters*, may be admitted into this Hoſpital, their Caſe being atteſted by ſome Phyſician, and the Poverty of the Patients certified by the Miniſter and Churchwardens of the Place where they live, *&c.* Every Perſon ſo admitted, ſhall have the Uſe of the Old Hot-*Bath*, and be entertained and relieved in the Hoſpital; and when cured or diſcharged, ſuch Perſons ſhall be ſupplied with 3 *l.* each, to defray the Expence of removing them back to their Pariſhes, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31.

Batitoria, A Fulling Mill. 'Tis mentioned in the *Monaſticon*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 832. *Uſque ad ſtagnum Molendini ipſius* Willielmi *cum* Batitoria *& agardino ſuo ubique*, *&c.*

Battel, (Fr. *Battaile*) Signifies a Trial by Combat, which was anciently allowed of in our Laws, where the Defendant in Appeal of Murder or Felony may fight with the Appellant, and make Proof there by whether he be culpable or innocent of the Crime. *Glanv. Lib.* 14. *c.* 1. When an Appellee of Felony wages *Battel*, he pleads that he is *Not guilty*, and that he is ready to defend the ſame by his Body, and then flings down his Glove; and if the Appellant will join *Battel*, he replies, That he is ready to make good his Appeal by his Body upon the Body of the Appellee, and takes up the Glove: And then the Appellee lays his right Hand on the Book, and with his left Hand takes the Appellant by the Right, and ſwears thus: *Hear*

Hear this thou who calleſt thyſelf John *by the Name of Baptiſm, that I who call myſelf* Thomas *by the Name of Baptiſm, did not felonioufly murder thy Father* W. *by Name, on the Day and Year of,* &c. *at* B. *as you furmiſe, nor am any Way guilty of the ſaid Felony; ſo help me God.* And then he ſhall kiſs the Book, and ſay; *And this I will defend againſt thee by my Body, as this Court ſhall award.* Then the Appellant lays his right Hand on the Book, and with his left Hand takes the Appellee by the Right, and ſwears to this Effect: *Hear this thou who calleſt thyſelf* Thomas *by the Name of Baptiſm, that thou didſt felonioufly on the Day, and in the Year,* &c. *at* B. *murder my Father* W. *by Name; ſo help me God.* And then he ſhall kiſs the Book, and ſay; *And this I will prove againſt thee by my Body, as this Court ſhall award.* This being done, the Court ſhall appoint a Day and Place for the *Battle*, and in the mean while the Appellee ſhall be kept in Cuſtody of the Marſhal, and the Appellant find Sureties to be ready to fight at the Time and Place, unleſs he be an Approver, in which Caſe he ſhall alſo be kept by the Marſhal: And the Night before the Day of *Battle*, both Parties ſhall be arraigned by the Marſhal, and ſhall be brought into the Field before the Juſtices of the Court where the Appeal is depending, at the riſing of the Sun, bare-headed, and bare-legg'd from the Knee downwards, and bare in the Arms to the Elbows, armed only with Baſtons an Ell long, and four corner'd Targets; and before they engage, they ſhall both make Oath *That they have neither eat nor drunk, nor done any Thing elſe by which the Law of God may be depreſſed, and the Law of the Devil exalted:* And then, after Proclamation for Silence under Pain of Impriſonment, they ſhall begin the Combat, wherein if the Appellee be ſo far vanquiſhed that he cannot or will not fight any longer, he may be adjudged to be hanged immediately; but if he can maintain the Fight till the Stars appear, he ſhall have Judgment to be quit of the Appeal: And if the Appellant becomes a crying Coward, the Appellee ſhall recover his Damages, and may plead his Acquittal in Bar of a ſubſequent Indictment or Appeal; and the Appellant ſhall for his Perjury loſe his *Liberam legem.* If an Appellant becomes blind by the Act of God after he has waged *Battel*, the Court will diſcharge him of the *Battel*; and in ſuch Caſe it is ſaid that the Appellee ſhall go free. This Trial by *Battel* is at the Defendant's Choice; but if the Plaintiff be under an apparent Diſability of fighting, as under Age, maimed, &c. he may counterplead the Wager of *Battel*, and compel the Defendant to put himſelf upon his Country: Alſo any Plaintiff may counterplead a Wager of *Battel*, by alledging ſuch Matters againſt the Defendant, as induce a violent Preſumption of Guilt; as in Appeal of Death, that he was found lying upon the Deceaſed with a Bloody Knife in his Hand, &c. for here the Law will not oblige the Plaintiff to make good his Accuſation in ſo extraordinary a Manner, when in all Appearance he may prove it in the ordinary Way. It is a good Counterplea of *Battel* that the Defendant hath been indicted for the ſame Fact; when if Appeal be brought, the Defendant ſhall not wage *Battel.* And if a Peer of the Realm bring an Appeal, the Defendant ſhall not be admitted to wage *Battel*, by Reaſon of the Dignity of the Appellant. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 426, 427. This Trial by *Battel* is before the Conſtable and Marſhal; but with all its Ceremonies is now diſuſed. See *Glanv. lib.* 14. *Bracton, lib.* 3. *Britton, c.* 22. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *Co. Litt.* 294, &c. Vide *Combat.*

Battery, (from the Fr. *Batre* to ſtrike, or Sax. *Batte*, a Club) Is an Injury done to another in a violent Manner; as by ſtriking or beating of a Man, puſhing, jolting, filiping upon the Noſe, &c. And it is alſo defined by our Law to be a Treſpaſs committed by one Man upon another *Vi & armis, & contra Pacem,* &c. This Offence is puniſhable by Action and Indictment; on Action for the Injury at the Suit of the Party, the Offender ſhall render Damages, &c. And on Indictment at the Suit of the King, for a Breach of the Peace, he ſhall be fined according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence. *Dalt.* 282. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 134. For here the Perſon offending is ſubject to a twofold Puniſhment, *viz.* a Fine to the King, and Damages to the Party; though it is uſual only to bring an Action for Damages, which in *Battery* and Maihem the Court may increaſe upon View of the Record and the Perſon. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 572. But a Man may beat another who firſt aſſaults him, in his own Defence, and juſtify in an Action of Special Pleading, or that the *Battery* was occaſioned by his own Aſſault; or the Defendant may give that in Evidence upon *Not Guilty* to an Indictment: And the Record of the Conviction of the Offender by Indictment may ſerve afterwards for Evidence in Action of Treſpaſs for the ſame Aſſault and *Battery. Terms de Ley* 81, 82. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 546. By *Holt* Chief Juſtice the leaſt touching of another in Anger, is a *Battery:* If two or more meet in a narrow Paſſage, and without any Violence or Deſign of Harm, the one touches the other gently, it will be no *Battery:* But if any of them uſe Violence to force his Way in a rude Manner, or any Struggle is made about the Paſſage to that Degree as to do Hurt, it will be a *Battery. Mod. Caſ.* 149. The Beating of another, in a moderate Manner, is lawful in ſome Caſes; as the Parent of his Child, a Maſter his Servant, or Apprentice, &c. See *Aſſault.*

Batus, (*Lat.* from the Sax. *Bat*) A Boat, and *Batellus* a little Boat.——*Conceſſit etiam eidem* Hugo Wake *pro ſe & Hæred. ſuis, quod prædictus Abbas & ſucceſſores ſui, & Eccleſia ſua de* Croyland *habeat tres* Batellos *in* Harnolt, &c. *Chart. Ed.* 1. 20 *Julii* 18 *Regni.* Hence we have an old Word *Batſwain*, for ſuch as we now call *Boatſwain* of a Ship.

Baubella, (*Baubles*) A Word mentioned in *Hoveden* in *R.* 1. and ſignifies Jewels or precious Stones. ——*Tres partes Theſauri ſui & omnia* Baubella *ſua diviſit.*

Baudekin, (*Baldicum*, and *Baldekinum*) Cloth of *Baudekin*, or Gold: It is ſaid to be the richeſt Cloth, now called *Brocade*, made with Gold and Silk, or Tiſſue upon which Figures in Silk, &c. were imbroidered. *Anno* 4 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 6. *Erat pannus* auro *rigidus, plumatoque opere intertextus:* But ſome Writers account it only Cloth of Silk.

Bawdy-Houſe, (*Lupanar Fornix*) A Houſe of ill Fame, kept for the Reſort and Commerce of lewd People of both Sexes. The keeping of a *Bawdy-Houſe* comes under the Cogniſance of the Temporal Law, as a Common Nuſance, not only in Reſpect of its endangering the publick Peace, by drawing together diſſolute and debauched Perſons, and promoting Quarrels, but alſo in Reſpect of its Tendency to corrupt the Manners of the People, by an open Profeſſion of Lewdneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 205. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 196. Thoſe who keep *Bawdy Houſes* are puniſhed with Fine and Impriſonment; and alſo ſuch infamous Puniſhment, as Pillory, &c. as the Court in Diſcretion ſhall inflict: And a Lodger who keeps only a ſingle Room for the Uſe of *Bawdry*, is indictable for keeping a *Bawdy-Houſe.* 1 *Salk.* 382. Perſons reſorting to a *Bawdy-Houſe*, are puniſhable, and they may be bound to the good Behaviour, &c. But if one be indicted for keeping or frequenting a *Bawdy-Houſe*, it muſt be expreſly alledged to be ſuch a *Houſe*, and that the Party knew it; and not by Suſpicion only. *Poph.* 208. A Conſtable, upon Information, that a Man and Woman are gone to a lewd *Houſe*, or about to commit Fornication or Adultery, may, if he finds them together, carry them before a Juſtice of Peace without any Warrant, and the Juſtice may bind them over to the

Seſſions. *Dalt.* 214. Conſtables in theſe Caſes may call others to their Aſſiſtance, enter *Bawdy-Houſes*, and arreſt the Offenders for a Breach of the Peace: In *London* they may carry them to Priſon; and by the Cuſtom of the City, Whores and *Bawds* may be carted. 3 *Inſt.* 206. It was always held infamous to keep a *Bawdy-Houſe*; yet ſome of our Hiſtorians men tion *Bawdy-Houſes* publickly allowed here in former Times till the Reign of *Hen.* 8. and aſſign the Number to be eighteen thus allowed on the Bankſide in *Southwark*. *Mod. Juſt.* 227. See *Stews* and *Brothel Houſes*. If two Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot ſhall give Notice to a Conſtable of any Perſon keeping a *Bawdy-Houſe*, the Conſtable ſhall go with them before a Juſtice of Peace, and ſhall upon ſuch Inhabitants making Oath, that they believe the Contents of ſuch Notice to be true, and entering into a Recognizance of 20 *l.* each to give material Evidence of the Offence, enter into a Recognizance of 30 *l.* to proſecute with Effect ſuch Perſon for ſuch Offence at the next Seſſions; the Conſtable ſhall be paid his reaſonable Expences by the Overſeers of the Poor, to be aſcertained by two Juſtices; and if the Offender be Convicted the Overſeers ſhall pay to the two Inhabitants 10 *l.* each. On the Conſtable's entering into ſuch Recognizance as aforeſaid, the Juſtice ſhall bind over the Perſon accuſed to the next Seſſions, and if he ſhall think proper demand Security for ſuch Perſon's good Behaviour in the mean time. A Conſtable neglecting his Duty forfeits 20 *l.* Any Perſon appearing as Maſter or Miſtreſs, or as having the Care or Management of any *Bawdy-Houſe*, ſhall be deemed the Keeper thereof and liable to be puniſhed as ſuch. *Stat.* 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 36.

Form of an *Indictment* for keeping a *Bawdy Houſe*.

THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of*, &c. *the Day and Year*, &c. *and at divers Times before and afterwards, at* H. *in the County aforeſaid, held and kept, and often made uſe of, and ſtill holds and keeps*, &c. *in his Houſe there, a common* Bawdy-Houſe, *Entertainments for Lechery and Fornication, and permits Men and other ſuſpected Perſons, and not of Good Behaviour or Fame, carnally to lie with Whores, to the great Detriment of all the People of our Sovereign Lord the King there near dwelling, and to the ill Example of all other Offenders in ſuch Caſes, and againſt the Peace*, &c.

Bay, or *Pen*, Is a Pond-Head made up of a great Height, to keep in Water for the Supply of a Mill, &c. ſo that the Wheel of the Mill may be driven by the Water coming thence through a Paſſage or Floodgate. A Harbour where Ships ride at Sea near ſome Port, is alſo called a *Bay*: And this Word is mentioned *Anno* 27 *Eliz. c.* 19.

Beacon, (from the Sax. *Beacen, i. e. ſignum*) A Signal well known; being a Fire maintained on ſome Eminence near the Coaſts of the Sea, to prevent Invaſions, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 148. 8 *Eliz. c.* 13. Hence *Beaconage* (*Beaconagium*) Money paid towards the Maintenance of *Beacons*: And we ſtill uſe the Word *Beckon* to give Notice unto. See *Stat.* 5 *Hen.* 4. &c.

Bead, or *Bede*, (Sax. *Bead, Oratio*) A Prayer; ſo that to ſay over *Beads*, is to ſay over one's Prayers. They were moſt in Uſe before Printing, when poor Perſons could not go to the Charge of a Manuſcript Book: Though they are ſtill uſed in many Parts of the World, where the *Roman* Catholick Religion prevails. They are not allowed to be brought into *England*, or any ſuperſtitious Things, to be uſed here, under the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, by *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 2.

Beam, Is that Part of the Head of a Stag where the Horns grow, from the Sax. *Beam, i. e. Arbor*; becauſe they grow out of the Head as Branches out of a Tree. *Beam* is likewiſe uſed for a common Balance of Weights in Cities and Towns. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1.

Beams and Ballance, for weighing Goods and Merchandize in the City of *London*. See *Tronage*.

Bearers, Signifies ſuch as bear down or oppreſs others, and is ſaid to be all one with Maintainers. ——Juſtices of Aſſiſe ſhall inquire of, hear, and determine Maintenors, *Bearers*, and Conſpirators, &c. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11.

Beaſts *of Chaſe (Feræ Campeſtres)* Are five, *viz.* The Buck, Doe, Fox, Marten and Roe. *Manw. part.* 1. *pag.* 342. *Beaſts of the Foreſt (Feræ Silveſtres)* otherwiſe called *Beaſts* of Venary, are the Hart, Hind, Boar and Wolf. *Ibid. par.* 2. *c.* 4. *Beaſts* and *Fowls* of the *Warren*, are the Hare, Coney, Pheaſant, and Partridge. *Ibid. Reg. Orig.* 95, 86, &c. *Co. Litt.* 233.

Beau-pleader, (*Pulchre Placitando*, Fr. *Beauplaider, i. e.* to plead fairly) Is a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, 52 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 11. whereby it is enacted, That neither in the Circuit of Juſtices, nor in Counties, Hundreds, or Courts-Baron, any Fines ſhall be taken for *Fair Pleading*, *viz.* for not pleading fairly or aptly to the Purpoſe; upon which Statute, this Writ was ordained, directed to the Sheriff, Bailiff, or him who ſhall demand ſuch Fine, and it is a Prohibition not to do it; whereupon an *Alias* and *Pluries* and *Attachment* may be had, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 596, 597. And *Beau-pleader* is as well in Reſpect of vicious *Pleadings*, as of the *fair Pleading*, by way of Amendment. 2 *Inſt.* 122.

Bedel, (*Bedellus*, Sax. *Bydel*) A Cryer or Meſſenger of a Court, that cites Men to appear and anſwer: And is an inferior Officer of a Pariſh, or Liberty, very well known in *London*, and the *Suburbs*. There are likewiſe Univerſity *Bedels*, and Church *Bedels*; now called Summoners and Apparators: And *Manwood* in his *Foreſt Laws*, ſaith there are Foreſt *Bedels*, that make all Manner of Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſt, and all Proclamations, and alſo execute the Proceſs of the Foreſt, like unto Bailiffs Errant of a Sheriff in his County. ——— Edgarus *interdicit omnibus Miniſtris, id eſt, vicecomitibus*, Bedellis & *Baſivis*, &c. *Ne introcant fines & limites dicti Mariſci.* Ingulph. Hiſt. Croyl.

Bedelary, (*Bedelaria*) Is the ſame to a *Bedel*, as Bailiwick to a Bailiff. *Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. ——Will. *filius* Adæ *tenet* Bedelarium *Hundredi de* Macclesfield, &c. Ex. Rot. Antiq.

Bederepe, alias *Biderepe*, (Sax.) Is a Service which certain Tenants were anciently bound to perform, *viz.* To *reap* their Landlord's Corn at Harveſt; as ſome yet are tied to give them one, two, or three Days Work, when commanded. This cuſtomary Service of inferior Tenants was called in the Latin *Præcaria, Bedrepium*, &c.——*Debent venire in Autumno ad Præcariam quæ vocatur a le* Bederepe. *Plac. in Craſt. Pur.* 10 *H.* 3. *Rot.* 8. *Surrey*. See *Magna Præcaria*.

Bedewere, Thoſe which we now call *Banditi*, profligate and excommunicated Perſons. The Word is mentioned in *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1258.

Beer, It is lawful to export *Beer*, &c. paying a Cuſtom Duty. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Beggars, Pretending to be blind, lame, &c. found begging in the Streets, are to be removed by the Conſtables; and refuſing to be removed, ſhall be whipped, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Ann.* And our Statutes have been formerly ſo ſtrict for puniſhing of *Beggars*, that in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. a Law was enacted, That *Sturdy Beggars* convicted of a ſecond Offence, ſhould be executed as Felons: But this Statute was afterwards repealed. See *Rogue*.

Behaviour *of Perſons*. Vide *Good Behaviour*.

Belgæ,

Belgæ, The Inhabitants of *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Hampſhire*. Blount.

Benefice, *(Beneficium)* Is generally taken for any Eccleſiaſtical Living or Promotion; and *Benefices* are divided into elective and donative: So alſo it is uſed in the Canon Law. 3 *Inſt.* 155. *Duarenus de* Beneficiis, *lib.* 2. *c.* 3. All Church Preferments and Dignities, are *Benefices*; but they muſt be given for Life, not for Years, or at Will. Deaneries, Prebendaries, *&c.* are *Benefices* with Cure of Souls, though not comprehended as ſuch within the *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. of Reſidence: But according to a more ſtrict and proper Acceptation, *Benefices* are only Rectories, and Vicarages. *Beneficia* were formerly Portions of Land, *&c.* given by Lords to their Followers for their Maintenance; but afterwards as theſe Tenures became Perpetual and Hereditary, they left their Name of *Beneficia* to the Livings of the Clergy, and retained to themſelves the Name of *Feuds*. And *Beneficium* was an Eſtate in Land at firſt granted for Life only, ſo called, becauſe it was held *ex mero Beneficio* of the Donor; and the Tenants were bound to ſwear Fealty to the Lord, and to ſerve him in the Wars, thoſe Eſtates being commonly given to Military Men: But at Length by the Conſent of the Donor, or his Heirs, they were continued for the Lives of the Sons of the Poſſeſſors, and by Degrees paſt into an Inheritance; and ſometimes ſuch *Benefices* were given to Biſhops, and Abbots, ſubject to the like Services, *viz.* to provide Men to ſerve in the Wars; and when they as well as the Laity had obtained a Property of thoſe Lands, they were called *Regalia* when given by the King; and on the Death of a Biſhop, *&c.* returned to the King till another was choſen. *Spelm.* of *Feuds*, *c.* 2. *Blount. Verb.* Beneficium. Lands were anciently held *in Beneficio*; and then granted *in Alodium perpetuo jure*, *&c.*

Beneficio primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo, A Writ directed from the King to the Chancellor, to beſtow the *Benefice* that ſhall *firſt* fall in the King's Gift, above or under ſuch a Value, upon ſuch a particular Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 307.

Benereth, An ancient Service which the Tenant rendered to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *Lamb. Iſtin. p.* 222. *Co. Litt.* 86.

Benevolence, *(Benevolentia)* Is uſed in the Chronicles and Statutes of this Realm for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the King. *Stow's Annals*, *p.* 701. And *Stow* ſaith, that it grew from *Edward* the Fourth's Days: You may find it alſo *Anno* 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 10. yielded to that Prince in Regard of his great Expences in Wars, and otherwiſe. 12 *Rep.* 119. And by Act of Parliament, 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. it was given to his Majeſty K. *Char.* 2. but with a Proviſo that it ſhould not be drawn into future Example: So that all Supplies of this Nature are now by way of Taxes. In other Nations *Benevolences* are given ſometimes to Lords of the Fee, by their Tenants, *&c.* *Caſſan. de Conſuet. Burg. p.* 134, 136.

Benevolentia Regis habenda, The Form of Purchaſing the King's Pardon and Favour, in ancient Fines and Submiſſions, to be reſtored to Eſtate, Title, or Place ——Thomas *de* St. Walerico *dat Regi mille marcas, pro habenda* Benevolentia Regis *& pro habendis Terris ſuis unde Diſſeiſitus fuit.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 172.

Berbiage, (*Berbiagium*) *Nativi Tenentis Manerii de* Caliſtoke *reddunt per Ann. de certo redditu vocat.* Berbiag. *ad le* Hokeday *xix. s.* MS. Survey of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*

Berbicaria, A Sheep Down, or Ground to feed Sheep. *Leg. Alfredi*, *c.* 9. *Et quod de* Berbicaria, *&c. Monaſticon Tom.* 1. *p.* 308.

Bercaria, (*Berchery*, from the Fr. *Berge ria*) A Sheep-Fold, or other Incloſure for the keeping of Sheep: In *Domeſday* it is written *Berquarium.* 2 *Inſt.* 476 ——*Mandatum eſt* Roberto de Lexinton, *quod Abbati de* Miraval *faciat unam* Bercariam *in Paſtura de* Fairfield *ad oves ſuas Cuſtodiendas.* Clauſ. 9 Hen. 3. m. 12. —— *Dedi ſexaginta acras terræ ad unam* Bercariam *faciendam.* —— Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 599. *Bercarius* is taken for a Shepherd: And *Bercaria* is ſaid to be abbreviated from *Berbicaria*, and *Berbex*; hence comes *Berbicus*, a Ram, *Berbica*, an Ewe, *Caro Berbicina*, Mutton. *Cowel.*

Berefellarii; There were ſeven Churchmen ſo called, anciently belonging to the Church of St. *John* of *Beverley* —— *Sed quia eorum turpe nomen* Berefellariorum *patens riſui remanebat, dictos ſeptem de cætero non* Berefellarios *ſed Perſonas volumus nuncupari.* Pat. 21 R. 2. par. 3. m. 10 per Inſpex'.

Berefreit, **Berefreid**, A large wooden Tower. *Simeon Dunelm. Anno* 1123.

Berewicha or **Berwica**, Villages or Hamlets belonging to ſome Town or Manor. This Word often occurs in *Domeſday*: *Iſtæ ſunt* Berewichæ *ejuſdem Manerii.*——

Berghmaſter, (from the Sax. *Berg* a Hill, *Mons*, *quaſi* Maſter of the Mountains) Is a chief Officer among the *Derbyſhire* Miners, who alſo executes the Office of a Coroner.—*Juratores dicunt, quod in Principio quando Mineratores veniunt in Campum Mineras quærentes, inventa Minera, veniunt ad Ballivum, qui dicitur* Bergmayſter, *& petunt ab eo duas Metas, &c.* ——Eſc. de An. 16 Ed. 1. num. 34. *in Turri London.* The *Germans* call a Mountaineer, or Miner, a *Bergman.*

Berghmoth or **Berghmote**, Comes from the Sax. *Berg*, a Hill, and *Gemote*, an Aſſemby; and is as much as to ſay an Aſſembly or Court upon a Hill, which is held in *Derbyſhire* for deciding Pleas and Controverſies among the Miners.——*Juratores etiam dicunt quod Placita del* Berghmoth *debent teneri de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas ſuper Mineram de Pecco.* Eſc. 16 Ed. 1. And on this *Court of Berghmote*, Mr. *Manlove* in his Treatiſe of the Cuſtoms of the Miners, hath a Copy of *Verſes*, with *References* to Statutes, *&c.*

3 E. 6. Art.	*And Suit for* Oar *muſt be in* Berghmore Court.
9.	*Thither for Juſtice* Miners *muſt reſort:*
16 Ed. 1. c. 2.	*And two great Courts of* Berghmote *ought to be,*
3 Ed. 6. Art. 10.	*In every Year upon the* Minery:
3 & 4 P. & M.	*To puniſh* Miners *that Tranſgreſs the Law,*
Art. 19.	*To curb Offences, and keep all in awe:*
26 Ed. 1. c. 1.	*To fine Offenders that do break the Peace,*
&c.	*Or ſhed Man's Blood, or any Tumults raiſe:*
	To ſwear Berghmaſters *that they faithfully*
	Perform their Duty on the Minery:
	And make Arteſts, and eke impartially
	Impanel Jurors, Cauſes for to try;
	And ſee that Right be done from Time to Time
	Both to the Lord and Farmers on the Mine.

Beria, *Berie, Berry*, A large open Field; and thoſe Cities and Towns in *England* which end with that Word, are built in plain and open Places, and do not derive their Names from Boroughs, as Sir *Henry Spelman* imagines. Moſt of our Gloſſographers in the Names of Places have confounded the Word *Berie*, with that of *Bury*, and *Borough*, as if the Appellative of ancient Towns; whereas the true Senſe of the Word *Berie* is a flat wide Campain, as is proved from ſufficient Authorities by the learned *Du Freſne*, who obſerves that *Beria Sancti Edmunai* mentioned by *Mat. Pariſ ſub ann.* 1174. is not to be taken for the Town, but for the adjoining Plain. To this may be added, that many flat and wide Meads, and other open Grounds, are called by the Name of *Beries*, and *Beryfields:* The ſpacious Meadow between *Oxford* and *Iſley* was in the Reign of King *Athelſtan* called *Bery. B.* Twine, *MS.* As is now the largeſt Paſture Ground in *Quarendon* in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of *Beryfield.* And though theſe Meads have been interpreted Demeſne or Manor Meadows, yet were they truly any flat open Meadows, that lay adjoining to any Vill or Farm.

Berra, A plain open Heath. *Berras aſſartare*, to grub up ſuch barren Heaths.

Bernet, *Incendium*, comes from the Sax. *Byran*, to burn: It is one of thoſe Crimes which by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *cap.* 15. *Emendari non poſſunt.* Sometimes it is uſed to ſignify any capital Offence. *Leges Canuti apud Brompt. c.* 90. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 12, 47.

Berſa, (Fr. *Bers*) A Limit or Bound——*Paſturam duorum Taurorum per totam* Berſam *in foreſta noſtra de* Chipenham, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 210. A Park Pale.

Berſare, (Germ. *Berſen*, to ſhoot) Berſare *in foreſta mea ad tres Arcus.* Chart. Ranulf. Comit. Ceſtr. ann. 1218. *viz.* To hunt or ſhoot with three Arrows in my Foreſt. *Berſarii* were properly thoſe that hunted the Wolf.

Berſelet, (*Berſeleta*) A Hound.——*Ad* Berſandum *in foreſta cum novem arcubus & fax* Berſeletis. *Chart. Rog. de Quincy.*

Berton, or **Barton**, *(Bertona)* Is that Part of a Country Farm where the Barns and other inferior Offices ſtand, and wherein the Cattle are foddered, and other Buſineſs is managed. See *Clauſ.* 32 *Ed.* 1. *m.* 17. It alſo ſignifieth a Farm, diſtinct from a Manor: In ſome Parts of the Weſt of *England*, they call a great Farm a *Berton*; and a ſmall Farm a *Living.*——*Bertonarii* were ſuch as we now call Farmers or Tenants of *Bertons*; Huſbandmen that held Lands at the Will of the Lord.——*Cum* Bertona *terris & tenementis, quæ* Bertonarii *modo tenent ad voluntatem.* Chart. Johan. Epiſc. Exon. 24 Dec. Ann. 1337.

Berwick, Merchandize carried into or brought out of *Scotland*, or the Iſles thereof, ſhall be brought firſt to *Berwick*, on Pain of Forfeiture: And the Merchants and Freemen there ſhall have the Farm of the Waters Royal and Fiſhings within the Seigniory. *Stat.* 22 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 8. The Liberties of *Berwick* are declared, by the *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 28.

Bery, or **Bury**, The Vill or Seat of Habitation of a Nobleman, a Dwelling or Manſion-Houſe, being the Chief of a Manor; from the Sax. *Burg*, which ſignifies a Hill or Caſtle; for heretofore Noblemens Seats were Caſtles, ſituate on Hills, of which we have ſtill ſome Remains. As in *Herefordſhire*, there are the *Beries* of *Stockton*, *Hope*, *&c.* It was anciently taken for a Sanctuary.

Beſaile, (Fr. *Biſayeul, Proavus*) The Father of the Grandfather: And in the Common Law it ſignifies a Writ that lies where the Great Grandfather was ſeiſed the Day that he died of any Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple; and after his Death a Stranger entereth the ſame Day upon him, and keeps out the Heir. *F. N. B.* 222.

Beſcha, (from the Fr. *Beſcher, fodere*, to dig) A Spade or Shovel.——*In communi Paſtura turbas, cum una ſola* Beſca, *fodient & nihil dabunt.* Prior. Lew. Cuſtumar. de Hecham, pag. 15. Hence perhaps, *una* Beſcata *terra incluſa*——Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. fol. 642. may ſignify a Piece of Land uſually turned up with a Spade, as Gardeners fit and prepare their Grounds; or may be taken for as much Land as one Man can dig with a Spade in a Day.

Beſtials, (Fr. *Beſtiails*) Beaſts or Cattle of any Sort: *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. it is written *Beſtail*; and is generally uſed for all Kinds of Cattle, though it has been reſtrained to thoſe purveyed for the King's Proviſion. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Betaches, Laymen uſing Glebe Lands. *Parl.* 14 *Ed.* 2.

Beverches, Bed-works, or Cuſtomary Services, done at the Bidding of the Lord by his inferior Tenants——*Inter ſervitia Cuſtumaria Tenentium in* Bleburv, *de Domino Abbatis & Conventus* Reading—— *prædictus Abbas habebit de eis duas precarias carrucarum per Annum, quæ vocantur* Beverches, *& cum qualibet carruca duos homines qualibet die ad Prandium Abbatis.* Cartular. Rading. MS. f. 223.

Beward, An old *Saxon* Word ſignifying *Expended*; for before the *Britons* and *Saxons* had Plenty of Money, they traded wholly in Exchange of *Wares.*

Bidall, or **Bidale**, (*Precaria potaria*, from the Sax. *Biddan*, to pray or ſupplicate) Is the Invitation of Friends to drink *Ale* at the Houſe of ſome poor Man, who thereby hopes a charitable Contribution for his Relief: It is ſtill in Uſe in the Weſt of *England*; and is mentioned 26 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 6. And ſomething like this ſeems to be what we commonly call *Houſe-warming*, when Perſons are invited and viſited in this Manner on their firſt beginning Houſekeeping.

Bidding of the Beads, *Bidding* from the Sax. *Biddan*, To pray or deſire; and *Bead* from the Sax. *Bead* a Prayer, was anciently a Charge or Warning given by the Pariſh-Prieſt to his Pariſhioners at ſome ſpecial Times to come to Prayers, either for the Soul of ſome Friend departed, or upon ſome other particular Occaſion. And at this Day our Miniſters, on the *Sunday* preceding any Feſtival or Holiday in the following Week, give Notice of them, and deſire and exhort their Pariſhioners to obſerve them as they ought; which is required by our Canons. See *Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 26.

Bidentes, Two Yearlings, or Sheep of the ſecond Year—*Will. Longſpe A. D.* 1234. granted to the Prior and Canons of *Burceſter*, *Paſturam ad quinquaginta* Bidentes, *cum Dominicis* Bidentibus *meis ibidem paſcendis.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 216.

Biduana, A Faſting for the Space of two Days. *Matt. Weſtm. p.* 135.

Biga, *Bigata*, A Cart, or Chariot drawn with two Horſes, coupled Side to Side; but it is ſaid to be properly a Cart with two Wheels, ſometimes drawn by one Horſe; and in our ancient Records it is uſed for any Cart, Wain or Waggon.——*Et quod eant cum* Bigis *& Carris cum cæteris phaleris ſuper Tenementum ſuum, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 256.

Bigamus, Is a Perſon that hath married two or more Wives, ſucceſſively after each other, or a Widow; for the Canoniſts account a Man that hath married a Widow, to have been twice married. It is mentioned in the Statutes 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. And 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Bigamy, (*Bigamia*) Signifies a double Marriage, or Marriage of two Wives; it is uſed in our Law, for an Impediment to be a Clerk, by Reaſon he hath been twice married. 4 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. Which ſeems to be grounded upon the Words of St. *Paul to Timothy, Epiſt.* 1. *cap.* 5. *verſ.* 2. *Oportet ergo Epiſcopum irreprehenſibilem eſſe & unius uxoris virum:* Upon which it

is

is ſaid the Canoniſts have founded their Doctrine, that he that hath been twice married, may not be a Clerk; ſo that they do not only exclude ſuch from Holy Orders, but alſo deny them all Privileges that belong to Clerks: But this Law is aboliſhed by 1 *Ed.* 6. and ſee the *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. The Statute called the *Statute de Bigamis*, is the 4 *Ed.* 1. and the 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. calls it *Bigamy*, where a Perſon marries the ſecond Wife, *&c.* the firſt being living, which is Felony; but this is properly *Polygamy*, and not *Bigamy*, which laſt is not where a Perſon hath two Wives together, but where he hath two Wives one after another. 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Bigot, Is a Compound of ſeveral old *Engliſh* Words, and ſignifies an obſtinate Perſon; or one that is wedded to an Opinion, in Matters of Religion, *&c.* It is recorded that when *Rollo* the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, refuſed to kiſs the King's Foot, unleſs he held it out to him, it being a Ceremony required in Token of Subjection for that Dukedom, with which the King inveſted him; thoſe who were preſent taking Notice of the Duke's Refuſal, adviſed him to comply with the King's Deſire, who anſwered them *Ne ſe Bigot*; whereupon he was in Deriſion called *Bigot*, and the *Normans* are ſo called to this Day.

Bilagines, (Lat.) Bilaws of Corporations, *&c.* See *By-Laws*.

Bilanciis deferendis, A Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of Weights to ſuch a Haven, there to weigh the Wool that Perſons by our ancient Laws were licenſed to tranſport. *Reg. Orig.* 270.

Bilinguis, Signifies generally a double-tongued Man; or one that can ſpeak two Languages: But it is uſed in our Law for a Jury that paſſeth between an *Engliſhman* and a Foreigner, whereof Part ought to be *Engliſh*, and Part Strangers. Though this is properly a Jury *de medietate Linguæ*. 28 Ed. 3. c. 13.

Bill, (*Billa*) Is diverſly uſed: In Law Proceedings, it is a Declaration in Writing, expreſſing either the Wrong the Complainant hath ſuffered by the Party complained of, or elſe ſome Fault committed againſt ſome Law or Statute of the Realm: And this *Bill* is ſometimes addreſſed to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, eſpecially for unconſcionable Wrongs done to the Complainant; and ſometimes to others having Juriſdiction, according as the Law directs. It contains the Fact complained of, the Damage thereby ſuſtained, and Petition of Proceſs againſt the Defendant for Redreſs; and it is made uſe of as well in Criminal as Civil Matters. In Criminal Caſes, when a Grand Jury upon a Preſentment or Indictment find the ſame to be true, they indorſe on it *Billa vera*; and thereupon the Offender is ſaid to ſtand indicted of the Crime, and is bound to make anſwer unto it: And if the Crime touch the Life of the Perſon indicted, it is then referred to the Jury of Life and Death, *viz.* the Petty Jury, by whom if he be found Guilty, then he ſhall ſtand convicted of the Crime, and is by the Judge condemned to Death. *Terms de Ley* 86. 3 *Inſt.* 30. See *Ignoramus* and *Indictment*.

Bill is alſo a common Engagement for Money given by one Man to another; and being ſometimes with a Penalty, called *Penal Bill*, and ſometimes without a Penalty, though the latter is moſt frequently uſed. By a *Bill* we ordinarily underſtand a ſingle Bond, without a Condition; and it was formerly all one with an Obligation, ſave only it's being called a *Bill* when in *Engliſh*, and an Obligation when in *Latin*. Weſt. Symbol. lib. 2. ſect. 146. A *Bill* has been defined to be a Writing, wherein one Man is bound to another, to pay a Sum of Money on a Day that is Future, or preſently on Demand, according to the Agreement of the Parties at the Times it is entered into, and the Dealings between them: And it is divided into ſeveral Sorts, as a *Bill* that is *ſingle*, a *Bill* that is *Penal*, *&c.* Where there is a *Bill* of 100 *l.* to be paid on Demand, it is a Duty preſently, and there needs no actual Demand. *Cro. Eliz.* 548. And a ſingle Obligation or *Bill*, upon the Sealing and Delivery, is *Debitum in præſenti*, though *Solvendum in futuro*. On a collateral Promiſe to pay Money on Demand, there muſt be a ſpecial Demand; but between the Parties it is a Debt, and ſaid to be ſufficiently demanded by the Action: It is otherwiſe where the Money is to be paid to a third Perſon; or where there is a Penalty. 3 *Keb.* 176. If a Perſon acknowledge himſelf by *Bill* obligatory to be indebted to another in the Sum of 50 *l.* and by the ſame *Bill* binds him and his Heirs in 100 *l.* and ſays not to whom he is bound, it ſhall be intended he is bound to the Perſon to whom the *Bill* is made. *Roll. Abr.* 148. A *Bill* obligatory written in a Book, with the Party's Hand and Seal to it, is good. *Cro. Eliz.* 613. And if a Man makes a *Bill* thus: *I do owe and promiſe to pay to* A. B. 50 l. &c. *for Payment thereof, I bind myſelf to* C. D. *&c.* another Perſon; it is good by the Words of the firſt Part, and the Words obligatory to another Perſon are void. A Man ſays by his Deed: *Memorandum, That I* A. B. *have received of* C. D. *the Sum of* 20 l. *which I promiſe to pay to* E. F. *In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Seal*, &c. Or if the *Bill be, I ſhall pay to* C. D. 20 l. *In Witneſs*, &c. and the ſame be ſealed: Or if it runs as follows, *I owe to* C. D. 20 l. *to be paid at*, &c. Or, *I had of* C. D. 20 l. &c. *to be repaid him again*: Or, *I* A. B. *do bind myſelf to* C. D. *that he ſhall receive* 20 l. &c. All theſe are ſaid to be obligatory. 2 *Rol.* 146. 22 *E.* 4. *c.* 22.

Form of a *ſingle Bill* for Money.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. *do owe and am indebted to* C. D. *of*, &c. *the Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *which I promiſe to pay unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, at and upon the firſt Day of* October *next enſuing the Date of theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs *whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the* 10*th Day of* Auguſt, Anno Domini 1733.

A *Penal Bill* for Payment of Money.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. *do owe unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to be paid unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, on*, &c. *next enſuing the Date hereof; for which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind myſelf, my Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, to the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns in Two hundred Pounds of like lawful Money firmly by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Bill of Exchange, Is a Security among Merchants; given for Money, and by the Credit of the Drawer generally paſſeth as Money: Theſe *Bills* are drawn either payable at Sight; or in ſo many Days, Weeks, or Months; or at one or two Uſances, *&c.* And the Space of one Month from the Date of the *Bill* is called *Uſance*, and two or three Months double or treble Uſance. There is an Inland *Bill of Exchange*, and Foreign *Bill*; an Inland *Bill* has been ſaid to be only in the Nature of a Letter, but an Outland *Bill* is more regarded in the Eye of the Law, becauſe it is for the Advantage of Commerce with other Countries, which makes it of a more publick Concern: And a Foreign *Bill* being refuſed to be accepted, by the Law of Merchants Action lies againſt the Drawer, and if the Perſon to whom directed ſubſcribes the *Bill*, it is *Aſſumpſit* to pay it. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 6. 1 *Ventr.* 152. 2 *Cro.* 307. Every Indorſor of a *Bill* is liable as the firſt Drawer; the Indorſor is anſwerable, becauſe the Indorſement is in Nature of a new *Bill*. 1 *Salk.* 125.

But by the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, the Indorſee is to receive the Money of the firſt Drawer if he can; and if he cannot, then the Indorſor is to anſwer. The Indorſor of a *Bill* is not liable to pay it, till Endeavour has been uſed to find the Drawer. *Salk.* 126. But an Indorſor is not diſcharged without actual Payment of the *Bill*; unleſs there be ſome Neglect or Default in the Indorſee, as where he doth not endeavour to receive the Money in convenient Time, and then the firſt Drawer becomes Inſolvent. *Ibid.* 132. An Indorſor charges himſelf in the ſame Manner as if he had originally drawn the *Bill:* And a Plaintiff need not prove the Drawer's Hand, as the Indorſor is a new Drawer; but he muſt prove that he demanded the Money of the Drawer or Drawee, or that he ſought and could not find them, in convenient Time, which is three Days after the Indorſement, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 127. In Caſe a *Bill* be bought at Diſcount, it is an abſolute Purchaſe; and if the ſame be again Indorſed, the Indorſor warrants the whole Bill. See 2 *Show.* 442. A blank Indorſement doth not transfer the Property of a *Bill of Exchange*; though the Perſon to whom indorſed may fill up the Indorſement, ſo as to charge the Indorſor; for where one indorſes his Name on a *Bill*, the Indorſee may make what Uſe of it he pleaſes, by Way of Aſſignment, Acquittance, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 126. A *Bill of Exchange* payable to a Perſon, or *Bearer*, is not aſſignable to enable the Indorſee to bring an Action, if the Drawer refuſe Payment: But by *Bill* to a Perſon, or *Order*, an expreſs Power is given to the Party to aſſign, and the Indorſee may maintain an Action: And the firſt is a good *Bill* between an Indorſor and Indorſee. *Ibid.* 125. Where a *Bill* is drawn payable to *A. B.* or Bearer, an Aſſignee muſt ſue in the Name of him to whom it is made payable, and not in his own Name; otherwiſe a Stranger finding the *Bill*, might recover: If it be made payable to *A. B.* or Order, there an Aſſignee may ſue in his own Name, becauſe the Order muſt be made by Indorſement, *&c.* Alſo the latter is within the Cuſtom of Merchants, and may be negotiated and aſſigned by Cuſtom; but the former is not. 3 *Salk.* 67. If a Bank *Bill* payable to *A. B.* or Bearer, be loſt, and it is found by a Stranger, Payment to him would indemnify the Bank; yet *A. B.* may have Trover againſt the Finder, though not againſt his Aſſignee for valuable Conſideration, which creates a Property. 3 *Salk.* 71. If a Man gives a Note in theſe Words, *viz.* I promiſe *to Account* with *T. S.* or his Order for 50 *l.* Value receiv'd, it ſhall be conſtrued as a Promiſe to pay the Money, and be a good *Bill* indorſable over to another, who may bring an Action for the ſame. *Paſch.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 362, 363. The Acceptance of a *Bill*, although after the Money is payable, is binding to the Party accepting, and Action is maintainable thereon; the Effect of the *Bill* being the Payment of the Money, and not the Day of Payment. *Carthew's Rep.* 460. When a *Bill of Exchange* is accepted, it is a good Ground for a Special Action upon the Caſe; but it doth not make a Debt, *&c.* 2 *Show.* 1. *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* doth not lie againſt the Acceptor of a *Bill of Exchange*, becauſe his Acceptance is a collateral Engagement; though it will lie againſt the Drawer. 1 *Salk.* 23. And a general *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* will not lie on a *Bill of Exchange*, for want of a Conſideration; and therefore there muſt be a Special Action upon the Cuſtom of Merchants, or an *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* againſt the Drawer for Money by him received to the Plaintiff's Uſe. *Ibid.* 125. A *Bill* once accepted, may not be revoked by the Party that accepted it, though immediately after and before the *Bill* becomes due, he hath Advice that the Drawer is broke. The Servant of a Merchant cannot accept a *Bill of Exchange* for his Maſter, without plain Evidence that he hath Authority to do it; as where the Maſter allows the Payment of *Bills* drawn by his Servant, *&c.* *Lex Mercat.* 265. *Mod. Ca.* 36. But another Perſon may accept the *Bill* for the Honour of the Drawer; and if he pays the Money in Default of the Party, he is to make a Proteſt with Declaration that he hath paid the ſame for the Drawer's Honour. If one Merchant having a right Underſtanding with another ſays, *Leave your* Bill *with me, and I will accept it*, by the Cuſtom of Merchants it obliges him as effectually as if he had ſigned it. If a *Bill* be accepted, and the Perſon who accepted the ſame happens to die before the Time of Payment, there muſt be a Demand made of his Executors or Adminiſtrators; and on Non-payment, a Proteſt is to be made, although the Money becomes due before there can be Adminiſtration, *&c.* A *Bill* may be accepted for Part, the Party on whom drawn having no more Effects in his Hands; and there may be a Proteſt for the Reſidue. If a Man be not to be found, or being found, is not to be met with afterwards, it is Cauſe ſufficient for a *Proteſt:* Which is a Sort of Summons to a Perſon to accept or pay a *Bill*, with Proteſtation againſt the Refuſer for Exchange, Intereſt, and all Charges, Damages and Loſſes that may be ſuſtained or occaſioned by ſuch Refuſal. *Lex Mercat.* Where any *Bill* is negotiated, if the ſame be to be paid at a certain Day, and accepted, the Proteſt muſt be on the Day of Payment; but if payable at Sight, it muſt be proteſted the third Day of Grace: And when ſuch *Bill of Exchange* is not paid, the Intereſt thereon commences only from the Time of Demand. 2 *Show.* 164. 6 *Mod.* 138. Before the *Stat.* of 9 *W.* 3. if a *Bill* was Foreign, one could not reſort to the Drawer to charge him for Non-acceptance or Non-payment, without a Proteſt, and reaſonable Notice thereof; but in Caſe of an Inland *Bill* it was otherwiſe. The Proteſt was ordered for the Benefit of the Drawer, to give Notice that the *Bill* is nor accepted, *&c.* though it is to ſubject to anſwer. *Mod. Ca.* 80.

Form of a *Proteſt* of a Bill of Exchange.

KNOW all Men, *That I* A. B. *on the Day*, &c. *at the uſual Place of Abode of* C. D. *have demanded Payment of the* Bill *of which the above is a Copy, which the ſaid* C. D. *did not pay, whereof I the ſaid* A. B. *do hereby proteſt the ſaid* Bill. Dated, *&c.*

In Drawing *Bills of Exchange*, the Signing of one Partner in Merchandize for *Self and Company*, obliges the others. A Gentleman travelling for Education, draws a *Bill of Exchange*, this is *negociating* the *Bill*, and makes him a Merchant, *&c.* *Show.* 127. A *Bill of Exchange* directed to one to pay ſo much for Value received, ſhall be a good Diſcharge of the Debt, if the *Bill* be not returned back to the Drawer in Time, although it be not paid; for Keeping the *Bill* long, is Evidence that he hath agreed to take the Merchant as Debtor. *Ibid.* 126. If a Man pays a *Bill of Exchange* before due, and the Perſon to whom paid fails before the Time of Payment, he ſhall be obliged to pay it again to the Deliverer; becauſe the Drawer might have countermanded the ſame, or ordered the *Bill* to be made payable to another Perſon. A Perſon gives a *Bill of Exchange*, &c. upon a third Perſon to another in Payment, and he takes it abſolutely, if he knew the third Perſon to be breaking or in a failing Condition, and the Receiver of the *Bill* uſes all Diligence to get Payment, but cannot, this is a Fraud and no Payment: Though if a Man takes a Note or *Bill*, and after it is payable makes no Demand, ſo that he might be paid if he had been diligent enough, then if the Party on whom the *Bill* is drawn fails, it is at the Peril of him that took it. *Mod. Caſ.* 147. A Drawer of a *Bill of Exchange* is always anſwerable, by the Value received, though there be no Tender of the *Bill* for Payment, or it be not proteſted, unleſs the

Perſon on whom drawn break, and then it is otherwiſe, for in that Caſe, the Party who paid the Money for the *Bill* loſeth it. 2 *Show.* 319. Though it is ſaid the Words *Value received*, are now not abſolutely neceſſary to a *Bill of Exchange*: For when they are mentioned therein, the Drawer muſt anſwer it at Common Law; and if not, then by the Cuſtom of Merchants. 1 *Show.* 5. *Mod. Caſ. L. & E.* 267. If a Poſſeſſor of a *Bill* by any Accident loſes it, he muſt cauſe Intimation to be made by a *Notary Publick* before Witneſſes, that the *Bill* is loſt or miſlaid, requiring that Payment be not made of the ſame to any Perſon without his Privity. And if any *Bill of Exchange* drawn in, or dated at and from any Place of this Kingdom, ſhall be loſt, the Drawer of the *Bill* ſhall give another *Bill* of the ſame Tenor, Security being given to indemnify him in Caſe the *Bill* ſo loſt be found again. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 17. A *Bill of Exchange*, though it be in Writing, is but as a Simple Contract; but it was urged to be equal to a Specialty, by the Law of Merchants: A Perſon may plead the Statute of Limitations to an Action upon a *Bill of Exchange*; and it is no good Replication, that it was on Account between Merchants, where it appears to be for Value received. *Comber.* 392. 196. There are not only *Bills of Exchange*, but *Bills of Credit* between Merchants, the Forms whereof are as follow:

Form of a *Bill of Exchange.*

250 *l.* Sterling. London, 10 Auguſt 1726.

AT *double Uſance pay this my firſt* Bill of Exchange *to Mr.* C. D. *Merchant, or Order, the Sum of Two hundred and fifty Pounds* Sterling, *for the Value here received of the ſaid* C. D. *And place it to Account as by Advice from*

Yours, &c. A. B.

To Mr. *E. F.* Merchant,
in *Amſterdam.*

Form of a *Bill of Credit.*

THIS preſent Writing *witneſſeth, That I* A. B. *of* London, *Merchant, do undertake, to and with* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, that if he the ſaid* C. D. *do deliver, or cauſe to be delivered unto* E. F. *of*, &c. *or to his Uſe, any Sum or Sums of Money amounting to the Sum of*, &c. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money, and ſhall take a Bill under the Hand and Seal of the ſaid* E. F. *confeſſing and ſhewing the Certainty thereof; that then I, my Executors or Adminiſtrators having the ſame* Bill *delivered to me or them, ſhall and will immediately, upon the Receipt of the ſame, pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors or Aſſigns, all ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be contained in the ſaid* Bill, *at*, &c. *For which Payment in Manner and Form aforeſaid, I bind myſelf, my Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, &c.

By the Statute 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 17. All *Bills of Exchange* dated at, or from any Place in *England*, of the Sum of 5 *l.* or upwards, upon any Perſon in *London*, or other trading City, Town or Place, drawn payable at a certain Time after the Date thereof, and in which *Bills* the *Value* ſhall be expreſſed to be *received*, may, after their Acceptance in Writing, and the Expiration of three Days after the ſame ſhall be due, be proteſted by a Notary Publick; or if there be none ſuch, by any other ſubſtantial Perſon of the Place before two Witneſſes, on a Refuſal or Neglect of Payment; which Proteſt ſhall be made under a Copy of the ſaid *Bill*, and be notified within fourteen Days after to the Party from whom the *Bills* were received, who (upon producing the ſaid Proteſt) is to repay the *Bills* with Intereſt and Charges from the Proteſting: And in Default of ſuch Proteſt, or Notice to be given as aforeſaid, the Perſon failing ſhall be liable to all Coſts, Damages and Intereſt thereupon. And by 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9. All Notes ſigned by any Perſon, &c. whereby ſuch Perſon ſhall promiſe to pay to any other Perſon or Order, &c. any Sum of Money; the Money mentioned in ſuch Note ſhall be due and payable to the Perſon to whom made, and the Note ſhall be aſſignable over as Inland *Bills of Exchange*; whereupon the Perſon to whom ſuch Note is payable or aſſigned, may maintain an Action for the ſame, againſt the Perſon who ſign'd, or any who indorſed the Note, as in Caſes of Inland *Bills*, and recover Damages and Coſts of Suit, &c. If the Party, on whom any *Inland Bill of Exchange* ſhall be drawn, refuſes to accept it by Under-writing under his Hand, the Perſon to whom payable is to cauſe ſuch *Bill* to be proteſted, as Foreign *Bills*: But no Acceptance ſhall charge any Perſon unleſs the *Bill* be underwritten or indorſed; and if it be not ſo underwritten or indorſed, no Drawer ſhall be obliged to pay Coſts, Damages or Intereſt thereon, unleſs Proteſt be made for Non-acceptance, and within fourteen Days after the ſame be ſent, or Notice thereof given to the Party from whom the *Bill* is received, or left in Writing at his uſual Place of Reſidence. The *Bill* being accepted, and not paid within three Days after due, Proteſt muſt be made, and Notice given as aforeſaid, to charge the Drawer, &c. Though no Proteſt ſhall be neceſſary, except the Value ſhall be expreſſed to be received in ſuch *Bill*; and the *Bill* be drawn for 20 *l.* at leaſt. There is a Proviſo in the Act, that nothing therein ſhall diſcharge any Remedy any Perſon may have againſt the Drawer, Acceptor or Indorſor of any *Bill*. It has been held, that the Conſideration implied in the Statute is, when a Man promiſes by *Bill* or Note to pay ſo much Money on his own Account, it muſt be preſumed he is indebted: 'Tis otherwiſe where the Promiſe is for another Perſon. *Paſch.* 8 *Ann.* A Paper *Bill* or Note is no Payment where there was an original and precedent Debt due, but ſhall be intended to be taken upon Condition that the Money be paid in convenient Time; but the Taking a Note in Writing for Goods ſold, may amount to Payment of the Money, becauſe 'tis Part of the original Contract. *Mich.* 2 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 118. Stealing of *Bills of Exchange*, Notes, &c. is Felony in the ſame Degree, as if the Offender had robb'd the Owner of ſo much Money, &c. And the Forging *Bills of Exchange*, or Notes for Money, Indorſements, &c. is Felony, by *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Alſo Forging the Acceptance of any *Bill of Exchange*, or the Number or principal Sum of any accountable Receipt, is made Felony. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22.

A common Bill *or Note for Money.*

I *Promiſe to pay to Mr.* C. D. *or Order, the Sum of One hundred Pounds (for Value received) within twenty-one Days after the Date hereof, or on Demand*, &c. Witneſs *my Hand this twentieth Day of* Auguſt 1738.

100 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* A. B.

Bill of Lading, Is a Memorandum ſign'd by Maſters of Ships, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchants Goods, &c.

Bill of Store, A Kind of Licence granted at the *Cuſtom-houſe* to Merchants, to carry ſuch Stores and Proviſions as are neceſſary for their Voyage, Cuſtom-free. And *Bill of Sufferance* is a Licence granted to a Merchant, to ſuffer him to trade from one *Engliſh* Port to another, without paying Cuſtom. *An.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Billets of Gold, (Fr. *Billet*) Are Wedges or Ingots of Gold, mentioned in the Statute 27 *E.* 3. *c.* 27.

Billet

Billet Wood, Is ſmall Wood for Fuel, which muſt be three Foot and four Inches long, and ſeven Inches and a Half in Compaſs, *&c.* Juſtices of Peace ſhall inquire by the Oaths of ſix Men of the Aſſiſe of *Billet*, and being under Size, it is to be forfeited to the Poor. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz.* 9 *Ann. c.* 15. See *Fuel*.

Billingſgate Market to be kept every Day, and Toll is appointed by Statute: All Perſons buying *Fiſh* in this Market, may ſell the ſame in any other Market by Retail; but none but Fiſhmongers ſhall ſell them in Shops: If any Perſon ſhall buy any Quantity of Fiſh at *Billingſgate* for others, or any Fiſhmonger ſhall ingroſs the Market, they incur a Penalty of 20 *l.* And Fiſh imported by Foreigners ſhall be forfeited, and the Veſſel, *&c.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 24. Vide *Fiſh* and *Fiſhermen*.

Billus, A Stick or Staff, which in former Times was the only Weapon for Servants.—*Si quis in ſervum tranſeat, in ſignum hujus tranſitionis* Billum *vel Strublum, vel deinceps ad hunc modum Servitutis arma ſuſcipiat, & in manum Domini mittat.* Leg. H. 1. c. 78.

Binnarium, *Binna, Benna*, Stews or Water penned up for Feeding and Preſerving of Fiſh.——*Expenſæ in Piſce ad inſtaurandum* Binnarium *empto* xii *s.* Conſuetud. Dom. de Farend. MS. f. 29. *Vide* Stat. 3 Ed. 1.

Biothanetus, One who deſerves to come to an untimely End. *Ordericus Vitalis*, writing of the Death of *William Rufus*, who was ſhot by *Walter Tyrrel*, tells us, that the Biſhops conſidering his wicked Life and bad *Exit*, adjudged him *Eccleſiaſtica veluti* Biothanetum *abſolutione indignum*. Lib. 10. p. 782.

Birrettum, A thin Cap fitted cloſe to the Shape of the Head: And is alſo uſed for the Cap or Coif of a Judge, or Serjeant at Law. *Spelm.*

Births, Burials, and **Marriages**, &c. By Statute, a Duty was granted on *Births* and *Burials* of Perſons, from 50 *l.* a Duke, *&c.* down to 10 *s.* and 2 *s.* And the like on *Marriages*; alſo *Bachelors* above twenty five Years of Age, were to pay 1 *s.* yearly. *Stat.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 6.

Biſacutus, An iron Weapon double edged, ſo as to cut on both Sides. *Fecit eidem unam plagam mortalem de quadam* Biſacuta. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 33.

Biſantium, *Beſantine*, or *Beſant*, An ancient Coin firſt coined by the Weſtern Emperors at *Bizantium* or *Conſtantinople*. It was of two Sorts, Gold and Silver; both which were current in *England*. *Chaucer* repreſents the Gold *Beſantine* to have been equivalent to a Ducket; and the Silver *Beſantine* was computed generally at two Shillings. In ſome old Leaſes of Land, there have been reſerved by Way of Rent, *unum* Biſantium, *vel duos ſolidos*.

Bi-ſcot, At a Seſſion of *Sewers* held at *Wigenhale* in *Norfolk*, 9 *Ed.* 3 it was decreed, That if any one ſhould not repair his Proportion of the Banks, Ditches and Cauſeys by a Day aſſign'd, XII *d.* for every Perch unrepair'd ſhould be levied upon him, which is called a *Bilaw*: And if he ſhould not by a ſecond Day given him, accompliſh the ſame, then he ſhould pay for every Perch 2 *s.* which is called *Bi-ſcot*. Hiſt. of Imbanking and Draining, f. 254.

Biſhop, *(Epiſcopus)* Is the Chief of the Clergy in his Dioceſe, and the Archbiſhop's Suffragan or Aſſiſtant. He is elected by the King's *Conge d'Eſlire*, or Licence to elect the Perſon named by the King, directed to the Dean and Chapter; and if they fail to make Election in twenty Days, they incur the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, and the King may nominate, *&c.* by Letters Patent. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. The Dean and Chapter having made their Election certify it to the King, and the Archbiſhop, *&c.* And then the King gives the Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal directed to the Archbiſhop, commanding him to confirm and conſecrate the *Biſhop* elect: And on Confirmation, a *Biſhop* hath Juriſdiction in his Dioceſe; but he hath not a Right to his Temporalities till Conſecration. The Conſecration of *Biſhops*, &c. is confirmed by Act of Parliament. It is held a *Biſhop* hath three Powers; 1ſt, His Power of Ordination, which is gain'd on his Conſecration, and not before; and thereby he may confer Orders, *&c.* in any Place throughout the World. 2. His Power of Juriſdiction, which is limited and confined to his Fee. 3. His Power of Adminiſtration and Government of the Revenues; both which laſt Powers he gains by his Confirmation: And ſome are of Opinion, that the *Biſhop*'s Juriſdiction as to miniſterial Acts, commences on his Election. *Palm. Rep.* 473, 474, 475. The King may not ſeize into his Hands the Temporalties of *Biſhops* but upon juſt Cauſe, and not for a Contempt, which is only finable. *Biſhops* are allow'd four Years for Payment of their firſt Fruits, by a late Statute: And every *Biſhop* may retain four Chaplains. *Stat.* 14 & 25 *Ed.* 3. 21 *Hen.* 8. 8 *Eliz.* 6 *Ann.* A *Biſhop* hath his Conſiſtory Court, to hear Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes; and is to viſit the Clergy, *&c.* He conſecrates Churches, ordains, admits, and inſtitutes Prieſts; confirms, ſuſpends, excommunicates, grants Licences for Marriage, makes Probate of Wills, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 96. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 230. He hath his Archdeacon, Dean and Chapter, Chancellor, and Vicar General, to aſſiſt him: May grant Leaſes for three Lives, or twenty-one Years, of Land uſually letten, reſerving the accuſtomed yearly Rents. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. And make concurrent Leaſes for twenty-one Years, upon Leaſes for the like Term, with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter. *Biſhops* are Barons and Lords of Parliament.

Biſſa, (Fr. *Biche*) *Cerva Major*, a Hind.—— *Decimam venationis noſtræ, ſcil. de Cervis*, Biſſis, *damis, porcis & laiis.* Mon. Ang. Vol. 1. fol 648.

Biſſextile, *(Biſſextilis)* Leap-Year, ſo called, becauſe the ſixth Day before the Calends of *March* is twice reckoned, *viz.* on the 24th and 25th of *February*; ſo that the *Biſſextile* Year hath one Day more than the others, and happens every fourth Year. This Intercalation of a Day was firſt invented by *Julius Cæſar*, to make the Year agree with the Courſe of the Sun. And to prevent all Doubt and Ambiguity that might ariſe thereupon, it is enacted by the Statute *de anno Biſſextili*, 21 *Hen.* 3. That the Day increaſing in the Leap-Year, and the Day next before, ſhall be accounted but one Day. *Brit.* 209. *Dyer* 17. See *Year*.

Biſus, *Biſius, Mica* Biſa, *Panis* Biſius, (Fr. *Painbis*) Brown Bread, a brown Loaf. *Cowel.*

Black-Book, Is a Book lying in the *Exchequer*. See *Stat. Annals* 154.

Black-Mail, (Fr. *Maille*, a Link of Mail, or ſmall Piece of Metal or Money) Signifies in the North of *England*, in the Counties of *Cumberland, Northumberland, &c.* a certain Rent of Money, Corn, or other Thing, anciently paid to Perſons inhabiting upon or near the Borders, being Men of Name and Power, ally'd with certain Robbers within the ſaid Counties; to be freed and protected from the Devaſtations of thoſe Robbers. *Anno* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 13. Theſe Robbers were called *Moſs-Troopers*, and ſeveral Statutes have been made againſt them. The 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. mentions *Black-Money*: And *Black-Rents* are the ſame with *Black-Mail*; being Rents formerly paid in Proviſions and Fleſh.

Blacks of Waltham, A Set of deſperate Deer-ſtealers. See *Waltham Blacks*.

Black-Rod, The Gentleman *Uſher of the Black Rod*, is chief Gentleman Uſher to the King: He belongs to the Garter, and hath his Name from the *Black Rod*, on the Top whereof ſits a Lion in Gold, which he carrieth in his Hand. He is called in the *Black Book*, fol. 255. *Lator virgæ nigræ, & Hoſtiarius*; and in other Places *Virgi bajulus*. His Duty is *Ad portandum Virgam coram Domino Rege ad Feſtum Sancti* Georgii *infra Caſtrum de* Windſore: And he hath the Keeping

Keeping of the Chapter-house Door, when a Chapter of the Order of the Garter is sitting; and in the Time of Parliament, he attends on the House of Peers. His Habit is like to that of the Register of the Order, and Garter King at Arms; but this he wears only at the solemn Times of the Festival of St. *George*, and on the Holding of Chapters. The *Black-Rod* he bears, is instead of a Mace, and hath the same Authority; and this Officer hath anciently been made by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, he having great Power; for to his Custody all Peers, called in Question for any Crime, are first committed.

Blackwell-Hall. The Publick Market of *Blackwell-Hall* is to be kept every *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, at certain Hours appointed; and the Hall-keepers not to admit any Buying or Selling of *Woollen Cloth* at the said Hall upon any other Days or Hours, on Penalty of 100 *l.* Factors selling Cloth out of the Market, shall forfeit 5 *l. &c.* Registers of all the Cloths bought and sold are to be Weekly kept: And Buyers of Cloth otherwise than for ready Money, shall give Notes to the Sellers for the Money payable; and Factors are to transmit such Notes to the Owners in twelve Days, or be liable to forfeit double Value, *&c. Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 9.

Bladarius, A Cornmonger, Meal-Man, or Corn-Chandler. It is used in our Records for such a Retailer of Corn. *Pat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *par.* 3. *m.* 13.

Blade, (*Bladum*) In the *Saxon* signifies generally Fruit, Corn, Hemp, Flax, Herbs, *&c. Will. de Mohun* released to his Brother all the Manor of *T.* —— *Salvo instauro suo* & Blado, *&c.* excepting his Stock and Corn on the Ground. Hence *Bladier* is taken for an Ingrosser of Corn or Grain. —— *Sciant quod Ego* Willielmus Alreton, *consensu* & *voluntate* Beatricis *Uxoris meæ, Dedi* Agathæ Gille *pro duabus Marcis Argenti* & *una mensura* Bladi, *duas solidatas Redditus in Villa* Leominstr. *&c.* Ex libro Chartar. Priorat. Leominstriæ.

Blanch Firmes, In ancient Times the Crown-Rents were many Times reserved *in Libris Albis*, or *Blanch Firmes:* In which Case the Buyer was holden *Dealbare firmam, viz.* his base Money or Coin, worse than Standard, was molten down in the *Exchequer*, and reduced to the Fineness of Standard Silver; or instead thereof, he paid to the King 12 *d.* in the Pound, by Way of Addition. *Lowndes's Essay upon Coin, p.* 5. *Blank Farm, Blount* says, was a White Farm; that is where the Rent was paid in Silver, and not in Cattle. *Blanks*, a Kind of White Money coin'd by *Hen.* 5. in those Parts of *France* which were then subject to *England*, the Value whereof was 8 *d. Stow's Annals, p.* 586. These were forbidden to be current in this Realm. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 9.

Blandford, An Act for rebuilding the Town of *Blandford* in the County of *Dorset*, burnt down by Fire in the Year 1731. and to determine all Differences between Proprietors, Landlords and Tenants of Houses, and concerning Ground, *&c. Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16.

Blanhornum, A little Bell, or rather *Ticimium.* ——*Pecoris Ticimium,* & *Canis oppa* & Blanhornum, *horum trium singulum est unum solidum valens.* Leg. Adelstan. cap. 8.

Blank-Bar, Is used for the same with what we call a *Common Bar*, and is the Name of a Plea in *Bar*, which in an Action of Trespass is put in to oblige the Plaintiff to assign the certain Place where the Trespass was committed: It is most in Practice in *C. B.* 2 *Cro. Rep.* 594.

Blasarius, Is a Word used to signify an Incendiary. *Blount.*

Blasphemy, (*Blasphemia*) Is an Injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his Nature. *Lindw. cap.* 1. And *Blasphemies* of God, as Denying his Being, or Providence, and all contumelious Reproaches of *Jesus Christ*, *&c.* are Offences by the Common Law, punished by Fine, Imprisonment, Pillory, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 83. And by Statute, if any one shall by Writing, Speaking, *&c.* deny any of the Persons in the *Trinity*, to be God; assert there are more Gods than one, *&c.* he shall be incapable of any Office; and for the second Offence, be disabled to sue any Action, to be Executor, *&c.* and suffer three Years Imprisonment. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32.

Ble, Signifies Sight, Colour, *&c.* And *Blee* is taken for Corn: As to *Boughton* under the *Blee*, &c.

Blench, A Sort of Tenure of Land; as to hold Land in *Blench*, is by Payment of a Sugar-Loaf, a Couple of Capons, a Bever-Hat, *&c.* if the same be demanded in the Name of *Blench*, i. e. *Nomine Albæ firmæ.*

Blenheim, A Noble and Princely House erected in Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Woodstock* near *Oxford*, which with the Manor of *Woodstock* is settled on the Duke and his Heirs, in Consideration of the eminent Services by him performed to the Publick; and for Building of which House the Sum of 500,000 *l.* was granted by Parliament, *&c. Stat.* 3 & 5 *Ann.* 12 *Ann cap.* 11.

Bleta, (Fr. *Bleche*) *Pete*, or combustible Earth dug up and dry'd for Burning. ——*Minister* & *Fratres de* Knaresborough *petunt quod ipsi* & *eorum Tenentes fodiant Turbas* & Bletas *in* Foresta de Knaresborough. *Rot. Parl.* 35 *Ed.* 1.

Blinks, Boughs broken down from Trees, and thrown in a Way where Deer are likely to pass.

Blissom, Corruptly called *Blossom*, is when a Ram goes to the Ewe, from the *Teuton. Bletz*, the Bowels; or from *Bletzen*, to accommodate.

Bloated Fish or Herring, Are those which are half dried. *Anno* 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Blodeus, (Sax. *Blod*) Deep red Colour; from whence comes Bloat and bloated, *viz.* Sanguine and high coloured, which in *Kent* is called a *Blousing* Colour; and a *Blouse* is there a red-fac'd Wench. The Prior of *Burcester, A. D.* 1435. gave his Liveries of this Colour. *Paroch. Antiq.* 576.

Blood, (*Sanguis*) Is regarded in Discents of Lands; for a Person is to be the next and most worthy of *Blood* to inherit his Ancestor's Estate. 1 *Inst.* 13. See *Jenk. Cent.* 203.

Bloodwit, or *Bloudwit*, compounded of the Sax. *Blod*, i. e. *Sanguis* and *Wyte*, an old *English* Word signifying *Misericordia*) Is often used in ancient Charters of Liberties for an Amercement for Bloodshed. *Skene* writes it *Bloudveit*; and says *Veit* in *English* is *Injuria*; and that *Bloudeveit* is an Amerciament or *Unlaw* (as the *Scotch* call it) for Wrong or Injury, as Bloodshed is: For he that hath *Bloudveit* granted him, hath free Liberty to take all Amerciaments of Courts for Effusion of Blood. *Fleta* saith, *Quod significat quietantiam Misericordiæ pro Effusione sanguinis.* Lib. 1. cap. 47. And according to some Writers, *Blodwite* was a customary Fine paid as a Composition and Attonement for shedding or drawing of Blood; for which the Place was answerable, if the Party were not discovered: And therefore a Privilege or Exemption from this Fine or Penalty, was granted by the King, or supreme Lord, as a special Favour. So King *Henry* II. granted to all Tenants within the Honour of *Willingford, Ut quieti sint de Hidagio,* & Blodewite, *&c.*——Paroch. Antiq. 114.

Bloody-Hand, Is one of the four Kinds of Circumstances by which an Offender is supposed to have killed Deer in the King's Forest: And it is where a Trespasser is apprehended in the Forest, with his *Hands* or other Parts *Bloody*, though he be not found chasing or hunting of the Deer. *Manwood.* In *Scotland*, in such like Crimes, they say taken in the Fact, or with the *Red-hand.* See *Backberind.*

Blubber, Is Whale Oil, before it is thoroughly boiled and brought to Perfection. It is mentioned *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18.

Bock-hoard, or *Book-hoard*, (*Librorum horreum*) A Place where Books, Evidences or Writings are kept.

Bockland, (Sax. *quaſi Bookland*) A Poſſeſſion or Inheritance held by Evidence in Writing. Bockland *vero ea poſſidendi tranſferendique lege coercebatur, ut nec dari licuit nec vendi, ſed hæredibus relinquenda erat, in ſcriptis aliter permitteretur*; Terra *inde* Hæreditaria *nuncupata.* LL. Aluredi, cap. 36. *Bockland* ſignifies *Deed Land*; and it commonly carried with it the abſolute Property of the *Land*, wherefore it was preſerved in Writing, and poſſeſſed by the *Thanes* or nobler Sort, as *Prædium nobile, liberum & immune a ſervitiis vulgaribus & ſervilibus*, and was the ſame as *Allodium*, deſcendable unto all the Sons, according to the common Courſe of Nations and of Nature, and therefore called *Gavelkind*; deviſable alſo by Will, and thereupon termed *Terræ Teſtamentales. Spelm. of Feuds.* This was one of the Titles which the *Engliſh Saxons* had to their *Lands*, and was always in Writing: There was but one more, and that was *Folkland, i. e. Terra Popularis*, which paſſed from one to another without any Writing. See *Charterland.*

Boia, Chains or Fetters, properly what we call *Bernicles. Quidam a dolore capitis liberatus eſt, adjungens genæ ſuæ* Boias, *quibus S.* Britſtanus *ligatus fuit.* Hiſt. Elien. apud Whartoni Angl. Sac. part 1. p. 618.

Bois, (*Fr.*) Wood, and *Sub bois*, Underwood. See *Boſcus.*

Bolhagium, or *Boldagium*, A little Houſe or Cottage. *Blount.*

Bolt, A *Bolt* of Silk or Stuff, ſeems to have been a long narrow Piece: In the Accounts of the Priory of *Burceſter*, it is mentioned. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 574.

Bolting, A Term of Art uſed in our *Inns of Court*, whereby is intended a private Arguing of Caſes. The Manner of it at *Gray's Inn* is thus: An ancient and two Barriſters ſit as Judges, three Students bring each a Caſe, out of which the Judges chuſe one to be argued, which done, the Students firſt argue it, and after them the Barriſters. It is inferior to *Mooting*, and may be derived from the Sax. *Bolt*, a Houſe, becauſe done privately in the Houſe for Inſtruction. In *Lincoln's Inn*, *Mondays* and *Wedneſdays* are the *Bolting Days*, in Vacation Time; and *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays* the *Moot Days.*

Bona fide. That we ſay is done *Bona fide*, which is done really, with a *good Faith*, without any Fraud or Deceit. *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 5. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18, *&c.*

Bona geſtura, Good Abearing, or good Behaviour —— *Et ſi per furorem vel aliquos manutentores renuerit invenire ſufficientem ſecuritatem de ſua* Bona geſtura *erga Balivos & Comburgenſes, &c. a prædicto Burgo ejiciatur.* MS. Codex. de LL. Statutis & Conſuetud. Burgi villæ Montgomer. fol. 15.

Bonaght, or *Bonaghty*, was an Exaction in *Ireland*, impoſed on the People at the Will of the Lord, for Relief of the Knights called *Bonaghti*, who ſerved in the Wars. *Antiq. Hibern. p.* 60.

Bona Notabilia. Where a Perſon dies having at the Time of his Death Goods in any other Dioceſe, beſides his Goods in the Dioceſe where he dieth, amounting to the Value of 5 *l.* at leaſt, he is ſaid to have *Bona Notabilia*, and then Probate of his Will, or Granting Adminiſtration, belongs to the Archbiſhop of the Province: But this doth not prejudice thoſe Dioceſes where, by Compoſition or Cuſtom, *Bona Notabilia* are rated at a greater Sum. *Can.* 92, 93. *Perkins, Sect.* 489. And in the City of *London Bona Notabilia* are 10 *l.* by Compoſition. 4 *Inſt.* 335. One that hath a Debt upon Bond or Specialty, *&c.* in another Dioceſe, hath *Bona Notabilia.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 908. Tho' if a Perſon happens to die in another Dioceſe, than that wherein he lives, on a Journey, what he hath about him above the Value of 5 *l.* *&c.* ſhall not be *Bona Notabilia. Can.* 93. There muſt be ſeveral Adminiſtrations, where a Perſon dies leaving *Bona Notabilia* in each Province of *Canterbury* and *York*; for Adminiſtration granted in one Province doth not extend to Goods in the other, becauſe the Archbiſhops have diſtinct ſupreme Juriſdictions; but then there is to be *Bona Notablia* in ſeveral Dioceſes in each Province. *Dyer* 305. 2 *Lev.* 86. If a Man dies in one Dioceſe, without any Goods, and leaves to the Value of 5 *l.* in another Dioceſe, the Archbiſhop of that Province may grant Adminiſtration, as he hath a general Juriſdiction there; though ſuch Adminiſtration is voidable by Sentence. *Cro. Eliz.* 457. But where a Biſhop grants Adminiſtration, and there are *Bona Notabilia*, ſuch Adminiſtration is merely void, for he had no Juriſdiction out of his Dioceſe. 5 *Rep.* 30. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 381.

Bona Patria, An Aſſiſe of Country men or good Neighbours: It is ſometimes called *Aſſiſa bonæ Patriæ*, when twelve or more Men are choſen out of any Part of the Country to paſs upon an Aſſiſe; otherwiſe called *Juratores*, becauſe they are to ſwear judicially in the Preſence of the Party, *&c.* according to the Practice of *Scotland. Skene.* See *Aſſiſors.*

Bona peritura, Goods that are periſhable. The *Stat.* 13 *E.* 1. *cap.* 4. which enacts, That where any Thing eſcapes alive out of a Ship caſt away, the Ship ſhall not be adjudged Wreck, but the Cargo ſhall be ſaved and kept by the View of the Sheriff, *&c.* in the Hands of thoſe of the Town where the ſame was found, ſo that if any one within a Year and a Day can make Proof that the Goods are his, they ſhall be reſtored to him, *&c.* Ordains that if the Goods within the Ship be *Bona Peritura*, ſuch Things as will not endure for a Year and a Day, the Sheriff ſhall ſell them, and deliver the Money received to anſwer it.

Boncha, A Bunch, Is derived from the old Lat. *Bonna* or *Bunna*, a riſing Bank, for the Bound of Fields: And hence *Bown* is uſed in *Norfolk*, for Swelling or riſing up in a Bunch or Tumour, *&c.*

Bond, Is a Deed or obligatory Inſtrument in Writing, whereby one doth bind himſelf to another, to pay a Sum of Money, or do ſome other Act; as to make a Releaſe, ſurrender an Eſtate, for quiet Enjoyment to ſtand to an Award, ſave harmleſs, perform a Will, *&c.* It contains an Obligation, with a Penalty: And a Condition, which expreſly mentions what Money is to be paid, or other Thing to be performed, and the limited Time for the Performance thereof; for which the Obligation is peremptorily binding. It may be made upon Parchment or Paper, though it is uſually on Paper; and be either in the firſt or third Perſon; and the Condition may be either in the ſame Deed, or in another, and ſometimes it is included within, and ſometimes indorſed upon the Obligation: But it is commonly at the Foot of the Obligation. *Bro. Obl.* 67. A *Memorandum* on the Back of a *Bond* may reſtrain the ſame, by Way of Exception. *Moor* 675. A *Bond* may be made by any Words, in a Writing ſealed and delivered, wherein a Man doth declare himſelf to have another Man's Money, or to be indebted to him; but the beſt Form of making it, is that which is moſt uſed. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 477. If a *Bond* be thus: Know all Men by theſe Preſents, that I *W. R.* am bound to *J. S.* in the Sum of, *&c.* for Payment of which, I give full Power to him to levy the ſame upon the Profits of ſuch Lands yearly till it be paid; in this Caſe, the Obligee may ſue upon the Obligation, or levy the Money according to the ſaid Clauſe. 3 *Leon. ca.* 299. Where a *Bond* is made, *Obligo me, &c.* leaving out the Words *Hæredes, Executores & Adminiſtratores*, this is good; and the Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall be bound by it. *Dyer* 13. An Obligation made to one, to the Uſe of *J. S.* will be good for him in Equity. *Bro. Oblig.* 72. The Condition of a *Bond* muſt be to do a Thing lawful; and *Bonds* not to uſe Trades, till or ſow Ground, *&c.* are unlawful, for they are againſt the

Good of the Publick, and the Liberty of a Freeman; and therefore void: And a Condition of a *Bond* to do any Act *Malum in se*, as to kill a Perſon, *&c.* is void; ſo alſo *Bonds* made by Dureſs, by Infants, Feme Coverts, *&c.* And if a Woman through Threats of Flattery, be prevailed upon to enter into a *Bond*, ſhe may be relieved in *Chancery*. 11 *Rep.* 53. If an Infant ſeal a *Bond*, and be ſued thereon, he is not to plead *Non eſt factum*, but muſt avoid the *Bond* by ſpecial Pleading; for this *Bond* is only voidable, and not in itſelf void. 5 *Rep.* 119. But if a *Bond* be made by a Feme Covert, ſhe may plead her Coverture, and conclude *Non eſt factum*, *&c.* her *Bond* being void. 10 *Rep.* 119. If a *Bond* depends upon ſome other Deed, and the Deed becomes void, the *Bond* is alſo void. A *Bond* made with Condition not to give Evidence againſt a Felon, *&c.* is void; but the Defendant muſt plead the Special Matter. 1 *Leon.* Condition of a *Bond* to indemnify a Perſon from any legal Proſecution, is againſt Law, and void. 1 *Lutw.* 667. And if a Sheriff takes a *Bond* as a Reward for doing of a Thing, it is void. 3 *Salk.* 75. Conditions of *Bonds* are to be not only lawful, but poſſible; and when the Matter or Thing to be done, or not to be done by a Condition, is unlawful or impoſſible, or the Condition itſelf repugnant, inſenſible or uncertain, the Condition is void, and in ſome Caſes the Obligation alſo. 10 *Rep.* 120. But ſometimes an Obligation may be ſingle, to pay the Money, where the Condition is impoſſible, repugnant, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 285. If a Thing be poſſible at the Time of entering into the *Bond*, and afterwards becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Act of the Law, or of the Obligee, it is become void; as if a Man be bound to appear next Term, and dies before, the Obligation is ſaved. A Condition of a *Bond* was that *J. S.* ſhould pay ſuch a Sum upon the 25th of *December*, or appear in *Hillary* Term after in the Court of *B. R.* He died after the 25th of *December*, and before *Hillary* Term, and had paid Nothing: In this Caſe, the Condition was not broken for Non-payment, and the other Part is become impoſſible by the Act of God. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 265. And when a Condition is doubtful, it is always taken moſt favourably for the Obligor, and againſt the Obligee; but ſo as a reaſonable Conſtruction be made as near as can be according to the Intention of the Parties. *Dyer* 51. If no Time is limited in a *Bond* for Payment of the Money, it is due preſently, and payable on Demand. 1 *Brownl.* 53. But the Judges have ſometimes appointed a convenient Time for Payment, having Regard to the Diſtance of Place, and the Time wherein the Thing may be performed. And if a Condition be made impoſſible in Reſpect to Time, as to make Payment of Money on the 30th of *February*, *&c.* it ſhall be paid preſently; and here the Obligation ſtands ſingle. *Jones* 140. Though if a Man be bound in a *Bond* with Condition to deliver ſo much Corn upon the 29th Day of *February* next following, and that Month hath then but twenty-eight Days; it has been held, that the Obligor is not obliged to perform the Condition till there comes a Leap-Year. 1 *Leon.* 101. If the Condition of a *Bond* be, that the Obligor ſhall make a ſufficient Eſtate of Land by ſuch a Time, by the Advice of others; and they adviſe an Inſufficient Eſtate, which he makes accordingly, this 'tis ſaid is a good Performance of the Condition: But if it is, that the Obligor do make a good and ſure Eſtate, and he by Advice of Counſel makes an Eſtate that is not good; this will be no Performance thereof. *Perk. Sect.* 776. *Kelw.* 95. A *Bond* made to enſeoff two Perſons, if one dies before the Time is paſt, wherein it ſhould be done; the Obligor muſt enſeoff the Survivor of them, or the Condition will be broken: And if it be that *B.* and others ſhall enjoy Land, and the Obligor and *B.* the Obligee do diſturb the reſt; by this the Condition is broke. 4 *Hen.* 7. 1. *Co. Lit.* 384. Where one is bound to do an Act to the Obligee himſelf, the doing it to a Stranger by Appointment of the Obligee, will not be a Performance of the Condition. 2 *Bulſt.* 149. If the Act be to be done at a certain Place, where the Obligor is to go to *Rome*, *&c.* And he is to do the ſole Act without Limitation of Time, he hath Term during Life to perform the ſame: If the Concurrence of the Obligor and Obligee is requiſite, it may be haſtened by Requeſt of the Obligee. 6 *Rep.* 30. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 437. Where no Place is mentioned for Performance of a Condition, the Obligor is obliged to find out the Perſon of the Obligee, if he be in *England*, and tender the Money, otherwiſe the *Bond* will be forfeited: But when a Place is appointed, he need ſeek no further. 1 *Inſt.* 210. *Litt.* 340. And if where no Place is limited for Payment of Money due on a *Bond*, the Obligor at or after the Day of Payment meets with the Obligee, and tenders him the Money, but he goe away to prevent it, the Obligor ſhall be excuſed. 8 *E.* 4. The Obligor, or his Servant, *&c.* may tender the Money to ſave the Forfeiture of the *Bond*, and it ſhall be a good Performance of the Condition, if made to the Obligee, though refuſed by him; yet if the Obligor be afterwards ſued, he muſt plead that he is ſtill ready to pay it, and tender the Money in Court *Co. Litt.* 208. The Condition of a *Bond* being for Payment of Money, it may be performed by giving any other Thing in Satisfaction, becauſe the Value of Money is certain, and therefore may be ſatisfied by a collateral Thing, if the Obligee accepts it; but if the Condition is to do a collateral Thing, there 'tis otherwiſe, and paying Money is no good Satisfaction. 3 *Bulſt.* 148. The Acceptance of a new *Bond* will not diſcharge the old one, as a Judgment may. *Hob.* 68. One *Bond* cannot be given in Satisfaction of another; but this is where given by the Obligor himſelf, for it may by others. 1 *Mod.* 221. If a *Bond* be to pay Money on ſuch a Time, *&c.* It is no Plea for the Obligor to ſay that he did pay it; he muſt ſhew at what Time, or elſe it may be taken that the Performance was after the Time limited. *Noy's Max.* 15. If a *Bond* be of twenty Years ſtanding, and no Demand be proved thereon, or good Cauſe of ſo long Forbearance ſhewn to the Court, upon pleading *Solvit ad Diem*, it ſhall be intended paid. *Mod. Ca.* 22. Payment of Money, without Acquittance, is an ill Plea to Action of Debt upon a ſingle Bill; but 'tis otherwiſe upon a *Bond* with Condition. *Dyer* 25. If ſeveral Days are mentioned for Payment of Money on a *Bond*, the Obligation is not forfeited, nor can be ſued until all the Days are paſt: But in ſome Caſes, the Obligee may proſecute for the Money due by the *Bond* preſently, though it be not forfeit; and by ſpecial wording the Condition, the Obligee may be able to ſue the Penalty on the firſt Default. 1 *Inſt.* 292. In a *Bond* where ſeveral are bound ſeverally, the Obligee is at his Election to ſue all the Obligors together, or all of them apart, and have ſeveral Judgments and Executions; but he ſhall have Satisfaction but once, for if it be of one only, that ſhall diſcharge the Reſt. If an Obligation is joint, and not ſeveral, all the Obligors muſt be ſued that are bound; and if one be proſecuted, he is not obliged to anſwer, unleſs the Reſt are ſued likewiſe. *Dyer* 19, 310. Where two or more are bound in a joint *Bond*, and only one is ſued, he muſt plead in Abatement, that two more ſealed the *Bond*, *&c.* and aver that they are living, and ſo pray Judgment *de Billa*, *&c.* And not demur to the Declaration. *Sid.* 420. If a *Bond* is made to three, to pay Money to one of them, they muſt all join in the Action, becauſe they are but as one Obligee. *Yelv.* 177. If Action be brought upon a *Bond* againſt two joint and ſeveral Obligors jointly, and both are taken by *Capias*, here the Death or Eſcape of one, ſhall not releaſe the other; but the ſame Kind of Execution muſt be taken forth againſt them: 'Tis otherwiſe when they are ſued

ſeverally

severally. *Hob.* 59. When the Condition of a *Bond* is to do two Things, or has divers Points, and the Obligee supposing a Breach of one of them, doth sue the Obligor; if Issue being joined upon that, it is found against him, and he is barred, the whole Obligation is discharged: And so long as that Judgment is in Force, he can never prosecute upon any other Point. *Dyer* 371. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 487. If a drunken Man gives his *Bond*, it binds him; and a *Bond* without Consideration is obligatory, and no Relief shall be had against it, for it is voluntary, and as a Gift. *Jenk. Cent.* 109. A Person enters voluntarily into a *Bond*, though there was not any Consideration for it, if there be no Fraud used in obtaining the same, the *Bond* shall not be relieved against in Equity: But a voluntary *Bond* may not be paid in a course of Administration, so as to take Place of real Debts, even by simple Contract; yet it shall be paid before Legacies. 1 *Chan. Cas.* 157. An Heir is not bound, unless he be named expressly in the *Bond*; tho' the Executors and Administrators are. And if an Obligation be made to a Man, his Heirs or Successors, the Executors and Administrators shall have the Advantage of it, and not the Heir or Successor, by Reason it is a Chattel. *Dyer* 14, 271. A Declaration need not be according to the Letter of the *Bond*, where there is any Omission, &c. but according to the Operation of Law upon it. *Mod. Cas.* 228. In *Bonds* to save harmless, the Defendant being prosecuted is to plead *Non Damnificatus*, &c. A *Bond* may be from one to one, one to two, three, or more Persons; or from two or more Persons to one, two, three, &c. And the Name of the Obligor subscribed, 'tis said, is sufficient, tho' there is a Blank for his Christian Name in the *Bond*. 2 *Cro.* 261. But where another Christian Name is in the *Bond*, and the *Bond* signed by the right Name, though the Jury find it to be his Deed, the Obligee cannot have Judgment; for the Name subscribed is no Part of the Obligation. 2 *Cro.* 558. 1 *Mod.* 107. In these Cases, though there be a Verdict, there shall not be Judgment. Where an Obligor's Name is omitted to be inserted in the *Bond*, and yet he signs and seals it; the Court of *Chancery* may make good such an *Accident*; and in Case a Person takes away a *Bond* fraudulently, and cancels it, the Obligee shall have as much Benefit thereby, as if not cancelled. 3 *Chan. Rep.* 99, 184. If a *Bond* has no Date, or a false Date, if it be sealed and delivered, it is good. A Plaintiff may suggest a Date in a *Bond*, where there is none, or it is impossible, &c. where the Parties and Sum are sufficiently expressed. 5 *Mod.* 282. A *Bond* dated on the same Day on which a Release is made of all Things *usque Diem datus*, &c. is not thereby discharged. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 255. And where a *Bond* is made to another's Use; it must be so laid in the Obligation, or he cannot release it, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 222. A Person shall not be charged by a *Bond*, though signed and sealed, without Delivery, or Words, or other Thing, amounting to a Delivery. 1 *Leon.* 140. A *Bond* may be good, though it contains false *Latin*, or false *English*, if the Intent appears, for they do not make the *Bond* void. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 146. *Moor* 864. By the Condition of a *Bond*, the Intent of what Sum was in the Obligation, may be more easily known, and explained. 2 *Roll.* 146. And the Condition of the *Bond* may be recorded, and then the Plaintiff demur, &c. 1 *Lut.* 422. Likewise the Conditions of *Bonds* may expound to whom an Obligor is bound to pay Money; as if *A.* binds himself to *B.* to be paid to *A.* whereas it should be to *B.* which Obligation is good, and the *Solvendum* void. 1 *Inst.* 108, 209. Interlineation in a *Bond* in a Place not material, will not make the *Bond* void; but if it be altered in a Part material, it shall be void. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 391. And a *Bond* may be void by Rasure, &c. As where the Date, &c. is raised after Delivery; which goes thro' the Whole. 5 *Rep.* 23. Such Words whereby the Intention of the Parties may appear, are sufficient to make the Condition of a *Bond* good, though they are not proper; and it shall not be construed against the express Words. 1 *Saund.* 66. If the Words in a *Bond* at the End of the Condition, *That then this Obligation to be void*, are omitted, the Condition will be void; but not the Obligation: But if the Words *or else shall stand in Force* be left out, it has no Effect to hurt either the Condition or the Obligation. The stealing of any *Bond* or Bill, &c. for Money, being the Property of any one, made Felony as if Offenders had taken other Goods of like Value. See *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. See *Penalty*.

Form of a *Bond* for *Payment of Money*.

KNOW all Men *by these Presents, That I* A. B. *of the Parish*, &c. *in the County*, &c. *Gentleman, am held and firmly bound to* C. D. *of*, &c. *in the County aforesaid, Esquire, in one hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to be paid to the said* C. D. *or his certain Attorney, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns; To which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents, sealed with my Seal: Dated the sixth Day of* May *in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second, by the Grace of God, of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, &c. *and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty.*

The **Condition** of this Obligation is such, That if the above bound *A. B.* his Heirs, Executors or Administrators do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full Sum of Fifty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, on or before the sixth Day of *November* next ensuing the Date hereof; Then this Obligation to be void, or otherwise to be and remain in full Force and Virtue. Or it may be thus: That if the said *A. B.* &c. do pay to the said *C. D.* &c. the full Sum of Fifty Pounds, with Interest for the same after the Rate of Five Pounds *per Centum per Ann.* (or with lawful Interest) on the Day; Then, &c.

Bondage, Is Slavery; and *Bondmen* in *Domesday* are called *Servi*, but rendered different from *Villani* ——*Et de toto tenemento, quod de ipso tenet in* Bondagio *in foca de* Nortone *cum pertin.* Mon. Angl. 2 par. fol. 609. *Bonda* is said to be a Master of a Family. See *Nativus*.

Bonis non Amovendis, A Writ directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, &c. where a Writ of Error is brought, to charge them that the Person against whom Judgment is obtained, be not suffered to remove his Goods, till the Error is tried and determined. *Reg. Orig.* 131.

Book of Rates, A small *Book* declaring the Value of Goods that pay Custom of Poundage. 12 *Car.* 2.

Booksellers, And Authors of *Books*, &c. *Vide* Printing.

Booting or Boting Corn, Rent *Corn*, anciently so called. The Tenants of the Manor of *Haddenham in Com. Bucks*, formerly paid *Booting Corn* to the Prior of *Rochester*, *Antiq. of Purveyance*, *fol.* 418. It is thought to be so called, as being paid by the Tenants by Way of *Bote*, or *Boot*, *viz.* as a Compensation to the Lord for his making them Leases, &c.

Bordagium, The Tenure called *Bordlands*. See *Ordin Just. Itin. in insula* de Jersey.

Bordaria, A Cottage, from the Sax. *Bord*, *Domus*. ——*Cum* 18 *Servis*, 16 *Villanis*, 10 *Bordis*, & 60 *Acris prati*, &c.

Bordarii, or Bordvanni, These Words often occur in *Domesday*, and some think they mean *Boors*, Husbandmen, or Cottagers. In the *Domesday* Inquisition they were distinct from the *Villani*; and seemed to be those of a less servile Condition, who had a *Bord* or Cottage, with a small Parcel of Land allowed to them, on Condition they should supply the Lord with Poultry and Eggs, and other small Provisions for his *Board* or Entertainment. Some derive the Word *Bordarii* from the old *Gall. Bords*, the Limits or extreme Parts of any Extent; as the *Borders* of a Country, and the *Borderers* Inhabitants in those Parts. —— *Dicuntur* Bordarii, *vel quod in tuguriis (quæ Cottagia vocant) habitabant; seu villarum limitibus, quasi* Borderers. *Spelm.*

Bord-Halfpeny, Signifies a small Toll, by Custom paid to the Lord of the Town for setting up *Boards*, Tables, Booths, &c. in Fairs and Markets: It is derived from three *Saxons* Words, *Bræd, i. e. Board, helve*, in Behalf of, and *penning*, a Toll; which in the Whole makes a Toll for, or in Behalf of *Boards*.

Bordlands, The Demesnes which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their *Board* or Table. *Et Dominicum quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt* Bordlands, *i. e. Dominicum ad mensam.* Bract. lib. 4. Tract. 3. c. 9.

Bordlode, Was a Service required of Tenants to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House: Or it is said to be the Quantity of Food or Provision, which the *Bordary* or *Bordmen* paid for their *Bord Lands*. The old *Scots* had the Term of *Burd*, and Meet-burd for Victuals, and Provisions; and *Burden-sack*, for a Sack full of Provender: From whence it is probable comes our Burden at first.

Bord-Service, A Tenure of *Bord lands*; by which some Lands in the Manor of *Fulham in Com. Mid.* and elsewhere, are held of the Bishop of *London*, and the Tenants do now pay Six pence *per* Acre in lieu of finding Provision, anciently for their Lord's *Board* or Table. *Blount.*

Borg-Brigch, *Borg bryce*, or *Burg-brych*, (*Sax*) a Breach or Violation of Surety-ship, Pledge-breach, or of mutual Fidelity.

Borough, (Fr. *Burg*, Lat. *Burgus*, Sax. *Borhoe*) Signifies a Corporate Town, which is not a City; and also such a Town or Place as sends Burgesses to Parliament, the Number whereof you may find in *Cromp. Jurisa. f.* 24. *Verstegan* saith, that *Burg*, or *Burgh*, whereof we take our *Borough*, metaphorically signifies a Town having a Wall, or some Kind of Inclosure about it: And all Places that in old Time had among our Ancestors the Name of *Borough*, were one Way or other fenced or fortified. *Lit. Sect.* 164. But sometimes it is used for *Villa insignior*, or a Country-Town of more than ordinary Note, not Walled. *Lindewood* upon the Provincial *(ut singula de sensibus)* says to this Effect, *Aliqui interpretantur* Burgum *esse Castrum, vel locum ubi sunt crebra castra, vel dicitur* Burgus *ubi sunt per limites habitacula plura constituta:* But he afterwards thus defines it; *Burgus dici potest villa quæcunque, alia a Civitate, in qua est Universitas approbata.* A *Borough* is a Place of Safety, Protection and Privilege, according to *Somner*; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. *Burghs* had so great Privileges, that if a Bondman or Servant remained in a *Borough* a Year and a Day, he was by that Residence made a Freeman. *Glanville.* And why these were called *Free Burghs*, and the Tradesmen in them *Free Burgesses*, was from a Freedom to buy and sell, without Disturbance, exempt from Toll, &c. granted by Charter: And *Parliament Boroughs* are said to be either by Charter, or Towns holden of the King in *Ancient Demesne. Brady.* It is conjectured that *Borhoe* or *Borough*, was also formerly taken for those Companies consisting of ten Families, which were to be Pledges for one another: and we are told by some Writers that it is a Street or Row of Houses close to one another. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. *Lamb. Duty of Const. p.* 8.

Borough-holders, or Bursholders, *quasi Borhoe-eolders*, Are the same Officers with *Borough heads*, or *Head-Boroughs*; who (according to *Lambert*) were the Head Men, or chief Pledges of *Boroughs*, chosen by the rest to speak and act in their Names in those Things that concerned them. See *Headborough.*

Borough-English, (Sax. *Borhoe English*) Is a customary Descent of Lands, in some ancient *Boroughs*, and Copyhold Manors, that Estates shall descend to the youngest Son; or if the Owner hath no Issue, to his younger Brother, as in *Edmunton, &c. Kitch* 102. It has been observed, that the Original of this old Custom, proceeded from the Lords of certain Lands having the Privilege to lie with their Tenants Wives the first Night after Marriage; wherefore in Time the Tenants obtained this Custom, on purpose that their eldest Sons (who might be their Lord's Bastards) should be incapable to inherit their Estates. *Præf.* 3 *Mod. Rep.* But the Reason of the Custom of *Borough English* (*Littleton* says) is because the youngest is presumed in Law to be least able to provide for himself. *Litt.* 165. This Custom goes with the Land, and guides the Descent to the youngest Son, although there be a Devise to the contrary. 2 *Lev.* 138. If a Man seised in Fee of Lands in *Borough English*, make a Feoffment to the Use of himself and the Heirs Male of his Body, according to the Course of the Common Law; and afterwards die seised, having Issue two Sons, the youngest Son shall have the Lands by Virtue of the Custom, notwithstanding the Feoffment. *Dyer* 179. If a Copyhold in *Borough English* be surrendered to the Use of a Person and his Heirs, the Right will descend to the youngest Son according to the Custom. 1 *Mod.* 102. And a youngest Son shall inherit an Estate in Tail in *Borough English. Noy* 106. But an Heir at Common Law shall take Advantage of a Condition annexed to *Borough English Land*; tho' the youngest Son shall be intitled to all Actions in Right of the Land, &c. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 396. And the eldest Son shall have Tithes arising out of Land *Borough English*; for Tithes of Common Right are not Inheritances descendable to an Heir, but come in Succession from one Clergyman to another. *Ibid.* 347. *Borough English* Land being descendable to the youngest Son, if a younger Son dies without Issue Male leaving a Daughter, such Daughter shall inherit *Jure repræsentationis.* 1 *Salk.* 243. It hath been adjudged, where a Man hath several Brothers, the youngest may inherit Lands in *Borough English*: Yet it is said where the Custom is that Land shall go to the youngest Son, it doth not give it to the youngest Uncle, for Customs shall be taken strictly; and those which fix and order the Descents of Inheritances, can be altered only by Parliament. *Dyer* 179. 4 *Leon.* 384. *Jenk. Cent.* 220.

Borough Goods, *devisable.* As before the Statutes of 32 & 34 *Hen.* 8. no Lands were devisable at the Common Law, but in ancient Baronies; so at the making of the Statute of *Acton Burnel*, 11 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. it was doubted whether *Goods* were devisable but in ancient *Boroughs:* For by the Writ *De Rationabili parte bonorum*, anciently the *Goods* of a Man were partible between his Wife and Children. By the Common Law Lands could not be devised from the Heir, and here it seems as if *Goods* were also not devisable from the Wife and Children, before the Statute 11 *Ed.* 1.

Borrel-Folk, *i. e.* Country People, from the Fr. *Boure, floccus*, because they covered their Heads with such Stuffs. *Blount.*

Borrowing, A Man *borrows* Money, Corn, or such Thing of another; he may not expect the same again, but the like, or so much: But if one lend me a Horse, &c. he must have the same restored. If a Thing be used to any other End or Purpose, than that for which it was *borrowed*, the Party may have his Action of the Case for it, tho' the Thing be never the

worſe; and if what is *borrowed* be loſt, altho' it be not by any Negligence of mine, as if I be robbed of it; or where the Thing is impaired or deſtroyed by my neglect, admitting I put it to no more Service than that for which *borrowed*, I muſt make it good: So where I *borrow* a Horſe, and put him in an old rotten Houſe ready to fall, which falls on and kills him, I muſt anſwer for the Horſe. But if ſuch Goods *borrowed* periſh by the Act of God in the right uſe of them; as where I put the Horſe, *&c.* in a ſtrong Houſe, and it fall and kill him, or it dies by Diſeaſe, or by the Default of the Owner, I ſhall not be charged. *Co. Litt.* 89. 29 *Aſſ.* 28. 2 *H.* 7. 11.

Boſcage, *(Boſcagium)* Is that Food which Wood and Trees yield to Cattle, as Maſt, *&c.* from the Ital. *Boſco, Silva:* But *Manwood* obſerves, to be quit *de Boſcagio*, is to be diſcharged of paying any Duty of Wind fall Wood in the Foreſt.

Boſcaria, Wood-Houſes from *Boſcus*; or Ox Houſes from *Bos*——*Ut ipſi poſſunt Domos &* Boſcaria *ſatis competentia ædificare.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 302.

Boſcus, An ancient Word uſed in our Law, ſignifying all Manner of Wood: The *Italians* make uſe of *Boſco* in the ſame Senſe; as the French do *Bois. Boſcus* is divided into High-Wood or Timber, *Hautbois*, and Coppice or Under-Woods, *Sub bois:* But the High Wood is properly called *Saltus*; and in *Fleta* we read it *Maeremium.*——Cum una Careſta de mortuo *Boſco.* Pat. 10 H. 6.

Boſinnus, A certain ruſtical Pipe, mentioned in ancient Tenures. By Inquiſition after the Death of *Laurence Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, 22 *E.* 3. The Manor of *Aſton Cantlow in Com. Warw.* is returned to be held of the King *in Capite* by theſe Words; *Quod quidem manerium per ſe tenetur de Domino Rege in Capite per ſervitium inveniendi unum hominem Peditem, cum quodam Arcu ſine Corda, cum uno* Boſinno *ſine cappa, &c.* Ex Record. Tur. Lond.

Boſtar, An Ox-Stall. This Word occurs in *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1234. And in *Ingulphus.*——*Fecit tum horrea,* Boſtaria, *ovilia, &c.*

Bote, (Sax) Signifies a Recompence, Satisfaction or Amends: Hence comes *Manbote*, Compenſation, or Amends for a Man ſlain, *&c.* In King *Ina*'s Laws is declared what Rate was ordained for Expiation of this Offence, according to the Quality of the Perſon ſlain. *Lamb. cap.* 99. From hence likewiſe we have our common Phraſe, *To Boot, i. e. Compenſationis gratia.* There are *Houſe bote, Plough bote, &c.* Privileges to Tenants in cutting of Wood, *&c. Vide* thoſe Words, and *Skene* verbo *Bote.*

Boteleſs, *ſine Remedio.* In the Charter of *H.* 1. to *Tho.* Archbiſhop of *York*, it is ſaid, that no Judgment or Sum of Money ſhall *acquit* him that commits Sacrilege; but he is In *Engliſh* called *Boteleſs*, *viz.* without Emendation. *Lib. Albus penes Cap. de Suthnet. Int. Plac. Trin.* 12 *Ed.* 2. *Ebor.* 48. We retain the Word ſtill in common Speech; as it is *Bootleſs* to attempt ſuch a Thing; that is, it is in vain to attempt it.

Botellaria, A Buttery or Cellar, in which the *Butts* and *Bottles* of Wine, and other Liquors are repoſited.——*Veniet ad Palatium Regis, & ibit in* Botellariam, *& extrahet a quocunque vaſe in dicta* Botellaria *invento, vinum quantum viderit neceſſarium pro fuctura unius picheri claretti.* Anno 31 Ed. 1.

Botha, A *Booth*, Stall, or Standing in a Fair or Market.——*Et duas menſuras liberas ad* Bothas *ſuas faciendas.* Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 132.

Bothagium, *Boothage*, or cuſtomary Dues paid to the Lord of the Manor or Soil, for the pitching and ſtanding of *Booths* in Fairs or Markets.——*Picagium, Stallagium,* Bothagium *& Tollagium, &c. de novo Mercato infra villam de* Burceſtor, *Com.* Oxon. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 680.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, ſeems to be a Park where Cattle are incloſed and fed. *Hector Boetius, lib.* 7. *cap.* 123. *Bothena*, alſo ſignifies a Barony, Lordſhip, *&c. Skene.*

Botiler of the King, *(Pincerna Regis)* Is an Officer that provides the *King's* Wines, who (according to *Fleta*) may by Virtue of his Office take out of every Ship laden with Sale Wines, *Unum dolium eligere in prora navis ad opus Regis & aliud in puppe, & pro qualibet pecia reddere tantum* 20 *ſolid. Mercatori. Si autem plura inde habere voluerit, bene licebit, dum tamen pretium fide dignorum judicio pro Rege apponatur.* Fleta lib. 2. cap. 21. This Officer ſhall not take more Wine than he is commanded, of which Notice ſhall be given by the *Steward* of the King's Houſe, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting double Damages to the Party grieved; and alſo to be impriſoned and ranſomed at the Pleaſure of the King. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 21. 45 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Bottomry, *(Fœnus Nauticum)* Is when the Maſter of a Ship borrows Money upon the Keel or *Bottom* of his Ship, and binds the Ship itſelf; that if the Money be not paid by the Day aſſigned, the Creditor ſhall have the Ship. But it is generally where a Perſon lends Money to a Merchant, who wants it to Traffick, and is to be paid a greater Sum at the Return of the Ship, ſtanding to the Hazard of the Voyage; in Regard to which, though the Intereſt be greater than five *per Cent.* or what is allowed by Law, it is not Uſury. For Money lent to Sea is allowed a larger Intereſt than Money advanced on Land, by Reaſon 'tis furniſhed at the Hazard of the Lender, and if the Ship periſhes, the Lender ſhares in the Loſs; ſo that there is no real Security, as in Caſe of Lands, *&c.* And the greater the Danger is, the greater may be the Profit reaſonably required for the Money advanced. *Lex Mercat.* 122. Money lent on *Bottomry* is either on the bare Ship, (the uſual Way) or upon the Perſon of the Borrower, and ſometimes upon both: The firſt is where a Man takes up Money, and obliges himſelf, that if ſuch a Ship ſhall arrive at ſuch a Port, then to repay perhaps in long Voyages near double the Sum lent; but if the Ship happens to miſcarry, then nothing. But when Money is lent at Intereſt, it is delivered at the Peril of the Borrower, and the Profit of this is merely the Price of the Loan; whereas the Profit of the other, is a Reward for the Danger and Adventure of the Sea, which the Lender takes upon himſelf, and makes the Intereſt lawful. *Sea Laws* 206, 207. Then there is *uſura Marina*, joining the advanced Money, and the Danger of the Sea together; and this is obligatory ſometimes to the Borrower's Ship, Goods and Perſon. Where Bonds or Bills of *Bottomry* are ſealed, and the Money is paid, if the Ship receives Injury by Storm, Fire, *&c.* before the Beginning of the Voyage, then the Perſon borrowing only runs the Hazard, unleſs it be otherwiſe provided; as that if the Ship ſhall not arrive at ſuch a Place, at ſuch a Time, *&c.* there the Contract hath its Beginning from the Time of the Sealing: But if the Condition be, that if ſuch a Ship ſhall ſail from *London* to any Port abroad, and ſhall not arrive there, *&c.* then, *&c.* there the Contingency hath not its Beginning till the Departure. A Maſter of a Ship may not take up Money on *Bottomry*, in Places where his Owners reſide, except he be a Part Owner, and then he may only take up ſo much as his Part will anſwer in the Ship; for if he exceeds that, his own Eſtate is liable to make Satisfaction; but when a Maſter is in a ſtrange Country, where there are no Owners, nor any Goods of theirs, nor of his own; and for want of Money he cannot perform his Voyage, there he may take up Money upon *Bottomry*, and all the Owners are chargeable thereto; but this is underſtood where Money cannot be procured by Exchange, or any other Means: And in the firſt Caſe, the Owners are liable by their Veſſel, though not in their Perſons; but they have their Remedy againſt the Maſter of the Ship. *Leg. Oleron, l.* 4. Some Maſters of Ships who had

insured or taken up Money upon *Bottomry* to a greater Value than their Adventure, having made it a Practice to cast away and destroy the Ships under their Charge; by *Stat.* 10 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. it is made Felony, and the Offenders shall suffer Death. Vide 1 *Ann.* By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. every Sum lent on Bottomree or at Respondentia upon any Subjects Ships to or from the *East-Indies*, shall be lent only on the Ship, or the Merchandise laden on board her, and so expressed in the Condition of the *Bond*, and the Benefit of Salvage shall be allowed to the Lender, who alone shall have Right to make Assurance on the Money lent. And no Borrower of Money, on Bottomree or at Respondentia as aforesaid, shall recover more on any Assurance than the Value of his Interest, exclusive of the Money borrowed. And if the Value of his Interest doth not amount to the Money borrowed, he shall be responsible to the Lender for the Surplus, notwithstanding the Ship and Merchandise be totally lost.

Form of a *Bill of Bottomry.*

TO all People *to whom these Presents shall come I* A. B. *of*, &c. *Owner and Master of the Ship called*, &c. *of the Burden of two hundred Tons, now riding at*, &c. *and bound for*, &c. *in the* West Indies, *send Greeting:* Whereas *I the said* A. B. *am at this Time necessitated to take up, upon the Adventure of the said Ship, called*, &c. *the Sum of* 100 *l. for setting forth the said Ship to Sea, and furnishing her with Provisions for the said Voyage, which* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant, hath on Request lent unto me, and supplied me with at the Rate of* 20 *l. for the said* 100 *l. during the said Voyage:* Now know ye, *That I the said* A. B. *do by these Presents, for me, my Executors and Administrators, covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *that the said Ship shall with the first fair Wind after the Day*, &c. *depart from the River* Thames, *and shall, as Wind and Weather shall serve, proceed in her Voyage to*, &c. *in the* West-Indies; *and having there tarried until*, &c. *and the Opportunity of a Convoy, or being sooner dispatched (which shall first happen) shall return from thence, and shall as Wind and Weather shall serve, directly sail back to the River of* Thames *to finish her said Voyage: And I the said* A. B. *in Consideration of the said Sum of* 100 *l. to me in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *at and before the Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, do hereby bind myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, my Goods and Chattels, and particularly the said Ship, with the Freight, Tackle, and Apparel of the same, to pay unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the Sum of* 120 *l. of lawful* British *Money, within one and twenty Days next after the Return and safe Arrival of the said Ship, in the said River of* Thames, *from the said intended Voyage. And I the said* A. B. *do for me, my Executors and Administrators, covenant and grant, to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors and Administrators by these Presents, That I the said* A. B. *at the Time of Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, am true and lawful Owner and Master of the said Ship, and have Power and Authority to charge and engage the said Ship as aforesaid; and that the said Ship shall at all Times after the said Voyage, be liable and chargeable for the Payment of the* 120 *l. according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And lastly, *it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that in Case the said Ship shall be lost, miscarry, or be cast away before her next Arrival in the said River of* Thames, *from the said intended Voyage, that then the said Payment of the said* 120 *l. shall not be demanded, or be recoverable by the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns; but shall cease and determine, and the Loss thereby be wholly born and sustained by the said* C. D. *his Executors and Administrators: And that then and from thenceforth every Act, Matter and Thing herein contained on the Part and Behalf of the said* A. B. *shall be void; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.* In Witness, *&c.*

Bovata Terræ, As much Land as one Ox can plough.——*Cujus singulæ* Bovatæ *sunt quindecim acræ terræ.* Mon. Angl. par. 3. fol. 91. *See* Oxgang.

Bouche of Court, Commonly called *Budge of Court*, was a certain Allowance of Provision from the King, to his Knights and Servants, that attended him in any military Expedition. The French *Avoir bouche a Court* is to have an Allowance at Court, of Meat and Drink: From *Bouche*, a Mouth. But sometimes it extended only to Bread, Beer, and Wine. And this was anciently in Use as well in the Houses of Noblemen, as in the King's Court, as appears by the following Indenture.——*Ceste Endenture fait parentre Lui Nobles Hommes Monsieur* Tho. Beauchamp, *Counte de* Warwick, *d'une part, & Monsieur* Johan. Russel *de* Strengesham *Chevalier, de autre part, tesmoigne que le dit* Johan. *est*, &c. *Et Avera pur la pees*, &c. Bouche au Court *pur lui mesme*, &c. *Donne a nostre Chastel de* Warwich *le* 29 *jour del Moys de March, l'an du regne le Roy* Richard *le Second puis le Conquest*, &c.

Bovcrium, or *Boveria*, An Ox-house:——*Loca ubi Stabulantur* Boves. *Gloss. in* 10 *Script.* And in the *Monasticon, Ad faciendum ibi* Boverias *suas & alias Domos usibus necessarias*, &c. Mon. Angl. par. 2. fol. 210.

Bovettus, A young Steer, or castrated Bullock. *Unus* Bovettus *mas, quatuor* Boviculæ *fœminæ.* Paroch. Antiq p. 287.

Bovicula, An Heifer, or young Cow; which in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire* is called a *Whee*, or *Whey.*

Bound, or *Boundary*, *(Bunda)* The utmost Limits of Land, whereby the same is known and ascertained.——*Secundum metas, Meras*, Bundas, *& Marchias Forestæ.* 18 Ed. 3. Itin. Pick. fol. 6. *See* 4 Inst. 318.

Bounty of Q. Anne, for maintaining poor Clergymen. *Stat.* 2 *Ann.* See *First Fruits.*

Bow-bearer, An under Officer of the *Forest*, whose Office is to oversee, and true Inquisition make, as well of sworn Men as unsworn in every Bailiwick of the Forest; and of all Manner of Trespasses done, either to Vert or Venison, and cause them to be presented, without any Concealment in the next Court of Attachment, *&c. Crompt. Jurisd. fol* 201.

Bowyers, One of the ancient Companies of the City of *London*. A *Bowyer* dwelling in *London*, was to have always ready fifty *Bows* of Elm, Witch Hasle, or Ash, well made and wrought, in Pain of 10 *s.* for every *Bow* wanting; and to sell them at certain Prices, under the Penalty of 40 *s. Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 10. And Parents and Masters were to provide for their Sons and Servants, a *Bow* and two *Shafts*, and cause them to exercise Shooting, on Pain of 6 *s* and 8 *d. &c.* by our ancient Statutes. 12 *Ed.* 4. 33 *H.* 8.

Bracelets, Hounds, or rather Beagles of the smaller and slower Kind——*Rex constituit* J. L. *Magistrum canum suorum vocatorum* Bracelets, *&c.* Pat. 1 Rich. 2. p 2. m. 1.

Bracenarius, (Fr. *Braconnier*) A Huntsman, or Master of the Hounds.—— *Rex mandat Baronibus quod allocent* Rob. de Chadworth *Vicecom.* Lincoln. *lvi s. vii d. quos per præceptum Regis liberavit* Johan. de Bellovento *pro putura septem Leporariorum & trium Falconum & Lanerar. & pro vadiis unius* Bracenarii *a die, &c. usque, &c. prox. sequen. utroque die computato, viz. pro putura cujuslibet Leporarii & Falconis* 1 *d. ob. & pro vadiis prædicti* Bracenarii *per diem* 11 *d.* Anno 26 Ed. 1. Rot. 10. in Dorso.

Bracetus,

Bracetus, A Hound: *Brachetus* is in Fr. *Brachet*, Braco *Canis fagax, indagator Leporum:* So as *Braco* was properly the large Fleet Hound; and *Brachetus*, the ſmaller Hound; and *Brachete* the Bitch in that Kind.——*Concedo eis duos Leporarios & quatuor* Bracetos *ad Leporem capiendum.* Monaſtic. Ang. Tom. 2. pag 283.

Bracinum, A Brewing: The whole Quantity of Ale brewed at one Time, for which *Tolſeſtor* was paid in ſome Manors. *Bracina* a Brew-houſe. *MS. penes* Will. Dugdale, *&c.*

Brandy, A Liquor made chiefly in *France*, and extracted from the Lees of Wine. In the *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. upon an Argument in the Exchequer *Anno* 1668. whether *Brandy* were a *Strong Water* or *Spirit*, it was reſolved to be a *Spirit:* But in the Year 1669, by a Grand Committee of the whole Houſe of Commons, it was voted to be a *Strong-water* perfectly made. See the *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. In lieu of Cuſtom Duties, granted by 7 & 8 *W.* 3. on *Brandy* imported from *France*, there ſhall be paid by the Importer for every Gallon of ſingle Proof 1 *s.* and double Proof 2 *s. &c.* by *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. See *Cuſtom.*

Braſſum, Signifies Malt: In the ancient Statutes *Braſiator* is taken for a Brewer, from the Fr. *Braſſeur*; and at this Day is uſed for a Malſter or Malt Maker. It was reſolved 18 *Ed.* 2. *Quod venditio* Braſii *non eſt venditio victualium, nec debet puniri ſicut venditio Panis, Vini & Cerviſiæ, & hujuſmodi, contra formam Statuti.* To make Malt was a Service paid by ſome Tenants to their Lords.——*In Manerio de* Pidington *quilibet virgatarius præparabit Domino unum quarterium* Braſii *per Annum, ſi Dominus inveniet Boſcum ad ſiccandum.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 496.

Braſs, Is to be ſold in open Fairs and Markets, or in the Owners Houſes, on Pain of 10*l.* and to be worked according to the Goodneſs of Metal wrought in *London*, or ſhall be forfeited: Alſo Searchers of *Braſs* and Pewter are to be appointed in every City and Borough by Head Officers, and in Counties by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* and in Default thereof, any other Perſon skilful in that Myſtery, by Overſight of the Head Officer, may take upon him the Search of defective *Braſs*, to be forfeited, *&c. Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 6 *Braſs* and Pewter, Bell-metal, *&c.* ſhall not be ſent out of the Kingdom, on Pain of Forfeiting double Value, *&c.* 33 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 7. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 37.

Breach of Promiſe, *(Violatio Fidei)* A Breaking or Violating a Man's Word. And *Breach* ſignifies where a Perſon commits any *Breach* of the Condition of a Bond, or his Covenant, *&c.* entered into, on Action upon which the *Breach* muſt be aſſigned. In Debt on Bond, conditioned to give Account of Goods, *&c.* a *Breach* muſt be alledged, or the Plaintiff will have no Cauſe of Action. 1 *Saund.* 102. And when a *Breach* is aſſigned it muſt not be general, but muſt be particular; as in Action of Covenant for not repairing of Houſes, the *Breach* ought to be aſſigned particularly, what is the Want of Reparation. If one covenants he was ſeiſed, and *Breach* is aſſigned that he was not ſeiſed, it muſt be ſet forth who is ſeiſed, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 369. But on mutual *Promiſe* for one to do an Act, and in Conſideration thereof another to do ſome Act, as to ſell Goods, *&c.* for ſo much Money, a general *Breach* that the Defendant hath not performed his Part, is well aſſigned. 3 *Lev.* 319. If the Condition of a Bond conſiſts of ſeveral Parts, the Defendant in Pleading is to ſhew that he hath performed the ſeveral Matters contained in the Condition: But where a Covenant conſiſts of ſeveral Parts in the Affirmative, Performance generally is a good Plea. *Sid.* 215. In Caſe of Bond for Performance of an Award, if the Defendant pleads any Matter by which he admits a Non performance, and excuſes it, the Plaintiff in his Replication muſt ſhew the Award, and aſſign the *Breach*, that the Court may ſee an Award was made, and judge whether it was good or not; for if it ſhould be of a void Part thereof, it need not be performed. 1 *Salk.* 138. *Breaches* aſſigned ought to be according to the very Words of the Condition or Covenant; when they may be well enough though too general. 1 *Lutw.* 326. Where a Thing is to be done by a Perſon or his aſſigns, the *Breach* is to be that it was done neither by the one or the other. 5 *Mod.* 133. If a Perſon is to tender a Conveyance, *&c.* to another, his Heirs or Aſſigns, *Breach* aſſigned that the Defendant did not tender a Conveyance to the Plaintiff, without the Words his Heirs or Aſſigns, is good: But if the Tender be to be made by another Man, his Heirs, *&c.* and not to him, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 139. Where a Leſſee for Years is to leave all the Timber on the Land, which was growing there at the Time of the Leaſe, and he cuts down any Trees, though he leaves the Timber on the Land at the End of his Leaſe, this is a *Breach* of Covenant: For in Contracts the Intention of Parties is chiefly to be conſidered. *Raym.* 464. If Lands are only excepted out of a Leaſe, and a Perſon is diſturbed in enjoying them by the Leſſee, this is no *Breach* of Covenant; though it is ſaid it might be otherwiſe if a Way, common, *&c.* be excepted. *Moor* 553. A Perſon brings an Action for a Covenant broken, he ought to aſſign the *Breach* of it in ſuch a Manner, that the Defendant may take an Iſſue. 1 *Lill Abr.* 240. If ſeveral *Breaches* are aſſigned, and the Defendant demurs upon the whole Declaration, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment for all that are well aſſigned, for they are as ſeveral Actions. *Cr. Jac.* 557. Where a Declaration aſſigns no particular *Breach* of Covenant, it is cured by Verdict, though ill upon Demurrer. 1 *Vent.* 114, 126. Formerly a Plaintiff could aſſign but one *Breach* in Action of Debt upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, though ſeveral Things were broken, for one *Breach* being proved, was a Forfeiture of the Bond: But in Action of Covenant, as many *Breaches* might be aſſigned as the Plaintiff would, becauſe the Plaintiff might have a particular Damage upon each Covenant broken; and a ſeveral Iſſue muſt be taken upon every *Breach.* 1 *Nelſ Abr.* 406. And now by Statute, in Action on Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Plaintiff may aſſign as many *Breaches* as he pleaſes, and the Jury ſhall aſſeſs Damages and Coſts for ſuch Covenants as are proved to be broken. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. And where Judgment ſhall be given for the Plaintiff in ſuch Action on a Demurrer, *Nil dicit, &c.* he may ſuggeſt on the Roll as many *Breaches* as he thinks fit; upon which a Writ of Enquiry ſhall go, *&c.* And if before Execution executed, the Defendant brings the Coſts and Damages into Court, Execution ſhall be ſtayed; and the Plaintiff ſhall acknowledge Satisfaction, if the Execution be executed: But the Judgment ſhall ſtill ſtand as a Security to anſwer the future *Breach* of any Covenant in the Deed; for which the Plaintiff or his Executors, *&c.* may have a *Scire facias* upon ſuch Judgment againſt the Defendant. *Stat. Ibid.*

Bread and Beer, The Aſſize of *Bread*, *Beer* and Ale, *&c.* is granted to the Lord Mayor of *London* and other Corporations: Bakers, *&c.* not obſerving the Aſſiſe, to be ſet in the Pillory. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3.

Bread of Treet, or **Trite**, *(Panis Tritici)* Is Bread mentioned in the Statute 51 *Hen.* 3. of Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale; wherein are particulariſed *Waſtel Bread*, *Cocket Bread*, and *Bread of Treet*, which anſwer to the three Sorts of Bread now in Uſe, called White, Wheaten, and Houſe-hold Bread. In religious Houſes they heretofore diſtinguiſhed Bread by theſe ſeveral Names, *Panis Armigerorum*, *Panis Conventualis*, *Panis Puerorum*, & *Panis Famulorum.* Antiq. Not.

Brecca, (from the Fr. *Breche*) A Breach or Decay. In ſome ancient Deeds there have been Covenants for repairing *Muros & Breccas, Portas & Foſſata, &c.* ——*De* Brecca *Aquæ inter* Woolwich *&* Greenwich *ſupervidend.* Pat. 16 Ric. 2. A Duty of 3*d. per* Ton on Shipping was granted for amending and Stopping of *Dagenham Breach,* by *Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 17.

Brede, A Word uſed by *Bracton* for Broad; as too large and too *Brede,* is proverbially too long and too broad. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 15. There is alſo a *Sax.* Word *Brede,* ſignifying Deceit. *Leg. Canut. c.* 44.

Bredwite, (Sax. *Bread and White*) A Fine or Penalty impoſed for Defaults in the Aſſiſe of Bread: To be exempt from which, was a ſpecial Privilege granted to the Tenants of the Honour of *Wallingford* by King *Hen.* 2. *Paroch. Antiq.* 114.

Brehon. In *Ireland* the Judges and Lawyers were anciently ſtiled *Brehons*; and thereupon the *Iriſh* Law called the *Brehon Law.* 4 Inſt. 358.

Breiſna, Wether-Sheep.——*Concedo Deo & Monachis* 30 Breiſnas *ſingulis Annis.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. cap. 406.

Brenagium, A Payment in Bran, which Tenants anciently made to feed their Lords Hounds. *Blount.*

Bretoyſe, or Bretois, The Law of the Marches of *Wales,* in Practice among the ancient *Britains.* ——*Ego* Henricus de Penebrugge *dedi omnibus liberis Burgenſibus meis Burgi mei de* Penebrugge *omnes Libertates & liberas conſuetudines ſecundum* Legem de Bretoyſe, *&c. Pat. ſine Dat.* Here *Legem de Bretoyſe* is ſaid to ſignify *Legem Marchiarum*; for *Penebrugge,* now called *Pembridge,* is a Town in *Hereforaſhire* which borders upon *Wales.*

Breve, Is any Writ by which a Man is ſummoned or attached to anſwer an Action, or whereby any Thing is commanded to be done in the King's Courts, in order to Juſtice, *&c.* It is called *Breve* from the Brevity of it; and is directed either to the Chancellor, Judges, Sheriffs, or other Officers, whoſe various Forms you may ſee in the Regiſter.——Breve, *quia breviter & paucis Verbis intentionem proferentis exponit & explanat, &c. Bract. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 17. See *Skene de verb. Breve.* Vide *Writ.*

Breve perquirere, To purchaſe a Writ or Licence of Trial, in the King's Courts, by the Plaintiff, *qui* Breve *perquiſivit:* And hence comes the Uſage of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* Fine to the King, where the Debt is 40*l.* and of 10*s.* where the Debt is 100*l. &c.* in Suits and Trials for Money due upon Bond.

Breve de Recto, A Writ of Right, or Licence for a Perſon ejected out of an Eſtate, to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of it when detained from him. Vide *Recto.*

Brevibus & Rotulis liberandis, A Writ or Mandate to a Sheriff to deliver unto his Succeſſor the County, and the Appurtenances, with the Rolls, Briefs, Remembrances, and all other Things belonging to that Office. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 295.

Brewers, Are to put their Drink in Veſſels mark'd by a Cooper, or forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.* a Barrel; and not ſelling it at reaſonable Rates, appointed by Juſtices of Peace, incur a Forfeiture of 5*s.* for every Barrel, Kilderkin 3*s.* 4*d. &c.* by *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. And *Brewers* are to make an Entry at the Exciſe Office once a Week of Liquors brewed, under Penalties, *&c.* 12 & 15 *Car.* 2. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. If *Brewers* mix any Sugar, Moloſſes, *&c.* in brewing Beer or Ale, they ſhall forfeit 20*l. Stat.* 1 *Ann. cap.* 3. See *Exciſe.*

Bribery, (from the Fr. *Briber,* to devour or eat greedily) Is a high Offence, where a Perſon in a judicial Place takes any Fee, Gift, Reward or Brocage, for doing his Office, but of the King only. 3 *Inſt.* 145. But taken largely it ſignifies the Receiving, or Offering, any undue Reward, to or by any Perſon concerned in the Adminiſtration of publick Juſtice, whether Judge, Officer, *&c.* to act contrary to his Duty; and ſometimes it ſignifies the Taking or Giving a Reward for a publick Office. 3 *Inſt.* 149. *Hob.* 9. A *Bribe* of Money though ſmall, the Fault is great; and Judges Servants may be puniſhed for receiving *Bribes.* If a Judge refuſes a *Bribe* offered him, the Offerer is puniſhable. *Forteſcue, cap.* 51. *Bribery* in judicial or miniſterial Officers is puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. Before the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *Bribery* in a Judge was looked upon as ſo heinous an Offence, that it was ſometimes puniſhed as High Treaſon; and it is at this Day puniſhable, with Forfeiture of Office, Fine and Impriſonment. In the Reign of King *James* I. the Earl of *M.* Lord Treaſurer of *England,* being impeached by the Commons, for refuſing to hear Petitions referred to him by the King, 'till he had received great *Bribes, &c.* was by Sentence of the Lords, deprived of all his Offices, and diſabled to hold any for the Future, or to ſit in Parliament; alſo he was fined fifty thouſand Pounds, and impriſoned during the King's Pleaſure. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170. In the eleventh Year of King *George* I. the Lord Chancellor *M*—— had a milder Puniſhment: He was impeached by the Commons with great Zeal, for *Bribery,* in ſelling the Places of Maſters in Chancery for exorbitant Sums, and other corrupt Practices, tending to the great Loſs and Ruin of the Suitors of that Court; and the Charge being made good againſt him, being before deveſted of his Office, he was ſentenced by the Lords to pay a Fine of thirty thouſand Pounds, and impriſoned 'till it was paid. *Vide* the *Trial.* By Statute, the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Juſtices of both Benches, Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* ſhall be ſworn not to ordain or nominate any Perſon in any Office for any Gift, Brocage, *&c.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. And the Sale of Offices concerning the Adminiſtration of publick Juſtice, *&c.* is prohibited on Pain of Forfeiture and Diſability, *&c.* by 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 16. In the Conſtruction of the laſt mentioned Statute, it has been reſolved that the Offices of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts are within the Meaning of that Act, as well as the Offices in the Courts of Common Law; and been adjudged, that one who contracts for an Office, contrary to the Purport of the ſaid Statute 5 & 6 *E.* 6. is ſo diſabled to hold the ſame, that he cannot be reſtored to a Capacity of holding it by any Grant or Diſpenſation whatſoever. *Cro. Jac.* 269, 386. *Hawk. P. C.* 171. Officers of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* taking any *Bribe* or Reward, whereby the Crown ſhall be defrauded, ſhall forfeit 100*l.* and be rendered incapable of any Office. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. But there is a ſaving Clauſe for the firſt Offence, acknowledging it in two Months. No Perſon ſetting up for Member of Parliament, ſhall after the Teſte of the Writ of Election, or after any Place becomes vacant, give any *Bribe* of Money, Meat, Drink, Gift, Reward, *&c.* in order to be elected, on Pain of Diſability to ſerve in Parliament. 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 4. And Electors taking *Bribes,* are diſabled to vote, and to hold any Office or Franchiſe, and ſhall alſo forfeit 500*l. &c.* by *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. If Money is given to a Man to be diſpoſed of in *Bribes,* the Giver may recover it back again in an Action; and where one gave a *Bribe* to a Cuſtom-houſe Officer, for exempting Goods from the Payment of Duties, this being found out, and the Goods ſeized, the Party recovered his Money. 1 *Ld. Ray.* 89.

Bribour, (Fr. *Bribeur*) Seems to Signify in ſome of our old Statutes, one that pilfers other Men's Goods. 28 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Bricolls, An Engine mentioned in *Blount,* by which Walls were beat down.

Bricks, Are to be made between the 1ſt Day of *March* and 29th of *September,* and ſhall be burnt either in Kilns, or diſtinct Clamps, *&c.* Alſo Place *Bricks* when burnt, muſt not be leſs than nine Inches long, two Inches and a half thick, and four and a quarter wide, on Pain of forfeiting 20*s.* a Thouſand, *&c.* Searchers of *Bricks* and Tiles ſhall be appointed by

Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, who are to make Preſentments, and may be fined 10*l.* for Defaults: Combinations to advance the Price of *Bricks*, Ingroſſing them, &c. incurs a Penalty of 20*l.* And mixing Mould, Soil or Mud with *Brick* Earth, is liable to Penalties. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 33. 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 15. But *Bricks* may be made of *Brick* Earth and Sea-Coal Aſhes ſifted not exceeding a certain Quantity; and Cinders or Breeze may be uſed with Coal in the Burning of *Bricks*, and Stock-Bricks and Place-Bricks burnt in the ſame Clamp, being ſet in diſtant Parcels, &c. by 3 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 22.

Bridge, *(Pons)* A Building of Stone or Wood erected a-croſs a River, for the common Eaſe and Benefit of Travellers. At Common Law thoſe who are bound to repair publick *Bridges*, muſt make them of ſuch Height and Strength, as ſhall be anſwerable to the Courſe of the Water; and they are not Treſpaſſers if they enter on any Land adjoining to repair them, or lay the Materials neceſſary for the Repairs thereon. *Dalt. cap.* 16. Common *Bridges* being built for the common Eaſe of the People, of common Right ought to be repaired by the County; but a particular Perſon, Town, &c. may be bound to repair them by Tenure, or Preſcription. 6 *Mod.* 307. And if a Man erects a *Bridge* for his own Uſe, and the People travel over it as a common *Bridge*, he ſhall notwithſtanding repair it: Though a Perſon ſhall not be bound to repair a *Bridge*, built by himſelf for the common Good and publick Convenience, but the County muſt repair it. 2 *Inſt.* 701. 1 *Salk.* 359. Where Inhabitants of a County are indicted for not repairing a *Bridge*, they muſt ſet forth who ought to repair the ſame, and traverſe that they ought. 1 *Vent.* 256. A Vill may be indicted for a Neglect in not repairing a *Bridge*; and the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions may impoſe a Fine for Defaults. And any particular Inhabitant of a County, or Tenant of Land charged to Repairs of a *Bridge*, may be made Defendants to an Indictment for not repairing it, and be liable to pay the Fine aſſeſſed by the Court for the Default of the Repairs; who are to have their Remedy at Law for a Contribution from thoſe who are bound to bear a proportionable Share of the Charge. 6 *Mod.* 307. If a Manor is held by Tenure of repairing a *Bridge*, or Highway, which Manor afterwards comes into ſeveral Hands, in ſuch Caſe every Tenant of any Parcel of the Demeſnes and Services, is liable to the whole Charge, but ſhall have Contribution of the Reſt; and this though the Lord may agree with the Purchaſers to diſcharge them of ſuch Repairs, which only binds the Lord, and doth not alter the Remedy which the Publick hath. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 744. 1 *Salk.* 358. Indictments for not repairing of *Bridges*, will not lie but in Caſe of common *Bridges* on Highways; though it hath been adjudged they will lie for a *Bridge* on a common Footway. *Mod. Caſ.* 256. Not keeping up a Ferry, being a common Paſſage for all the King's People, is indictable, as well as not keeping up *Bridges*. 1 *Salk.* 12. All Houſholders dwelling in any County or Town, whether they occupy Lands or not; and all Perſons who have Land in their own Poſſeſſion, whether they dwell in the ſame County or not, are liable to be taxed as Inhabitants, towards the Repairs of a publick *Bridge*, by the *Stat.* 22 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. Where it cannot be diſcovered who ought to repair a *Bridge*, it muſt be preſented by the Grand Jury in Quarter-Seſſions; and after their Inquiry, and the Order of Seſſions upon it, the Juſtices may ſend for the Conſtables of every Pariſh, to appear at a fixed Time and Place, to make a Tax upon every Inhabitant, &c. But it has been uſual, in the levying of Money for Repairs of *Bridges*, to charge every Hundred with a Sum in Groſs, and to ſend ſuch Charge to the High Conſtables of each Hundred, who ſend their Warrants to the Petty Conſtables, to gather it, by Virtue whereof they aſſeſs the Inhabitants of Pariſhes in particular Sums, according to a fixed Rate, and collect it; and then they pay the ſame to the High Conſtables, who bring it to the Seſſions. This Method of raiſing Money, though it be contrary to the Statute 22 *H.* 8. has been obſerved ſome Years paſt; but by the 1 *Ann. cap.* 18. Juſtices in Seſſions, upon Preſentment made of Want of Reparations, are to aſſeſs every Town, Pariſh, &c. in Proportion towards the Repairs of a *Bridge*; and the Money aſſeſſed is to be levied by the Conſtables of ſuch Pariſhes, &c. and being demanded, and not paid in ten Days, the Inhabitants ſhall be diſtrained; and when the Tax is levied, the Conſtables are to pay it to the High Conſtable of the Hundred; who is to pay the ſame to ſuch Perſons as the Juſtices ſhall appoint, to be employed according to the Order of the Juſtices, towards Repairing of the *Bridge*: And the Juſtices may allow any Perſon concerned in the Execution of the Act 3*d. per* Pound out of the Money collected. All Matters relating to the Repairing and Amending of *Bridges*, are to be determined in the County where they lie, and no Preſentment or Indictment ſhall be removed by *Certiorari*. And by this Statute, the Evidence of the Inhabitants of thoſe Places where the *Bridges* are in Decay, ſhall be admitted at any Trial upon an Information or Indictment, &c. By 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. the Juſtices at their General Seſſions, may purchaſe or agree with Perſons for any Piece of Land, not above one Acre, near to any *County Bridge*, in order to enlarge or more conveniently rebuild it; and the Ground ſhall be paid for out of the Money raiſed by Virtue of 12 *Geo.* 2. for better aſſeſſing, collecting, and levying of County Rates, &c. No Perſons are compellable to make a new *Bridge* but by Act of Parliament: And the Inhabitants of the whole County cannot of their own Authority change a *Bridge* from one Place to another. If a Man has Toll for Men and Cattle paſſing over a *Bridge*, he is to repair it; and Toll may be paid in theſe Caſes, by Preſcription, or Statute. The *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 36. for Building a *Bridge* croſs the River *Thames* at *Fulham*, appoints a Toll or Pontage to be paid for Coaches, Horſes, Carts, Foot-Paſſengers, &c. and burning or pulling down the *Bridge*, is Felony. And by 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. A *Bridge* is to be built on the *Thames*, from *New Palace-yard*, *Weſtminſter*, to the Shore in *Surrey*, for which Purpoſe Commiſſioners are appointed, &c. They are to leave a Paſſage through the Arches of 760 Feet, and may remove Shelves of Gravel or Sand, to make the River deeper; this *Bridge* ſhall not be deemed a *County Bridge*, and 100,000*l.* is ordered for Building it. 10 & 11 *Geo.* 2. Another Act ſince made grants 325,000*l.* and a ſubſequent Statute 275,000*l.* for finiſhing this *Bridge*, to be raiſed by Way of Lottery; alſo the Commiſſioners are empower'd to lay out new Ways, Streets and Paſſages on each Side of the *Thames*, to and from the ſaid *Bridge*, &c. See 13, 14, 15, 17 & 18 *Geo.* 2. By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. *Samuel Dicker*, Eſq; is enabled to build a *Bridge* croſs the *Thames* from *Walton* in *Surrey* to *Shepperton* in *Middleſex*, to have free and open Paſſage within the Banks for the Water to flow through the Arches of 212 Foot at the leaſt. Tolls to be paid to Mr. *Dicker*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, *viz.* for every Coach, &c. drawn by ſix or more Horſes 2*s.* drawn by four or more Horſes 1*s.* 6*d.* drawn by leſs than four Horſes 1*s.* for every Waggon, &c. drawn by four or more Horſes 1*s.* 6*d.* by leſs than four 1*s.* for every Horſe, &c. 1*d.* for every Foot-Paſſenger One Half-penny, for every Score of Oxen, &c. 1*s.* for every Score of Calves, &c. 6*d.* See *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. An Act for Building a *Bridge* croſs the River of *Thames*, from *Hampton-Court* in the County of *Middleſex*, to *Eaſt Moulſey* in the County of *Surry*. See alſo *County Rates*.

Bridgemaſters. There are *Bridgemaſters* of *London Bridge*, choſen by the Citizens, who have certain Fees

Fees and Profits belonging to their Office, and the Care of the ſaid *Bridge*, &c. *Lex Londin.* 283.

Brief, *(Brevis)* An Abridgment of the Client's Caſe, made out for the Inſtruction of Counſel, on a Trial at Law; wherein the Caſe of the Plaintiff, &c. is to be *briefly* but fully ſtated, the Proofs muſt be placed in due Order, and proper Anſwers made to whatever may be objected againſt the Client's Cauſe, by the oppoſite Side; and herein great Care is requiſite, that nothing be omitted to endanger the Cauſe. *Form of a Brief,* ſee *Pract. Solic. p.* 311.

Brief at Eveſque, A Writ to the Biſhop, which in *Q. Impedit* ſhall go to remove an Incumbent, unleſs he recover or be preſented *pendente lite.* 1 Keb. 386.

Briefs, or Licences to make Collection *for Loſs by Fire.* Stat. 4 & 5 Ann. cap. 14. *Vide* Churchwardens.

Briga, (Fr. *Brigue)* Debate, or Contention.——*Et poſuit terram illam in* Brigam *& intricavit terram, ſcilicet, per diverſa fraudulenta Feoffamenta; Ideo committitur Mareſc. Ebor.* Hill. 18 Ed. 3. Rot. 28.

Brigandine, (Fr. in Lat. *Lorica)* Is a Coat of Mail or ancient Armour, conſiſting of many jointed and ſcale-like Plates, very pliant and eaſy for the Body. This Word is mentioned in 4 & 5 *P. & M. cap.* 2. and ſome confound it with *Haubergeon*; and others with *Brigantine,* a long but low-built Veſſel, ſwift in ſailing, uſed at Sea.

Brigantes, A Word uſed for *Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire,* Biſhoprick of *Durham, Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland. Blount.*

Brigbote, or **Brug-bote,** Signifies to be freed from the Reparation of Bridges. It is compounded of the Sax. *Brig,* a Bridge, and *Bote,* which is a Yielding of Amends, or Supplying a Defect: But this is more properly *Bruck bote,* from the Germ. *Bruck,* i. e. a Bridge, and *Bote,* a Compenſation; and it is uſed for the Liberty or Exemption of being free from Tribute or Contribution towards the Mending or Re-edifying of Bridges. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47. *Selden's Titles of Honour, fol.* 622.

Briſtol, A great City, famous for Trade: The Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the City of *Briſtol,* are Conſervators of the River *Avon* from above the Bridge there to *King-Road,* and ſo down the *Severn* to the two Iſlands called *Holmes*; and the Mayor and Juſtices of the ſaid City, may make Rules and Orders for preſerving the River, and regulating Pilots, Maſters of Ships, &c. Alſo for the Government of their Markets: And the Streets are to be kept clean and paved; and Lamps or Lights hung out at Night. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 23. No Perſon ſhall act as a Broker in the City of *Briſtol,* till admitted and licenſed by the Mayor and Aldermen, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 500 *l.* and thoſe who employ any ſuch, to forfeit 50 *l.* &c. by *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. the *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. is rendered more effectual ſo far as it relates to the Paving and Enlightning the Streets; and divers Regulations are made in relation to the Hackney Coachmen, Halliers, Draymen and Carters, and the Markets and Sellers of Hay and Straw, within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof.

Brocage, *(Broccagium)* The Wages or Hire of a Broker; which is alſo termed *Brokerage.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. and 11 *H.* 4.——*Ex* Broccagio, *vel alio finiſtro pacto.* Rot. Stat. 31 Ed. 3.

Brocella. This Word, as interpreted by Dr. *Thoroten,* ſignifieth a Wood; and it is ſaid to be a Thicket or Covert of Buſhes and Bruſh-wood, from the obſolete Lat. *Bruſca, terra* Bruſcoſa, & Brocia, Fr. *Broce, Brocelle:* And hence is our *Brouce* of Wood, and *Brouſing* of Cattle.——*Dedi unam* Brocellam *vocat.* &c. Reg. de Thurgaton, MS.

Brocha, (From the Fr. *Broche)* An Awl, or large Packing Needle, the Uſe whereof is very well known. A Spit in ſome Parts of *England* is called a *Broche*; and from this Word comes to pierce or *broach* a Barrel. That it was an Iron Inſtrument, you may learn from the following Authority.——Henricus de Havering *tenet Manerium de* Norton in *Com.* Eſſex, *per Serjeantiam inveniendi unum hominem, cum uno equo,* &c. *& uno ſacco de corio, & una* Brochia *ferrea.* Anno 13 Ed. 1.

Brochia, A great Can or Pitcher, *Bract. lib.* 2. *tract.* 1. *cap.* 6. Where it ſeems that he intends *Saccus* to carry dry, and *Brochia* liquid Things.

Brodehalfpeny, or **Broadhalpeny.** See *Bordhalfpeny.*

Brokers, (*Broccatores, Broccarii & Auxionarii*) Are thoſe that contrive, make and conclude Bargains and Contracts between Merchants and Tradeſmen, in Matters of Money and Merchandize, for which they have a Fee or Reward. Theſe are *Exchange Brokers*; and by the Statute 10 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1. they are called *Broggers*; alſo *Broggers of Corn* is uſed in a Proclamation of Queen *Elizabeth* for Badgers. *Baker's Chron. fol.* 411. The Original of the Word is from a Trader broken, and that from the Sax. *Broc,* which ſignifies Misfortune, which is often the true Reaſon of a Man's Breaking; ſo that the *Broker* came from one who was a broken Trader by Misfortune, and none but ſuch were formerly admitted to that Employment; and they were to be Freemen of the City of *London,* and allowed and approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for their Ability and Honeſty. By the Stat. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 20. they are to be licenſed in *London* by the Lord Mayor, who gives them an Oath, and takes Bond for the faithful Execution of their Offices: If any Perſons ſhall act as *Brokers,* without being thus licenſed and admitted, they ſhall forfeit the Sum of 500 *l.* And Perſons employing them 50 *l.* And *Brokers* are to regiſter Contracts, &c. under the like Penalty: Alſo *Brokers* ſhall not deal for themſelves, on Pain of forfeiting 200 *l.* They are to carry about them a Silver Medal, having the King's Arms and the Arms of the City, &c. and pay 40 *s.* a Year to the Chamber of the City. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. c.* 16. A Penalty of 500 *l.* is inflicted on lawful *Brokers* ſelling Shares of Stock not authorized by Act of Parliament, by Stat. 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 18. *Brokers* negotiating or tranſacting Contracts, on *Præmiums* to accept or refuſe Stock, or in the Nature of Wagers, &c. relating to the Value, incur the like Penalty of 500 *l.* And negotiating Agreements knowingly, for the Sale of Stock, where the Seller is not actually poſſeſſed of the ſame, &c. ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* And *Brokers* ſhall keep a Book called the *Broker's Book*; in which they ſhall enter all Contracts and Agreements, with the Names of the Buyers and Sellers, and Day of making Contracts, &c. to be produced when required, on Pain of 50 *l.* *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 8. There are likewiſe *Pawn-brokers,* who commonly keep Shops, and let out Money to poor neceſſitous People upon Pawns, for the moſt part on Extortion; but theſe are more properly *Pawn-takers,* and are not of that Antiquity or Credit as the former; nor do the Statutes allow them to be *Brokers,* though now commonly ſo called. Theſe *Brokers* often deal in ſtolen Goods, as they buy them cheap, and are a great Nuſance: Notwithſtanding there is a Law declaring that wrongful Sale of Goods ſtolen, &c. to and by *Brokers,* ſhall not alter the Property; and if they do not diſcover ſuch Goods at the Requeſt of the Owner, they are to forfeit double Value. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 21. The Reaſon of exorbitant Intereſt being taken by theſe *Brokers,* is the Want of Witneſſes to prove the Contract, or other Proof of the Money taken, but the Party's own Evidence; but they may be puniſhed for their Extortion on an Action, *Qui tam,* &c. See *Pawn.*

Brok, An old Sword or Dagger.——*Jurati dicunt ſuper ſacramentum, quod* Johannes de Monemne *Miles*

Miles per Robertum *Armigerum ſuum, percuſſit* Adam Gilbert *Capellanum de* Wilton, *in gutture quodam Gladio, qui dicitur* Brok, *per quod propinquior erat Morti, &c.* Rot. Parl. 35 Ed. 1.

Bruſſus, Bruiſed or injured with Blows, Wounds, or other Caſualty. *Cowel.*

Brothel-Houſes, Lewd Places, being the common Habitations of Proſtitutes. King *Hen.* 8. by Proclamation, in the 37th Year of his Reign, ſuppreſſed all the Stews or *Brothel-Houſes*, which had long continued on the Bank ſide in *Southwark*, contrary to the Law of God and of the Land. 3 *Inſt.* 205. A *Brothelman* was a looſe idle Fellow; and a *Feme Bordelier* or *Brotheler*, a common Whore. And *Borelman* is a Contraction of *Brothelman. Chaucer.* See *Bawdy Houſe.*

Bruere. This the *Latins* call *Erica*, and ſignifies Heath Ground: And *Brueria*, Briars, Thorns, or Heath, from the Sax. *Brær*, *Briar.*——*Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter* grants the Foreſter of *Shotore* and *Stowode*, *tantum de Arboribus &* Brueriis, *quantum pro veſtura indiguerit, habebit.* Paroch. Antiq. 620.

Bruillus, A Wood or Grove; Fr. *Breil*, *Breuil*, a Thicket or Clump of Trees in a Park or Foreſt. Hence the Abby of *Bruer*, in the Foreſt of *Wichwood* in *Com. Oxon:* And *Bruel*, *Brehul*, or *Brill*, a Hunting Seat of our antient Kings in the Foreſt of *Bernwood*, *in Com. Bucks.*

Bruilletus, A ſmall Coppice or Wood.——*Dedimus* Willielmo B. *Licentiam claudendi duos* Bruilletos, *qui ſunt extra regardam Foreſtæ noſtræ quorum unus eſt inter* Swinburn & Eſtorbrig. *Cart. Ric.* 1. *Bruella* ſeems likewiſe to ſignify a little Wood, or Heathy Ground.——*In Dominicis Boſcis Domini Epiſcopi, ſcil. in* Bruellis *ex parte auſtrali Regii itineris.* Reg. Priorat. de Wermeley, fol. 24.

Bruſcia, Sometimes ſignifies a Wood: And in *Mon. Angl. Charta noſtra confirmavimus centum acras tam de terra quam de* Bruſcia *de Manerio de Riveria.* Monaſt. Tom. 1. pag. 773.

Bruſua and **Bruſula**, Brouſe or Bruſhwood. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 773.

Bucklarium, A Buckler.——*Et quod Malefactores noctanter cum Gladiis &* Bucklariis, *ac aliis Armis, &c.* Clauſ. 26 Ed. 1. m. 8. intus.

Buckſtall, A Toil to take Deer, which by the Stat. 19 *Hen.* 7. is not to be kept by any Perſon that hath not a Park of his own, under *Penalties.* There is a Privilege of being quit of Amerciaments for *Buckſtalls.*——*Et ſint quieti de Chevagio, Hondpeny, &* Buckſtall, *& de omnibus Miſericordiis, &c.* Privileg. de Semplingham. *See* 4 Inſt. 306.

Buckwheat, Is the ſame with *French* Wheat, uſed in many Counties of this Kingdom: In *Eſſex* it is called *Brank*; and in *Worceſterſhire*, *Crap.* It is mentioned in the Stat. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5.

Bucinus, A military Weapon for a Footman. —— Petrus de Chetwood *tenet*——*per Serjantiam inveniend. unum hominem peditem, cum una lancea, & uno* Bucino *ferreo, &c.* Tenures, pag. 74.

Buggery, or *Sodomy*, comes from the Italian *Buggerare*, to *bugger*; and is defined to be a carnal Copulation againſt Nature, and this is either by the Confuſion of Species; that is to ſay, a Man or a Woman with a brute Beaſt; or of Sexes, as a Man with a Man, or Man unnaturally with a Woman. 12 *Co. Rep.* 36. This Sin againſt God, Nature, and the Law, 'tis ſaid was brought into *England* by the *Lombards. Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed* 3. *numb.* 58. Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. And in antient Times, according to ſome Authors, it was puniſhable with Burning, though others ſay with burying alive: But at this Day it is Felony excluded Clergy, and puniſhed as other Felonies. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 6. and 5 *Eliz.* 17. And it is Felony both in the Agent and Patient conſenting, except the Perſon on whom committed be a Boy under the Age of Diſcretion; when 'tis Felony only in the Agent: Alſo Perſons preſent, aiding and abetting to this Crime, are all Principals; and the Statutes make it Felony generally: There may be Acceſſaries before and after the Fact; but though none of the principal Offenders ſhall be admitted to Clergy, the Acceſſaries are not excluded it. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 670. For many Years paſt, the Crime of *Buggery* has been greatly practiſed in this Kingdom, without any exemplary Puniſhment of the Committers of it; till *Anno* 12 *Geo.* 1. a great Number of theſe Wretches were convicted of the moſt abominable Practices, and three of them put to Death; which ſeaſonable Juſtice ſeems to have given a Check to the before growing Evil. In Every Indictment for this Offence, there muſt be the Words, *Rem habuit veneream & carnaliter cognovit, &c.* and of Conſequence ſome Kind of Penetration and Emiſſion muſt be proved; but any the leaſt Degree is ſufficient. 1 *Hawk.* 6. The general Words of theſe *Indictments* are, that *A. B.* on ſuch a Day, at, *&c.* with Force and Arms, made an Aſſault upon *C. D.* and then and there wickedly, deviliſhly, felonioufly, and againſt the Order of Nature, committed the Venereal Act with the ſaid *C. D.* and carnally knew him, and then and there wickedly, *&c.* did with him that ſodomitical and deteſtable Sin called *Buggery*, (not to be named among Chriſtians) to the great Diſpleaſure of God, and Diſgrace of all Mankind, *&c.* This Crime is excepted out of our Acts of General Pardon.

Buildings. If a Houſe new *built* exceeds the antient Foundation, whereby that is the Cauſe of hindering the Lights or Air of another Houſe, Action lies againſt the *Builder. Hob.* 131. In *London* a Man may place Ladders or Poles upon the Ground, or againſt Houſes adjoining for *building* his own; but he may not break Ground: And *Builders* of Houſes ought to have Licence from the Mayor and Aldermen, *&c.* for a *Hourd* in the Streets, which are not to be incumbered. *Cit. Lib.* 30, 146. In new *building* of *London*, it was ordained that the Outſides of the *Buildings* be of Brick or Stone, and the Houſes for the principal Streets to be four Stories high, having in the Front Balconies, *&c.* by Stat. 19 *Car.* 2. If any Perſon *build* any new Houſe in *London*, he muſt erect a Party-Wall of Brick or Stone between Houſe and Houſe, of the Thickneſs of two Bricks in Length in the Ground Story, *&c.* or he ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* leviable by Warrant of Juſtices of Peace. And Party-pipes are to be fixed on the Sides of ſuch Houſes, for conveying Water falling from the Tops thereof into the Channels, *&c.* Stat. 6 *Ann. c.* 30. 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 28.

Bull, *(Bulla)* A Brief or Mandate of the *Pope* or Biſhop of *Rome*, from the Lead, or ſometimes Gold Seal affixed thereto; which *Mat. Paris*, *Anno* 1237. thus deſcribes: *In* Bulla *Domini Papæ ſtat Imago* Pauli *a dextris Crucis in medio Bullæ figurata, &* Petri *a ſiniſtris.* Theſe Decrees of the Pope are often mentioned in our Statutes, as 25 *Ed.* 3. 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. 1 *&* 2 *P. & M. c.* 8. and 13 *Eliz. cap.* 2. And have been heretofore uſed, and of Force in this Land: But by the Statute 28 *Hen.* 8. it was enacted, That all *Bulls*, Briefs and Diſpenſations had or obtained from the Biſhop of *Rome*, ſhould be void. And by 13 *&* 23 *Eliz.* If any Perſon ſhall obtain from *Rome* any *Bull* or Writing to abſolve or reconcile ſuch as forſake their due Allegiance, or ſhall give or receive Abſolution by Colour of ſuch *Bull*, or uſe or publiſh ſuch *Bull*, *&c.* it is High Treaſon.

Bull and Boar, By the Cuſtom of ſome Places, a Parſon may be obliged to keep a *Bull and a Boar* for the Uſe of the Pariſhioners, in Conſideration of his having Tithes of Calves and Pigs, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 559. 4 *Mod.* 241.

Bullio Salis, As much *Salt* as is made at one *Wealing* or *Boiling:* A Meaſure of Salt, ſuppoſed to be twelve Gallons. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2.

Bullion, (Fr. *Billon*) The Ore or Metal whereof Gold is made; and signifies with us Gold or Silver in *Billet*, in the Mass before it is Coined. *Anno* 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Bultel, Is the Bran or Refuse of Meal after dressed by the Baker; also the Bag wherein it is dressed is called a *Bulter* or rather *Boulter*. The Word is mentioned in the Statute *de Assisa panis & Cervisiæ, Anno* 51 *Hen.* 3. Hence comes *Bulted* or *Boulted Bread*, being the coarsest Bread.

Bundles, A Sort of Records of the *Chancery* lying in the Office of the *Rolls*; in which are contained, the *Files* of Bills and Answers, of *Hab. Cor. cum Causa*, *Certiorari's*, Attachments, &c. *Scire facias's*, Certificates of Statute-Staple, Extents and Liberates, *Supersedeas's*, Bails on Special Pardons, Bills from the Exchequer of the Names of Sheriffs, Letters Patent surrendered and Deeds cancelled, Inquisitions, Privy Seals for Grants, Bills signed by the King, Warrants of Escheators, Customers, &c.

Burchetta, (From the Fr. *Berche*) A kind of Gun used in Forests.

Burcifer Regis, Purse-bearer, or Keeper of the King's Privy Purse. *Pat.* 17 *Hen.* 8.

Burdare, To jest or trifle.——*Quod nulli veniant ad turniandum vel* Burdandum, *nec ad alias quascunque Aventuras*, &c. Mat. Paris, Addit. p. 149.

Burgage, *(Burgagium)* An ancient Tenure proper to *Boroughs*, whereby the Inhabitants by Custom hold their Lands or Tenements of the King, or other Lord of the *Borough*, at a certain yearly Rent. *Old Tenures.* It is a Kind of Socage Tenure, and signifieth the Service whereby the Borough is holden; and the King hath nothing to do with Heirs of this Land, whether they be under fourteen, or above that Age, and under twenty one. 1 *Inst.* 109. *Jenk. Cent.* 127. *Swinburn* ranks it *inter ignobiles Tenuras*. And 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 20. *Item non Utimur facere fidelitatem vel Servicium forinsecum Dominis Feodorum pro terris & Tenementis nostris, nisi tantummodo redditus nostros de eisdem terris exeuntes; quia tenemus terras & tenementa nostra per* Servicium Burgagii, *ita quod non habemus Medium inter nos & Dominum Regem.* MS. Codex de LL. Statutis & Consuetud. Burgi villæ Montgomer. à temp. Hen. 2.——Anciently a Dwelling-house in a *Borough-Town*, was called a *Burgage.*——*Sciant Quod Ego Editha*, &c. *Dedi—In liberam, puram & perpetuam Eleemosynam totum illud* Burgagium *cum Ædificiis & pertin. suis quod jacet in Villa* Leominstr. *Ex libro Chartarum Priorat. Leom'.*

Burgh, A small walled Town, or Place of Privilege, &c. See *Borough.*

Burg-bote, (from *Burg*, *Castellum*, and *Bote*, *Compensatio*) Is a Tribute or Contribution towards the Building or Repairing of Castles, or Walls of a *Borough* or City: From which divers had Exemption by the ancient Charter of the *Saxon* Kings. *Rastal.* Burg-bote *significat quietantiam Reparationis murorum Civitatis vel* Burgi. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47.

Burgesses, *(Burgarii & Burgenses)* Are properly Men of Trade, or the Inhabitants of a *Borough* or walled Town; but we usually apply this Name to the Magistrates of such a Town, as the Bailiff and *Burgesses* of *Leominster*, &c. In *Germany*, and other Countries, they confound *Burgess* and *Citizen*; but we distinguish them as appears by the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. where the Classes of the Commonwealth are thus enumerated, *Count*, *Baron*, *Banneret*, *Chivaleer de Countee*; *Citizein de Citee*; *Burgess de Burgh.* See *Co. Lit.* 80. We now also call those *Burgesses*, who serve in Parliament, for any Borough or Corporation: And no Man is qualified to be such a *Burgess*, that hath not an Estate of 300 *l.* a Year, clear of all Incumbrances. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. cap.* 7. Vide *Borough.*

Burgh-breche, A Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for the Breach of the Peace, &c. *Angli omnes decemvirali olim fidejussione pacem Regiam stipulati sunt, quod autem in hanc Commissum est,* Burgh-brech *dicitur*, &c. Leg. Canuti, cap. 55.

Burgheristhe, or *Burgheriche*, Is a Word used in *Domesday*, signifying *Violatio Pacis in Villa.* Blount.

Burghmote, A Court of a *Borough.—Et habeatur in Anno ter* Bergesmotus, &c. *nisi sæpius sit, & intersit Episcopus & Aldermannus, & doceant ibi Dei rectum & Sæculi.* LL. Canuti, MS. cap. 44.

Burghware, (*quasi Burgivir*) A Citizen or *Burgess.*——Willielmus *Rex Salut.* Willielmum *Episcopum*, & Godfredum Portgrefium, & *omnem* Burghware *infra* London. *Charta Willielmi sen. Londinensibus confecta.*

Burglary, (*Burglaria*, from the Sax. *Burgh*, *Domus*, or *Arx*, & Laron, *furtum*) Is where a Man breaketh and entereth the House of another in the Night-time, to the Intent to commit some Felony, whether the Intention be executed or not. 4 *Co.* 39. In the natural Signification, *Burglary* is nothing but the Robbing of a House; but our Law restrains it to Robbing a House by Night, or Breaking in with an Intent to rob, or do some other Felony: And the like Offence committed by Day is called *House-breaking*, to distinguish it from *Burglary.* It is an Offence excluded the Benefit of Clergy, and may be committed a great many Ways: And if a Man hath two Houses, and resides sometimes in one of the Houses, and sometimes in the other, if the House he doth not inhabit is broken by any Person in the Night, it is *Burglary. Poph.* 52. And when several come with a Design to commit *Burglary*, and one does it, while the rest watch near the House, here his Act is by Interpretation the Act of all of them. *Wood* 377. If Thieves pretend Business to get into a House by Night, and thereupon the Owner of the House opens his Door, and they enter and rob the House, this is *Burglary. Kel.* 42. Also if a Person be within the House, and steal Goods, and then open the House on the Inside, and go out with the Goods, this is *Burglary*, though the Thief did not break the House. 3 *Inst.* 64. If a Thief unlocks a Door, or draws the Latch of a Room, to rob, &c. Or if one comes down a Chimney, opens a Window, breaks a Hole in the Wall, &c. all these are a Breaking: And if the Thief set his Foot over the Threshold of the Door of the House, or put his Hand, Pistol, &c. within the Door or Window, it is an Entry sufficient to make it *Burglary. H. P. C.* 80, 81. Though the House is to be a Mansion-house, and the Out-houses adjoining to the Mansion-house are Part thereof, wherein this Crime may be committed; but not a Barn, Stable, &c. at any Distance from the House. 4 *Rep.* 40. Part of a House divided from the rest, having a Door of its own to the Street, this is a Mansion-house of him who hires it. *Kel.* 84. A Chamber in an Inn of Court, where one usually lodges is a Mansion-house; for every one hath a several Property there. But a Chamber where any Person doth lodge as an Inmate, cannot be called his Mansion; though if a *Burglary* be committed in his Lodgings, the Indictment may lay the Offence to be in the Mansion-house of him that let them. 3 *Inst.* 65. *Kel.* 83. If the Owner of the House breaks into the Rooms of his Lodgers, and steals their Goods, it cannot be *Burglary* to break into his own House; but it is Felony to steal their Goods. *Wood's Inst.* 378. A Lodger in an Inn, hath a special Interest in his Chamber; so that if he opens his Chamber Door, and takes Goods in the House, and goes away, it seems not to be *Burglary.* And where *A.* enters into the House of *B.* in the Night, by the Doors open, and breaks open a Chest, and steals Goods without breaking an inner Door; it is no *Burglary* by the Common Law, because the Chest is no Part of the House: Though it is a Felony ousted of Clergy by Statute; and if one break open a Counter or Cupboard, fixed to a House it is *Burglary.* 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 554. See 3 & 4 *W & M.* The Intention to commit Felony to make *Burglary* must be of such a Fact, as was Felony at Common Law; and not of

a Felony newly made by Act of Parliament: But the Offences of *Burglary* and Felony may be joined in the ſame Indictment, and where a Man commits *Burglary*, and at the ſame Time ſteals Goods out of the Houſe, if he be acquitted of the *Burglary*, he may notwithſtanding be indicted of the Larceny. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 245. Taking away Goods from a Dwelling-houſe in the Night or Day, where any Perſon is therein; and breaking any Shop, Ware-houſe, *&c.* and taking away Goods privately to the Value of 5 *s.* though no Perſon be therein, is *Burglary*, by *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. 10 *&* 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23. And a Reward of 40 *l.* is given by the Statute for apprehending a *Burglar*, and proſecuting him to Conviction. 5 *Ann. cap.* 31. See *Stat.* 12 *Ann. cap.* 7.

An *Indictment* for *Burglary.*

Dorſet, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *upon their Oath preſent, that* A. B. *of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, Labourer, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *with Force and Arms, did feloniouſly break and enter the Manſion-houſe of* C. D. *Eſquire, at*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, in the Night-time, that is to ſay, between the Hours of ten and eleven of the Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day, (one* E. F. *then being in the ſame Houſe in the Peace of God and of our Sovereign Lord the King) and then and there feloniouſly did ſteal, take and carry away Twenty Pounds of lawful Money, and alſo*, &c. *of the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* C. D. *then and there found in the ſaid Houſe, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.*

Buri, A Word ſignifying Huſbandmen. —— *In* Upton *ſunt* 18 *Villani*, 11 *Bordarii*, *& duo* Buri, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 183.

Burials, Perſons dying are to be *buried* in Woollen, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* And Affidavit is to be made of ſuch Burying before a Juſtice, *&c.* under the like Penalty. *Stat.* 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Burneta, Cloth made of dy'd Wool. A *Burnet* Colour muſt be dy'd; but *Brunus Color* may be made with Wool without Dying, which we call Medleys or Ruſſets. *Differentia inter* Brunum *Colorem* & Burnetam; Brunus *enim color poteſt fieri ex lana abſque tinctura, viz. Ruſſetum:* Burnetum *vero requirit tincturam & artificium hominis quoad colorem.* Lyndewood. Thus much is mentioned becauſe this Word is ſometimes wrote *Bruneta.*

Burning of Houſes, Outhouſes, *&c.* Vide *Arſon.*

Burrochium, A Burrock, or ſmall Wear over a River, where Wheels are laid for the taking of Fiſh. *Cowel.*

Burſa, A Purſe. *Reddendo inde ad* Burſam *Abbatis vi. d. ad Feſtum Sancti* Michaelis, *&c.* Ex lib. Chart. Priorat. Leominſtr.

Burſaria, The *Burſery*, or Exchequer of Collegiate and Conventual Bodies; or the Place of Receiving and Paying, and accounting by the *Burſarii*, or *Burſers*, *A. D.* 1277. *Computaverunt Patres* Radulphus de Meriton, & Stephanus de Oxon. *de* Burſaria *Domus* Bernceſtre *coram Auditoribus. Paroch. Antiq. pag.* 288. But the Word *Burſarii* did not only ſignify the *Burſars* of a Convent or College; but formerly Stipendiary Scholars were called by the Name of *Burſarii*, as they lived on the *Burſe* or Fund, or publick Stock of the Univerſity. At *Paris*, and among the *Ciſtertian Monks*, they were particularly termed by this Name: And —— *In ea Univerſitate (ſcil.* Oxon.) *ſunt claræ Collegia a Regibus, Reginis, Epiſcopis, & Principibus fundata, & ex Stipendiis eorum Scholaſtici plurimi utuntur, quos* Pariſiis Burſarios *vocamus.* Johan. Major, Geſt. Scot. lib. 1. c. 5.

Burſe, (*Burſa, Cambium, Baſilica*) An Exchange or Place of Meeting of Merchants.

Burſholders. See *Borough-holders.*

Buſones Comitatus: They are mentioned in *Bracton.* —— *Juſticiarii vocatis ad ſe quatuor vel ſex, vel pluribus de Majoribus comitatus, qui dicuntur* Buſones Comitat. *& ad quorum nutum dependent vota aliorum*, *&c.* Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 1. Mr. *Blount* ſays *Buſones* is uſed for *Barones.*

Buſſa, An old Word ſignifying a great Ship. *Blount's Dict.*

Buſſellus, A Buſhel; from *Buza, Butta, Buttis*, a ſtanding Meaſure: And hence *Butticella, Butticellus, Buſſellus*, a leſs Meaſure. Some derive it from the old Fr. *Bouts*, Leather Continents of Wine; whence comes our Leather *Budget* and *Bottles.* Kennet's Gloſſ.

Buſta and **Buſtus**, *Buſca*, and *Buſcus*, *&c.* The ſame with *Bruſcia* and *Bruſula.*

Buſtard, A large Bird of Game, uſually found on Downs and Plains, mention'd in the *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 11.

Butchers, Are to ſell their Meat at reaſonable Prices, or ſhall forfeit double the Value, to be levied by Warrant of two Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* And conſpiring to ſell their Meat at certain Rates; or ſelling Fleſh of Cattle dying of the Murrain, *&c.* are liable to divers Penalties by Statute 7 *Ed.* 2. 23 *Ed.* 3. 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. *Butchers* are not to kill Meat in their Scalding Houſes, or within the Walls of *London*, &c. Nor buy any fat Cattle to ſell again, on Pain of forfeiting the Value; but this ſhall not extend to ſelling Calves, Lambs, or Sheep dead, from one *Butcher* to another. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 7. 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. 5 *&* 7 *Ann.*

Butt, (*Butticum*) A Meaſure of Wine, *&c.* well known among Merchants, and containing 126 Gallons of Malmſey Wine, by *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13.

Butter and Cheeſe. Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions may reſtrain Retailing *Butter and Cheeſe*; which is to be ſold in open Shop, and not above a Barrel of *Butter* or Wey of *Cheeſe* at one Time, under Penalties. 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 21. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 22. Every Kilderkin of *Butter* ſhall contain 112 Pounds, the Firkin 56, and Pot 14 Pounds of good *Butter*, beſides the Caſks and Pots; and old bad *Butter* ſhall not be mixed with good, nor ſhall *Butter* be repacked for Sale, which incurs Forfeiture of double Value, *&c.* And Sellers and Packers of *Butter* ſhall pack it in good Caſks, and ſet their Names thereon, with the Weight of the Caſk and *Butter*, in Pain of 10 *s.* *Stat.* 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. *Butter* and *Cheeſe* may be tranſported: Buyers of *Butter* are to put Marks on Caſks; and Perſons opening them afterwards, or putting in other *Butter*, *&c.* ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 7.

Buttons, Made of Hair, or other Foreign *Buttons*, ſhall not be Imported, on Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* Alſo *Buttons* are not to be made of Cloth, Stuff, or Wood, under Penalties. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M.* 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. 4 *Geo.* 1. Vide *Taylors.*

Butts, The Place where Archers meet with their Bows and Arrows to ſhoot at a Mark, which we call Shooting at the *Butts.* Alſo *Butts* are the Ends or ſhort Pieces of Land in arable Ridges and Furrows: *Buttum terræ*, a *Butt* of Land. —— *Dedi decem acras & unum* Buttum *terræ*, *&c.* Cart. M. de Sibbeford, penes Will. Dugdale, Mil. See *Abbuttals.*

Butlerage of Wines, Signifies that Impoſition upon Wine brought into the Kingdom, which the King's *Butler* may take of every Ship, *viz.* 2 *s.* for every Ton of Wine imported by Strangers. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *Hen.* 4. *Anno* 1 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. See *Botiler of the King* and *Priſage.*

Buthſcarle,

Buthſcarle, *Butſecarl*, *Buſcarles*, (Buſcarli & Buthſecarli) *Sunt qui portus nauticos cuſtodiunt:* Mariners or Seamen. *Selden's Mare Clauſum*, *fol.* 184.

Buzonis, Seems to be the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is fledged or feathered.——Radulphus de Stopham *tenet Maner. de* Brianſtan. *Com.* Dorſet. *per Serjeantiam inveniend' Domino Regi garcionem deferentem unum arcum ſine corda, & unum* Buzonem *ſine pennis.* S. Ed. 1.

Bye, Words ending in *By* or *Bee*, ſignify a Dwelling Place or Habitation, from the Sax. *Bye.*

By-Laws, *(Bilagines*, from the Goth. *By, pagus*, and *Lagen*, Lex) Are Laws made *obiter*, or by the *By*; ſuch as Orders and Conſtitutions of Corporations, for the Governing of their Members; of Courts-Leet, and Court-Baron; Commoners or Inhabitants in Vills, *&c.* made by Common Aſſent, for the Good of thoſe that made them, in particular Caſes whereunto the publick Law doth not extend; ſo that they bind farther than the Common or Statute Law: Guilds and Fraternities of Trades, by Letters Patent of Incorporation, may likewiſe make *By Laws*, for the better Regulation of Trade among themſelves, or with others. *Kitch.* 45, 72. 6 *Rep.* 63. In *Scotland* thoſe Laws are called Laws of *Birlaw* or *Burlaw*; which are made by Neighbours elected by Common Conſent in the *Birlaw-Courts*, wherein Knowledge is taken of Complaints betwixt Neighbour and Neighbour; which Men ſo choſen are Judges and Arbitrators, and ſtiled *Birlaw men.* And *Birlaws*, according to *Skene*, are *Leges Ruſticorum*, Laws made by Huſbandmen, or Townſhips, concerning Neighbourhood amongſt them. *Skene, pag.* 33. The Inhabitants of a Town, without any Cuſtom, may make Ordinances or *By-Laws*, for repairing of a Church, or Highway, or any ſuch Thing, which is for the general Good of the Publick; and in ſuch Caſes, the greater Part ſhall bind all: Though if it be for their own private Profit, as for the well Ordering of their Common, or the like, they cannot make *By-Laws* without a Cuſtom to warrant it; and if there be a Cuſtom, the greateſt Part ſhall not bind the Reſt in theſe Caſes, unleſs it be warranted by the Cuſtom. 5 *Rep.* 63. Every City and Town Corporate hath Power to make *By-Laws*, for the better Government of the Body Politick. *Hob.* 211. 5 *Mod.* 429. But a Corporation cannot make a *By-Law* to bind Strangers which are not of their Body, or to extend to Places out of the Juriſdiction of the Makers: Nor may *By-Laws* be made in the Form of Acts of Parliament. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 411. Alſo *By-Laws* may not be made to reſtrain a Perſon from ſetting up his Trade, it being againſt the Common Law to reſtrain Men from Trades: A *By Law* that no Perſon who is not a Freeman of a Corporation ſhall ſet up a Trade, under a Penalty, hath been adjudged void and againſt Law; as it excludes thoſe who have ſerved Apprenticeſhips in the Corporations, who by Law may uſe Trades. 1 *Lutw.* 562. *By-Laws* ought to be for the common Good and Benefit of all thoſe who live in the Place where made; and reſtraining Men from uſing Trades, cannot be for common Good, ſo that ſuch *By-Laws* have been condemned: But ſuch a *By Law* warranted by particular *Cuſtom*, as that no ſtrange Artificer who is not free of that Place ſhall uſe any Art within the ſame, hath been held good. *Nelſ. Lutw.* 175. A Cuſtom that no Foreign Tradeſman ſhall uſe or exerciſe a Trade in a Town, *&c.* will warrant that which a Grant cannot do; and where Cuſtom has reſtrained, a *By-Law* may be made that upon Compoſition Foreigners may exerciſe a Trade. *Carter* 120. A *By-Law* by a Corporation may inflict a Penalty, recoverable by Diſtreſs, or Action of Debt, and be good. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 738. But 'tis ſaid it cannot be made under a certain Penalty to be levied by Diſtreſs, and Sale of the Offender's Goods. 2 *Vent.* 182. For a *By-Law* may not be made on Pain of Forfeiture of Goods: Nor may it inflict Impriſonment, being contrary to *Magna Charta.* 2 *Inſt.* 54. Where *By-Laws* are good, Notice of them is not neceſſary, becauſe they are preſumed for the better Government and Benefit of all Perſons living in thoſe particular Limits where made; and therefore all Perſons therein are bound to take Notice of them. 1 *Lutw.* 404. The Freeholders in a Court-Leet, may make *By-Laws* relating to the Publick Good, which ſhall bind every one within the Leet. 2 *Danv.* 457. And a Court-Baron may make *By-Laws*, by Cuſtom, and add a Penalty for the Non-performance of them. But all *By-Laws* are to be reaſonable; and ought to be for the common Benefit, and not private Advantage of any particular Perſons; and muſt be conſonant to the Publick Laws and Statutes, as ſubordinate to them. *Goldſb.* 79. And by *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 7. *By-Laws* made by Corporations are to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, or Chief Juſtices, if againſt the Publick Good, *&c.* on Pain of 40*l.* *Vide* the *Statute.*

C.

Cabal, *(Cabala)* A *Junto* or private Meeting; from a Doctrine or Science practiſed by the *Jews*, in fetching out Myſteries from the Numbers that Letters of Words make.

Caballa, (from the Lat. *Caballus*) Belonging to a Horſe. *Domeſday.*

Cablish, *(Cablicium)* Signifies Bruſhwood, according to the Writers of the Foreſt Laws: But Sir *Henry Spelman* thinks it more properly Windfall-wood, becauſe it was written of old *Cadibulum*, from *Cadere:* Or if derived from the Fr. *Chablis*, it alſo muſt be Windfall wood.——*Item dicunt, quod* Ceppeg *& Cablicia vento proſtrat. valenc. &c.* Inq. de an. 47 H. 3.

Cables for Shipping; making them of old Materials, which ſhall contain ſeven Inches in Compaſs when made and tarred, *&c.* is liable to a Forfeiture of four Times the Value, by *Stat.* 35 *Eliz. c.* 8.

Cachepolus or **Cacherellus**, An Inferior Bailiff, a *Catchpole.*——*In ſtipendiis Ballivi XIIIs. IV d. in ſtipendiis unius* Cachepoli *IXs. VIIId. per Ann. &c.* ——*Conſuetud. Domus de* Farendon MS. fol. 23.—— And in *Thorn*, *Cacherellos* are mentioned, *viz. Seneſchallus & Cuſtodes noſtri diligenter inquirant de Injuriis per* Cacherellos *Vicecomitis, &c.*

Cade, Of Herrings is 500, of Sprats 1000. *Book of Rates, fol.* 45. But it is ſaid, that anciently 600 made the *Cade* of Herrings, and ſix Score to the Hundred, which is called *Magnum Centum.*

Cadet, The younger Son of a Gentleman; particularly applied to a Voluntier in the Army, waiting for ſome Poſt.

Caep Gildum, The Reſtoring Goods or Cattle. *Blount.* See *Ceapgild.*

Cagia, A Cage or Coop for Birds.——*Mandatum eſt Vicecom.* Wilts. *quod emat in Baliva ſua* 300 *Gallinas, &c. cum* Cagiis, *in quibus eædem Gallinæ poni poſſunt.* Ex Rot. Clauſ. 38 H. 3.

Calamus, A Cane, Reed, or Quill; compriſed among Merchandiſe or Drugs to be garbled. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 19.

Calangium and **Calangia**, A Challenge, Claim, or Diſpute.——*Sciant quod Ego* Godfridus, *&c. Dedi, &c. Sine aliqua reclamatione ſeu* Calangio, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 252.

Calcetum, **Calcea**, A Cauſey or common hard Way, maintained and repaired with Stones and Rubbiſh, from the Lat. *Calx*, Chalk, Fr. *Chaux*, whence their *Chauſſee* and our *Cauſeway*, or Path raiſed with Earth, and

and paved with Chalk-ſtones, or Gravel. *Calcearum operationes* were the Work and Labour done by the adjoining Tenants: And *Calcagium* was the Tax or Contribution paid by the neighbouring Inhabitants towards the Making and Repairing ſuch common Roads; from which ſome Perſons were eſpecially exempted by Royal Charter. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Calefagium, A Word ſignifying a Right to take Fuel yearly.——*Confirmamus panagium, Herbagium & Calefagium in Foreſta noſtra.* Blount.

Calends, (*Calendæ*) Among the *Romans* was the firſt Day of every Month, being ſpoken of it by it ſelf, or the very Day of the New Moon, which uſually happen together: And if *Pridie*, the Day before, be added to it, then it is the laſt Day of the foregoing Month; as *Pridie Calend. Septemb.* is the laſt Day of *Auguſt*. If any Number be placed with it, it ſignifies that Day in the former Month, which comes ſo much before the Month named; as the tenth *Calends* of *October* is the 20th Day of *September*; for if one reckons backwards, beginning at *October*, that 20th Day of *September*, makes the 10th Day before *October*. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, the *Calends* begin at the ſixteenth Day, but in other Months at the Fourteenth; which *Calends* muſt ever bear the Name of the Month following, and be numbered backwards from the firſt Day of the ſaid following Months. *Hepton's Concord. p.* 69. In the Dates of Deeds, the Day of the Month, by *Nones*, *Ides*, or *Calends*, is ſufficient. 2 *Inſt.* 675. See *Ides*.

Caliburne, The famous Sword of the great King *Arthur*: Hoveden and Brompton in Vita R.

Callico. No Perſon ſhall wear in Apparel any Printed or Dy'd *Callico*, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* And Drapers ſelling any ſuch *Callico*, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* But this doth not extend to *Callicoes* dyed all Blue. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7. And Perſons may wear Stuff, made of *Linen Yarn* and *Cotton Wool*, manufactured and printed with any Colours in *Great Britain*; ſo as the Warp be all *Linen Yarn*, without incurring any Penalty, by *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 4.

Callis, The King's Highway, mentioned in ſome of our ancient Authors.——*Tantæ autem gratiæ inhabitantibus fuit* Britanniæ, *quod quatuor in ea* Calles *a fine in finem conſtruxerunt Regia ſublimatos auctoritate, &c.* Huntingdon, Lib. 1.

Cambrick. By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. and 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. No one ſhall wear in any Garment or Apparel, or vend, utter, ſell, or expoſe to Sale, (except for Exportation) or for Hire make up for, in or upon any Garment or wearing Apparel, any *Cambrick* or *French* Lawn, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* to the Informer on Complaint before a Juſtice of Peace within ſix Days after the Offence committed; the Penalty to be levied by Diſtreſs on the Offender's Goods. The Wearer excuſed on diſcovering and giving ſufficient Proof againſt the Vender, if ſold after the 24th of *June* 1748. The Importation of *Cambricks* and *French* Lawns prohibited but on Security of exporting them within three Years.

Cambridge. The Statute 14 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. to reſtrain *Alien Artificers*, and requiring more of them than *Denizens*, is not to be extended to Strangers dwelling in *Cambridge*. See *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 16.

Camera, From the old Germ. *Cam*, *Cammer*, crooked; whence comes our Engliſh *Kembo*, Arms in Kembo. But *Camera* at firſt ſignified any Winding or crooked Plat of Ground; as *unam* Cameram *terræ*, *i. e.* A Nook of Land. *Du Freſne.* Afterwards the Word was applied to any vaulted or arched Building; and by Degrees more particularly reſtrained to an upper Room or Chamber: And it is now often uſed in the Law, in the Buſineſs of a Judge, where Perſons are to be brought before him *apud* Cameram *ſuam ſituat. in* Serjeants-Inn, *&c.* The preſent *Iriſh* uſe *Cama* for a Bed. See *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Camiſia, A Garment belonging to Prieſts, called the *Alb.*——*Indutus* Camiſia *linea quæ communi nomine dicitur* Alb. *Pet. Bleſenſis.*

Camoca, A Word uſed to ſignify a Garment made of Silk, or ſomething better: *Unum Veſtimentum pro ferialibus diebus album de* Camoca. *Mon Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 81.

Campana bajula, A ſmall Hand-Bell, much in Uſe in the Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church; and retained among us by Sextons, Pariſh-Clerks, and Criers. ——*Quatuor eas muneribus Patriarcha donavit, Altari videlicet portatili conſecrata*, Campana bajula, *baculo Inſigni, & tunica ex auro contexta. Reverſi in Patriam ſua quiſque dona miraculoſe percepit, &c.* Girald. Camb. apud Wharton. Angl. Sacr. Par. 2. p. 637.

Campartum, Any Part or Portion of a larger Field or Ground; which would otherwiſe be in Groſs or common.——*Rex cuſtodi Inſularum de* Gernſey, *&c. In perpetuam reddantur decimæ de* Camparto *noſtro in eadem Inſula.* Prinne Hiſtor. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 89.

Campertum, Is uſed for a Corn-Field. *Pet. in Parl* 30 *Ed.* 1.

Campfight, The Fighting of two Champions or Combatants in the Field. 3 *Inſt.* 221. See *Champion.*

Campus Maii, or *Martii*, Was an Aſſembly of the People every Year upon *May Day*, where they confederated together to defend the Country againſt all Enemies. *Leges Edw. Confeſſor'*, cap. 35. *Denuo in* Campo Martii *convenere, ubi illi qui Sacramentis inter illos pacem confirmavere, Regi omnem culpam impoſuere.* Sim. Dunelm. Anno 1094.

Candles and Chandlers. If any *Chandlers* mix with their Wares any Thing deceitfully, *&c.* the *Candles* ſhall be forfeited. *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* And a Tax or Duty is granted on *Candles*, of 4 *d. per* Pound for thoſe made with *Wax*, and one Half-penny a Pound for all other *Candles*, (beſides a Duty upon Tallow) by 8 *Ann. cap.* 9. The Makers of *Candles* are not to uſe Melting-Houſes without making a true Entry, on Pain of 100 *l.* and to give Notice of making *Candles* to the Exciſe Officer for the Duties, and of the Number, *&c.* or ſhall forfeit 50 *l. Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 30. See *Wax-Chandlers.*

Candlemas-Day, The Feaſt of the *Purification* of the *Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, being the ſecond Day of *February* inſtituted in Memory and Honour of the Purification of the ſaid Virgin in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, the fortieth Day after her happy Child-birth, according to the Law of *Moſes*, and the Preſentation of our bleſſed Lord. It is called *Candlemas*, or a *Maſs* of *Candles*, becauſe before Maſs was ſaid that Day, the Church conſecrated and ſet apart for ſacred Uſe, *Candles* for the whole Year, and made a Proceſſion with hallowed *Candles* in Remembrance of the Divine Light, wherewith *Chriſt* illuminated the whole Church at his Preſentation in the Temple, when by old *Simeon* ſtiled, *A Light to lighten the* Gentiles, *and to be the Glory of his People* Iſrael, *St. Luke, cap.* 2. *ver.* 32. This Feſtival is no Day in Court, for the Judges ſit not; and it is the Grand Day in that Term of all the Inns of Court, whereon the Judges uſually obſerve many ancient Ceremonies, and the Societies which ſeem to vie with each other, have ſumptuous Entertainments, accommodated with Muſick, and almoſt all Kinds of Diverſions.

Canes opertiæ, Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed. ——*Et debent habere* Canes opertias *ex omni genere Canum, & non impediatas.* Antiq. Cuſtumar de Sutton Colfield.

Caneſtellus, A Baſket. In the Inquiſition of Serjeancies, and Knights Fees, *Anno* 12 & 13 of King *John*, for *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, it appears that one *John* of *Liſton* held a Manor by the Service of Making the King's Baſkets.——Johannes de Liſtone *tenet, &c. per Serjeantiam faciendi* Caneſtellos, *&c.* Ex Libro Rub. Scacc. fol. 137.

Canfara, A Trial by hot Iron, formerly uſed in this Kingdom. *Si inculpatio ſit, & ſe purgare velit, eat ad ferrum calidum, & adlegiet manum ad* canfaram *quod non falſum fecit.* See *Ordeal.*

Canipulus, This Word hath been taken for a ſhort Sword. *Blount.*

Canna, A Rod or Diſtance in the Meaſure of Ground.——*Papa* Clem. *IV. concedit, &c. ut nulli ſeculari vel Religioſo, &c. infra ſpacium* 300 Cannarum *ab ipſorum Eccleſiis menſurandarum.*——*Volumus quamlibet ipſarum* cannarum *octo Palmorum longitudinem continere.* Ex Regiſtr. Walt. Giffard Archiepiſc. Ebor. f 45.

Canon, Is a Law or Ordinance of the Church; and the *Greek* Word *Canon*, from whence is derived the *Canon Law*, ſignifies a Rule, becauſe it leads a Man ſtreight, neither drawing him from one Side or the other, but rather correcting him. The *Canon Law* conſiſts partly of certain Rules taken out of the Scripture; partly of the Writings of the ancient Fathers of the Church; partly of the Ordinances of General and Provincial Councils; and partly of the Decrees of the Popes in former Ages. And it is contained in two Principal Parts, the *Decrees* and the *Decretals:* The Decrees are Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions made by the Pope and Cardinals, and were firſt gathered by *Ivo* Biſhop of *Carnat*, who lived about the Year 1114, but afterwards perfected by *Gratian*, a *Benedictine* Monk, in the Year 1149, and allowed by Pope *Eugenius* to be read in Schools, and alledged for Law. They are the moſt ancient, as having their Beginning from the Time of *Conſtantine* the Great, the firſt Chriſtian Emperor of *Rome*. The Decretals are *Canonical* Epiſtles written by the Pope, or by the Pope and Cardinals, at the Suit of ſome or more Perſons for the Ordering and Determining of ſome Matter of Controverſy, and have the Authority of a Law; and of theſe there are three Volumes, the firſt whereof was compiled by *Raymundus Barcinius*, Chaplain to *Gregory* the Ninth, and at his Command, about the Year 1231. The ſecond Volume is the Work of *Boniface* the Eighth, collected in the Year 1298. And the third Volume, called the *Clementines*, was made by Pope *Clement* the Fifth, and publiſhed by him in the Council of *Vienna*, about the Year 1308. And to theſe may be added ſome *novel* Conſtitutions of *John* the 22d, and ſome other Biſhops of *Rome*. As the Decrees ſet out the Origin of the *Canon* Law, and the Rights, Dignities and Degrees of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons with their Manner of Election, Ordination, &c. So the Decretals contain the Law to be uſed in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; and the firſt Title in every of them, is the Title of the Bleſſed Trinity, and of the Catholick Faith, which is followed with Conſtitutions and Cuſtoms, Judgments and Determinations in ſuch Matters and Cauſes as are liable to Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance, the Lives and Converſation of the Clergy, of Matrimony and Divorces, Inquiſition of criminal Matters, Purgation, Penance, Excommunication, &c. But ſome of the Titles of the *Canon* Law are now out of Uſe, and belong to the Common Law: And others are introduced, ſuch as Trials of Wills, Baſtardy, Defamation, &c. Trials of Tithes were anciently in all Caſes had by the Eccleſiaſtical Law; though at this Time this Law only takes Place in ſome particular Caſes. Thus much for the *Canon* Law in General; and as to the *Canon* Laws of this Kingdom, by the Statute 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 19. it is declared, that all *Canons* not repugnant to the King's Prerogative, nor to the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Realm, ſhall be uſed and executed. By this Statute, *Canons* made in Convocation are to be confirmed by the King, and have the Royal Aſſent: And it has been adjudged that *Canons* made in Convocation, and confirmed by the King, do bind as firmly in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, as Acts of Parliament do in other Caſes; for by the Common Law, every Biſhop in his Dioceſe, and each Archbiſhop in his Province, and the Convocation may make *Canons*, which ſhall be binding within their Juriſdictions. The Convocation for the Province of *Canterbury* was held at *London*, *Anno* 1603. in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* I. by the King's Writ, and they had a Licence under the Great Seal, to conſult and agree to ſuch *Canons* as they ſhould think fit; whereupon they made ſeveral *Canons* concerning the Government of the Church, Religion, the Clergy, &c. which had the Royal Aſſent, and were ratified and confirmed by that King, for him, his Heirs and Succeſſors, purſuant to the Statute 25 *H.* 8. which *Canons* thus warranted by Act of Parliament, are the Laws of the Land to this Day. See my *Treatiſe of Laws, p.* 402, &c. & *Nelſ. Abr.* 416. The general *Canon* Law is no further in Force here than it hath been received, and is conſiſtent with the Common or Statute Law.

Canon Religioſorum, A Book wherein the *Religious of Convents* had a fair Tranſcript of the Rules of their Order, which were frequently read among them as their local Statutes; and this Book was therefore called *Regula* and *Canon*. The publick Books of the Religious were the four following. 1. *Miſſale*, which contained all their Offices of Devotion. 2. *Martyrologium*, a Regiſter of their peculiar Saints and Martyrs, with the Place and Time of Paſſion. 3. *Canon* or *Regula*, the Inſtitution and Rules of their Order. 4. *Necrologium* or *Obituarium*, in which they entered the Deaths of their Founders and Benefactors, to obſerve the Days of Commemoration of them. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Cantel, (*Cantellum*) Seems to ſignify the ſame with what we now call Lump, as to buy by Meaſure, or by the Lump: But according to *Blount* it is that which is added above Meaſure.——*Nullum genus bladi vendatur per cumulum ſeu* Cantellum, *præter Avenam, Braſium & farinam. Stat. de Piſtor. cap.* 9. Alſo a Piece of any Thing, as a *Cantel* of *Bread*, and the like.

Cantred, (*Cantredus*) A *Britiſh* Word from *Cant*, or *Cantre*, which in the *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies *Centum*, and *Tret*, a Town or Village, is in *Wales* an hundred Villages: For the *Welſh* divide their Counties into *Cantreds*, as the *Engliſh* do into Hundreds. This Word is uſed 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Capacity, (*Capacitas*) An Ability, or Fitneſs to receive: And in Law it is where a Man or Body Politick, is able to give or take Lands, or other Things, or to ſue Actions. Our Law allows the King two Capacities, a Natural and a Politick: In the Firſt, he may purchaſe Lands to him and his Heirs; in the latter, to him and his Succeſſors. An Alien born hath ſufficient *Capacity* to ſue in any Perſonal Actions, and is capable of Perſonal Eſtate; but he is not *capable* of Lands of Inheritance; and in a Real Action, it is a good Plea of the Defendant to ſay, the Plaintiff is an Alien born, and pray if he ſhall be anſwered. *Dyer* 3. Perſons attainted of Treaſon or Felony, Idiots, Lunaticks, Infants, Feme Coverts without their Huſbands, &c. are not *capable* to make any Deed of Gift, Grant, or Conveyance, unleſs it be in ſome ſpecial Caſes. But all other Perſons, void of Impediments, are *capable* of making Grants and Conveyances, and to ſue and be ſued, being twenty-one Years of Age; and at fourteen, their Age of Diſcretion, they are *capable* by Law to marry, be a Witneſs, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 171, 172.

Cape, (*Lat.*) Is a Writ judicial, touching Plea of Lands or Tenements; ſo termed, as moſt Writs are, of that Word in it, which carries the chief Intention or End thereof: And this Writ is divided into *Cape Magnum* and *Cape Parvum*, both of which take hold of Things immoveable.

Cape Magnum, or the *Grand Cape*, Is a Writ that lies before Appearance, to ſummon the Tenant to an-

ſwer the Default, and alſo over to the Demandant: And in the *Old Nat. Brev.* it is defined to be, where a Man hath brought a *Præcipe quod reddat* of a Thing touching Plea of Land, and the Tenant makes Default at the Day to him given in the Original Writ, then this Writ ſhall go for the King to take the Land into his Hands; and if the Tenant come not at the Day given him thereby, he loſeth his Land, *&c.* See *Reg. Jud. fol.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 3. *c.* 1.

Cape Parvum, or *Petit Cape*, Is where the Tenant is ſummoned in Plea of Land, and comes on the Summons, and his Appearance is recorded; if at the Day given him he prays the View, and having it granted, makes Default; then ſhall iſſue this Writ for the King, *&c. Old Nat. Brev.* 162. The Difference between the *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape* is, that the *Grand Cape* is awarded upon the Tenant's not appearing or demanding the View in ſuch Real Actions, where the Original Writ does not mention the Particulars demanded; and the *Petit Cape* is after Appearance or View granted: And whereas the *Grand Cape* ſummons the Tenant to anſwer for the Default, and likewiſe over to the Demandant: *Petit Cape* ſummons the Tenant to anſwer the Default only: And therefore it is called *Petit Cape*; though ſome ſay it hath its Name, not becauſe it is of ſmall Force, but by Reaſon it conſiſts of few Words. *Reg. Jud. fol.* 2. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 44.

Cape ad Valentiam, This is a Species of *Cape Magnum*, and is where I am impleaded of Lands, and vouch to warrant another, againſt whom the *Summons ad Warrantizandum* hath been awarded, and he comes not at the Day given; then if the Demandant recover againſt me, I ſhall have this Writ againſt the Vouchee, and recover ſo much *in Value* of the Lands of the Vouchee, if he hath ſo much; if not, I ſhall have Execution of ſuch Lands and Tenements as ſhall after deſcend to him in Fee; or if he purchaſes afterwards, I ſhall have againſt him a Reſummons, *&c.* And this Writ lies before Appearance. *Old Nat. Br.* 161.

Capella. Before the Word *Chapel* was reſtrain'd to an Oratory, or depending Place of Divine Worſhip, it was uſed for any Sort of Cheſt, Cabinet, or other Repoſitory of precious Things, eſpecially of Religious Reliques. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 580.

Capellus, A Cap, Bonnet, or other Covering for the Head. —— *Capite diſcooperto, ſine* Capello, *cum una Garlanda de Latitudine, &c.* Tenures, p. 32. —— *Capellus ferreus*, an Helmet, or Iron Head-piece, *Quicunque laicus habuerit in Catallis ad valentiam decem Marcarum habeat Halbergellum &* Capellum ferri, *& lanceam.* Hoveden, pag. 61. —— *Capellus Militis* is likewiſe an Helmet or military Head-piece. *Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon, MS. fol.* 21.

Capias, Is a Writ or Proceſs of two Sorts; one whereof is called *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, before Judgment, where an Original is ſued out, *&c.* to take the Defendant and make him anſwer the Plaintiff: And the other a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, being of divers Kinds, as *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum, Capias Utlagatum, &c.* The *Capias ad Reſpondendum* in *C. B.* is drawn from the *Præcipe*, which ſerves both for the *Original* and *Capias*, and the Return of the Original is the Teſte of the *Capias*. If a *Capias* be ſpecial, in Debt, Covenant, *&c.* the Cauſe of Action muſt be recited at large, and you are to ſet forth the Subſtance of your intended Declaration, as you are alſo in your Original. The uſual Courſe is to take out the *Capias*, and ſue out the *Original* after, although it is ſuppoſed to be ſued out before, becauſe the Original cannot be ſo ſpeedily ſued out at all Times: And where the Cauſe of Action is for Debt, and requires Bail, the beſt Way is to make out an *Ac etiam Capias*, the Original to which is only a bare *Clauſum fregit*; and when you come to Judgment, you may file a new Original to warrant ſuch Judgment. If a *Capias* be ſpecial, by *Præcipe quod reddat, &c.* And there is any Miſtake in the Name, *Alias dictus*, or Sum, it may be pleaded in Abatement, and a new Original afterwards will not cure it; but you are forced to diſcontinue your Action, paying Coſts, and to begin *de novo*. There may be an *Alias* and a *Pluries Capias*, bearing Teſte from the Return of each other, if the Defendant be not taken on the firſt Writ. See *Pract. Solic. p.* 290.

Form *of a Writ of* Capias *in* C. B.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: We command you, that you take* C. D. *late of*, &c. *So that you have his Body before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter *on the* Octaves *of St.* Hillary, *to anſwer to* A. B. *Gent. of a Plea*, &c. *To the Damage of the ſaid* A. *of* 50 l. *And have you there this Writ.* Witneſs, &c.

The Words *Sicut Alias*, and *Sicut Pluries*, diſtinguiſh the *Alias* and *Pluries* from the *Capias*.

Capias ad Satisfaciendum, A judicial Writ which iſſues out of the Record of a Judgment, where there is a Recovery in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, of Debt, Damages, *&c.* And by this Writ the Sheriff is commanded to take the Body of the Defendant in Execution, and him ſafely to keep, ſo that he hath his Body in Court at the Return of the Writ, to ſatisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Damages. And it is ſaid the Sheriff cannot upon this Writ take the Money, and diſcharge the Priſoner; becauſe the Writ is *Quod Capias* the Defendant, *& eum ſalvo cuſtod. ita quod Habeas Corpus ejus die, &c. coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *ad ſatisfaciendum* the Plaintiff, *&c.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 249. It is uſual to take out this Writ, where the Defendant hath no Lands nor Goods, whereof the Debt recovered may be levied: And when the Body is taken upon a *Ca. ſa.* and the Writ is returned and filed, it is an abſolute and perfect Execution againſt the Defendant, and no other Execution can be againſt his Lands and Goods. But this is unleſs the Defendant eſcape, or die in Execution, *&c.* for where a Perſon dies in Execution, his Lands and Goods are liable to ſatisfy the Judgment, by Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 24. See *Roll. Abr.* 904. In Caſe two Perſons are bound jointly and ſeverally, and proſecuted in two Courts, whereupon the Plaintiff hath Judgment and Execution by *Cap. ad ſatisfac.* againſt one of them; if he after have an *Elegit* againſt the other, and his Lands and Goods are delivered upon it, then he that is in Priſon ſhall have *Audita Querela. Hob.* 2. 57. Where one taken on a *Cap. ad ſatisfaciendum* eſcapes from the Sheriff, and no Return is made of the Writ, nor any Record of the Award of the *Capias*; the Plaintiff may bring a *Scire fac.* againſt him, and on that what Execution he will. *Roll.* 904. And if the Defendant reſcue himſelf, the Plaintiff ſhall have a new *Capias*, the firſt Writ not being returned. *Ibid.* 901. A Defendant being brought into Court by Virtue of a *Cap. ad ſatisfaciendum*, the Plaintiff was aſked, whether he would pray that the Priſoner might be committed? who anſwered he would not; becauſe the Party was not able to pay, and had eſcaped from the Sheriff againſt whom he intended to bring his Action; Therefore the Defendant was diſcharged. 1 *And. ca.* 166. A *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* lieth not againſt a Peer; nor againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, but where a *Devaſtavit* is returned by the Sheriff, *&c.* 1 *Lill.* 250. If the Defendant cannot be taken upon a *Capias* in the County where the Action is laid, there may iſſue a *Teſtatum Ca. ſa.* into another County; and ſo of the other Writs.

Form

Form *of a* Capias ad ſatisfaciendum.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting. We command you, that you take* A. B. *if he ſhall be found in your Bailiwick, and ſafely keep him, ſo that you have his Body before us at* Weſtminſter *on*, &c. *to make Satisfaction to* C. D. *of a Debt of thirty Pounds, which the ſaid* C. D. *lately recovered againſt him in our Court, before us; and alſo for Forty Shillings, which in our ſaid Court before us were adjudged to the ſaid* C. D. *for his Damages which he hath ſuſtained, as well by Occaſion of the detaining the ſaid Debt, as for his Coſts and Charges laid out by him in and about his Suit, in that Behalf: Wherefore the ſaid* A. B. *is convicted, as appears to us of Record. And have you then there this Writ.* Witneſs, &c.

Capias Utlagatum, Is a Writ that lies againſt a Perſon who is outlawed in any Action, by which the Sheriff apprehends the Party outlawed, for not appearing upon the *Exigent*, and keeps him in ſafe Cuſtody till the Day of Return, and then preſents him to the Court, there to be ordered for his Contempt; who, in the Common Pleas, was in former Times to be committed to the *Fleet*, there to remain till he had ſued out the King's Pardon, and appeared to the Action. And by a ſpecial *Capias Utlagatum* in the ſame Writ, the Sheriff is commanded, and may ſeize all the Defendant's Lands, Goods and Chattels, for the Contempt to the King; and the Plaintiff, (after an Inquiſition taken thereupon, and returned into the Exchequer) may have the Lands extended, and a Grant of the Goods, *&c.* whereby to compel the Defendant to appear; which when he ſhall do, if he reverſe the Outlawry, the ſame ſhall be reſtored to him. *Old Nat. B. R.* 154. A Defendant may appear in Perſon, and reverſe an Outlawry: And in *B. R.* one may appear by Attorney, *&c.* Alſo when a Perſon is taken upon a *Capias Utlagatum*, the Sheriff is to take an Attorney's Engagement to appear for him, where Special Bail is not required; and his Bond with Sureties to appear, where 'tis required. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. This Writ is either general, againſt the Body; or, as I have before obſerved, it is Special, againſt the Body, Lands and Goods. See *Outlawry*.

Form *of a* Capias Utlagatum.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: We command you, That you omit not, by Reaſon of any Liberty within your County, but that you take* C. D. *late of*, &c. Outlawed *in* London *the Day*, &c. *laſt paſt, at the Suit of* A. B. *in a Plea of Treſpaſs on the Caſe, if he ſhall be found in your Bailiwick, and him ſafely keep, ſo that you have his Body before us, on the Day*, &c. *wherepever we ſhall be then in* England; *to do and receive that which our Court before us ſhall conſider of in this Caſe: And have you there this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Capias pro Fine, Is where one, who is fined to the King for ſome Offence committed againſt a Statute, does not diſcharge the Fine according to the Judgment: Whereupon his Body is to be taken by this Writ, and committed to Priſon until he pay the Fine. It is uſed in other Caſes, for not making out ſome Pleas in Civil Actions. 3 *Rep.* 12. By the *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. Capiatur Fines* are taken away in ſeveral Caſes. See *Fines for Offences*.

Capias in Withernam, A Writ lying for Cattle in *Withernam*; which is, where a Diſtreſs taken is driven out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot make Deliverance in Replevin, when this Writ iſſues to the Sheriff to take as many Beaſts of the Diſtrainer, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 82, 83. Vide *Withernam*.

Capitale, Signifies a Thing which is ſtolen, or the Value of it. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 59.

Capitale vivens, Hath been uſed for live Cattle. ——*Reddam de meo propris decimas Deo, tam in* Vivente Capitali, *quam in mortuis fructibus terræ.* Leg. Athelſtan.

Capite, (from *Caput, i. e. Rex, unde tenere in* Capite, *eſt Tenere de Rege, omnium terrarum* Capite) An ancient Tenure, whereby a Man holds Lands of the King immediately as of his Crown, whether by Knight's Service, or in Socage. This Tenure was likewiſe called, Tenure holding of the Perſon of the King: And a Perſon might hold of the King, and not in *Capite*; that is, not immediately of the Crown, but by Means of ſome Honour, Caſtle, or Manor belonging to it. According to *Kitchin*, one might hold Land of the King by *Knights Service*, and not in *Capite*; becauſe it might be held of ſome Honour in the King's Hands, deſcended to him from his Anceſtors, and not immediately of the King, as of his Crown. *Kitch.* 129. *Dyer* 44. *F. N. B.* 5. The very ancient Tenure in *Capite*, was of two Sorts; the one Principal and *General*, and the other *Special* or Subaltern; the Principal and General was of the King as *Caput Regni, & Caput Generaliſſimum omnium Feodorum*, the Fountain whence all Feuds and Tenures have their main Original: The Special was of a particular Subject, as *Caput Feudi, ſeu terræ illius*, ſo called from his being the firſt that granted the Land in ſuch Manner of Tenure; from whence he was ſtiled *Capitalis Dominus, &c.* But Tenure in *Capite* is now aboliſhed; and by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. All Tenures are turned into free and common Socage: So that Tenures hereafter to be created by the King are to be in common Socage only; and not by *Capite*, Knight's Service, *&c. Blount.*

Capitilitium, A Word uſed to ſignify what we now call Poll Money.

Capititium, A Covering for the Head. 'Tis mentioned in the Statute 1 *Hen.* 4. and other old Statutes, which preſcribe what *Dreſſes* ſhall be wore by all Degrees of Perſons.

Capituli Agri, The Head-lands, Lands that lie at the Head or upper End of the Lands or Furrows. —— *Canonici* (Burceſter) *conceſſerunt hominibus de* Wrechwike *duas acras prati pro* Capitibus *ſuarum croftarum tenus Rivulum verſus Molendinum, &c.* Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 137.

Capitula Ruralia, Aſſemblies or Chapters held by Rural Deans and Parochial Clergy within the Precinct of every diſtinct Deanery; which at firſt were every three Weeks, afterwards once a Month, and more ſolemnly once a Quarter. *Cowel.*

Caption, (*Captio*) Is when a Commiſſion is executed, the Commiſſioners ſubſcribe their Names to a Certificate, declaring when and where the Commiſſion was executed; which in Law is called a *Caption*. And theſe *Captions* relate chiefly to Buſineſs of three Kinds, *i. e.* to Commiſſions to take Fines of Lands, to take Anſwers in Chancery, and Depoſitions of Witneſſes: On the Taking of a Fine it is thus: Capt. *& Cogn. die & anno, &c. apud, &c.* And on the Back, *Executio iſtius Comm. patet in quadam Schedul. eidem Comm. annex'*. On the Taking of an anſwer in Chancery, the *Caption* is at Bottom as follows: Capt. *fuit hæc Reſponſ. ſuper ſacram. ſupranominat. Def.* Willielmi B. *die & anno, &c. apud, &c. coram nobis, &c.* And on the Back of the Commiſſion, *Executio iſtius Com', &c.* On the Taking Depoſitions of Witneſſes, only the Execution on the Back is indorſed, as *Executio iſtius Com. in quad. Schedul. &c.* The *Caption* being included in the Title of the Depoſitions. Sometimes it is uſual to add to the *Caption, Virtut. Commi'con. Dom. Regis nobis & al. direct'*,

direct', *&c.* These Captions and the Executions of the Commiſſions muſt be now in *Engliſh*, by the late Statute, 4 *Geo.* 2.

Captain, (*Capitaneus*) One that leadeth or hath the Command of a Company of *Soldiers*: And is either General, as he that hath the Governance of the whole Army: Or Special, he that leads but one Band. ——There is alſo another Sort of *Captains*, *Qui Urbium præſecti ſunt*, *&c.* Blount.

Captives, An Act was made for Relief of *Captives* taken by *Turkiſh*, *Mooriſh*, and other Pirates, and to prevent Taking of others in Time to come. *Stat.* 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Capture, (*Captura*) The Taking of a Prey, an Arreſt, or Seizure: And it particularly relates to *Priſes* taken by Privateers, in Time of War, which are to be divided between the *Captors*, *&c.* *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. and 4 *&* 5 *W.* *&* *M.* *c.* 25.

Caput Baroniæ, Is the Caſtle or Chief Seat of a Nobleman; which deſcends to the eldeſt Daughter, if there be no Son, and muſt not be divided among the Daughters like unto Lands, *&c.*

Caput Anni, New Year's Day, upon which of old was obſerved the *Feſtum Stultorum*.

Caput Jejunii, In our Records is uſed for *Aſh-Wedneſday*, being the Head, or firſt Day of the Beginning of the *Lent-Faſt*. Paroch. Antiq. p. 132.

Caput loci, The Head or upper End of any Place; *ad* Caput Villæ, at the End of the Town.

Caputagium, Some think this Word ſignifies Head or Poll Money, or the Payment of it: But it is rather what we otherwiſe call *Chevagium*.

Car and **Char**, The Names of Places beginning with *Car* and *Char* ſignify a City, from the Brit. *Caer*, *viz.* *Civitas*, as *Carliſle*, *&c.*

Caravanna, A *Caravan*, or joint Company of Travellers in the Eaſtern Countries, for mutual Conduct and Defence. —— *Egreſſa* Caravanna *noſtra de* Joppa *verſus exercitum veniebat onuſta victualibus & aliis clitellis neceſſariis.* Gaufrid. Vineſaut. Richardi Regis, Iter Hieroſol. lib. 5. cap. 52.

Carcan, Is ſometimes expounded for a Pillory: As is *Carcannum* for a Priſon. *LL. Canuti Regis.*

Carcatus, Signifies loaden; a Ship with her Freight. ——*De Corpore cujuſlibet Magnæ navis* Carcatæ *cum rebus venalibus* 4 *denar.* Pat. 10 R. 2.

Cards and Dice, A Duty of 6 *d.* *per* Pack on all Playing *Cards*, and of 5 *s.* for every Pair of *Dice*, ſhall be paid to the Crown for Thirty-two Years; the *Cards* and *Dice* to be carried to the Stamp Office and marked, *&c.* And uſing them unſtamp'd, is liable to a Penalty of 5 *l.* *Stat.* 9 *&* 10 *Ann.* *c.* 19.

Carecta and Carectata, A Cart and Cartload.—— *Quinque* Carectatas *Clauſturæ*, *ad prædictæ terræ clauſturam ſuſtinendam.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. f. 340.

Carectarius, or **Carectarius**, A Carter. *Blount.* See *Carreta*.

Cariſtia, Dearth, Scarcity, Dearneſs —— *Rex Majori & Vic.* London, *Salutem.* *Querela Archiepiſcoporum*, *Comitum*, —— *quod de Bobus*, *Vaccis*, *mulionibus*, *&c.* *Magna & quaſi intollerabilis eſt* Cariſtia *hiis diebus ſub*, *&c.* Pat. 8 Ed. 1.

Caritas, *Ad* Caritatem, *Poculum* Caritatis, A Grace-Cup; or an extraordinary Allowance of Wine, or other Liquor, wherein the Religious at Feſtivals drank in Commemoration of their Founders and Benefactors. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. A. S. f.* 29.

Cark, A Quantity of Wool, whereof Thirty make a Sarpler. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 2.

Carnarium, A Charnel-houſe, or Repoſitory for the Bones of the Dead. —— *In* Carnario *ſubtus Capellam*, *&c.* *Oſſa humana*, *&c.* *humata de Licentia Sacriſtæ qui pro tempore fuerit*, *qui dicti* Carnarii *clavem & cuſtodiam habebit ſpecialem*, *ut uſq; ad Reſurrectionem generalem honeſtius conſerventur*, *a* Carnibus *integre denudata reponi volumus & obſervari.* —— *Cartular. Fundationis Capellæ Sancti* Johannis *in occid. parte Eccl.* Norwic. *per* Joh. Norwic. *Epiſc.* Dat. 4 Oct. 1316.

Carno. This Word hath been uſed for an Immunity or Privilege, as appears in *Cromp. Juriſd. fol.* 191.

Carpemeals, Cloth made in the Northern Parts of *England*, of a courſe Kind, mention'd in 7 *Jac.* *cap.* 16.

Carr, Is a Kind of Cart with Wheels. *Vide Caruca.*

Carrat, A Weight of four Grains in Diamonds, *&c.* And this Word 'tis ſaid was formerly uſed for any Weight or Burden.

Carreta, Hath been taken for a Carriage, Cart, or Wain Load; as *Carreta fœni* is uſed in an old Charter for a Load of Hay. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Carrels, Cloſets, or Apartments for Privacy and Retirement.——Three Pews or *Carrels*, where every one of the old Monks, after they had dined, did reſort, and there ſtudy.—— *Davies Mon. of Durham p.* 31.

Carrick or **Carrack**, (*Carrucha*) A Ship of great Burden, ſo called of the *Italian* Word *Carico* or *Carco*, which ſignifies a Burden or Charge: It is mention'd in the Statutes 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. and 1 *Jac.* *c.* 33. They were not only uſed in Trade, but alſo in War, as *Walſingh. in Hen.* 5. *f.* 394. *viz.* *Galli conduxerant claſſem magnarum navium* Carricarium, *&c.* *qua Regnum* Angliæ *moleſtarent.*

Carrier, (*Geſtator*) Is a Perſon that carries Goods for others, for his Hire: And Juſtices of Peace have Power to aſſeſs the Price of Carriage of Goods yearly at their *Eaſter* Seſſions, and if any Carrier ſhall take above the Rates and Prices ſo aſſeſs'd, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *W.* *&* *M.* *cap.* 12. A common *Carrier* having the Charge and Carriage of Goods, is to anſwer for the ſame, or the Value to the Owner. *Co. Litt.* 78. And where Goods are delivered to a *Carrier*, and he is robbed of them, he ſhall be charged, and anſwer for them, becauſe of the Hire. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 338. One brought a Box to a *Carrier*, in which there was a large Sum of Money, and the *Carrier* demanding of the Owner what was in it, he anſwered, it was filled with Silks, and ſuch like Goods, upon which the *Carrier* took it, and was robbed; and adjudged that the *Carrier* was liable to make it good: But a ſpecial Acceptance, as provided there is no Charge of Money, would have excuſed the *Carrier*. 1 *Vent.* 238. 4 *Rep.* 83. A Perſon delivered to a *Carrier*'s Book keeper two Bags of Money ſealed up, to be carried from *London* to *Exeter*, and told him that it was 200 *l.* and took his Receipt for the ſame, with Promiſe of *Delivery* for 10 *s.* *per Cent.* Carriage and Riſque: Though it be proved that there was 400 *l.* in the Bags, if the *Carrier* be robbed he ſhall anſwer only for 200 *l.* becauſe there was a particular Undertaking for the Carriage of that Sum and no more, and his Reward which makes him anſwerable, extends no farther. *Carthew's Rep.* 486. If a common *Carrier* loſes Goods he is intruſted to carry, a Special Action on the Caſe lies againſt him, on the Cuſtom of the Realm; and not Trover: And ſo of a common *Carrier* by Boat. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 6. An Action will lie againſt a Porter, *Carrier* or Bargeman, upon his bare Receipt of the Goods, if they are loſt by Negligence. 1 *Sid.* 36. Alſo a Lighterman ſpoiling Goods he is to carry, by letting Water come to them, Action of the Caſe lies againſt him on the common Cuſtom. *Palm.* 528. If one be not a common *Carrier*, and takes Hire, he may be charged on a ſpecial *Aſſumpſit*; for where Hire is taken, a Promiſe is implied. *Cro. Jac.* 262. A common *Carrier* may have Action of Trover or Treſpaſs for Goods taken out of his Poſſeſſion by a Stranger; he having a Special Property in the Goods, and being liable to make Satisfaction for them to the Owner;

And where Goods are ſtolen from a *Carrier*, he may bring an Indictment againſt the Felon as for his own Goods, though he has only the Poſſeſſory, and not the abſolute Property; and the Owner may likewiſe prefer an Indictment againſt the Felon. *Kel.* 39. If a *Carrier* be robbed of Goods, alſo either he or the Owner may bring an Action againſt the Hundred, to make it good. 2 *Saund.* 380. Where a *Carrier* entruſted with Goods, opens the Pack, and takes away and diſpoſes of Part of the Goods, this ſhewing an Intent of Stealing them, will make him guilty of Felony. *H. P. C.* 61. And it is the ſame if the *Carrier* receives Goods to carry them to a certain Place, and carrieth them to ſome other Place, and not to the Place agreed. 3 *Inſt.* 367. If a *Carrier*, after he hath brought Goods to the Place appointed, take them away privately, he is guilty of Felony; for the Poſſeſſion which he received from the Owner being determined, his ſecond Taking is in all Reſpects the ſame as if he were a meer Stranger. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. See *Larceny*, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 3 *W. & M. c.* 12. The Juſtices are to aſſeſs the Price of Land Carriage of Goods to be brought into any Place within their Juriſdiction, by any common *Carrier*, who is not to take more under the Penalty of 5 *l.* And by the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. A *Carrier* is not to take more for carrying Goods from any Place to *London*, than is ſettled by the Juſtices for the carrying Goods from *London* to ſuch Place, under the ſame Penalty. And *Carriers* and *Waggoners* are to write or paint on their Waggons or Carts their Names and Places of Abode.

Carriages how drawn, *&c.* Vide *Carts*, *Waggons*.

Carts. By the *Stat.* 2 *W. & M. Stat.* 2. *c.* 8. §. 19. & 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. The Wheels of every *Cart* or *Dray* for the Carriage of any Thing from and to any Place where the Streets are paved, within the Bills of Mortality, *&c.* ſhall contain ſix Inches in the Felly, not be ſhod with Iron, nor be drawn with above two Horſes, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. They may be drawn with three Horſes and not more, and the Wheels being of ſix Inches Breadth, when worn may be ſhod with Iron, if the Iron be of the full Breadth of ſix Inches, made flat, and not ſet on with roſe-headed Nails: And no Perſon ſhall drive any *Cart*, *&c.* within the Limits aforeſaid, unleſs the Name of the Owner and Number of ſuch *Cart*, *&c.* be placed in ſome conſpicuous Place of the *Cart*, *&c.* and his Name be entered with the Commiſſioners of Hackney Coaches, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* and every Perſon may ſeize and detain ſuch *Cart* till the Penalty be paid. By the *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 57. 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 43. 27 *G.* 2. *c.* 16. The Driver of any ſuch *Cart*, *&c.* riding upon ſuch *Cart*, *&c.* not having a Perſon on foot to guide the ſame, ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* any Perſon may apprehend the Offender. And by the *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. In *London*, or within ten Miles, no Perſon ſhall carry in any *Waggon* or *Cart*, having the Wheels ſhod with Iron, more than twelve Sacks of Meal, containing five Buſhels each, nor more than twelve Quarters of Malt, or ſeven Hundred and an half of Bricks, nor one Chaldron of Coals, under Penalty of forfeiting one of the Horſes to any Perſon who ſhall ſeize the ſame, in manner as by *Stat.* 5 *Geo* 1. *c.* 12. See *Waggons*.

Caruca, (Fr. *Charrue*) A Plough; from the old Gallic *Carr*, which is the preſent *Iriſh* Word for any Sort of wheel'd Carriage: Hence *Charl*, and *Carl*, a Ploughman or Ruſtick. *Vide* Karle.

Carucage, (*Carucagium*) Is a Tribute impoſed on every Plough, for the Publick Service: And as *Hidage* was a Taxation by Hides, ſo *Carucage* was by Carucates of Land. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *f.* 294.

Carucate, or Carve of Land, (*Carucata Terræ*) A Plough-Land; which in a Deed of *Thomas de Arden*, 19 *Edw.* 2. is declared to be One hundred Acres, by which the Subjects have ſometimes been taxed; whereupon the Tribute ſo levied was called *Carvagium* or *Carucagium*. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. But *Skene* ſays, it is as great a Portion of Land as may be tilled in a Year and a Day by one Plough; which alſo is called *Hilda*, or *Hida terræ*, a Word uſed in the old *Britiſh* Laws. And now by Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. a Plough-Land, which may contain Houſes, Mills, Paſture, Meadow, Wood, *&c.* is 50 *l. per Annum*. *Littleton*, in his Chapter of Tenure in Socage, ſaith, that Soca *idem eſt quod* Carucata, a Soke or Plough-Land are all one. *Stow* ſays, King *Hen.* 3. took *Carvage*, that is, two Marks of Silver of every Knight's Fee, towards the Marriage of his Siſter *Iſabella* to the Emperor. *Stow's Annals*, *pag.* 271. And *Raſtal*, in his Expoſition of Words, tells us, *Carvage* is to be quit, if the King ſhall tax all the Lands by *Carves*; that is, a Privilege whereby a Man is exempted from *Carvage*. The Word *Carve* is mentioned in the *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 1. of Wards and Reliefs, and in *Magna Charta*, *c.* 5. And *Anno* 1200. *Facta eſt Pax inter* Johannem *Regem* Angliæ & P. *Regem* Franciæ, *&c.* *Et mutuavit Regi* Franciæ 30 *Millia Marcarum*, *pro quibus collectum eſt* Carvagium *in* Anglia, *ſcil.* 111 *s. pro quolibet aratro.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Dunſtable in Bibl. Cotton. See *Co. Litt.* 69. and *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Carucatarius, He that held Lands in *Carvage*, or Plough-Tenure. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 354.

Caſſatum and **Caſſata**, By the *Saxons* called *Hide*; by *Bede*, *Familia*, is a Houſe with Land ſufficient to maintain one Family; *Rex Ang. Ethelred*, *de* 310. Caſſatis, *unum trierem*, *&c.* Hoveden Anno 1008. And *Hen. Huntingdon*, mentioning the ſame Thing, inſtead of *Caſſata* writes *Hilda*.

Caſhlite, A *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Mulct. *Blount.*

Caſſidile, Is a little Sack, Purſe, or Pocket.—— *Protulit in* Caſſidili *toxicum mellitum.* Mat. Weſtm.

Cask, An uncertain Quantity of Goods; and of Sugar contains from eight to eleven hundred Weight. There are alſo *Caſks* for Liquors, of divers Contents; and none ſhall tranſport any Wine *Caſk*, *&c.* except for victualling Ships under a certain Penalty, by *Stat.* 35 *Eliz.*

Caſſock, or **Caſſula**, A certain Garment belonging to the Prieſt, *quaſi minor Caſſa*. See *Taſſale*.

Caſtel, or **Caſtle**, (*Caſtellum*) Is well known to be a Fortreſs in a Town; and with us is a Principal Manſion of a Nobleman. In the Time of *H.* 2. there were in *England* 1115 *Caſtles*; and every *Caſtle* contained a Manor: But during the Civil Wars in this Kingdom, theſe *Caſtles* were demoliſhed, ſo that there is generally only the Ruins or Remains of them at this Day. 2 *Inſt.* 31.

Caſtellain, (*Caſtellanus*) The Lord Owner or Captain of a *Caſtle*, and ſometimes the Conſtable of a fortified Houſe. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 2. *c.* 16. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. It hath likewiſe been taken for him that hath the Cuſtody of one of the *King*'s Manſion-*Houſes*, called by the Lombards *Curtes*, in Engliſh *Courts*; though they are not *Caſtles* or Places of Defence. 2 *Inſt.* 31. And *Manwood* in his *Foreſt Laws*, ſays there is an Officer of the Foreſt called *Caſtellanus*.

Caſtellarium, **Caſtellarii**, The Precinct or Juriſdiction of a *Caſtle*.——*Et unum Toftum juxta* Caſtellarium. *Mon Ang. Tom.* 2. *f.* 402.

Caſtelloꝛum Operatio. Caſtle work, or Service and Labour done by inferior Tenants, for the Building and Upholding of *Caſtles* of Defence; toward which ſome gave their perſonal Aſſiſtance, and others paid their Contribution. This was one of the three neceſſary Charges, to which all Lands among our *Saxon* Anceſtors were expreſly ſubject——*Liberi ab omni ſervitio, excepta trinoda neceſſitate; Pontis & Arcis conſtructione, & expeditione contra hoſtem*——And after the Conqueſt an Immunity from this Burden was ſometimes granted: As King *Hen.* 2. granted to the Tenants within the Honour of *Walling ford*——*Ut ſint*

quieti de Operationibus Caſtellorum. *Paroch. Antiq. pag.* 114. It was unlawful to build any Caſtle without Leave of the King, which was called *Caſtellatio: Hæc mittant hominem in Miſericordia Regis, viz. Infractio pacis, Infidelitas & proditio, deſpectus de eo,* Caſtellatio *ſine Licentia.* Du Freſne.

Caſtle-ward, *(Caſtelgardum, vel Wardum Caſtri)* An Impoſition laid upon ſuch Perſons as dwell within a certain Compaſs of any *Caſtle,* towards the Maintenance of ſuch as Watch and Ward the *Caſtle. Magn. Chart. cap.* 20. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 48. It is ſometimes uſed for the Circuit itſelf, which is inhabited by thoſe that are ſubject to this Service. *Caſtle-guard Rents* were paid by Perſons dwelling within the Liberty of any *Caſtle,* for the Maintaining of Watch and *Ward* in the ſame. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Caſter, and Cheſter: The Names of Places ending in theſe Words, are derived from the Lat. *Caſtrum;* for this Termination at the End, was given by the *Romans* to thoſe Places where they built *Caſtles.*

Caſu Conſimili, Is a Writ of Entry, granted where Tenant by the Curteſy, or Tenant for Life, aliens in Fee or in Tail, or for another's Life; And is brought by him in Reverſion againſt the Party to whom ſuch Tenant ſo aliens to his Prejudice, and in the Tenant's Life-time. It takes its Name from this; that the Clerks of the Chancery did, by their common Aſſent, frame it to the *Likeneſs* of the Writ called *In caſu Proviſo,* according to the Authority given them by the *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. which Statute, as often as there happens a new Caſe in Chancery ſomething like a former, yet not ſpecially fitted by any Writ, authoriſes them to frame a new Form anſwerable to the new Caſe, and as *like* the former as they may. 7 *Rep.* 4. See *Fitz. Nat. Br. fol.* 206.

Caſu Proviſo, A Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Glouceſter, cap.* 7. where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Life, &c. and lies for him in Reverſion againſt the Alienee. *Fitz. N. B.* 205. This Writ and the Writ of *Caſu Conſimili* ſuppoſes the Tenant to have aliened in Fee, though it be for Life only: And a *Caſu Proviſo* may be without making any Title in it, where a Leaſe is made by the Demandant himſelf to the Tenant that doth alien; but if an Anceſtor leaſe for Life, and the Tenant alien in Fee, &c. the Heir in Reverſion muſt have this Writ with the Title included therein. *F. N. B.* 206, 207.

Caſus Omiſſus, Is where any particular Thing is omitted out of, and not provided againſt by a Statute, &c.

Catals, *Catalla,* Goods and Chattels. See *Chattels.*

Catallis captis nomine Diſtrictionis, Is a Writ that lies where a Houſe is within a Borough, for Rent going out of the ſame; and warrants the Taking of Doors, Windows, &c. by Way of Diſtreſs for the Rent. *Old Nat. Br.* 66.

Catallis Reddendis, A Writ which lieth where Goods being delivered to any Man to keep 'till a certain Day, are not upon Demand delivered at the Day. It may be otherwiſe called a *Writ of Detinue:* And is anſwerable to *Actio depoſiti* in the Civil Law. See *Reg. Orig.* 139. and *Old Nat. Br.* 63.

Catapulta, A warlike Engine to ſhoot Darts: But 'tis rather taken for a Croſs bow.——Edmundus Willoughby *tenet unum Meſſuagium & ſex Bovatas terræ in* Carleton *ut de Manerio de* Shelford *per ſervitium unius* Catapultæ *per Annum pro omni ſervitio.* Lib. Schedul. de Term. Mich. 14 H. 4. Notr. fol. 210.

Cataſcopus. This Word ſignifies an Archdeacon: Adulfe Herefordenſis *Eccleſiæ* Cataſcopus. *Du Cange.*

Catchland. In *Norfolk* there are ſome Grounds which it is not known to what Pariſh they certainly belong, ſo that the Miniſter who firſt ſeizes the Tithes, does by that Right of Pre-occupation enjoy them for that Year: And the Land of this dubious Nature, is there called *Catchland,* from this Cuſtom of ſeizing the Tithes. *Cowel.*

Catchpole, *(quaſi* one that *catches* by the *Poll.)* See *Cachepollus.*

Cathedral, *(Eccleſia Cathedralis)* Is the Church of the Biſhop, and Head of the Dioceſe: Wherein the Service of the Church is performed with great Ceremony. Statutes uſed in the Government of *Cathedral* and Collegiate Churches ſince the Reſtauration, &c. to be good and valid: But her Majeſty might alter, or make new Statutes for ſettling the Viſitation of them. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. cap.* 21.

Cathedratick, *(Cathedraticum)* Is a Sum of 2 *s.* paid to the Biſhop by the inferior Clergy, *in Argumentum ſubjectionis & ob honorem* Cathedræ. *Hiſt. Procurat. & Synodals, pag.* 82.

Catzurus, A Hunting-Horſe——Willielmus Fitz-Alan *dat Regi duos bonos* Catzuros, *pro habendis duabus Feriis apud* Norton. *Tenures, pag.* 68. Vide *Chacurus.*

Cattle, Shall be bought in open Fair or Market, and not ſold again in the ſame Market on Pain of Forfeiture. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. None may buy any *Cattle,* and ſell them again alive, until he hath fed them five Weeks in his own Ground, or where he hath Common, upon Pain to forfeit double the Value, by *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. Farmers, Graziers, &c. may not have or keep above 2000 Sheep, accounting 120 to the Hundred, on Pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every Sheep: And he that keeps above 120 Sheep, or 20 Beaſts upon any Paſture Ground, proper for Milch Kine, and not commonable, ſhall yearly for every 60 Sheep or 10 *Cattle* keep one Milch Cow, and bring up one Calf, &c. under the Penalty of 20 *s. Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 3. No *Cattle* may be imported, dead or alive, but ſhall be liable to Forfeiture: But Horſes, Cows, Swine, &c. may be tranſported, paying the Duties. 18 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. Factors ſhall not buy *Cattle,* other than Swine or Calves, within 80 Miles of *London,* under Penalties; and Drovers of *Cattle* are to be licenſed by Juſtices of Peace, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 1 *Jac.* 2. The Stealing of Sheep, or any other *Cattle,* or wilfully killing them, with Intent to ſteal their Carcaſſes, is Felony by 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. See 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34.

Cauda terræ, A Land's End, or the Bottom of a Ridge in Arable Land. *Cartul. Abbat. Glaſton. fol.* 117.

Caveat, Is a Kind of Proceſs in the *Spiritual Court* to ſtop the Inſtitution of a Clerk to a Benefice, or Probate of a Will, &c. When a *Caveat* is entered againſt an Inſtitution, if the Biſhop afterwards inſtitutes a Clerk, it is void; the *Caveat* being a *Superſedeas:* But a *Caveat* has been adjudged void when entred in the Life-time of the Incumbent. A *Caveat* entered againſt a Will, ſtands in Force for three Months; and this is for the Caution of the Ordinary, that he do no Wrong: Though 'tis ſaid the Temporal Courts do not regard theſe Sorts of *Caveats.* 1 Roll. Rep. 191. 1 Nelſ. Abr. 416, 417.

Cavers, Offenders relating to the Mines in *Derbyſhire,* who are puniſhable in the *Berghmote* or Miners Court.

Caulceis, *Anno* 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5. Ways pitched with Flint, or other Stones. See *Calcetum.*

Caurſines, *(Caurſini)* Were *Italians* that came into *England* about the Year 1235, terming themſelves the *Pope's Merchants,* but driving no other Trade than letting out Money; and having great Banks in *England,* they differed little from *Jews,* ſave (as Hiſtory ſays) that they were rather more mercileſs to their Debtors. Some will have them called *Caurſines, quaſi, Cauſa urſini,* beariſh and cruel in their Cauſes; others *Caurſini,* or *Corſini,* as coming from the Iſle of *Corſica:* But *Cowel* ſays, they have their Name from *Caorſium, Caorſi,*

Caorsi, a Town in *Lombardy*, where they first practised their Arts of Usury and Extortion; from whence spreading themselves, they carried their cursed Trade through most Parts of *Europe*, and were a common Plague to every Nation where they came. The then Bishop of *London* excommunicated them: And King *Hen.* 3. banished them from this Kingdom in the Year 1240. But being the *Pope*'s Solicitors and Money Changers, they were permitted to return in the Year 1250; though in a very short Time after, they were driven out of the Kingdom again for their intollerable Exactions. *Matt. Paris. p.* 403.

Causa Matrimonii prælocuti, Is a Writ which lies where a Woman gives Land to a Man in Fee-simple, *&c.* to the Intent he shall marry her, and he refuseth to do it in any reasonable Time, being thereunto required. *Reg. Orig.* 66. If a Woman makes a Feoffment to a Stranger of Land in Fee, to the Intent to enfeoff her, and one who shall be her Husband; if the Marriage shall not take Effect, she shall have the Writ of *Causa Matrimonii prælocuti* against the Stranger, notwithstanding the Deed of Feoffment be absolute. *New Nat. Br.* 456. A Woman enfeoffed a Man upon Condition that he should take her to Wife, and he had a Wife at the Time of the Feoffment; and afterwards the Woman for not performing the Condition, entered again into the Land, and her Entry was adjudged lawful, though upon a second Feoffee. *Lib. Ass. Anno* 40 *Ed.* 3. The Husband and Wife may sue the Writ *Causa Matrimonii prælocuti* against another who ought to have married her: But if a Man give Lands to a Woman to the Intent to marry him, although the Woman will not marry him, *&c.* he shall not have his Remedy by Writ *Causa Matrimonii prælocuti*. New Nat. Br. 455.

Causam nobis significes, A Writ directed to a Mayor of a Town, *&c.* who was by the King's Writ commanded to give Seisin of Lands to the King's Grantee, on his delaying to do it, requiring him to shew Cause why he so delays the Performance of his Duty. 4 *Rep.*

Causes and Effects. In most Cases the Law hath Respect to the *Cause*, or Beginning of a Thing, as the principal Part on which all other Things are founded: And herein the next, and not the remote *Cause* is most looked upon, except it be in Covinous and Criminal Things: And therefore that which is not good at first, will not be so afterwards; for such as is the *Cause*, such is the *Effect*. *Plowd.* 208, 268. If an Infant or Feme Covert make a Will, and publish it, and after die of full Age, or Sole, the Will is of no Force, by Reason of the original *Cause* of Infancy and Coverture. *Finch* 12. A Lord distrains his Tenant for Rent before due, the Tenant may justify to make Rescous, the Lord having no just *Cause* to distrain. *Co. Lit.* 106. And if a Man acknowledge a Statute by *Duress*, *&c.* he may have an *Audita Querela* to avoid it. *Fitz. Abr.* 104. Where the *Cause* ceaseth, the *Effect* or Thing will cease: As Wedlock or Matrimony ceasing, the Dower ceases, *&c.* 1 *Co. Inst.* 13.

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lies against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicated Person in Prison for Contempt, notwithstanding he offers sufficient Caution or Security to obey the Orders and Commandment of Holy Church for the Future. *Reg. Orig.* 66. And if a Man be excommunicated, and taken by a Writ *Significavit*, and after offers Caution to the Bishop to obey the Church, and the Bishop refuseth it; the Party may sue out this Writ to the Sheriff to go against the Bishop, and to warn him to take Caution, *&c.* But if he stand in Doubt whether the Sheriff will deliver him by that Writ, the Bishop may purchase another Writ, directed to the Sheriff reciting the Case, and in the End thereof; *Tibi præcipimus, quod ipsum* A. B. *a Prisona prædict. nisi in præsentia tua cautionem pignorat. ad minus eidem Episc. de satisfaciend. obtulerit, nullatenus deliberes absque mandato nostro, seu ipsius Episcopi in hac parte speciali, &c.* When the Bishop hath taken Caution, he is to certify the same into the *Chancery*, and thereupon the Party shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff to deliver him. *New Nat. Br.* 142.

Ceapgilde, A Word derived from the Sax. *Ceap*, signifying *Pecus*, Cattle; and *Gild*, *i. e. solutio*; and hence it is *solutio Pecudis:* From this *Saxon* Word *Gild*, 'tis very probable we have our *English* Word *Yield*; as Yield, or Pay. *Cowel.*

Celer Lecti, Is the Top, Head, or Tester of a Bed.——*Dedit ad Cameram Prioris unum* Lectum *cum* celere *& Curtenis blodei coloris.* Hist. Elien. apud Whartoni Angl. Sac. par. 1. p. 673.

Cellerarius, The Butler in a Monastery: In the Universities they are sometimes called *Manciple*, and Sometimes *Caterer*, and Steward.

Cendulæ, Small Pieces of Wood laid in Form of Tiles, to cover the Roof of a House.——*Mandatum ad* Cendulas *& lattas nostras cariandas de Parco ad Domus reficiendas.* Pat. 4 Hen. 3. p. 1. m. 16.

Cenegild, This is an expiatory Mulct, paid by one who killed another, to the Kindred of the Deceased. *Spelm.*

Cenellæ, Acorns, from the Oak, in our old Writings, *Pessona Cenellarum* is put for the Pannage of Hogs, or running of Swine, to feed on Acorns.

Cenninga, Was Notice given by the Buyer to the Seller, that the Thing sold was claimed by another, that he might appear and justify the Sale: It is mentioned in the Laws of *Athelstan apud Brompton, cap.* 4.

Censaria, A Farm, or House and Land, let *ad Censam*, at a standing Rent: It comes from the Fr. *Cense*, which signifies a Farm.——Henricus Sturmy *tenet Maneria in Com.* Wilts. *per servitium custodiendi ballivam totius Foresta de* Savernake *& censariam, quæ vocatur* la ferme *in Foresta prædicta.* Temp. Ed. 3. Tenures, p. 88.

Censarii, Farmers.——*Ibi sunt nunc* 14 Censarii, *habentes septem Carucatas.* Blount.

Censure, A Custom called by this Name (from the Lat. *Census*, which has been expounded to be a Kind of personal Money, paid for every Poll) observed in divers Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devon*, where all Persons residing therein above the Age of sixteen are cited to swear Fealty to the Lord, and to pay 11 *d. per* Poll, and 1 *d. per Ann.* ever after; and these thus sworn are called *Censers.*——*Item erat quædam Custuma quæ vocatur* Censure *proveniens de illis qui manent in Burgo de* Lestreythiel. Survey of the Dutchy of *Cornwal.*

Centenarii, Were petty Judges under Sheriffs of Counties, that had Rule of an *Hundred*, and judged smaller Matters among them. 1 *Vent.* 211.

Ceola, A large Ship. The Word is mentioned in *Malmesbury.* Lib. 1. c. 1.

Cepi Corpus, Is a Return made by the Sheriff, upon a *Capias*, or other Process to the like Purpose, that he hath taken the Body of the Party. *F. N. B.* 26.

Ceppagium, The Stumps or Roots of Trees which remain in the Ground after the Trees are felled.—— *Qui forestarii ceperint coopertiones,* Ceppagia *& Escaetas quercuum sive aliarum arborum, &c.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 41.

Ceragium, Cerage, a Payment to find Candles in the Church. *Matt. Paris.* See *Waxscot.*

Certainty, Is a plain, clear and distinct setting down of Things, so that they may be understood. 5 *Rep.* 121. A convenient *Certainty* is required in Writs, Declarations, Pleadings, *&c.* But if a Writ abate for want of it, the Plaintiff may have another Writ: 'Tis otherwise if a Deed become void by Incertainty,

certainty, the Party may not have a new Deed at his Pleaſure. 11 *Rep.* 25, 121. *Dyer* 84. That has *Certainty* enough, that may be made certain; but not like what is certain of itſelf. 4 *Rep.* 97. See *Incertainty.*

Certificando de recognitione Stapulæ, Is a Writ commanding the Mayor of the *Staple* to certify to the Lord Chancellor a *Statute-Staple* taken before him, where the Party himſelf detains it, and refuſeth to bring in the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 152. There is the like Writ to certify a *Statute-Merchant*; and in divers other Caſes. *Ibid.* 148, 151, *&c.*

Certificate, Is a Writing made in any Court to give Notice to another Court of any Thing done therein, which is uſually by way of Tranſcript, *&c.* And ſometimes it is made by an Officer of the ſame Court, where Matters are referred to him, or a Rule of Court is obtained for it; containing the Tenor and Effect of what is done. The Clerks of the Crown, Aſſize and Peace, are to make *Certificates* into *B. R.* of the Tenor of Indictments, Convictions, *&c.* under Penalties, by the Stat. 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8.

Certification of Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin, (*Certificatio Aſſiſæ Novæ Diſſeiſinæ, &c.*) Is a Writ granted for the Re-examining of a Matter paſſed by *Aſſiſe* before Juſtices: And this is uſed where a Man appearing by his Bailiff to an *Aſſiſe* brought by another hath loſt the Day; and having ſomething more to plead for himſelf, which the Bailiff did not, or might not plead for him, deſires a farther Examination of the Cauſe, either before the ſame Juſtices, or others, and obtains Letters Patent to them to that Effect; whereupon, he brings a Writ to the Sheriff to call both the Party for whom the *Aſſiſe* paſſed, and the Jury that was impanelled on the ſame, before the ſaid Juſtices at a certain Day and Place, when the ſame is to be examined: And it is called a *Certificate*, becauſe therein Mention is made to the Sheriff, that upon the Party's Complaint of the defective Examination, as to the *Aſſiſe* paſſed, the King hath directed his Letters Patent to the Juſtices for the better *Certifying* of themſelves, whether all Points of the ſaid *Aſſiſe* were duly examined. *Reg. Orig.* 200. *F. N. B.* 181. *Bracton, lib.* 4. *c.* 13. *Horn's Mirr. lib.* 3.

Certiorari, A Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe there depending, that Juſtice may be done therein, upon Complaint that the Party who ſeeks the ſaid Writ hath received hard Uſage, or is not like to have an indifferent Trial in the ſaid Court. *Fitz. N. B. fol.* 242. This Writ is either returnable in the King's Bench, and then hath theſe Words, *Nobis mittatis*; or in the *Common Bench*, and then has *Juſticiariis noſtris de Banco*; or in the Chancery, and then hath *in Cancellaria noſtra, &c.* A *Certiorari* iſſues ſometimes out of Chancery, and ſometimes out of the King's Bench, and lies where the King would be certified of a Record, in any Court of Record; and the King may ſend ſuch Writ to any of the ſaid Courts, to certify ſuch Record before him *in Banco*, or in the Chancery, or before ſuch other Juſtices, where he pleaſes to have the ſame certified. *F. N. B.* 245. *Certiorari* lies to the Courts of *Wales*; and the Cinque Ports, Counties Palatine, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 287. Indictments from inferior Courts, and Proceedings of the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, *&c.* may be removed into *B. R.* by *Certiorari*: And 'tis ſaid a *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment is good, although it bear Date before the Taking thereof: But on a *Certiorari* the very Record muſt be returned, and not a Tranſcript of it; for if ſo, then the Record will ſtill remain in the inferior Court. 2 *Lill.* 253. In *B. R.* the very Record itſelf of Indictments, is removed by *Certiorari*; but uſually in Chancery, if a *Certiorari* be returnable there, it removes only the Tenor of the Record, and therefore if it be ſent from thence into the King's Bench, they cannot proceed either to Judgment or Execution, becauſe they have but ſuch Tenor of the Record before them. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 215. And altho' on a *Habeas Corpus* to remove a Perſon, the Court may bail or diſcharge the Priſoner; they can give no Judgment upon the Record of the Indictment againſt him, without a *Certiorari* to remove it, but the ſame ſtands in Force as it did, and new Proceſs may iſſue upon it: But 'tis otherwiſe in Civil Cauſes. *Ibid.* 211. If an Indictment be one, but the Offences ſeveral, where four Perſons are indicted together; a *Certiorari* to remove this Indictment againſt two of them, removes it not as to the others, but as to them the Record remains below. 2 *Hale's Hiſt.* 214. Where a *Certiorari* is by Law grantable for an Indictment, at the Suit of the King, the Court is bound to award it, or it is the King's Prerogative to ſue in what Court he pleaſes: But it is at the Diſcretion of the Court to grant it or not, at the Prayer of the Defendant: And the Court will not grant it for the Removal of an Indictment before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, without ſome ſpecial Cauſe; or where there is much Difficulty in the Caſe; that the Judge deſires it may be determined in *B. R. &c.* Alſo Indictments of Perjury, Forgery, or for heinous Miſdemeanors, the Court will not grant a *Certiorari* to remove at the Inſtance of the Defendant. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 287. Where Iſſue is joined in the Court below, it is a good Objection againſt Granting a *Certiorari*: And if a Perſon doth not make uſe of this Writ till the Jury are ſworn, he loſes the Benefit of it. *Mod. Ca.* 16. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 5. After Conviction, a *Certiorari* may not be had to remove an Indictment, *&c.* unleſs there be ſpecial Cauſe; as if the Judge below is doubtful what Judgment is proper to be given, when it may: And after Conviction, *&c.* it lies in ſuch Caſes where Writ of Error will not lie. 1 *Salk.* 149. The Court on Motion in an extraordinary Caſe will grant a *Certiorari* to remove a Judgment given in an inferior Court; but this is done where the ordinary Way of taking out Execution is hindred in the inferior Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 253. In common Caſes a *Certiorari* will not lie to remove a Cauſe out of an inferior Court, after Verdict. It is never ſued out after a Writ of Error, but where Diminution is alledged: And when the Thing in Demand doth not exceed 5 *l.* a *Certiorari* ſhall not be had, but a Writ of Error or Attaint. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 23. A *Certiorari* is to be granted on Matter of Law only: And in many Caſes there muſt be a Judge's Hand for it. 1 *Lill.* 252. *Certiorari's* to remove Indictments, *&c.* are to be ſigned by a Judge: And to remove Orders, the *Fiat* for making out the Writ, muſt be ſigned by ſome Judge. 1 *Salk.* 150. In Vacation Time, a *Certiorari* may be granted by any of the Judges of *B. R.* and Security is to be found before it is allowed. By Statute no *Certiorari* is to be granted out of *B. R.* to remove an Indictment before Juſtices of Peace at the Seſſions, before Trial, unleſs Motion be made in open Court, and the Party indicted find Security by two Perſons in 20 *l.* each to plead to the Indictment in *B. R. &c.* And if the Defendant proſecuting the *Certiorari* be convicted, the Court of *B. R.* ſhall order Coſts to the Proſecutor of the Indictment. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 11. If on a *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment the Party do not find Manucaptors in the Sum of 20 *l.* to plead to the Indictment, and try it, according to the Statute, it is no *Superſedeas. Mod. Ca.* 33. And a *Procedendo* may be granted where Bail is not put in before a Judge, on a *Certiorari*. It has been ruled that a *Certiorari* ought not to be granted to remove any Order of Juſtices, where an Appeal lies to the Seſſions, before the Matter is determined on the Appeal. 1 *Salk.* 147. Yet *Certiorari* lies to Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* even in Caſes where they are impowered by Statute finally to hear

hear and determine. 1 *Mod.* 44. But Things may not be removed from before Juſtices of Peace, which cannot be proceeded in by the Court where removed; as in Caſe of refuſing to take the Oaths, &c. which is to be certified and inquired into, according to the Statute. 1 *Salk.* 145. And where the Court which awards the *Certiorari* cannot hold Plea on the Record, there but a Tenor of the Record ſhall be certified; for otherwiſe if the Record was removed into *B. R.* as it cannot be ſent back, there would be a Failure of Right afterwards. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 792. But a Record ſent by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* may be ſent after by *Mittimus* into *C. B. Ibid.* 789. And a Record into *B. R.* may be certified into Chancery, and from thence be ſent by *Mittimus* to an inferior Court; where an Action of Debt is brought in the inferior Court, and the Defendant pleads that the Plaintiff hath recovered in *B. R.* and the Plaintiff replies *Nul tiel Record*, &c. 1 *Saund.* 97, 99. If a *Certiorari* be prayed to remove an Indictment out of *London*, or *Middleſex*, three Days Notice muſt be given the other Side, or the *Certiorari* ſhall not be granted. *Raym.* 74. The Court of *B. R.* will grant a new *Certiorari* to affirm a Judgment, &c. Though generally one Perſon can have but one *Certiorari*. *Cro. Jac.* 369. Returns of *Certiorari's* are to be under Seal: And the Perſon to whom a *Certiorari* is directed, may make what Return he pleaſes, and the Court will not ſtop the Filing of it, on *Affidavits* of its Falſity, except where the Publick Good requires it: The Remedy for a falſe Return, is Action on the Caſe, at the Suit of the Party injured; and Information, &c. at the Suit of the King. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 295. A *Certiorari* being once delivered, makes all ſubſequent Proceedings on the Record erroneous; whether the Proceedings are before or after its Return. It is ſaid the Lord Chancellor, or any Judge of the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, may bring a Record to one another, without a *Certiorari*; but not a Judge of an inferior Court, &c. 1 *Nelſ.* 417, 418. A *Certiorari* may be had to inferior Courts; but not to a Court Superior, or that has equal Juriſdiction, in which Caſe Day is given to bring in the Record, &c. And on a *Certiorari* to remove a Record out of an inferior Court, the Stile of their Court, and Power to hold Plea, and before whom, ought to be ſhewn on their Certificate. *Jenk. Cent.* 114, 232. If a Cauſe be removed from an inferior Court by *Certiorari*, the Pledges in the Court below are not diſcharged; becauſe a Defendant may bring a *Certiorari*, and thereby the Plaintiff may loſe his Pledges. *Skin. Rep.* 244, 246.

Form of a *Certiorari* to certify the Record of a Judgment.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Mayor and Sheriffs of our City of* E. *and to every of them, in our Court at the Guildhall there, Greeting: Whereas* A. B. *hath lately in our ſaid Court in the ſaid City, according to the Cuſtom of the ſame Court, impleaded* C. D. *late of*, &c. *in an Action of Debt upon Demand of Thirty Pounds; and thereupon in our ſaid Court before you, obtained Judgment againſt the ſaid* C. *for the Recovery of the ſaid Debt: And we being deſirous for certain Reaſons, that the ſaid Record ſhould by you be certified to us, do Command you, that you ſend under your Seals the Record of the ſaid Recovery, with all Things touching the ſame, into our Court before us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *plainly and diſtinctly, and in as full and ample Manner as it now remains before you, together with this Writ; ſo that We on the Part of the ſaid* A. *may be able to proceed to the Execution of the ſaid Judgment, and do what ſhall appear to us of Right ought to be done.* Witneſs, &c.

Cert-Money, *(quaſi* certain *Money)* Is Head *Money*, paid yearly by the Reſiants of ſeveral Manors to the Lords thereof, for the *certain* Keeping of the Leet; and ſometimes to the Hundred: As the Manor of *Hook* in *Dorſetſhire*, pay *Cert Money* to the Hundred of *Egerdon*. In antient Records this is called *Certum Letæ*. See *Common Fine*.

Cervisarii. The *Saxons* had a Duty called *Drinclean*, that is *retributio Potus*, payable by their Tenants; and ſuch Tenants were in *Domeſday* called *Cervisarii*, from *Cervisia*, Ale, their chief Drink: Tho' *Cervisarius* vulgarly ſignifies a Beer or Ale Brewer.

Cerura, A Mound, Fence, or Incloſure. ——— Willielmus *de* Lucy *Miles*, *dedit* Thomæ S. *Miniſtro Domus de* Thelesford, *licentiam Domus & portas levare, ædificare, & cum* Ceruris *& Muris includere*, &c. Cart. priorat. de Thelesford MS.

Ceſſat Executio. In Treſpaſs againſt two Perſons, if it be tried and found againſt one, and the Plaintiff takes his Execution againſt him, the Writ will abate as to the other; for there ought to be a *Ceſſat Executio* 'till it is tried againſt the other Defendant. 10 *Ed.* 4. 11. See *Execution*, &c.

Ceſſavit, Is a Writ that lies in divers Caſes upon this general Ground, that he againſt whom it is brought, hath for two Years neglected to perform ſuch Service, or to pay ſuch a Rent, as he is tied to by his Tenure, and hath not upon his Lands or Tenements ſufficient Goods or Chattels to be diſtrained. *F. N. B.* 280. And if a Tenant for Years of Land at a certain Rent, ſuffers the Rent to be behind two Years, and there is no ſuch Diſtreſs to be had upon the Land; then the Landlord ſhall recover the Land: But if the Tenant come into Court before Judgment given, and tender the Arrearages and Damages, and find Security that he ſhall ceaſe no more in Payment of the Rent, then the Tenant ſhall not loſe his Land. *Terms de Ley* 107. By Statute, if a Fee-Farmer ceaſe to pay his Rent two Years, the Leſſor may have a *Ceſſavit*, and recover the Land: And in this Caſe, the Heir of the Demandant may maintain a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Heir or Aſſign of the Tenant. 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 4. But in other Caſes, the Heir may not bring this Writ for Ceſſure in the Time of his Anceſtor: And it lies not but for annual Service, Rent, and ſuch like; not for Homage or Fealty. If a Man ceaſe to pay his Rent and Services for two Years, and incloſe the Land, ſo as the Lord cannot diſtrain, if he lay not open the Gates or Hedges of the Land which make the Incloſure, the Lord ſhall have a *Ceſſavit*, although the Tenant hath ſufficient Cattle upon the Land to be diſtrained for the Rent: For the Land ought to be open, and likewiſe there ſhould be ſufficient to diſtrain for the Rent, &c. And where the Tenant ſuffereth the Land to lie freſh, not occupied for two Years together, it is ſaid this Writ will lie. *New Nat. Br.* 463, 464. The Lord ſhall have a Writ of *Ceſſavit* againſt Tenant for Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee to another: But the Donor of an Eſtate tail ſhall not have a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Tenant in Tail: Tho' if a Man make a Gift in Tail, the Remainder over in Fee to another, or to the Heirs of the Tenant in Tail, there the Lord of whom the Lands are holden *immediate*, ſhall have a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Tenant in Tail, becauſe that he is Tenant to him, &c. *Ibid.* If the Lord diſtrains pendant the Writ of *Ceſſavit* againſt his Tenant, the Writ ſhall abate. The *Writ Ceſſavit* is directed to the Sheriff, *To command* A. B. *that*, &c. *he render to* C. D. *one Meſſuage, which he holds by certain Services, and which ought to come to the ſaid* C. *by Force of the Statute*, &c. *becauſe the ſaid* A. *in doing thoſe Services had ceaſed two Years*, &c.

Ceſſavit de Cantaria, Lies where a Man gives Land to any Houſe of Religion or Parſon, to ſay Divine Service, provide Alms for the Poor, &c. If

the ſaid Services be not done in two Years, the Donor or his Heirs ſhall have this Writ againſt him that holds the Land thus given, after ſuch Ceſſure. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 41.

Ceſſe, Signifies an *Aſſeſſment*, or Tax, and is mentioned in the *Stat.* 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. *Ceſſe* or *Choſſe*, in *Ireland*, is an Exaction of Victuals, at a certain Rate, for Soldiers in Garriſon. *Antiq. Hiberniæ.*

Ceſſion, *(Ceſſio)* A Ceaſing, Yielding up, or Giving over. And is when an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon is created Biſhop, or a Parſon of a Parſonage takes another Benefice, without Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe not qualified, *&c.* In both Caſes their firſt Benefices are become void, and are in the Law ſaid to be void by *Ceſſion:* And to thoſe Benefices that the Perſon had who was created Biſhop, the King ſhall preſent for that Time, whoever is Patron of them; and in the other Caſe the Patron may preſent. *Cowel.* Not only a Benefice with Cure, may be ſaid to be void by *Ceſſion*, when the Incumbent thereof accepts of another Benefice, but alſo when ſuch Incumbent is made a Biſhop; for thereby all his Eccleſiaſtical Preferments which he had before, whether with, or without Cure, are actually void. *Vaugh.* 19. But it is not the Election of any one to be a Biſhop, and Confirmation thereof, that doth void his former Preferments, until Conſecration be alſo had: And by Diſpenſation of Retainer, a Biſhop may retain ſome, or all of thoſe Preferments he was intitled to before he was Biſhop. *Dyer* 223. The *Ceſſion* on Promotion of a Biſhop, not making an Avoidance in the common Way, and it being by the King's Means that the Livings are void, whoſe Preſentation in ſuch a Caſe is only as it were an Exchange of one Life for another, intitles the King to preſent to thoſe Livings, and as he is Supreme Patron. *Ceſſion* makes a Living void, without any Reſignation, Deprivation, *&c.*

Ceſſor, *(Lat.)* A Loiterer; but more particularly uſed for him who *ceaſeth*, or neglects ſo long to perform a Duty, as he thereby incurs the Danger of the Law. *Old Nat. Br.* 136.

Ceſſure, or *Ceſſer*, Is uſed for *ceaſing*, giving over; or departing from. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 1.

Ceſtui que Truſt, Is he who hath a Truſt in Lands or Tenements, committed to him for the Benefit of another. *Anno* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 30. And Lands of *Ceſtui que Truſt* may be delivered in Execution, where any Perſon is ſeiſed in *Truſt* for another. 29 *Car.* 2. If the Perſon intruſted doth not perform his *Truſt*, he is compellable in the Chancery, *&c.*

Ceſtui que Uſe, (Fr. *Ceſtui à l'uſe de qui*) Signifies him to whoſe *Uſe* any other Man is enfeoffed of Lands or Tenements. 1 *Rep.* 133. Feoffees to *Uſes* were formerly deemed Owners of the Lands; but now the Poſſeſſion is adjudged in *Ceſtui que Uſe*, and without any Entry he may bring Aſſiſe, *&c.* *Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *Cro. Eliz.* 46. See *Uſe.*

Ceſtui que Vie, Is he for whoſe *Life* any Lands or Tenements are granted. *Perk.* 97. And if Tenant for Term of another's Life dieth, while *Ceſtui que Vie* is living; now, by the Common Law, he that firſt entereth, ſhall hold the Land as Occupant during ſuch other Perſon's Life. 1 *Inſt.* 41, 388. But this is prevented by making Leaſes for the Lives of others to the Leſſees, their Heirs or Executors, during the Life of *Ceſtui que Vie*, *&c.* And the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. charges ſuch Lands for Debt. See *Occupant.*

Chacea, Is a Station of Game, more extended than a Park, and leſs than a Foreſt: And is ſometimes taken for the Liberty of chaſing or hunting within ſuch a Diſtrict. And according to *Blount* it hath another Signification, *i. e.* The way through which Cattle are drove to Paſture, commonly called in ſome Places a *Drove Way*; *Ut ſi quis omnino viam obſtruit vel* Chaceam *per quam ingredi ſolet paſturæ.* Bracton, lib. 4. c. 44. *Vide* Chaſe.

Chaceare *ad Lepores, vel vulpes:* To hunt Hare or Fox.——*Licet, &c.* Chaceare *ad Lepores & vulpes in Manerio ſuo de Donham.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. 87.

Chacurus, (from the Fr. *Chaſſeur*) A Horſe for the Chaſe; or rather a Hound or Dog, a Courſer. *Rot.* 7 *Johan.*

Chafe, from the Fr. *Chauffer* to heat, whence our *Chafing* Diſh.

Chafewax, An Officer in *Chancery*, that fitteth the *Wax* for ſealing of the Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are there made to be iſſued out: So in *France* Calefactores ceræ *ſunt, qui Regiis literis in Cancellaria ceram imprimunt.* Coraſius.

Chaffers, Seem to ſignify Wares or Merchandiſe; and we yet uſe *Chaffering* for buying and ſelling, though I take it to be generally a Kind of bartering of one Thing for another; it is mentioned in the *Stat.* of 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4.

Chaldron or **Chalder** of Coals, contains thirty-ſix Buſhels heaped up, according to the Buſhel ſealed for that Purpoſe at *Guildhall, London.* Stat. 16 & 17 Car. 2. c. 2.

Chalking. The Merchants of the Staple require to be eaſed of divers new Impoſitions, as *Chalking*, Ironage, Wharfage, *&c.* *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Challenge, *Calumnia* (from the Fr. *Chalenger*) is uſed in the Law for an Exception to Jurors, who are returned to paſs on a Trial. And this *Challenge* to Jurors is either made to the *Array*, or to the *Polls:* To the Array is, when Exception is taken to the whole Number impanelled; and to the Polls is, when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent. *Challenge* to Jurors is alſo divided into *Challenge Principal* or *Peremptory*; and *Challenge per Cauſe, i. e.* upon Cauſe or Reaſon; *Challenge* Principal or Peremptory, is that which the Law allows without Cauſe alledged, or further Examination; as a Priſoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony, may *Challenge* peremptorily the Number allowed him by Law, one after another, alledging no Cauſe, but his own Diſlike, and they ſhall be put off, and new taken in their Places: But yet there is a Difference between *Challenge* Principal, and *Challenge* Peremptory; this being uſed only in Matters Criminal, and barely without Cauſe alledged; whereas that is in Civil Actions for the moſt part, and by aſſigning ſome ſuch Cauſe of Exception, as being found true the Law allows. *Staundf. P. C.* 124, 157. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 14. In Treaſon, and Petit Treaſon, the Number of thirty-five Jurors may be peremptorily *challenged*, without ſhewing any Cauſe, in Favour of Life; and in Murder and Felony, twenty: And more may be *challenged* ſhewing Cauſe. 1 *Inſt.* 155. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. 1 *P. & M. cap.* 10. A Perſon indicted of Treaſon may *challenge* thirty-five of thoſe returned on the Panel of Jurors to try him, without Cauſe ſhewn; and if two or more are to be tried, they may *challenge* ſo many each, but then they are to be tried ſingly, or all may *challenge* that Number in the Whole, and be tried jointly. 3 *Salk.* 81. By the *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 14. In Treaſon for compaſſing to kill the King, *&c.* no *Challenge* ſhall be allowed, but for Malice. If a Priſoner *challenge* peremptorily more than allowed, he is to be dealt with as one ſtanding Mute, *&c.* And ſome Statutes which take away the Benefit of Clergy from Felons, exclude thoſe their Clergy who peremptorily *challenge* more than twenty, whereby they are liable to Judgment of Death. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 414. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. But if the Offence be within the Benefit of the Clergy, the *Challenge* ſhall be over-ruled, and the Party put upon his Trial. The King cannot *challenge* peremptorily in Murder, *&c.* without ſhewing

ing Cauſe. *Moor* 595. And by *Stat.* 33 *E.* 1. if thoſe who proſecute for the King challenge a Juror, they ſhall aſſign the Cauſe; and if they alledge not a good Cauſe, the Inqueſt ſhall be taken. All Peremptory *Challenges* are to be taken by the Party himſelf; and where there are divers *Challenges*, they muſt be taken all at once. But there can be no *Challenge* till the Jury is full; and then the Array is to be *challenged* before one of them is ſworn. *Hob.* 235. Where the King is Party, if the other Side *challenge* a Juror above the Number allowed by Law, he ought to ſhew the Cauſe of his *Challenge* immediately. 1 *Bulſt.* 191. A Defendant ſhall ſhew all Cauſes of *Challenge*, before the King ſhall ſhew any. 2 *Hawk.* 413. And the King ought not to ſhew his Cauſe of *Challenge* before all the Jurors are called over; for if there are enough beſides thoſe *challenged*, there will be no Occaſion to ſhew any Cauſe why he *challenged* the Reſt: But if there are not enough, then he muſt ſhew the Cauſe of his *Challenge*. *Raym.* 473. There may be a principal Cauſe of *Challenge* to the Array, and a *Challenge* to the Favour: A Principal Cauſe of *Challenge* is in Reſpect of Partiality or Default of the Sheriff, *&c.* and not in Reſpect of the Perſons returned; and this Partiality in the Sheriff, may be by Reaſon of Kindred, or Affinity to the Plaintiff or Defendant; or if one of the Jury is returned at the Nomination of the Plaintiff or Defendant; if a Knight be not returned, when a Peer is Party, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 156, 157. *Challenge* to the Favour is where the Plaintiff or Defendant is Tenant to the Sheriff, or if the Sheriff's Son hath married the Daughter of the Party, *&c.* and is alſo when either Party cannot take any Principal *Challenge*, but ſheweth Cauſe of Favour; and Cauſes of Favour are infinite. But where the King is Party, one ſhall not *challenge* the Array for Favour, though the King may do it. *Wood's Inſt.* 592. Where *Challenge* is to the Favour, by Reaſon of Kindred to the Sheriff, you muſt ſhew how Kin, and then the *Challenge* is good. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 423. If one of the Parties is of Affinity to a Juror, the Juror hath married the Plaintiff's Daughter, *&c.* If a Juror hath given a Verdict before in the Cauſe, Matter or Title; if one labours a Juror to give his Verdict; if after he is returned, a Juror eats and drinks at the Charge of either Party; if the Plaintiff, *&c.* be his Maſter, or the Juror hath any Intereſt in the Thing demanded, *&c.* theſe are *Challenges* to the Favour. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 636. *Hob.* 294. If the Juror is convicted and attainted of Treaſon, Felony, Perjury, adjudged to the Pillory, or other Puniſhment, whereby he becomes infamous, or is outlawed, or excommunicate; theſe are all Principal *Challenges:* But in theſe Caſes and others, he that *challengeth*, is to ſhew the Record, if he will have it take Place as a Principal *Challenge*; otherwiſe he muſt conclude to the Favour, unleſs it be a Record of the ſame Court. 1 *Inſt.* 157. A Perſon under Proſecution for any Crime, may before indicted, *challenge* any of the Grand Jury, as being outlawed, *&c.* or returned at the Inſtance of the Proſecutor, or not returned by the proper Officer, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 215. As a Peer ought not to be ſworn on Juries, he may be *challenged:* But a Peer of the Realm tried for Treaſon or Felony, ſhall not *challenge* any of his Peers. *Trials per pais* 130. A Juror may be *challenged* for Defect, as well as for any Crime; as Defect of Birth, where he is an Alien born; of Age, becauſe a Minor; or of Eſtate, for Want of ten Pounds *per Annum* Freehold, *&c.* in the ſame County, or a Taleſman five Pounds a Year, by *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 24. In Corporation Towns Freemen worth forty Pounds in Goods, are qualified to be Jurors for trying of Felonies. *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. But on Trials in *London* for High Treaſon, every Juror ought to have ſuch Freehold, *&c.* as is required by 4 *&* 5 *W. & M.* And common Jurors there, are to have Lands or Goods of One hundred Pounds Value, *&c.* by *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. A Principal *Challenge*, being found true, is ſufficient without leaving it to Triers: But if ſome of a Jury are *challenged* for Favour, they ſhall be tried by the Reſt of the Jury, whether indifferent. 1 *Inſt.* 158. And where a *Challenge* is made to the Array, the Court appoint two Triers, who are ſworn, and then the Cauſe of Favour is ſhewed to them, which may be called the Iſſue they are to try; and if 'tis proved, then they give their Verdict that they are not indifferently impanelled, and this is entered of Record: But if the Favour is not proved, then they ſay that the Jury was indifferently impanelled, and ſo the Trial goes on, without making any Entry of the Matter. 1 *Bulſt.* 114. If one take a Principal *Challenge* againſt a Juror, he cannot afterwards *challenge* that Juror for Favour, and wave his former *Challenge:* But a *Challenge* may be made to the Polls, after made to the Array. *Wood* 592. A new Jury is to be impanelled by the Coroner, where the Array is quaſhed for Partiality, *&c.* of the Sheriff. If there be Cauſe of *Challenge* againſt the Sheriff, the Proceſs is to be directed to the Coroners; and if there is Cauſe of *Challenge* againſt them, the Court will appoint certain Eliſors, againſt whoſe Return no *Challenge* can be taken to the Array, though it may be to the Polls. *Trials per pais* 15. If a Plaintiff or Defendant have Action of Battery, *&c.* againſt the Sheriff, or the Sheriff againſt them, it is Cauſe of *Challenge:* And if either of the Parties have Action of Debt againſt the Sheriff; or if the Sheriff hath any Parcel of Land depending on the ſame Title as the Parties; or if he, or his Bailiffs who returned the Jury, be under the Diſtreſs of either Party, *&c.* Theſe are good Cauſes of *Challenge*. *Ibid.* 154. Where one of the Jurors hath a Suit of Law depending with the Plaintiff, 'tis good *Challenge*. *Stile* 129. An Action depending betwixt either of the Parties and a Juror, implying Malice, is Cauſe of *Challenge:* And a Juror may be *challenged* for holding Lands by the ſame Title as the Defendant. 2 *Leon.* 40. If a Perſon owes Suit of Court, *&c.* to a Lord of a Hundred who is Plaintiff, it is a Principal *Challenge*, as he is within the Diſtreſs of the Plaintiff. *Dyer* 176. But it is ſaid to be no *Challenge* that a Perſon is in Debt to either Party. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 426. A Juror returned by a wrong Name, may be *challenged* and withdrawn, ſo that the Jury ſhall not be taken; yet a *Tales* may be granted. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 260. And if a Juror declares the Right of either of the Parties, *&c.* it is Cauſe of *Challenge:* Though it hath been ruled that it is not ſufficient Cauſe of *Challenge*, that a Juror delivered his Opinion touching the Title of the Land in Queſtion; becauſe his Opinion may be altered on hearing the Evidence. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If there are two Demandants in a real Action, or two Tenants, and one *challenge* a Juror, and the other will not, the Juror (the *Challenge* being allow'd) ſhall be drawn againſt the Reſt. 11 *H.* 6. 15. *Jenk. Cent.* 114. To ſay of a Perſon to be tried for any Crime, that *he is Guilty, or will be hanged*, *&c.* is good Cauſe of *Challenge*; but the Priſoner muſt prove it by Witneſſes, and not out of the Mouth of the Juryman, who may not be examined: And though a Juryman may be aſked upon a *Voire dire* whether he hath any Intereſt in the Caſe, or whether he hath a Freehold, *&c.* yet a Juryman or a Witneſs, ſhall not be examined, whether he hath been convict of Felony, or guilty of any Crime, *&c.* which would make a Man diſcover that of himſelf which tends to make him infamous, and the Anſwer might charge him with a Miſdemeanor. 1 *Salk.* 153. Default of Hundredors is Cauſe of *Challenge* by the Common Law; but by Statute 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. every *Venire facias* for Trial of Iſſues in any Court of Record, ſhall be awarded of the Body of the proper County; though this extends only to Civil Cauſes, and not to Appeals of Felony, Indictments, *&c.* In a Writ of Right, four Knights were returned; they muſt appear with

with their Swords, or it will be good Cauſe of *Challenge*. *Moor* 67. If one *challenge* a Juror, and the *Challenge* is entered, he may not afterwards have him ſworn on the Jury. And if the Defendant do not appear at the Trial when called, he loſeth his *Challenge* to the Jurors, though he afterwards appear. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 259. When the Jury appear at a Trial, before the Secondary calls them to be ſworn, he bids the Plaintiff and Defendant to attend their *Challenges*, &c. See *Jury*.

Chamberdekins, or *Chamber-Deacons*, were certain poor *Iriſh* Scholars, cloathed in mean Habit, and living under no Rule; baniſhed *England* by *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 7, 8.

Chamberlain, *(Camerarius)* Is variouſly uſed in our Laws, Statutes and Chronicles: As firſt there is *Lord Great* Chamberlain *of England*, to whoſe Office belongs the Government of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and upon all ſolemn Occaſions the Keys of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Court of *Requeſts* are delivered to him; He diſpoſes of the Sword of State to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Perſon: He has the Care of providing all Things in the Houſe of Lords in Time of Parliament; to him belongs Livery and Lodgings in the King's Court, &c. And the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, Yeoman Uſher, &c. are under his Authority. The *Lord* Chamberlain *of the Houſhold* has the Overſight and Government of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, (except the Bed-Chamber, which is under the Groom of the Stole) and alſo of the Wardrobe; of Artificers retained in the King's Service, Meſſengers, Comedians, Revels, Muſick, &c. The Serjeants at Arms are likewiſe under his Inſpection; and the King's Chaplains, Phyſicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c. And he hath under him a *Vice Chamberlain*, both being always Privy Counſellors. There were formerly *Chamberlains of the King's Courts*. 7 *Ed* 6. *cap* 1. And there are *Chamberlains of the* Exchequer, who keep a Controlment of the Pells of *Receipts* and *Exitus*, and have in their Cuſtody the Leagues and Treaties with foreign Princes, many ancient Records, the two famous Books of Antiquity called *Domeſday*, and the *Black Book of the Exchequer*; and the Standards of Money, and Weights, and Meaſures are kept by them. There are alſo *Under-Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*, who make Searches for all Records in the Treaſury; and are concerned in making out the Tallies, &c. The Office of *Chamberlain* of the *Exchequer* is mentioned in the *Stat.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. Beſides theſe, we read of a *Chamberlain of North Wales*. *Stow. p.* 641. A *Chamberlain of Cheſter*, to whom it belongs to receive the Rents and Revenues of that City; and when there is no Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*, he hath the Receiving and Returning of all Writs coming thither out of any of the King's Courts. The *Chamberlain of London*, who is commonly the Receiver of the City Rents payable into the Chamber; and hath great Authority in making and determining Rights of Freemen, concerning Apprentices, Orphans, &c.

Chambers of the King, *(Regiæ Cameræ)* The Havens or Ports of the Kingdom are ſo called in our ancient Records. *Mare Clauſ. fol.* 242.

Chamber deputy, Anciently *St. Edward's Chamber*, now called the *Painted Chamber*.

Champarty, or *Champerty*, (from the Fr. *Champ*, a Field, and *Parti* divided, or the Lat. *Campus*, and *Partitio*, becauſe the Parties in *Champerty* agree to divide the Thing in Queſtion) Signifies a Bargain with the Plaintiff or Defendant in any Suit, to have Part of the Land, Debt, or other Thing ſued for, if the Party that undertakes it prevails therein. 1 *Inſt.* 368. This ſeems to have been an ancient Grievance in our Nation; for notwithſtanding the ſeveral Statutes of 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 25. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 49. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11. and 33 *Ed.* 1. &c. and a Form of a Writ framed to them; yet 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. and 33 *Hen.* 8. enacted, That whereas former Statutes provided Redreſs for this Evil in the *King's Bench* only, from henceforth it ſhould be lawful for Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, to inquire, hear and determine this and ſuch like Caſes, as well at the Suit of the King, as of the Party: And this Offence is puniſhable by Common Law and Statute; the *Stat.* 33 *Ed.* 1. makes the Offenders liable to three Years Impriſonment, and a Fine at the King's Pleaſure. By the *Stat.* 28 *E.* 1. *c.* 11. it is ordained, that no Officer, nor any other, ſhall take upon him any Buſineſs in Suit, to have Part of the Thing in Plea; nor none upon any Covenant, ſhall give up his Right to another; and if any do, and be convicted thereof, the Taker ſhall forfeit to the King ſo much of his Lands and Goods as amounts to the Value of the Part purchaſed, &c. for ſuch Maintenance. In the Conſtruction of theſe Statutes, it hath been adjudged, that under the Word Covenant, all Kinds of Promiſes and Contracts are included, whether by Writing, or Parol: That Rent granted out of Land in Variance, is within the Statute of *Champerty*: And Grants of Part of the Thing in Suit made merely in Conſideration of the Maintenance, are within the Meaning of this Statute; but not ſuch as are made in Conſideration of a precedent honeſt Debt, which is agreed to be ſatisfied with the Thing in Demand when recovered. *F. N. B.* 172. 2 *Inſt.* 209. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 113. It is ſaid not to be material, whether he who brings a Writ of *Champerty*, did in Truth ſuffer any Damage by it; or whether the Plea wherein it is alledged be determined or not. 1 *Hawk.* 257. A Conveyance executed hanging a Plea, in Purſuance of a Bargain made before, is not within the Statutes againſt *Champerty*: And if a Man purchaſe Land of a Party, pending the Writ, if it be *Bona fide*, and not to maintain, it is not *Champerty*. *F. N. B.* 272. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 113. But it hath been held, that the Purchaſe of Land while a Suit of Equity concerning it is depending, is within the Purview of the Statute 28 *E.* 1. *Moor* 655. A Leaſe for Life, or Years, or a voluntary Gift of Land, is within the Statutes of *Champerty*; but not a Surrender made by a Leſſee to his Leſſor: Or a Conveyance relating to Lands in Suit, made by a Father to his Son, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. The Giving Part of the Lands in Suit, after the End of it, to a Counſellor for his Wages, is not *Champerty*, if there be no precedent Bargain relating to ſuch Gift: But if it had been agreed between the Counſellor and his Client before the Action brought, that he ſhould have Part for his Wages, then it would be *Champerty*. *Bro. Champert.* 3. And it is dangerous to meddle with any ſuch Gift, ſince it carries with it a ſtrong Preſumption of *Champerty*. 2 *Inſt.* 564. If any Attorney follow a Cauſe to be paid in groſs, when the Thing in Suit is recovered, it hath been adjudged that this is *Champerty*. *Hob.* 117. Every *Champerty* implies Maintenance; but every Maintenance is not *Champerty*; for *Champerty* is but a Species of Maintenance. *Crom. Jur.* 39. 2 *Inſt.* 208.

Form *of an* Indictment *for* Champerty.

Wilts, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *preſent, That whereas by the Common Council of the Kingdom of* England, *or by a Statute made*, &c. *it is provided, That no Officer of our Sovereign Lord the King, nor any other ſhall maintain Pleas, Suits, or Matters depending in the King's Courts, for Lands, Tenements, or other Things whatſoever, to have Part of the Thing in Variance, or any Profit by Covenant made for that Purpoſe, nor ſhall any under ſuch Covenant give up his Right to another*,

another, as in the said Statute is fully contained: Nevertheless one E. F. *on the Day, &c. in the Year of the Reign, &c. at* M. *in the said County, hath undertaken to maintain, and hath maintained a certain Suit, (which was depending in the King's Court, before the King himself, by a Writ of our said Lord the King, between* A. B. *and* C. D. *in a Plea of Debt for, &c. which the said* A. B. *demanded of the said* C. D.) *to have Part of the Debt and Damages recovered in that Suit, that is to say, to have half of the said Debt and Damages, by Covenant made between the said* F. F. *and* A. B. *against the Peace of our said Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity, and against the Form of the Statute aforesaid in such Case made and provided.*

Champertors, By Statute, are they who move Pleas or Suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own Procurement, or by others, and sue them at their proper Costs, to have Part of the Land in Variance, or Part of the Gain. 33 *Ed.* 1. ——— Champertores, *vel Campi Participes, sunt qui per se vel per alios placita movent, vel movere faciunt, & ea suis sumptibus prosequuntur ad Campi partem, vel pro parte lutri habenda.* Stat. 2. Artic. super Chart. 11.

Champion, *(Campio)* Is taken in the Law not only for him that fights a *Combat* in his own Cause, but also for him that doth it in the Place or Quarrel of another. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 21. And in Sir *Edward Bisse*'s Notes on *Upton, fol.* 36. you will find that *Henry de Ferneberg* for 30 Marks Fee, did by Charter covenant to be *Champion* to *Roger* Abbot of *Glastenbury. An.* 42 *Hen.* 3. These *Champions*, mentioned in our Law Books and Histories, were usually hired; and any one might hire them, except Parricides, and those who were accused of the highest Offences: Before they came into the Field, they shaved their Heads, and made Oath that they believed the Persons who hired them, were in the Right, and that they would defend their Cause to the utmost of their Power; which was always done on Foot, and with no other Weapon than a Stick or Club, and a Shield: And before they engaged, they always made an Offering to the Church, that God might assist them in the Battle. When the Battle was over, the Punishment of a *Champion* overcome, and likewise the Person for whom he fought, was various: If it was the *Champion* of a Woman for a Capital Offence, she was burnt, and the *Champion* hanged: If it was of a Man, and not for a Capital Crime, he not only made Satisfaction, but had his Right Hand cut off; and the Man was to be close confined in Prison, till the Battle was over. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35. See *Combat.*

Champion of the King, *(Campio Regis)* Is an ancient Officer, whose Office it is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed *Cap-a pe* into *Westminster-Hall*, and by the Proclamation of a Herald make a Challenge, *That if any Man shall deny the King's Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it in single Combat, &c.* Which being done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup, with a Cover, full of Wine, which the *Champion* drinks, and hath the Cup for his Fee. This Office, ever since the Coronation of King *Richard* II. when *Baldwin Freville* exhibited his Petition for it, was adjudged from him to Sir *John Dymocke* his Competitor, (both claiming from *Marmion*) and hath continued ever since in the Family of the *Dymockes*; who hold the Manor of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnshire*, Hereditary from the *Marmions*, by Grand Serjeanty, *viz.* That the Lord thereof shall be the King's *Champion*, as aboveseid. Accordingly Sir *Edward Dymocke* performed this Office at the Coronation of King *Charles* II.

Chancellor, *(Cancellarius)* Was at first only a chief Notary or Scribe under the Emperor, and was called *Cancellarius*, because he sate *infra Cancellos*, to avoid the Crowd of the People. This Word is by some derived from *Cancello*, and by others from *Cancellis*, an inclosed or separated Place, or Chancel, encompassed with Bars, to defend the Judges, and other Officers from the Press of the Publick. And *Cancellarius* originally, as *Lapanus* thinks, signified only the Register in Court; *Grapharios, scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis Judicum actis dant operam:* But this Name and Officer is of late Times greatly advanced, not only in this, but in other Kingdoms; for he is the chief Administrator of Justice, next to the Sovereign, who anciently heard equitable Causes himself. All other Justices in this Kingdom are tied to the strict Rules of the Law, in their Judgments; but the *Chancellor* hath the King's absolute Power to moderate the written Law, governing his Judgment by the Law of Nature and Conscience, and ordering all Things *juxta æquum & bonum:* And having the King's Power in these Matters, he hath been called the Keeper of the King's Conscience. According to a late Treatise, the *Chancellor* originally presided over a Political College of Secretaries, for the Writing of Treaties, Grants, and other Publick Business; and that the Court of Equity under the old Constitution was held before the King and his Counsel in the Palace, where one Supreme Court for Business of every Kind was kept: And at first the *Chancellor* became a Judge to hear and determine Petitions to the King, which were referred to him; and in the End as Business increased, the People intitled their Suits to the *Chancellor*, and not the King: And thus the *Chancellor*'s equitable Power had by Degrees Commencement by Prescription. *Hist. Chan. p.* 3, 10, 44, *&c. Staundford* says, the *Chancellor* hath two Powers; one absolute, the other ordinary; meaning, that although by his ordinary Power, in some Cases, he must observe the Form of Proceeding as other inferior Judges, in his absolute Power he is not limited by the Law, but by Conscience and Equity, according to the Circumstances of Things. And though *Polydore Virgil*, in his History of *England* makes *William* the First, called the *Conqueror*, the Founder of our *Chancellors*; yet our Antiquary Mr. *Dugdale* has shewn that there were many *Chancellors of England* long before that Time, which are mentioned in his *Origines Juridiciales*, and Catalogues of *Chancellors*; and Sir *Edward Coke* in his fourth *Institute* saith, it is certain, That both the *British* and *Saxon* Kings had their *Chancellors*, whose great Authorities under their Kings, were in all Probability drawn from the reasonable Customs of neighbouring Nations, and the Civil Law. He that bears this Chief Magistracy, is stiled the *Lord High* Chancellor of *Great Britain*, which is the highest Honour of the long Robe; being made so *Per traditionem magni sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking his Oath: And a *Chancellor* may be made so at Will, by Patent, but 'tis said not for Life, for being an ancient Office, it ought to be granted as has been accustomed. 2 *Inst.* 87. But Sir *Edward Hide*, afterwards *Earl of Clarendon*, had a Patent to be Lord *Chancellor* for Life, though he was dismissed from that Office, and the Patent declared void. 1 *Sid.* 338. By the *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. the Lord *Chancellor* and *Keeper* have one and the same Power; and therefore since that Statute, there cannot be a Lord *Chancellor* and Lord Keeper at the same Time; before there might, and hath been. 4 *Inst.* 78. King *Hen.* 5. had a great Seal of Gold, which he delivered to the Bishop of *Durham*, and made him Lord *Chancellor*, and also another of Silver, which he delivered to the Bishop of *London* to keep; but at this Day there being but one Great Seal, there cannot be a Lord *Chancellor* and Lord Keeper at once, and because they are but one Office, as is declared by 5 *Eliz.* and the Taking away the Seal determines the Office. 1 *Sid.* 338. But the Lord *Bridgeman* was Lord Keeper, and Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, at the same Time; which Offices were

held not to be inconſiſtent. *Ibid.* By 1 *W. & M. cap.* 21. *Commiſſioners* appointed to execute the Office of Lord *Chancellor*, may exerciſe all the Authority, Juriſdiction, and Execution of Laws, which the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord Keeper, of Right ought to uſe and execute, *&c.* ſince which Statute, this High Office hath been ſeveral Times in Commiſſion; though generally on the Diſmiſſion of a *Chancellor*, till another was appointed. The Lord *Choncellor*, now there is no Lord High Steward, is accounted the firſt Officer of the Kingdom; and he not only keeps the King's Great Seal, but all Patents, Commiſſions, Warrants, *&c.* from the King, are peruſed by him before ſigned: And he has the Diſpoſal of all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the Gift of the Crown under 20 *l.* a Year in the King's Books, which has occaſioned this Office to be formerly poſſeſſed by a Clergyman. He by his Oath ſwears well and truly to ſerve the King, and to do Right to all Manner of People, *&c.* In his judicial Capacity, he hath divers Aſſiſtants and Officers, *viz.* The Maſter of the Rolls, the Maſters in *Chancery*, *&c.* And in Matters of Difficulty, he calls one or more of the Chief Juſtices, and Judges to aſſiſt him in making his Decrees; though in ſuch Caſes they only give their Advice and Opinion, and have no Share of the judicial Authority. As to the *Maſter of the Rolls*, he hath judicial Power; and is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord *Chancellor* when preſent, and his Deputy when abſent, but he has certain Cauſes aſſigned him to hear and decree, which he uſually doth on certain Days appointed at the Chapel of the Rolls, being aſſiſted by one or more Maſters in *Chancery:* He is, by Virtue of his Office, chief of the Maſters in *Chancery*, and chief Clerk of the Petty-Bag Office. The twelve *Maſters in Chancery*, ſit ſome of them in Court, and take Notice of ſuch References as are made to them, to be reported to the Court, relating to Matters of Practice, the State of the Proceedings, Accounts, *&c.* And they alſo take *Affidavits*, acknowledge Deeds and Recogniſances, *&c.* The *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* tranſact and file all Proceedings by Bill and Anſwer; and alſo iſſue out ſome Patents that paſs the Great Seal; which Buſineſs is done by their Under Clerks, each of which has a Seat there, and whereof every Six Clerk has a certain Number in his Office, uſually about ten. The *Curſitors* of the Court, four and twenty in Number, make out all original Writs in *Chancery*, which are returnable in *C. B. &c.* and among theſe the Buſineſs of the ſeveral Counties is ſeverally diſtributed The *Regiſter* is a Place of great Importance in this Court, and he hath ſeveral Deputies under him to take Cogniſance of all Orders and Decrees, and enter and draw them up, *&c.* The *Maſter of the* Subpœna *Office* iſſues out all Writs of *Subpœna*. The *Examiners* are Officers in this Court, who take the Depoſitions of Witneſſes, and are to examine them, and make out Copies of the Depoſitions. The *Clerk of Affidavits* files all *Affidavits* uſed in Court, without which they will not be admitted. The *Clerk of the Rolls* ſits conſtantly in the Rolls to make Searches for Deeds, Offices, *&c.* and to make out Copies. The *Clerks of the Petty Bag Office*, in Number three, have great Variety of Buſineſs that goes through their Hands, in making out Writs of Summons to Parliament, *Conge d' Eſliers* for Biſhops, Patents for Cuſtomers; *Liberates* upon Extents of Statute-Staple, and Recovery of Recogniſances forfeited, *&c.* And alſo relating to Suits for and againſt Privileged Perſons, *&c.* And the Clerks of this Office have ſeveral Clerks under them. The *Uſher* of the *Chancery* had formerly the Receiving and Cuſtody of all Money ordered to be depoſited in Court, and paid it back again by Order: But this Buſineſs hath been of late aſſumed by the Maſters in *Chancery*. And *Anno* 12 *Geo.* 1. A new Officer was appointed by Statute, called *Accountant General*, to receive the Money lodged in Court, and convey the ſame to the *Bank*, to be there kept for the Suitors of the Court. Then there is a *Serjeant at Arms*, to whom Perſons ſtanding in Contempt are brought up by his Subſtitutes as Priſoners. A *Warden of the Fleet*, who receives ſuch Priſoners as ſtand committed by the Court, *&c.* And beſides theſe Officers, there is a *Clerk of the Crown* in Chancery; *Clerk* and *Controller* of the *Hanaper*; *Clerk* for *Inrolling* Letters Patent, *&c.* not employed in Proceedings of Equity, but concerned in making out Commiſſions, Patents, Pardons, *&c.* under the Great Seal, and collecting the Fees thereof. A *Clerk of the Faculties*, for Diſpenſations, Licences, *&c.* *Clerk of the Preſentations*, for Benefices of the Crown in the *Chancellor*'s Gift; *Clerk of Appeals*, on Appeals from the Courts of the Archbiſhop to the Court of Chancery: And divers other Officers, who are conſtituted by the *Chancellor*'s Commiſſion.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, A great Officer, whoſe Office is principally to determine Controverſies between the King and his Tenants of the *Dutchy Land*, and otherwiſe to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court. The *Chancellor* is the chief Judge of the *Dutchy Court*, who in difficult Points of Law is uſually aſſiſted by two Judges of the Common Law, out of one Court or other, to decide the Matter in Queſtion: This Court is held in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and was formerly much uſed in Relation to Suits between Tenants of Dutchy Lands, and againſt Accountants and others for the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Lands. Under the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, are an *Attorney* of the Court, one *Chief Clerk* or Regiſter, and ſeveral *Auditors*, *&c.* This Officer is mentioned in the *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. and 5 *Ibid. c.* 26.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Is likewiſe a great Officer, who 'tis thought by many was originally appointed for the qualifying Extremities in the Exchequer: He ſometimes ſits in Court, and in the Exchequer-Chamber; and with the Judges of the Court, orders Things to the King's beſt Benefit. He hath by the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 39. Power with others, to compound for the Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances entered into to the King: He hath alſo great Authority in the Management of the Royal Revenue, *&c.* which ſeems of late to be his chief Buſineſs, being commonly the firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. And though the Court of Equity in the Exchequer Chamber, was intended to be holden before the Treaſurer, *Chancellor*, and Barons; it is uſually before the Barons only. When there is a Lord Treaſurer, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* is Under-Treaſurer.

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Stow's Annals, pag. 706. *Chancellor of the Univerſities.* See 9 Hen. 5. c. 8. *Chancellor of the Dioceſe*, 32 H. 8. c. 15. *Chancellor in Cathedral Churches:* His Office is thus deſcribed in the *Monaſticon*, and the Statute of *Litchfield*, *viz.* — *Lectiones legendas in Eccleſia per ſe vel per ſuum Vicarium auſcultare, male legentes emendare, Scholas conferre, ſigilla ad cauſas conferre, literas capituli facere & conſignare, libros ſervare, quotieſcunq; voluerit prædicationes in Eccleſia vel extra Eccleſiam prædicare, & cui voluerit prædicationis Officium aſſignare.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 24, 339.

Chancery, (*Cancellaria*) Is the higheſt Court of Judicature in this Kingdom next to the Parliament, and of very ancient Inſtitution. The Juriſdiction of this Court is of two Kinds; ordinary, or legal; and extraordinary, or abſolute. The Ordinary Juriſdiction, is that wherein the Lord Chancellor in his Proceedings and Judgments, is bound to obſerve the Order and Method of the Common Law; and in ſuch Caſes the Proceedings have been uſually in *Latin*, and filed or inrolled in the Petty-Bag Office: And the extraordinary or unlimited Power, is that Juriſdiction which this Court exerciſes in Caſes of Equity, wherein Relief is to be had by Way of *Engliſh Bill and Anſwer.* The *Ordinary Court* holds

holds Plea of Recognisances acknowledged in the *Chancery*, Writs of *Scire facias* for Repeal of Letters Patent, Writs of Partition, &c. and also of all Personal Actions, by or against any Officer of the Court; and by Acts of Parliament of several Offences and Causes: All original Writs; Commissions of Bankrupts; of Charitable Uses; of Ideots, and Lunacy, &c. issue out of this Court, for which it is always open; and sometimes a *Superfedeas* or Writ of Privilege, hath been here granted to discharge a Person out of Prison: One from hence may have an *Habeas Corpus*, Prohibition, &c. in the Vacation, which are to be had out of the other Courts only in Term-time; and here a *Subpœna* may be had to force Witnesses to appear in other Courts, when they have no Power to call them. 4 *Inst.* 79. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 776. But in prosecuting Causes, if the Parties descend to Issue, this Court cannot try it by Jury; but the Lord Chancellor delivers the Record into the King's Bench to be tried there; and after Trial had, it is to be remanded into the *Chancery*, and there Judgment given: Though if there be a Demurrer in Law, it shall be argued and adjudged in this Court. When there is Demurrer upon Part, and Issue upon Part, the Record being in *B. R.* that Court ought to give Judgment, because there can be but one Execution; and if the Record come thither entirely, they cannot send it back again. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 29. But see 4 *Inst.* 80. Upon a Judgment given in this Court, a Writ of Error lies returnable in *B. R.* 4 *Inst.* 80. The *Extraordinary Court*, or Court of Equity, proceeds by the Rules of Equity and Conscience, and moderates the Rigour of the Common Law, considering the Intention rather than the Words of the Law. It gives Relief for and against Infants, notwithstanding their Minority: And for and against married Women, notwithstanding their Coverture: In some Cases a Woman may sue her Husband for Maintenance; she may sue him when he is beyond Sea, &c. and be compelled to Answer without her Husband: All Frauds and Deceits, for which there is no Redress at Common Law; All Breaches of Trust and Confidences; and Accidents, as to relieve Obligors, Mortgagors, &c. against Penalties and Forfeitures, where the Intent was to pay the Debt, are here remedied: For in *Chancery*, a Forfeiture, &c. shall not bind, where a Thing may be done after, or Compensation made for it. 1 *Danv.* 752. 2 *Vent.* 352. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 373. Also this Court will give Relief against the Extremity of unreasonable Engagements, entered into without Consideration; oblige Creditors that are unreasonable, to compound with an unfortunate Debtor: And make Executors, &c. give Security and pay Interest for Money that is to lie long in their Hands. 2 *Vent.* 346. Here Executors may sue one another, or one Executor alone be sued without the Rest: Order may be made for performance of a Will: It may be decreed who shall have the Tuition of a Child: This Court may confirm Title to Lands, though one hath lost his Writings; Render Conveyances, defective through Mistake, &c. good and perfect; but not Defects in a voluntary Conveyance, unless where intended as a Provision for younger Children. 2 *Vent.* 265. In *Chancery*, Copyholders may be relieved against the ill Usage of their Lords: Inclosures of Lands that are Common be decreed; and this Court may decree Money or Lands given to Charitable Uses: Things in Action, upon Assignment on Consideration: Oblige Men to account with each other: Avoid the Bar of Actions, by the Statute of Limitations, &c. for Debts thus barred, are still Debts in Equity, and the Duty remains. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 749, 750, &c. 3 *Salk.* 154. But in all Cases, where the Plaintiff can have his Remedy at Law, he ought not to be relieved in *Chancery*: And a Thing which may be tried by a Jury, is not triable in this Court. *Danv.* 763. Also long Leases, as for 1000 Years; naked Promises; verbal Agreements not executed; Estates deriv'd under conceal'd Titles, &c. have been refused Relief in this Court: And Mortgages are not relievable in Equity after twenty Years, where no Demand has been made, or Interest paid, or there are not other particular Circumstances, &c. 2 *Vent.* 340. A Bond, when neither the Principal nor Interest hath been demanded in 20 Years, will be presumed in Equity to be satisfied, and be decreed to be cancelled; and a perpetual Injunction may be granted to stay Proceedings thereon. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 79. *Finch Rep.* 78. A Deed appearing to be cancelled, has been Decreed to be a good Deed, on special Circumstances: And a Defendant having suppressed a Settlement, whereby a Remainder in Tail was limited, &c. upon Proof that the Deed came to his Hands, the Plaintiff had a Decree in Chancery to hold the Estate. 1 *Ch. Cas.* 249. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 380. Articles of Agreement upon Marriage reduc'd into Writing, though not sign'd by either Party, being proved to be agreed to, were decreed to be perform'd. 2 *Vern.* 200. Also an Agreement in Writing made since the Statute of Frauds, has been Decreed to be discharged by Parol. 1 *Vernon's Rep.* 240. An underhand Agreement may be set aside as fraudulent: And Articles, a Deed of Conveyance executed, and a Fine in Pursuance thereof, were set aside in Chancery for Fraud, where the Party was impos'd upon. *Ibid.* 205. A Deed not fraudulent at first, may become so afterwards; and if one add a Seal to a Note, which is good without it, he will lose his Security; and a Bill of Exchange being gained by Fraud, Equity will relieve against it, and Decree that the Money shall be repaid, &c. 2 *Vern.* 162, 123. A Release shall be avoided for Fraud, where there is *suppressio veri*, or *suggestio falsi*; and a Release may be set aside in Chancery by reason of the Misapprehension of the Party that gave it. 1 *Vern. Rep.* 20, 32. A Will concerning Lands, may be avoided in a Court of Equity when obtained by Fraud: A Mortgage made by a Man subsequent to his Will shall be a Revocation *pro tanto* only in Equity, and not of the whole Will, &c. 2 *Ch. Rep.* 97. An Heir may be relieved in Equity against a contingent Contract, made during his Father's Life, to pay a large Sum of Money, if he outlives his Father, when it is unconscionable. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 397. And a Broker who had made it his Business to sell Goods at extravagant Rates to young Persons, to be paid five for one upon the Deaths of their Fathers, was Decreed to deliver up Securities thus obtain'd for great Sums, on Payment of what he had really paid to the Plaintiff, and for his Use, &c. 1 *Vern.* 467. A Purchaser of Land, without Notice of an Incumbrance, shall not be hurt thereby in Equity; and in Pleading a Purchase, the Defendant ought to deny Notice of Incumbrances, &c. No Interest will be allowed in Chancery for Book-Debts; nor shall Interest Money be allowed to be made Principal on Securities, so as to make Interest upon Interest, unless it be where Interest Money is reduced to a stated Sum, &c. 3 *Ch. Rep.* 65. 1 *Vern.* 169. 2 *Ch. Rep.* 286. It has been held, That the Court of Chancery cannot assess Damages for a Trespass, &c. but it ought to be ascertained by a Jury at Law, and not otherwise. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 230. A Bill may be brought for discovering the Contents of a Letter, which would discharge the Plaintiff of an Action at Law, before Verdict. 3 *Ch. Rep.* 17. Indentures of Apprenticeship have been Decreed to be delivered up, and the Money given with the Apprentice to be paid back by the Master, on ill Usage of the Apprentice, &c. *Finch. Rep.* 125. Charity Lands being Let at a great Under value, as was found by Inquisition, on a Commission of Charitable Uses, the Lease was avoided in Equity, and the Lessee Decreed to pay the Arrears in Rent according to the full Value, and to yield up the Possession. 2 *Vern.* 415. A Grazier's Cattle driving to *London*, were distrained in Grounds for the Innkeeper's Rent, and in Replevin the

the Landlord had Judgment at Law; but the Grazier was relieved in Equity againſt it. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 129. Trials and Iſſues at Law are frequently directed out of the Court of Chancery; and ſometimes it is ordered, that after Trial, the Parties ſhall reſort to the Court on the Equity reſerved, *&c.* This Court will not retain a Suit for any Thing under 10*l.* Value, except it be in Caſes of Charity; nor for Lands, *&c.* under 40*s. per Annum:* And refuſes Relief in Suits where the Subſtance of them tends to the Overthrow of an Act of Parliament; or any fundamental Point of the Common Law. If a Man loſes his Obligation, he ſhall not be relieved for his Debt, being againſt a Maxim in Law. 1 *Danv.* 754. And an Executor in a Court of Equity ought not to be compelled to pay Legacies before Bonds, *&c.* for this is againſt the Common Law: So in many other Caſes. *Ibid.* 756. And where a Man by his own Act deſtroys his Remedy at Law, he ſhall not be relieved in Equity: But in Caſe of an apparent Fraud, or in a dubious Caſe in Law, of which the Party could not have Conuſance, Relief may be had in Equity againſt a Statute. *Ibid.* 755, 759. Defendants may not be regularly relieved in *Chancery*, after Judgment at Law; though Decrees are made in ſuch Caſes: But on Perſons being committed for Non-performance, they have been formerly diſcharged by *Habeas Corpus. Cro. Eliz.* 220. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 252. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 432. It is common to give Relief in *Chancery*, notwithſtanding there is an Agreement between the Parties that there ſhall be no Relief in Law or Equity. 1 *Mod.* 141, 305. And where a Party hath both Law and Equity on his Side, it will prevail againſt Equity only. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 773. If a Portion be given to a Woman, provided ſhe marries not without Conſent of a certain Perſon, although ſhe marries without ſuch Conſent, ſhe ſhall be relieved in *Chancery*, and have her Portion: But if the Portion, on ſuch Marriage, had been limited over to another, it would be otherwiſe. 1 *Danv.* 752. 1 *Mod.* 300. If a Father, on the Marriage of his Son, take a Bond of the Son that he ſhall pay him ſo much, *&c.* this is void in Equity, being adjudged by Coercion while he is under the Awe of his Father. 1 *Salk.* 158. Alſo where a Son, without Privity of the Father, treating the Match, gives Bond, to return any Part of the Portion, in Equity it is void. *Ibid.* 156. A Man is not bound to diſcover the Conſideration of a Bond generally given, which in itſelf implies a Conſideration. *Hard.* 200. If a Factor to a Merchant hath Money in his Hands, it ſhall be accounted his own; for Equity cannot follow Money; but it may Goods to make them the Merchant's, which may be known, though Money cannot. 1 *Salk.* 260. Money articled to be laid out in Land, ſhall be taken as Land in Equity, and deſcend to the Heir. *Ibid.* 154. Perſonal Eſtate in the Hands of Executors, ſhall be applied in Diſcharge of the Heir, where there is ſufficient Aſſets to pay the Debts and Legacies. 1 *Danv.* 770. There ſhall be no Bill in Equity againſt an Executor, to diſcover Aſſets before a Suit commenced at Law. *Hard.* 115. Legal Aſſets ſhall be applied in a Courſe of Adminiſtration; but Equitable Aſſets amongſt all the Creditors proportionably, on a Bill brought, *&c.* 2 *Vern. Ch. Rep.* 62. Where Truſtees convert Money raiſed out of Land for Payment of Debts, to their own Uſe, the Heir ſhall have the Land diſcharged, which hath born its Burden, and the Truſtees are liable to the Debts in Equity. 1 *Salk.* 153. If Leſſee for Years, without Impeachment of Waſte, about the End of his Term cuts down Timber-Trees, the Court of *Chancery* by Injunction may ſtop the Cutting down of the Trees, it being againſt the Publick Good to deſtroy Timber. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 380. And Tenant after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, or for Life, diſpuniſhable of Waſte, may be ſtopped in Equity from pulling down Houſes, *&c.* 1 *Danv.* 761. The King cannot create a Court of Equity at this Day; but the ſame muſt be done by Act of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 84. And though the Power of the *Chancery* is very great, and it may reſtrain other Courts that exceed their Juriſdiction, and remove Suits to itſelf by *Certiorari*, yet it is no Court of Record; and therefore 'tis ſaid can Bind the Perſon only, and not the Eſtate of the Defendant, *&c.* And if he will not obey the Decree of the Court, he muſt be committed to the *Fleet* till he does. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 749. By Statute, the Court of *Chancery* is to follow the King. 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. And whoſoever ſhall find himſelf grieved with any Statute, he ſhall have his Remedy in the *Chancery*. 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. No *Subpœna* or other Proceſs of Appearance, ſhall iſſue out of *Chancery*, *&c.* till after a Bill is filed, (except Bills for Injunctions to ſtay Waſte, or Suits at Law commenced) and a Certificate thereof brought to the *Subpœna* Office. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. And for preventing vexatious Suits, it is enacted, That upon the Plaintiff's diſmiſſing his own Bill, or the Defendant's diſmiſſing the ſame for Want of Proſecution, the Plaintiff ſhall pay to the Defendant full Coſts, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* Perſons in Remainder, or Reverſion of any Eſtate, after the Death of another, on making Affidavit in the Court of *Chancery*, that they have Cauſe to believe ſuch other Perſon dead, and his Death concealed by the Guardian, Truſtees or others, may move the Lord Chancellor to order ſuch Guardian, Truſtees, *&c.* to produce the Perſon ſuſpected to be concealed; and if he be not produced, he ſhall be taken to be dead, and thoſe in Reverſion, *&c.* may enter upon the Eſtate: And if ſuch Perſon be abroad, a Commiſſion may be iſſued for his being viewed by Commiſſioners. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. c.* 18. Infants under the Age of twenty-one Years, ſeiſed of Eſtates in Truſt, or by Way of Mortgage, are enabled by Statute to make Conveyances thereof; or they may be compelled thereto, by Order of the Court of *Chancery*, *&c.* upon Petition and Hearing of the Parties concerned. 7 *Ann. c.* 9. See the Statute of King *George* 2. whereby Ideots and Lunaticks ſeiſed of Eſtates in Truſt, *&c.* may make Conveyances by Order of the *Chancery*, &c. 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. The Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. relates to the Maſters in *Chancery*, Ordering that one publick Office be kept near the *Rolls* for the ſaid Maſters, where they ſhall attend, and limits and appoints their Fees, *&c.* And by a late Act, the Power of the Maſters was abridged, on their miſemploying the Suitors Money, which is now to be paid into the *Bank* of *England:* And an additional Stamp-Duty, on Writs, Proceſſes, *&c.* is granted for Relief of the Suitors, and as a common Stock of the Court of *Chancery*. 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 33. All Orders and Decrees made and ſigned by the Maſter of the Rolls, ſhall be deemed and taken to be good and valid Orders and Decrees of the Court of *Chancery*; but not to be inrolled till Signed by the Lord Chancellor, and ſubject to Reverſal, *&c.* by him. Stat 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. A Defendant not appearing after *Subpœna* iſſued, but keeping out of the Way to avoid being ſerved with the Proceſs; on Affidavit that he is not to be found, and ſuſpected to be gone beyond Sea, or to abſcond, *&c.* the Court of *Chancery* may make an Order for his Appearance at a certain Day, a Copy of which is to be publiſhed in the *Gazette*, *&c.* and then if he do not appear, the Plaintiff's Bill ſhall be taken *pro Confeſſo*, and Defendant's Eſtate ſequeſtred, *&c.* But Perſons out of the Kingdom, returning in ſeven Years, may have a Rehearing in ſix Months, and be admitted to Anſwer; otherwiſe to be barred, by final Decree. 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25.

The Proceedings in Chancery, Are firſt to file the *Bill* of Complaint, ſigned by ſome Counſel, ſetting forth the Fraud or Injury done, or Wrong ſuſtained, and praying Relief: After the Bill is filed, Proceſs

ceſs of *Subpœna* iſſues to compel the Defendant to appear; and when the Defendant appears, he puts in his *Anſwer* to the Bill of Complaint, if there be no Cauſe for Plea to the Juriſdiction of the Court, in Diſability of the Perſon, or in Bar, *&c.* Then the Plaintiff brings his *Replication*, unleſs he files Exceptions againſt the Anſwer as inſufficient, referring it to a Maſter to report, whether it be ſufficient or not; to which Report Exceptions may be alſo made. The *Anſwer*, *Replication*, and *Rejoinder*, *&c.* being ſettled, and the Parties come to Iſſue, Witneſſes are to be examined upon *Interrogatories*, either in Court, or by Commiſſion in the Country, wherein the Parties uſually join; and when the Plaintiff and Defendant have examined their Witneſſes, *Publication* is to be made of the *Depoſitions*, and the Cauſe is to be ſet down for Hearing, after which follows the *Decree*. If the Plaintiff diſmiſſeth his own Bill, or the Defendant diſmiſſeth it by Reaſon of Want of Proſecution, as I have already obſerved, or if the Decree is in Behalf of the Defendant; the Bill is diſmiſſed with Coſts to be taxed by a Maſter. If the Defendant doth not appear, on being ſerved with the Proceſs of *Subpœna*, in Order to anſwer, upon Affidavit of the Service of the Writ, an *Attachment* will iſſue out againſt him; and if a *Non eſt Inventus* is returned, an Attachment with Proclamation goes forth againſt him; and if he ſtands further out in Contempt, then a *Commiſſion of Rebellion* may be iſſued, for apprehending him, and bringing him to the *Fleet* Priſon, in the Execution whereof the Perſons to whom directed may juſtify breaking open Doors. If the Defendant ſtands further in Contempt, a Serjeant at Arms is to be ſent out to take him; and if he cannot be taken, a *Sequeſtration* of his Land may be obtained till he appears. And if a Decree, when made, be not obeyed, being ſerved upon the Party under the Seal of the Court, all the aforementioned Proceſſes of Contempt will iſſue out againſt him, for his Impriſonment till he yields Obedience to it. If a *Bill in Chancery* be exhibited againſt a *Peer*, the Courſe is for the Lord Chancellor to write a Letter to him; and if he doth not put in his Anſwer, then a *Subpœna* iſſues, and then an Order to ſhew Cauſe why a Sequeſtration ſhould not go forth; and if he ſtill ſtands out, then a Sequeſtration ſhall be had; for there can be no Proceſs of Contempt againſt his Perſon. Where there is any *Error* in a *Decree* in Matter of Law, there may be a *Bill of Review*, which is in Nature of a Writ of Error; or an Appeal to the Houſe of Lords. A Party grieved with a Decree in *Chancery*, on Petition to the King, it hath been adjudged that the Matter might be referred by the King to the Judges, who may reverſe the Decree, *&c.* 3 *Bulſt.* 116. But it is now uſual to *Appeal to the Houſe of Lords*; which Appeals are to be ſigned by two noted Counſels, and exhibited by Way of Petition: The Petition or Appeal is lodged with the Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, and read in the Houſe, whereon the Appellee is ordered to put in his Anſwer, and a Day fixed for Hearing the Cauſe; and after Counſel heard and Evidence given on both Sides, the Lords will affirm or reverſe the Decree of the *Chancery*, and finally determine the Cauſe by a Majority of Votes, *&c.* Though it is obſerved on an *Appeal* to the Lords, from a Decree in *Chancery*, no Proofs will be permitted to be read as Evidence, which were not made uſe of in the *Chancery*. *Preced. Canc.* 212. If a Bill be brought where the Lord Chancellor is Party to the Suit, it muſt be directed to the King's Majeſty; for no Man may be both Judge and Party in a Cauſe.

Form of a Bill in Chancery.

To the Right Honourable *Philip* Earl of *Hardwicke*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

HUmbly Complaining, *ſheweth unto your Lordſhip, your Orator* A. B. *of*, &c. *That whereas about*, &c. *Years laſt paſt*, T. B. *of*, &c. *did grant to* L. M. *all that Meſſuage or Tenement called*, &c. *and the Lands, ſituate*, &c. *And afterwards, that is to ſay, on*, &c. *he the ſaid* L. M. *by his Deed bearing Date*, &c. *under his Hand and Seal, in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him paid, did bargain, ſell, aſſign and ſet over the ſaid Premiſſes*, &c. *unto* J. D. *of*, &c. *which ſaid* J. D. *not long after, viz. on*, &c. *did, in Conſideration of*, &c. *by your Orator to him in Hand paid, bargain, ſell, aſſign, transfer and ſet over unto your Orator, all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovemention'd, and every Part thereof; upon which Bargain, Sale, and Aſſignment of the ſaid Premiſſes ſo made as aforeſaid, your Orator well hoped to have peaceably and quietly entered into the ſaid Premiſſes, and to have held, occupied and enjoyed the ſame accordingly:* But now ſo it is, *may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, that one* L. E. *of*, &c. *pretending to have a Leaſe for divers Years, yet to come, of Part of the ſaid Premiſſes made unto him by the ſaid* J. D. &c. *long before any ſuch Sale or Aſſignment made thereof to your Orator as aforeſaid, hath kept, and doth ſtill keep your Orator out of the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Premiſſes, upon which Leaſe he the ſaid* L. E. *pretends a certain yearly Rent is reſerved to the ſaid* J. D. *his Executors or Aſſigns, which Rent, if any be, your Orator hath heard it*, &c. *And which your Orator, by Reaſon of the lawful Conveyance to him made, as aforeſaid, ought in Equity and Good Conſcience, to have and enjoy during ſuch Term as the ſaid* L. E. *ſhall hold and enjoy the Premiſſes aforeſaid, by Reaſon of the ſaid Leaſe which he ſo pretendeth to have; but foraſmuch as your Orator doth not certainly know whether the ſaid* L. E. *hath any ſuch Leaſe, or if he hath any ſuch Leaſe, what Date the ſame beareth, nor what Term the ſaid* L. E. *hath therein unexpired, nor what Rent is thereby reſerved, or what Covenants are therein contained: And for that the ſaid* L. E. *doth not only Uſe and Occupy the ſaid Premiſſes to his own Profit and Advantage, without Yielding or Paying any Rent therefore to your Orator, but doth alſo utterly refuſe to ſhew his ſaid Leaſe, whereby he pretendeth to claim the Premiſſes aforeſaid, either to your Orator, or to any other Perſon; and for that the ſaid* L. E. *in Confederacy with*, &c. *giveth out*, &c. *All which Actions and Doings of the ſaid* L. E. &c. *are contrary to all Right, Equity and Good Conſcience, and tend to the manifeſt Wrong, Injury, and Oppreſſion of your Orator:* In tender Conſideration whereof, *and foraſmuch as your Orator is Remedileſs ſave in this honourable Court, and for that your Orator cannot by the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law enter into the Premiſſes, nor commence any Action againſt the ſaid* L. E. *either for the Recovery of the ſaid Land, or the Rent aforeſaid, or to enforce the ſaid* L. E. *to produce or ſhew to your Orator ſuch Writings as he hath for the Holding and Occupying the Premiſſes aforeſaid; but is altogether deſtitute of the Means to obtain or have a Sight of the ſame, but by the Aſſiſtance of this Honourable Court:* To the End therefore, *that the ſaid* L. E. *may be obliged upon his Oath to diſcover what Right he hath to the Premiſſes, or any Part thereof; and what Rent or Rents he hath paid for the ſame, and to whom, and that he may alſo ſet forth in his Anſwer upon Oath a true Copy of ſuch Leaſe or other Writings whereby he claimeth the Premiſſes aforeſaid, or any Part thereof; and that the ſaid* L. E. *may truly and*

directly Answer all the Matters and Things herein before contained, as fully and perfectly as if the same had been here again repeated and interrogated, and may particularly set forth upon Oath, whether, &c. *And may come to account for, and pay,* &c. *And that your Orator may be relieved in the Premisses according to Equity and Good Conscience.*

May it please your Lordship, the Premisses considered, to grant to your Orator his Majesty's Writ or Writs of Subpœna *to be directed to the said* L. E. *and other his Confederates when discovered, thereby commanding them and every of them at a certain Day, and under a certain Pain therein limited, personally to be and appear before your Lordship in this Honourable Court, then and there to answer all and singular the Premisses, and to stand to, perform and abide such Order and Decree therein, as to your Lordship shall seem meet.*

And your Orator shall ever pray, &c.

Form of an Answer in Chancery.

The Answer of *L. E.* Defendant to the Bill of Complaint of *A. B.* Complainant.

THIS Defendant now, and at all Times hereafter, saving to himself all Manner of Benefit and Advantage of Exception to the many Incertainties, Insufficiencies and Imperfections in the said Complainant's Bill of Complaint contained; for Answer thereunto, or unto so much thereof as this Defendant is advised is any Ways material for him to make Answer unto, he answereth and saith, That the said J. D. *named in the Complainant's said Bill, was possessed for divers Years yet to come of the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Hereditaments in the said Bill mentioned, called,* &c *by Virtue of a Lease thereof made by,* &c. *in the said Bill named, unto the said* J. D. *long before,* &c. *mentioned in the said Bill of Complaint; and the said* J. D. *so being thereof possessed, had in such Manner as in the said Complainant's Bill is supposed, made a lawful Demise of the said Messuage and Lands unto the said Defendant for divers Years to come; upon which Lease the said* J. D. *reserved an yearly Rent of,* &c. *to be paid during the Continuance of the said Lease, by Force of which Lease the Defendant entered into the said Lands,* &c. *and was and is yet lawfully possessed thereof accordingly, and ever since hath and yet doth enjoy the same by Virtue of the said Lease and Demise, and is thereby to have and enjoy the same during the Continuance of the said Lease, of which there are at this Time about,* &c. *Years to come, and unexpired; and saith, that the Plaintiff is a Person altogether unknown to this Defendant, being one he this Defendant never had any Dealings or Correspondence with; and therefore this Defendant cannot but admire at this Suit commenced by the said Complainant against this Defendant touching the Premisses: And this Defendant saith that he humbly conceives and is advised, that he, this Defendant, is for the Payment of his Rent chargeable, and ought by the Law to pay the Rent so reserved unto the said* J. D. *and not the said Complainant, which said* J. D. *this Defendant doth verily think is his lawful Landlord, during the said Term of Years yet to come, and not the Complainant, who is altogether a Stranger to this Defendant; and saith, that the said Complainant never at any Time heretofore demanded any Rent for the said Messuage, or Tenement and Lands, that this Defendant hath and occupieth by Virtue of the said Lease for Years; and also saith,* &c. *and therefore the said Defendant is the more surprized at this Suit brought against him by the said Complainant touching the Premisses, whereby this Defendant is wrongfully vexed and sued without any just Cause; without that there is any such Bargain and Sale made by,* &c. *as in the said Bill is set forth, or that the said,* &c. *bargained and sold the Premisses to the Complainant; or that the said Complainant ought to have and enjoy the said Premisses, to the Knowledge of this Defendant; and this Defendant denies all Combination in the Bill charged;* without that, *that there is any other Matter or Thing in the Complainant's said Bill of Complaint contained, material or effectual for this Defendant to make Answer unto, and not herein and hereby sufficiently answered unto, confessed or avoided, traversed or denied, is true, to the Knowledge and Belief of this Defendant; all which Matters and Things this Defendant is ready to aver and prove as this Honourable Court shall award; and humbly prays to be hence dismissed with his reasonable Costs and Charges in this Behalf wrongfully sustained.*

Form of a Replication *to an Answer.*

The Replication of *A. B.* Complainant, to the Answer of *L. E.* Defendant, put in to the said Repliant's Bill of Complaint.

THE said Repliant, saving to himself all Advantages of Exception to the Defendant's said Answer, for Replication thereunto saith, That all and every the Matters and Things in and by his said Bill of Complaint already said, he will justify, maintain and prove to be good, certain, and sufficient in the Law, to be answered unto in such Manner as the same are therein or thereby set forth and declared; and that the Answer of the said Defendant is untrue, and insufficient in the Law to be by this Repliant replied unto, for divers manifest Imperfections and Incertainties therein contained; the Benefit of Exception whereunto being now and at all Times saved to this Repliant: This Repliant for farther Replication saith, That, &c. *and that the Matters contained in the said Bill of Complaint are altogether relievable in this Honourable Court,* &c. Without that, *that any other Matter or Thing in the said Defendant's Answer contained, material or effectual in the Law to be replied unto, and herein and hereby not well and sufficiently replied unto, confessed, or avoided, traversed or denied, is true; all which Matters and Things this Repliant is ready to aver, maintain and prove, as this Honourable Court shall award; and humbly prays, as in and by his said Bill he hath already prayed.*

A Rejoinder *to a Replication in* Chancery.

The Rejoinder of *L. E.* Defendant to the Replication of *A. B.* Complainant.

THE said Defendant, now, and at all Times hereafter, saving and reserving to himself all Manner of Benefit and Advantage of Exception to the Incertainty and Insufficiency of the said Replication; for Rejoinder saith, That the Defendant's said Answer is true, certain, and sufficient in the Law to be replied unto; and saith, as in and by his said Answer he hath already said, and doth and will aver and maintain all and every Thing and Things therein to be true and certain, in such Manner as therein is alledged and expressed; and this Defendant also saith, That the said Replication of the said Complainant is uncertain and insufficient in the Law to be rejoined unto by the said Defendant, for divers Defects and Imperfections therein contained; and for that, &c. *and* without that, *that,* &c. *in the said Replication material or effectual in the Law to be rejoined unto,* &c. *All which Matters this Defendant is ready to aver and prove, as this Honourable Court shall award: And therefore prays, as before in his said Answer he hath prayed.*

Form of a Decree in Chancery.

WHereas heretofore, that is to say, about, &c. *Term, which was in the Year,* &c. A. B. *Complainant did exhibit his Bill of Complaint into this High and Honourable Court of* Chancery, *againſt* L. E. *Defendant, thereby ſetting forth,* &c. *(Here recite the Bill briefly) for Relief wherein,* &c. *the Complainant humbly prayed the Aid and Aſſiſtance of this Honourable Court, and that Proceſs of* Subpœna *might be awarded againſt the ſaid Defendant to compel him to appear and anſwer the ſaid Bill; which being granted, and the Defendant ſerved therewith, he appeared accordingly, and anſwered the ſaid Bill; and by his ſaid Anſwer confeſſed and ſet forth,* &c. *(Here recite the Subſtance of the Anſwer.) To which Anſwer the Complainant replied, and the Defendant rejoined, and ſo the Parties being at Iſſue, divers Witneſſes were examined in the Cauſe, and their Depoſitions duly taken and publiſhed, according to the uſual Courſe of this Court, as by the ſaid Bill, Anſwer, Replication, Depoſition of Witneſſes, and other Proceedings remaining upon Record in this Honourable Court may more at large appear; and the ſaid Cauſe thus ſtanding in Court, the Day of,* &c. *was by this Court appointed for the Hearing thereof, on which Day the ſame coming to be heard and debated accordingly in Preſence of Counſel learned on both Sides, the Subſtance of the Complainant's Bill and the Defendant's Anſwer appeared to be as is herein before recited and ſet forth; whereupon, and upon Debate of the Matter, and hearing what could be alledged on all Sides, this Court did think fit to order and decree, and accordingly it is this preſent Day, that is to ſay, the Day,* &c. *in the Year,* &c. *by the Right Honourable,* &c. *Lord High Chancellor of* Great Britain, &c *ordered, adjudged and decreed, that,* &c. *And that,* &c.

Chancemedley, (From the Fr. *Chance*, Lapſus, and *Meſler*, Miſcere) Signifies the caſual Killing of a Man, not without the Killer's Fault, though without any evil Intention; and is where a Perſon is doing a lawful Act, and a Perſon is killed by *Chance* thereby: For if the Act be unlawful, it is Felony. If a Perſons caſts a Stone, which happens to hit one, whereof he dies: Or ſhoots an Arrow in a Highway, and another that paſſeth by is killed therewith: Or if a Workman, in throwing down Rubbiſh from a Houſe, after Warning to take Care, kills a Perſon: Or a Schoolmaſter in Correcting his Scholar, a Maſter his Servant, or an Officer in Whipping a Criminal, in a reaſonable Manner, happens to occaſion his Death; it is *Chancemedley* and Miſadventure. 3 *Inſt.* 56. *Dalt.* 351. But if a Man throws Stones in a Highway, where Perſons uſually paſs: Or ſhoot an Arrow, &c. in a Market-place, among a great many People: Or if a Workman caſt down Rubbiſh from a Houſe, in Cities and Towns, where People are continually paſſing: Or a Schoolmaſter, Maſter, &c. correct his Servant or Scholar, &c. exceeding the Bounds of Moderation, it is Manſlaughter; and if with an improper Inſtrument of Correction, as with a Sword or Iron Bar, or by a Kicking, Stamping, &c. in a cruel Manner, it is Murder. *Terms de Ley* 113. *H. P. C.* 58, 31, &c. *Kel.* 40, 65, 113. If a Man whips his Horſe in a Street to make him gallop, and the Horſe runs over a Child and kills it, it is Manſlaughter: But if another whips the Horſe, 'tis Manſlaughter in him, and *Chancemedley* in the Rider. *H. P. C.* 48, 59. And if two are Fighting, and a third Perſon coming to part them is killed by one of them, without any evil Intent, yet this is Murder in him; and not Manſlaughter by *Chancemedley*, or Miſadventure: And if they were met with prepenſed Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then it is Murder in both. *Terms de Ley* 113. In *Chancemedley* the Offender forfeits his Goods; but hath a Pardon of Courſe. *Stat.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 9

Changer, An Officer belonging to the King's *Mint*, whoſe Office conſiſts chiefly in exchanging Coin for Bullion brought in by Merchants or others: It is written after the old Way, *Chaunger*. Stat. 2. Hen. 6. cap. 12.

Chanter, *(Cantator)* A *Singer* in the Choir of a Cathedral Church; and is uſually applied to the Chief of the Singers. This Word is mentioned in 13 *Eliz. c.* 10. At St. *David*'s Cathedral in *Wales*, the *Chanter* is next to the Biſhop; for there is no Dean. *Camb. Britan.*

Chantry, or **Chauntry**, *(Cantaria)* Is a little Church, Chapel, or particular Altar, in ſome Cathedral Church, &c. endowed with Lands, or other Revenues, for the Maintenance of one or more Prieſts, daily to *Sing Maſs*, and officiate Divine Service for the Souls of the Donors, and ſuch others as they appointed. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. and 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9. Of theſe *Chantries* Mention is made of forty-ſeven belonging to St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, by *Dugdale*, in his Hiſtory of that Church. I find in an ancient MS. this Record ——— *Sciant, &c. quod Ego* Reginaldus Seuard *dedi* Willielmo Crumpe *Capellano* Cantariæ *beatæ* Mariæ de Yarpol, *unam parcellam paſturæ. &c. Dat. apud* Leominſtrie *die* Martis *prox. poſt Feſtum Sancti* Hilarii, *An.* 7 *Hen.* 5.

Chapel, *(Capella*, Fr. *Chapelle)* Is either adjoining to a Church, for performing Divine Service; or ſeparate from the Mother-Church, where the Pariſh is wide, which is commonly called a *Chapel of Eaſe*. And *Chapels of Eaſe* are built for the Eaſe of thoſe Pariſhioners who dwell far from the Parochial Church, in Prayer and Preaching only; for the Sacraments and Burials ought to be performed in the Parochial Church. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 340.———*Ad* Capellam *non pertinet Baptiſterium neque Sepultura. Selden of Tithes, p.* 265. Theſe *Chapels* are ſerved by inferior Curates, provided at the Charge of the Rector, &c. And the Curates therefore removable at the Pleaſure of the Rector or Vicar: But *Chapels* of Eaſe may be Parochial, and have a Right to Sacraments and Burials, and to a diſtinct Miniſter, by Cuſtom; (though ſubject in ſome Reſpects to the Mother-Church:) And Parochial *Chapels* differ only in Name from Pariſh Churches, but they are ſmall, and the Inhabitants within the Diſtrict are few. In ſome Places *Chapels* of Eaſe are endowed with Lands or Tithes, and in other Places by voluntary Contributions; and in ſome few Diſtricts there are *Chapels* which baptize and adminiſter the Sacraments, and have *Chapel*-Wardens; but theſe *Chapels* are not exempted from the Viſitation of the Ordinary, nor the Pariſhioners who reſort thither from contributing to the Repairs of the Mother Church; eſpecially if they bury there; for the *Chapel* generally belongs to, and is as it were a Part of the Mother-Church, and the Pariſhioners are obliged to go to the Mother-Church, but not to the *Chapel*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 289. And hence it is ſaid, that the Offerings made to any *Chapel* are to be rendered to the Mother-Church; unleſs there be a Cuſtom that the Chaplain ſhall have them. Publick *Chapels*, annexed to Pariſh-Churches, ſhall be repaired by the Pariſhioners, as the Church is; if any other Perſons be not bound to do it. 2 *Inſt.* 489. Beſides the fore mentioned *Chapels*, there are *Free Chapels*, perpetually maintained and provided with a Miniſter, without Charge to the Rector or Pariſh; or that are free and exempt from all ordinary Juriſdiction; and theſe are where ſome Lands or Rents are charitably beſtowed on them. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. Then there are *Private Chapels*, built by Noblemen, and others, for private Worſhip, in or near their own Houſes, maintained at the Charge of thoſe noble Perſons to whom they belong, and provided with Chaplains and Stipends by them; which

which may be erected without Leave of the Biſhop, and need not be conſecrated, though they anciently were ſo, nor are they ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary. And alſo *Chapels in the Univerſities*, belonging to particular Colleges, which though they are conſecrated, and Sacraments are adminiſtred there, yet they are not liable to the Viſitation of the Biſhop, but of the Founder. 2 *Inſt.* 363.

Chapelry, *(Capellania)* Is the ſame Thing to a *Chapel*, as a Pariſh to a Church; being the Precinct and Limits thereof: It is mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9.

Chaperon, *(Fr.)* A Hood or Bonnet, anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, as Part of the Habit of that noble Order: But in *Heraldry* it is the little Eſcutcheon fixed in the Forehead of the Horſes that draw a Hearſe at a Funeral. See *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 17.

Chapiters, (Lat. *Capitula*, Fr. *Chapitres*, *i. e.* Chapters of a Book) Signifies in our Common Law a Summary of ſuch Matters as are to be enquired of, or preſented before Juſtices in Eyre, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or of Peace, in their Seſſions. *Briton*, *cap.* 3. uſeth the Word in this Signification: And *Chapiters* are now moſt commonly called *Articles*, and delivered by the Mouth of the Juſtice in his *Charge* to the Inqueſt; whereas, in ancient Times, (as appears by *Bracton* and *Briton*) they were, after an Exhortation given by the Juſtices for the good Obſervation of the Laws and the King's Peace, firſt read in open Court, and then delivered in Writing to the Grand Inqueſt, for their better Obſervance; and the Grand Jury were to anſwer upon their Oaths to all the Articles thus delivered them, and not put the Judges to long and learned *Charges* to little or no Purpoſe, for Want of Remembring the ſame, as they now do, when they think their Duty well enough performed, if they only preſent thoſe few of many Miſdemeanors which are brought before them by Way of Indictment. It is to be wiſhed that this Order of delivering written Articles to Grand Juries were ſtill obſerved, whereby Crimes would be more effectually puniſhed; and in ſome inferior Courts, as the Court Leet, *&c.* in ſeveral Parts of *England*, it is uſual at this Day for Stewards of thoſe Courts to deliver their Charges in Writing to the Juries ſworn to enquire of Offences. *Horne*, in his Mirror of Juſtices, expreſſes what theſe Articles were wont to contain. *Lib.* 3. *cap. Des Articles in Eyre.* And an Example of Articles of this Kind, you may find in the Book of Aſſiſes, *f.* 138.

Chaplain, *(Capellanus)* Is moſt commonly taken for one that is depending upon the King, or other noble Perſon, to inſtruct him and his Family, and ſay Divine Service in his Houſe, where there is uſually a private Chapel for that Purpoſe. The King, Queen, Prince, Princeſs, *&c.* may retain as many *Chaplains* as they pleaſe; and the King's *Chaplains* may hold any Number of Benefices of the King's Gift, as the King ſhall think fit to beſtow upon them. An Archbiſhop may retain eight *Chaplains*; a Duke or a Biſhop Six; Marqueſs or Earl, Five; Viſcount, Four; Baron, Knight of the Garter, or Lord Chancellor, Three: A Dutcheſs, Marchioneſs, Counteſs, Baroneſs, the Treaſurer, and Controller of the King's Houſe, the King's Secretary, Dean of the Chapel, Almoner, and Maſter of the Rolls each of them Two; the Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, *&c.* One; all which may purchaſe a Licence or Diſpenſation, and take two Benefices with Cure of Souls. *Stat.* 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. Alſo every Judge of the *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas*; and Chancellor and Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the King's Attorney and Solicitor General, may each of them have one *Chaplain*, attendant on his Perſon, having one Benefice with Cure, who may be non-reſident on the ſame, by Statute 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 16. And the Groom of the Stole, Treaſurer of the King's Chamber, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, may retain each one *Chaplain*. *Stat.* 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. If a Nobleman hath his full Number of *Chaplains* allowed by Law, and retains one more, who has Diſpenſation to hold Plurality of Livings, it is not good. 1 *Cro.* 723. A Perſon retaining a *Chaplain*, muſt not only be capable thereof at the Time of Granting the Inſtrument of Retainer, but he muſt continue capable of Qualifying till his *Chaplain* is advanced: And therefore if a Duke, Earl, *&c.* retain a *Chaplain*, and die; or if ſuch a noble Perſon be attainted of Treaſon; or if an Officer qualified to retain a *Chaplain*, is removed from his Office, the Retainer is determined: But where the *Chaplain* hath taken a ſecond Benefice before his Lord dieth, or is attainted, *&c.* the Retainer is in Force to qualify him to enjoy the Benefices. And if a Woman that is noble by Marriage, afterwards marries one under the Degree of Nobility, her Power to retain *Chaplains* will be determined; Though 'tis otherwiſe where a Woman is noble by Deſcent, if ſhe marry under Degree of Nobility, for in ſuch Caſe her Retainer before or after Marriage is good. A Baroneſs, *&c.* during the Coverture, may not retain *Chaplains*; if ſhe doth, the Lord, her Huſband, may diſcharge them, as likewiſe her former *Chaplains*, before their Advancement. 4 *Rep.* 118. A *Chaplain* muſt be retained by Letters teſtimonial under Hand and Seal, or he is not a *Chaplain* within the Statute; ſo that it is not enough for a Spiritual Perſon to be retained by Word only to be a *Chaplain*, by ſuch Perſon as may qualify by the Statutes to hold Livings, *&c.* although he abide and ſerve as *Chaplain* in the Family. And where a Nobleman hath retained and thus qualified his Number of *Chaplains*, if he diſmiſſes them from their Attendance upon any Diſpleaſure, after they are preferred, yet they are his *Chaplains* at large, and may hold their Livings during their Lives; and ſuch Nobleman, though he may retain further *Chaplains* in his Family, meerly as *Chaplains*, he cannot qualify any others to hold Pluralities while the Firſt are living: For if a Nobleman could diſcharge his *Chaplain* when advanced, to qualify another in his Place, and qualify other *Chaplains*, during the Lives of *Chaplains* diſcharged, by theſe Means he might advance as many *Chaplains* as he would, whereby the Statutes would be evaded. 4 *Rep.* 90.

Form of a *Retainer* of a Nobleman's *Chaplain.*

KNow *all Men by theſe Preſents, That I the Right Honourable* T. *Lord* A. *Baron of*, &c. Have *admitted, conſtituted and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do admit, conſtitute and appoint* C. D. *of*, &c. *Clerk, my Domeſtick* Chaplain; *To have, hold and enjoy all and ſingular the Benefits, Privileges, Liberties and Advantages, due and of Right granted to the* Chaplains *of Nobility, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Chapter, *(Capitulum)* Is a Congregation of Clergymen under the Dean in a Cathedral Church: *Congregationem Clericorum in Eccleſia Cathedrali, Conventuali, Regulari vel Collegiata.* This Collegiate Company is metaphorically termed *Capitulum*, ſignifying a little Head, it being a Kind of Head, not only to govern the Dioceſe in the Vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many Things to adviſe and aſſiſt the Biſhops when the See is full, for which, with the Dean, they form a Council. 1 *Inſt.* 103. The *Chapter* conſiſts of Prebends or Canons, which are ſome of the chief Men of the Church, and therefore are called *Capita Eccleſiæ*: They are a Spiritual Corporation Aggregate, which they cannot ſurrender without Leave of the Biſhop, becauſe he hath an Intereſt in them; they, with the Dean, have Power to confirm the Biſhop's

ſhop's Grants; during the Vacancy of an Archbiſhoprick, they are Guardians of the Spiritualties, and as ſuch have Authority by the *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21. to grant Diſpenſations; likewiſe as a Corporation they have Power to make Leaſes, *&c.* When the Dean and *Chapter* confirm Grants of the Biſhop, the Dean joins with the *Chapter*, and there muſt be the Conſent of the major Part; which Conſent is to be expreſſed by their Fixing of their Seal to the Deed, in one Place, and at one Time, either in the *Chapter-Houſe*, or ſome other Place; and this Conſent is the Will of many joined together. *Dyer* 233. A *Chapter* is not capable to take by Purchaſe or Gift, without the Dean, who is the Head of the Body: But there may be a *Chapter* without a Dean, as the *Chapter* of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*; and Grants by or to them are as effectual as other Grants by Dean and *Chapter*. Yet where there are Chapters without Deans, they are not properly *Chapters:* And the *Chapter* in a Collegiate Church, where there is no Epiſcopal See, as at *Weſtminſter* and *Windſor*, is more properly called a College. *Chapters* are ſaid to have their Beginning before Deans; and formerly the Biſhop had the Rule and Ordering of Things without a Dean and *Chapter*, which were conſtituted afterwards; and all the Miniſters within his Dioceſe were as his *Chapter*, to aſſiſt him in Spiritual Matters. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 454. 3 *Co.* 75. The Biſhop hath a Power of Viſiting the Dean and *Chapter:* But the Dean and *Chapter* have nothing to do with what the Biſhop tranſacts as Ordinary. 3 *Rep.* 75. Though the Biſhop and *Chapter* are but one Body, yet their Poſſeſſions are for the moſt part divided; as the Biſhop hath his Part in Right of his Biſhoprick; the Dean hath a Part in Right of his Deanery; and each Prebendary hath a certain Part in Right of his Prebend; and each too is incorporated by himſelf. And Deans and *Chapters* have ſome of them Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in ſeveral Pariſhes, (beſides that Authority they have within their own Body) executed by their Officials; alſo temporal Juriſdiction in ſeveral Manors belonging to them, in the ſame Manner as Biſhops, where their Stewards keep Court, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 229. It has been obſerved, that though the *Chapter* have diſtinct Parcels of the Biſhop's Eſtate aſſigned for their Maintenance, the Biſhop hath little more than a Power over them in his Viſitations, and is ſcarce allowed to nominate Half of thoſe to their Prebends, who were originally of his Family: But of common Right it is ſaid he is their Patron. *Roll. Ibid.*

Charge of Juſtices in Seſſions, *&c.* See *Chapiters*, or *Chapitres.*

Charge and Diſcharge, A *Charge* is ſaid to be a Thing done that bindeth him that doth it, or that which is his, to the Performance thereof: And *Diſcharge* is the Removal, or taking away of that *Charge*. *Terms de Ley.* Land may be *charged* divers Ways; as by Grant of Rent out of it, by Statutes, Judgments, Conditions, Warranties, *&c.* Lands in Fee ſimple, may be *charged* in Fee; and where a Man may diſpoſe of the Land itſelf, he may *charge* it by a Rent, or Statute, one way or other. *Lit. Sect.* 648. *Moor Ca.* 129. *Dyer* 10. If one *charge* Land in Tail, and Land in Fee ſimple, and die; the Land in Fee only ſhall be chargeable. *Bro. Cha.* 9. Lands intailed may be *charged* in Fee, if the Eſtate tail be cut off by Recovery: If Tenant in Tail *charge* the Land, and after Levy a Fine or ſuffer a Recovery of the Lands, to his own Uſe; this confirms the *Charge*, and it ſhall continue. 1 *Co. Rep.* 61. A Tenant for Life *charges* the Land, and then makes a Feoffment to a Stranger, or doth Waſte, *&c.* whereby it is forfeited, he in Reverſion ſhall hold it *charged* during his Life: And if one have a Leaſe for Life or Years of Land, and grant a Rent out of it; if after he ſurrenders his Eſtate, yet the *Charge* ſhall continue ſo long as the Eſtate had endured, in caſe it had not been ſurrendered. 1 *Rep.* 67, 145. *Dyer* 10. If a Feme Sole Leſſee for Years takes Huſband, and he *charges* the Land and dies, ſhe may avoid it; for the Huſband might have given or forfeited, but he may not *charge* it. *Bro Cha.* 41. If one Jointenant *charge* Land, and after releaſe to his Companion and die, the Survivor ſhall hold it *charged:* But if it had come to him by Survivorſhip, it would be otherwiſe. 6 *Rep.* 76. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 325. He that hath a Remainder or Reverſion of Land, may *charge* it; becauſe of the Poſſibility that the Land will come into Poſſeſſion, and then the Poſſeſſion ſhall be *charged.* But where one leaſes Land for Life, and grants the Reverſion or Remainder over to *A. B.* who *charges* the Land, and dies, and the Tenant for Life is Heir to the Fee; in this Caſe, he ſhall hold it *diſcharged*, for he had the Poſſeſſion by Purchaſe, though he had the Fee by Diſcent. *Bro.* 11, 16. 1 *Rep.* 62. If a Rent be iſſuing out of a Houſe, *&c.* and it falls down, the *Charge* ſhall remain upon the Soil. 9 *E.* 4. 20. But when the Eſtate is gone upon which the *Charge* was grounded, there generally the *Charge* is determined. *Co. Litt.* 349. And in all Caſes where any Executory Thing is created by Deed, there by Conſent of all the Parties it may be by Deed defeated and *diſcharged.* 10 *Rep.* 49. Vide *Diſcharge.*

Charitable Corporation. A Society of Perſons in the late Reign obtained a Statute to lend Money to *Induſtrious Poor*, at 5 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt on Pawns and Pledges, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Pawn-brokers, and therefore they were called the *Charitable Corporation:* But they likewiſe took 5 *l. per Cent.* for the Charge of Officers, Warehouſes, *&c.* And in the fifth Year of King *Geo.* 2. the chief Officers of this Corporation, by Connivance of the Principal Directors, abſconded and broke, and defrauded the publick Proprietors of great Sums; for Relief of the Sufferers wherein, as to Part of their Loſſes, ſeveral Statutes were made and enacted. See *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 31, 32. 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Charitable Uſes, Where any Lands, *&c.* are given to *Charitable Uſes*, Commiſſions of Inquiry, and Deeds how made and taken, *&c.* See *Chancery* and *Mortmain. Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2.

Charks, Are Pit coal when *charred* or *charked*, ſo called in *Worceſterſhire*; as Sea coal thus prepared at *Newcaſtle* is called *Coke.*

Charre of Lead, Is a Quantity of Lead conſiſting of thirty *Pigs*, each Pig containing ſix *Stone* wanting two Pounds, and every Stone being twelve Pounds. ——*La* Charre *de Plumbo conſtat ex* 30 *fotinellis, & qualibet fotinella continet* 6 *Petras, exceptis duabus libris, & quælibet Petra conſtat ex* 12 *libris.* Aſſiſa de Ponderibus. Rob. 3. R. Scot. cap. 22.

Charta, A Word made Uſe of not only for a *Charter*, for the Holding an Eſtate; but alſo a Statute. See *Magna Charta.*

Charte, A Card or Plain which Mariners uſe at Sea, mentioned 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33.

Chartel, (Fr. *Cartel*) A Letter of Defiance, or Challenge to a ſingle Combat; in Uſe heretofore to decide difficult Controverſies at Law, which could not otherwiſe be determined. *Blount.*

Charter, (Lat. *Charta*, Fr. *Chartres*, *i. e. Inſtrumenta*) Is taken in our Law for written Evidence of Things done between Man and Man: Whereof *Bracton, lib* 2. *cap.* 26. ſays thus, *Fiunt aliquando Donationes in Scriptis, ſicut in* Chartis, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam, propter brevem hominum vitam, &c.* And *Briton* in his 39th Chapter divides *Charters* into thoſe of the King, and thoſe of private Perſons. *Charters of the King* are thoſe whereby the King paſſeth any Grant to any Perſon or Body Politick; as a *Charter* of Exemption, of Privilege, *&c. Charter of Pardon*, whereby a Man is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence committed againſt the King's Crown and Dig-

nity; and of these there are several Sorts, *viz. Charta Pardonationis Utlagariæ, Charta Pardonationis se Defendendo, &c.* and others mentioned in *Reg. Writs*, 287, 288, *&c. Charter of the Forest*, wherein the Laws of the Forest are compriſed, ſuch as the *Charter of Canutus*, &c. *Kitch.* 314. *Fleta, lib.* 3. *c.* 14. *Charters of Private Perſons* are Deeds and Inſtruments for the Conveyance of Lands, *&c.* And the Purchaſer of Lands, ſhall have all the *Charters*, Deeds and Evidences as incident to the ſame, and for the Maintenance of his Title. *Co. Litt.* 6. *Charters* belong to a Feoffee, although they be not ſold to him, where the Feoffor is not bound to a general Warranty of the Land; for there they ſhall belong to the Feoffor, if they be ſealed Deeds or Wills in Writing: But other *Charters* go to the Tertenant. *Moor Ca.* 687. The *Charters* belonging to the Feoffor in caſe of Warranty the Heir ſhall have, though he hath no Land by Diſcent, for the Poſſibility of Diſcent after. 1 *Rep.* 1.

Charterer, In *Cheſhire*, a Freeholder is called by this Name. Sir *P. Ley's Antiq. fol.* 356.

Charter-land, *(Terra per Chartam)* Is ſuch as a Man holds by *Charter*, that is by Evidence in Writing otherwiſe called Freehold. *Anno* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. This in the Time of the *Saxons* was called *Bockland*, which was held (according to *Lambard*) with more commodious and eaſy Conditions than *Folkland* was, *i. e.* Lands held without Writing; becauſe that was *Hæreditaria, libera atque immunis*; whereas, *Fundus ſine ſcripto cenſum penſitabat annuum, atque officiorum quadam ſervitute eſt obligatus: Priorem viri plerumque nobiles, atque ingenui; poſterioremRuſtici fere & pagani poſſidebant: Illam nos vulgo* Freehold *& per Chartam; hanc ad voluntatem Domini appellamus.* Lamb.

Charter-party, (Lat. *Charta partita*, Fr. *Chartre parti, i. e.* a Deed or Writing divided) Is what among Merchants and Sea-faring Men, we commonly call a *Pair of Indentures*, containing the Covenants and Agreements made between them, touching their Merchandiſe and maritime Affairs. 2 *Inſt.* 673. And *Charter-parties* of Affreightment ſettle Agreements, as to the Cargo of Ships, and bind the Maſter to deliver the Goods in good Condition at the Place of Diſcharge, according to Agreement; and the Maſter ſometimes obliges himſelf, Ship, Tackle and Furniture for Performance. The Common Law conſtrues *Charter parties*, as near as may be, according to the Intention of them, and not according to the literal Senſe of Traders, or thoſe that merchandiſe by Sea, but they muſt be regularly pleaded. In Covenant by *Charter-party*, that the Ship ſhould return to the River of *Thames*, by a certain Time, *Dangers of the Sea excepted*, and after in the Voyage, and within the Time of the Return, the Ship was taken upon the Sea by Pirates, ſo that the Maſter could not return at the Time mentioned in the Agreement; it was adjudged that this Impediment was within the Exception of the *Charter-party*, which extends as well to any Danger upon the Sea by Pirates and Men of War, as Dangers of the Sea by Shipwreck, Tempeſt, *&c. Stile* 132. 2 *Rolle Abr.* 248. A Ship is freighted at ſo much *per* Month that ſhe ſhall be out, covenanted to be paid after her Arrival at the Port of *London*; the Ship is caſt away coming up from the *Downs*, but the Lading is all preſerved, the Freight ſhall in this Caſe be paid; for the Money becomes due Monthly by the Contract, and the Place mentioned is only to aſcertain where the Money is to be paid, and the Ship is intitled to Wages, like a Mariner that ſerves by the Month, who if he dies in the Voyage, his Executors are to be anſwered *pro rata. Molloy de Jur. Maritim.* 260. If a Part-owner of a Ship refuſe to join with the other Owners in ſetting out of the Ship, he ſhall not be entitled to his Share of the Freight; but by the Courſe of the Admiralty, the other Owners ought to give Security if the Ship periſh in the Voyage, to make good to the Owner ſtanding out his Share of the Ship. Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, in a Caſe of this Nature, certified that by the Law Marine and Courſe of the Admiralty, the Plaintiff was to have no Share of the Freight; and that it was ſo in all Places, for otherwiſe there would be no Navigation. *Lex Mercat.* 100. See *Freight.*

Form of a *Charter-party* of *Affreightment.*

THIS Charter-party *indented, made*, &c. *between* A. B. *of*, &c. *Mariner, Maſter and Owner of the good Ship or Veſſel called*, &c. *now riding at Anchor at*, &c. *of the Burden of two hundred Tons, or thereabouts, of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for the Conſiderations herein after mentioned*, Hath *granted and to Freight letten, and by theſe Preſents doth grant and to Freight let unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, the whole Tonnage of the Hold, Sternſheets and Half-deck of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, called*, &c. *from the Port of* London, *to*, &c. *in a Voyage to be made by the ſaid* A. B. *with the ſaid Ship, in Manner hereafter mentioned; (that is to ſay) to ſail with the firſt fair Wind and Weather that ſhall happen after*, &c. *next from the ſaid Port of* London, *with the Goods and Merchandiſe of the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns on Board to*, &c. *aforeſaid, (the Dangers of the Sea excepted) and there unlade and make Diſcharge of the ſaid Goods and Merchandiſes: And alſo ſhall there take into and aboard the ſaid Ship again, the Goods and Merchandiſes of the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns, and ſhall then return to the Port of* London *with the ſaid Goods, in the Space of*, &c. *limited for the End of the ſaid Voyage.* In Conſideration *whereof the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors, and Adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, Factors or Aſſigns, ſhall and will well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns for the Freight of the ſaid Ship and Goods, the Sum of*, &c. *(or ſo much* per *Ton) within twenty-one Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival, and Goods returned and diſcharged at the Port of* London *aforeſaid, for the End of the ſaid Voyage:* And *alſo ſhall and will pay for Demorage, (if any ſhall be by the Default of him the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns) the Sum of*, &c. per *Day, daily and every Day, as the ſame ſhall grow due.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel ſhall be ready at the Port of* London, *to take in Goods by the ſaid* C. D. *on or before*, &c. *next coming. And the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his*, &c. *doth covenant and promiſe, within ten Days after the ſaid Ship, or Veſſel ſhall be thus ready, to have his Goods put on Board the ſaid Ship, to proceed on in the ſaid Voyage: And alſo on the Arrival of the ſaid Ship at*, &c. *within*, &c. *Days, to have his Goods ready to put on Board the ſaid Ship, to return on the ſaid Voyage.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth further covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel now is, and at all Times during the ſaid Voyage, ſhall be to the beſt Endeavours of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, and Adminiſtrators, and at his and their own proper Coſts and Charges, in all Things made and kept ſtiff, ſtaunch, ſtrong, well apparelled, furniſhed and provided, as well with Men and Mariners, ſufficient and able to ſail, guide and govern the ſaid Ship, as with all Manner of Rigging, Boats, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Proviſion and Appurtenances, fitting and neceſſary for the ſaid Men and Mariners, and for the ſaid Ship during the Voyage aforeſaid.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Chartis Reddendis, Is a Writ which lies againſt him that hath Charters of Feoffment entruſted to his Keeping, and refuſeth to deliver them. *Reg. Orig.* 159.

Chaſe, (Fr. *Chaſſe*) In its general Signification is a great Quantity of woody Ground lying open, and privileged for wild Beaſts, and wild Fowl: And the Beaſts of *Chaſe* properly extend to the Buck, Doe, Fox, *&c.* and in common and legal Senſe to all the Beaſts of the Foreſt. 1 *Inſt.* 233. But if one have a *Chaſe* within a Foreſt, and he kill or hunt any Stag or Red Deer, or other Beaſts of the Foreſt, he is fineable. 1 *Jones's Rep.* 278. A *Chaſe* is of a middle Nature, between a Foreſt and a Park, being commonly leſs than a Foreſt, and not endowed, with ſo many Liberties, as the Courts of Attachment, Swainmote and Juſtice-Seat; though of a larger Compaſs, and ſtored with greater Diverſity both of Keepers, and wild Beaſts or Game, than a Park. A *Chaſe* differs from a *Foreſt* in this, becauſe it may be in the Hands of a Subject, which a *Foreſt* in its proper and true Nature cannot; and from a *Park*, in that it is not encloſed, and hath a greater Compaſs, and more Variety of Game, and Officers likewiſe. *Crompt. in his Juriſdict. fol.* 148. ſays, A Foreſt cannot be in the Hands of a Subject, but it forthwith loſeth its Name, and becomes a *Chaſe*: But *fol.* 197. he ſays, A Subject may be Lord and Owner of a Foreſt, which though it ſeems a Contradiction, yet both Sayings are in ſome Sort true: For the King may give or alienate a Foreſt to a Subject, ſo as when it is once in the Subject, it loſeth the true Property of a Foreſt, becauſe the Courts called the Juſtice-Seat, Swainmote, *&c.* do forthwith vaniſh, none being able to make a Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt, but the King, yet it may be granted in ſo large a Manner, as there may be Attachment, Swainmote, and a Court equivalent to a Juſtice-Seat. *Manwood, part.* 2. *c.* 3, 4. A Foreſt and a *Chaſe* have different Officers and Laws: Every Foreſt is a *Chaſe*, *& quiddam amplius*; but any *Chaſe* is not a Foreſt. A *Chaſe* is *ad communem Legem*, and not to be guided by the Foreſt Laws; and it is the ſame of Parks. 4 *Inſt.* 314. A Man may have a free *Chaſe* as belonging to his Manor in his own Woods, as well as a Warren and a Park in his own Grounds; for a *Chaſe*, Warren and Park are collateral Inheritances, and not iſſuing out of the Soil; and therefore if a Perſon hath a *Chaſe* in other Men's Grounds, and after purchaſeth the Grounds, the *Chaſe* remaineth. *Ibid.* 318. If a Man have Freehold in a free *Chaſe*, he may cut his Timber and Wood growing upon it, without View or Licenſe of any; though it is not ſo of a Foreſt: But if he cut ſo much that there is not ſufficient for Covert, and to maintain the Game, he ſhall be puniſhed at the Suit of the King: And ſo if a common Perſon hath a *Chaſe* in another's Soil, the Owner of the Soil cannot deſtroy all the Covert, but ought to leave ſufficient thereof, and alſo Browſewood, as hath been accuſtomed. 11 *Rep.* 22. And it has been adjudged, that within ſuch *Chaſe*, the Owner of the Soil by Preſcription may have Common for his Sheep, and Warren for his Conies; but he cannot ſurcharge with more than has been uſual, nor make Coney-Burrows in other Places than has been uſed. *Ibid.* If a free *Chaſe* be incloſed, it is ſaid to be a good Cauſe of Seizure into the King's Hands. It is not lawful to make a *Chaſe*, Park or Warren, without Licence from the King under the Broad Seal.

Chaſor, An hunting Horſe. ——— *Dederunt mihi unum* Chaſorem, *&c. Leg. Will.* 1. *cap.* 22. And in another Chapter it is written *Cacorem*.

Chaſtellaine, A noble Woman: *Quaſi caſtelli Domina.*

Chattels or **Catals**, (*Catalla*) Comprehend all Goods moveable and immoveable, except ſuch as are in Nature of Freehold, or Parcel of it. The *Normans* call moveable Goods only *Chattels*; but this Word by the Common Law extends to all moveable and immoveable Goods: And the *Civilians* denominate not only what we call *Chattels*, but alſo Land, all under *Bona*. But no Eſtate of Inheritance or Freehold, can be termed in our Law Goods and Chattels; though a Leaſe for Years may paſs as Goods. *Chattels* are either *Perſonal* or *Real: Perſonal*, as Gold, Silver, Plate, Jewels, Houſhold-Stuff, Goods and Wares in a Shop, Corn ſown on the Ground, Carts, Ploughs, Coaches, Saddles, *&c.* Cattle, as Horſes, Oxen, Kine, Bullocks, Sheep, Pigs, and all tame Fowls and Birds, Swans, Turkeys, Geeſe, Poultry, *&c.* and theſe are called Perſonal in two Reſpects, one becauſe they belong immediately to the Perſon of a Man; and the other, for that being any Way injuriouſly withheld from us, we have no means to recover them but Perſonal Action. *Chattels Real* are ſuch as either appertain not immediately to the Perſon, but to ſome other Thing by Way of Dependency, as a Box with Charters of Land, *&c.* or ſuch as are iſſuing out of ſome immoveable Thing to a Perſon, as a Leaſe, or Rent for Term of Years: And *Chattels* Real concern the Realty, Lands and Tenements, Leaſes for Years, Intereſt in Advowſons, in Statutes-Merchant, *&c.* And alſo include Corn cut, Trees cut, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 118. *Noy's Max.* 49. But Deeds relating to a Freehold, Obligation, *&c.* which are Things in Action, are not reckoned under Goods and *Chattels*; though if Writings are pawned, they may be *Chattels*: And Money hath not been accounted Goods or *Chattels*; nor are Hawks or Hounds ſuch, being *feræ Naturæ*. 8 *Rep.* 33. *Terms de Ley* 103. *Kitch.* 32. Perſonal Eſtate is uſually taken for Money, Goods, Bonds, Leaſes for Years, *&c.* And *Chattels* Perſonal are not only moveable and immoveable, but ſome are animate, as Horſes, *&c.* and others inanimate, as Beds, *&c.* A Collar of SS. Garter of Gold, Buttons, *&c.* belonging to the Dreſs of a Knight of the Garter, are not Jewels to paſs by that Name in Perſonal Eſtate, but Enſigns of Honour. *Dyer* 59. The Law will not ſuffer the Deviſe of a Perſonal *Chattel*, with a Remainder over; but a Deviſe of a *Chattel* Real, with Remainder over, hath been in ſome Caſes adjudged good in Equity. 2 *And.* 185. The *Uſe* of Perſonal Things, ſuch as Plate, Jewels, *&c.* may be given to one, and the Remainder to another; and in that Caſe the Property is veſted in the laſt Deviſee. *Owen* 33. But a Deviſe of the Uſe of Money, has been adjudg'd a Deviſe of the Money itſelf; and ſo a Deviſe of the Uſe of Books, Medals, *&c.* and Limitations over have been declared void. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 167. 1 *Chan. Rep.* 129. *Chattels* Perſonal are immediately upon the Death of the Teſtator, in the actual Poſſeſſion of the Executor, as the Law will adjudge, though they are at never ſo great a Diſtance from him; *Chattels* Real, as Leaſes for Years of Houſes, Lands, *&c.* are not in the Poſſeſſion of the Executor 'till he makes an Entry, or hath recovered the ſame; except there be a Leaſe for Years of Tithes, where no Entry can be made, 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 437. Leaſes for Years, though for 1000 Years; Leaſes at Will, Eſtates of Tenants by *Elegit*, *&c.* are *Chattels*, and ſhall go to the Executor: All Obligations, Bills, Statutes, Recogniſances and Judgments, ſhall be as a *Chattel* in the Executors, *&c. Bro. Obl.* 18. *F. N. B.* 120. But if one be ſeized of Land in Fee on which Trees and Graſs grow, the Heir ſhall have theſe, and not the Executor; for they are not *Chattels* 'till they are cut and ſevered, but Parcel of the Inheritance. 4 *Rep.* 63. *Dyer* 273. The Game of a Park with the Park, Fiſh in the Pond, and Doves in the Houſe, with the Houſe, go to the Heir, *&c.* and are not *Chattels*: Though if Pigeons, or Deer, are tame, or kept alive in a Room; or if Fiſh be in a Trunk, *&c.* they go to the Executors as *Chattels*. *Noy* 124. 11 *Rep.* 50. *Kelw.* 88. An Owner of *Chattels*

Chattels is said to be poſſeſſed of them; as of Freehold the Term is, that a Perſon is *Seized* of the ſame.

Chaumpert, A Kind of Tenure mentioned *Pat.* 35 *Ed.* 3. To the Hoſpital of *Bowes* in the Iſle of *Guernſey*. Blount.

Chaunter. A Singer in a Cathedral. See *Chanter*.

Check-Roll, Is a *Roll* or Book containing the Names of ſuch as are Attendants and in Pay to the King or other great Perſonages, as their Houſhold Servants. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. It is otherwiſe called the *Chequer Roll*, and ſeems to take its Etymology from the *Exchequer*. 14 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13.

Chelindra, A Sort of Ship ——*Obligavit ſe Imperator ad* 100 Chelindras & 50 *Galleias ducendas ultra mare*. Mat. Paris, Anno 1238.

Chelſea, A *College* ſhall be erected at *Chelſea*, and a Trench made to convey Water from the River *Lee* to *London*, to maintain the ſame, by *Stat.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. By late Statutes concerning the Army, one Day's Pay in a Year is to be deducted out of every Officer and Soldier's Pay, for *Chelſea Hoſpital*. *Stat.* K. *Will.* & *Ann.* and K. *Geo.* 1. and 2.

Cheſt, An uncertain Quantity of Merchandize, Wine, &c.

Cheſter. Where Felony, &c. is committed by any Inhabitant of the Palatine of *Cheſter*, in another County, Proceſs ſhall be made to the *Exigent* where the Offence was done, and if the Offender then fly into the County of *Cheſter*, the Outlawry ſhall be certified to the Officers there. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 18. The Seſſions for the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, is to be kept twice in the Year, at *Michaelmas* and *Eaſter*: And Juſtices of Peace, &c. in *Cheſter* ſhall be nominated by the Lord Chancellor. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 43 Recogniſances of Statutes Merchant may be acknowledged, and Fines levied before the Mayor of *Cheſter*, &c. for Lands lying there. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 31. But no Writ of Protection ſhall be granted in the County Palatine. See *County*.

Chevage, *(Chevagium*, from the Fr. *Chef*, i. e. *Caput)* Is a Tribute or Sum of Money formerly paid by ſuch as held Lands in Villenage to their Lords in Acknowledgment, and was a Kind of Head or Poll Money. Of which *Bracton*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. ſays thus; Chevagium *dicitur recognitio in ſignum Subjectionis & Dominii de capite ſuo*. *Lambard* writes this Word *Chivage*; but it is more properly *Chiefage*: And anciently the *Jews*, whilſt they were admitted to live in *England*, paid *Chevage* or Poll-Money to the King, as appears by *Pat.* 8 *Ed.* 1. *par.* 1. It ſeems alſo to be uſed for a Sum of Money, yearly given to a Man of Power for his Protection, as a Chief *Head* or Leader: But the Lord *Coke* ſays, that in this Signification, it is a great Miſpriſion for a Subject to take Sums of Money, or other Gifts yearly of any, in Name of *Chevage*, becauſe they take upon them to be their Chief Heads or Leaders. *Co. Litt.* 140.

Chevantia, A Loan or Advance of Money upon Credit; Fr. *Chavarice*, Goods, Stock.——*Idem Prioratus pene deſtructus, & poſſeſſionis ſuæ ad plurimos terminos pro plurimis* Chevantiis *alienatæ exiſtunt*. Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag 629.

Cheveril, (*Cheverillus*) A young Cock, or Cockling. *Pat.* 15 *H.* 3.

Chevisance, (from the Fr. *Chevir*, i. e. *Venir a Chief de quelque choſe*, to come to the Head or End of a Buſineſs) Signifies an Agreement or Compoſition made; an End or Order ſet down between a Creditor or Debtor; or ſometimes an indirect Gain in Point of Uſury, &c. In our Statutes it is often mentioned, and moſt commonly uſed for an unlawful Bargain or Contract. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. 13 *Eliz. c.* 5 & 8. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. and 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13.

Chevitiæ and **Chevisæ**, Are Heads of ploughed Lands. *Novem Acras Terræ cum* Chevisis *ad ipſas pertinentibus*. Mon Angl. Tom. 2. f. 116.

Chief Pledge, *(Plegius vel vas Capitalis)* Mentioned 20 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 8. See *Borough head* and *Boroughholder*.

Children, Are in Law a Man's Iſſue begotten on his Wife. In Caſe Land be given by Will to a Man and his *Children*, who has ſuch alive, the Deviſee takes only an Eſtate for Life; but if there be no Child living, it is held to be an Eſtate-Tail. 1 *Vent.* 214, 225. A Deviſe to one's *Children*, *prima facie* refers only to thoſe as are alive at the Time of Making the Will; though were the ſame to *Children living at his Death*, a Child in *Ventre ſa Mere*, may be looked upon as living. 1 *Peer Williams* 342, 244. Alſo a Son, with which a Wife is *priviment enfient*, is adjudg'd living at the Time of the Teſtator's Death, to prevent an Eſtate going over to another, &c. *Ibid.* 486. If a Sum of Money is given in Truſt for the *Children* of another Perſon, and he had only one Child and ſeveral *Grandchildren*, the Child only ſhall take; yet it is ſaid if ſuch Perſon had not any Child living, the Grandchildren might have taken by the Name of *Children*. 2 *Vern.* 106. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 202. A Father being about to make his Will, and thereby intended to have made Proviſions for his younger *Children*; his Son and Heir diſſuaded him from doing it, and promiſed that he would take Care his Brothers and Siſters ſhould have the Proviſions; upon which the Father forbore making them, and they were decreed in Chancery againſt the Heir; his Promiſe being by Fraud. *Preced. Canc.* 4. And where a Perſon going to ſuffer a Recovery, in order to provide for younger *Children*, was kept from it by the Heir in Tail, he promiſing to do for them himſelf; it has been ruled he ſhould do it, after the Father's Death. *Ibid.* 5. See *Adminiſtrator*. See alſo *Poſthumous*.

Childwit, (*Sax.*) Is a Fine or Penalty of a Bond-Woman unlawfully begotten with Child: *Prior habeat Gerſumam de Nativa ſua impregnata ſine Licentia maritandi. Ex Reg. Priorat' de* Coke ford. *Cowel* ſays, it ſignifieth a Power to take a Fine of your Bond-Woman gotten with Child without your Conſent: And within the Manor of *Writtel in Com. Eſſex*, every reputed Father of a baſe Child, pays to the Lord for a Fine 3 *s.* 4 *d.* where it ſeems to extend as well to Free as Bond-Women; and the Cuſtom is there called *Childwit* to this Day.

Chimin, (Fr. *Chemin*, i. e. *Via*) In Law Phraſe is a Way; which is of two Sorts; the King's Highway, and a private Way. The *King's Highway*, (*Chiminus Regius*) is that in which the King's Subjects, and all others under his Protection, have free Liberty to paſs, though the Property of the Soil where the Way lies, belongeth to ſome private Perſon. A *Private Way* is that in which one Man or more have Liberty to paſs through the Ground of another, by Preſcription or Charter; and this is divided into *Chimin in Groſs*, and *Chimin appendant*. *Chimin in Groſs* is where a Perſon holds a Way principally and ſolely in itſelf; *Chimin appendant* is that Way which a Man hath as appurtenant to ſome other Thing: As if he rent a Cloſe or Paſture, with Covenant for Ingreſs and Egreſs through ſome other Ground in which otherwiſe he might not paſs. *Kitch.* 117. *Co Litt.* 56. It is ſaid a Way may not be claimed by Preſcription as appendant or appurtenant to an Houſe, becauſe it is only an Eaſement and no Intereſt; but a Perſon may preſcribe for a Way from his Houſe through a certain Cloſe, &c. to Church, though he himſelf hath Lands next adjoining to his ſaid Houſe, through which of Neceſſity he muſt firſt paſs; for the general Preſcription ſhall be applied only to the Lands of others. *Yelv.* 159. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 785. See *Highway*.

Chiminage, (*Chiminagium*) Is a Toll due by Cuſtom for having a Way through a Foreſt; and in ancient Records it is ſometimes called *Pedagium*. Cromp. Juriſd. 189. Co. Litt. 56.——*Telonium quod in Foreſtis exigebant*

exigebant Foreſtarii a Plauſtris & Equis oneris cauſa eo venientibus. Chart. Foreſt, cap. 14. *Et nullus Foreſtarius qui non ſit Foreſtarius de Feodo, &c. capiat* Chiminagium, *&c.*

Chimney-Money, Otherwiſe called *Hearth-Money*, a Duty to the Crown on Houſes. By Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. Every Fire-Hearth and Stove of every Dwelling and other Houſe within *England* and *Wales*, (except ſuch as pay not to Church and Poor) ſhall be chargeable with 2*s. per Annum*, payable at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, to the King and his Heirs, and Succeſſors, *&c.* which Payment was commonly called *Chimney Money.* This Tax being much complained of, as burthenſome to the People, hath been long ſince taken off, and others impoſed in its Stead; among which that on *Windows* of Houſes, laid 7 & 8 *W.* 3. has by ſome Perſons been eſteemed almoſt equally grievous. See *Fuage.*

Chipp, Cheap, Chipping, Signifies the Place to be a Market-Town, as *Chippenham*, &c. *Blount.*

Chippingavel, or *Cheapingavel*, Toll for Buying and Selling.

Chirgemot, *Circgemot*, *Chirch gemot*, (Sax.) *Forum Eccleſiaſticum.*——*Quouſque* Chirgemot *Diſcordantes invenit, vel amore congreget, vel ſequeſtret Judicio.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 8. 4 Inſt. 321.

Chirograph, *Chirographum*, or *Scriptum Chirographatum)* Any publick Inſtrument of Gift or Conveyance, atteſted by the Subſcription and Croſſes of Witneſſes, was in the Time of the *Saxons* called *Chirographum*; which being ſomewhat changed in Form and Manner by the *Normans*, was by them ſtiled *Charta:* In following Times, to prevent Frauds and Concealments, they made their Deeds of mutual Covenant in a *Script* and *Reſcript*, or in a Part and Counter-part, and in the Middle between the two Copies, they drew the Capital *Letters of the Alphabet*, and then tallied or cut aſunder in an indented Manner, the Sheet or Skin of Parchment; which being delivered to the two Parties concerned, were proved authentick by matching with and anſwering to one another: And when this prudent Cuſtom had for ſome Time prevailed, then the Word *Chirographum* was appropriated to ſuch bipartite Writings or Indentures. Anciently when they made a *Chirograph* or Deed, which required a Counter-part, they ingroſſed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrariwiſe, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters the Word **Chirograph**; and then cut the Parchment in two, ſometimes even and ſometimes with Indenture, through the Midſt of the Word: This was afterwards called *Dividenda*, becauſe the Parchment was ſo divided or cut; and 'tis ſaid the firſt Uſe of theſe *Chirographs* was in *Henry* the Third's Time. *Chirograph* was of Old uſed for a *Fine*; the Manner of Ingroſſing whereof, and cutting the Parchment in two Pieces, is ſtill obſerved in the *Chirographer's Office:* But as to Deeds; that was formerly called a *Chirograph*, which was ſubſcribed by the proper Hand-writing of the Vendor or Debtor, and delivered to the Vendee or Creditor: And it differed from *Syngraphus*, which was in this Manner, *viz.* Both Parties, as well the Creditor as Debtor, wrote their Names and the Sum of Money borrowed, on Paper, *&c.* and the Word **Syngraphus** in Capital Letters in the Middle thereof, which Letters were cut in the Middle, and one Part given to each Party, that upon comparing them (if any Diſpute ſhould ariſe) they might put an End to the Difference. The *Chirographs* of Deeds have ſometimes concluded thus,——— *Et in hujus rei Teſtimonium huic ſcripto in modum* Chirographi *confecto viciſſim ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus.* The *Chirographs* were called *Chartæ Diviſæ*, *Scriptæ per* Chirographum *Diviſa*, *Chartæ per Alphabetum Diviſæ*; as the *Chirographs* of all Fines are at this Time. *Kennet's Antiq.* 177. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 94.

Chirographer of Fines, (*Chirographus Finium & Concordiarum*, of the Greek Χειρόγραφος, a Compound of Χειρ, *Manus* a Hand, and γραφω, *Scribo*, to write, a Writing of a Man's Hand) Signifies that Officer in the *Common Pleas* which ingroſſeth Fines acknowledg'd in that Court into a perpetual Record, after they are examined and paſſed in the other Offices, and that writes and delivers the Indentures of them to the Party: And this Officer makes out two Indentures, one for the Buyer, another for the Seller; and alſo makes one other indented Piece, containing the Effect of the Fine, which he delivers to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, which is called the *Foot of the Fine.* The *Chirographer* likewiſe, or his Deputy, proclaims all the Fines in the Court every Term, according to the Statute, and endorſes the Proclamation upon the Backſide of the Foot thereof; and always keeps the Writ of Covenant, and Note of the Fine: And the *Chirographer* ſhall take but 4*s.* Fee for a Fine, in Pain to forfeit his Office, *&c. Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 8. 23 *Eliz. c.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 468.

Chivalry, (*Servitium Militare*) Comes from the Fr. *Chevalier*, and in our Law is uſed for a Tenure of Lands by Knights Service; whereby the Tenant was bound to perform Service in War unto the King, or the meſne Lord of whom he held by that Tenure. And *Chivalry* was either *General* or *Special*; *General*, where it was only in the Feoffment that the Tenant held *per ſervitium militare*, without any Specification of Serjeanty, Eſcuage, *&c. Special*, when it was declared particularly by what Kind of Knight Service the Land was held. For the better Underſtanding of this Tenure, it hath been obſerved, that there is no Land but is holden mediately or immediately of the Crown by ſome Service; and therefore all our Freeholds that are to us and our Heirs, are called *Feuda* or *Feoda*, Fees, as proceeding from the King, for ſome ſmall yearly Rent, and the Performance of ſuch Services as were originally laid upon the Land at the Donation thereof; for as the King gave to the great Nobles, his immediate Tenants, large Poſſeſſions for ever, to hold of him for this or that Service or Rent; ſo they in Time parcelled out to ſuch others as they liked the ſame Lands, for Rents and Services as they thought good: And theſe Services were by *Littleton* divided into two Sorts, *Chivalry* and *Socage*; the Firſt whereof was Martial and Military, the other Ruſtical; *Chivalry* therefore was a Tenure of Service, whereby the Tenant was obliged to perform ſome noble or military Office unto his Lord, being of two Kinds, either *Regal*, that is held only of the King, or common, where held of a common Perſon: That which might be held only of the King was called *Servitium* or *Serjeantia*, and was again divided into Grand and Petit Serjeanty; the *Grand Serjeanty* was where one held Lands of the King by Service, which he ought to do in his own Perſon, as to bear the King's Banner or Spear, to lead his Hoſte, or to find a Man at Arms to fight, *&c. Petit Serjeanty* was when a Man held Lands of the King, to yield him annually ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars, as a Sword, Dagger, Bow, *&c. Chivalry* that might be holden of a common Perſon, was termed *Scutagium*, *Eſcuage*, that is Service of the Shield, which was either uncertain or certain; *Eſcuage uncertain* was likewiſe twofold, firſt, where the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord, going in Perſon to the King's Wars, either himſelf or ſending a ſufficient Man in his Place, there to be maintained at his Coſt ſo long as was agreed upon between the Lord and his firſt Tenant, at the Granting of the Fee; and the Days of ſuch Service ſeem to have been rated by the Quantity of Land ſo holden, as if it extended to a whole Knight's Fee, then the Tenant was to follow his Lord forty Days; and if but to Half a Knight's Fee, then twenty Days; if a fourth Part, then ten Days, *&c.* and the other Kind of this Eſcuage was called *Caſtleward*,

where the Tenant was obliged by himſelf or ſome other, to defend a Caſtle, as often as it ſhould come to his Turn; and theſe were called Eſcuage uncertain; becauſe it was uncertain how often a Man ſhould be called to follow his Lord to the Wars, or to defend a Caſtle, and what his Charge would be therein. *Eſcuage certain* was where the Tenant was ſet at a certain Sum of Money to be paid in Lieu of ſuch Service; as that a Man ſhould pay yearly for every Knight's Fee twenty Shillings, for Half a Knight's Fee ten Shillings, or ſome like Rate; and this Service, becauſe it is drawn to a certain Rent, groweth to be of a mixt Nature, not merely Socage, and yet Socage in Effect, being now neither Perſonal Service nor uncertain. *Littleton.* The Tenure called *Chivalry* had other Conditions annexed to it: But there is a great Alteration made in theſe Things by the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. which enacts that Tenures by *Knights-Service* of the King, or any other Perſon, *in Capite, &c.* and the Fruits and Conſequences thereof happened, or which ſhall or may happen or ariſe thereupon, or thereby, are taken away and diſcharged; and all Tenures ſhall be conſtrued and adjudged to be free and common *Socage*, &c

Chop-church, (*Eccleſiarum Permutatio*) Is a Word mentioned in a Statute of King *Hen.* 6. by the Senſe of which, it was in thoſe Days a Kind of Trade, and by the Judges declared to be lawful: But *Broke* in his Abridgment ſays, it was only permiſſable by Law: It was without Doubt a Nick name given to thoſe that uſed to change Benefices; as to *chop* and *change* is a common Expreſſion. 9 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 65. *Vide Litera miſſa omnibus Epiſcopis, &c. contra* Choppe Churches, *Anno* 1391. Spelm. de Conc. vol. 2 p. 642.

Choral, (*Choralis*) Signifies any Perſon that by Virtue of any of the Orders of the Clergy, was in ancient Time admitted to ſit and ſerve God in the *Choire*; which in *Latin* is termed *Chorus:* And Mr. *Dugdale* in his Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Church ſays, that there were formerly ſix *Vicars Choral* belonging to that Church.

Chorepiſcopi, *Suffragan* or *Rural Biſhops*, anciently delegated by the Prime Dioceſan; their Authority was reſtrained by ſome Councils, and their Office by Degrees aboliſhed; after whom the *Rural Deans* were ſo commiſſioned to exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, till inhibited by Pope *Alexander* the Third. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 639.

Choſe, (*Fr.*) A Thing; uſed in the Common Law with divers Epithets; as *Choſe Local, Choſe Tranſitory*, and *Choſe in Action*. *Choſe Local* is ſuch a Thing as is annexed to a Place, as a Mill, and the like: And *Choſe Tranſitory* is that Thing which is moveable, and may be taken away, or carried from Place to Place: *Choſe in Action* is a Thing incorporeal, and only a Right; as an Annuity, Obligation for Debt, &c. And generally all Cauſes of Suit for any Debt, Duty, or Wrong, are to be accounted *Choſes in Action:* And it ſeems *Choſe in Action* may be alſo called *Choſe in Suſpence*, becauſe it hath no real Exiſtence or Being, nor can properly be ſaid to be in our Poſſeſſion. *Bro.* Tit. *Choſe in Action.* When a Man may bring an Action for ſome Duty, *viz.* Debt upon Bond, or for Rent; or Action of Covenant, or Treſpaſs for Goods taken away, or ſuch like; theſe are *Choſes in Action:* And as they are Things whereof a Perſon is not poſſeſſed, but is put to his Action for Recovery of them, they are therefore called *Choſes in Action.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 264. A Perſon diſſeiſes me of Land, or takes away my Goods; my Right or Title of Entry into the Lands, or Action and Suit for it, and ſo for the Goods, is a *Choſe in Action:* So a Debt on an Obligation, and Power and Right of Action to ſue for the ſame. 1 *Brownl.* 33. And a Condition and Power of Reentry into Land upon a Feoffment, Gift or Grant, before the Performance of the Condition, is of the Nature of a *Choſe in Action. Co. Litt.* 214. 6 *Rep.* 50. *Dyer* 244. If one have an Advowſon, when the Church becomes void, the Preſentation is but as a *Choſe in Action*, and not grantable: But 'tis otherwiſe before the Church is void. *Dyer* 296. Where a Man hath a Judgment againſt another for Money, or a Statute, theſe are *Choſes in Action.* An Annuity in Fee to a Man and his Heirs, is grantable over: But it has been held, that an Annuity is *Choſe in Action*, and not grantable. 5 *Rep.* 89. *Fitz. Grant*, 45. A *Choſe in Action* cannot be transferred over; nor is it deviſeable: Nor can a *Choſe in Action* be a Satisfaction, as one Bond cannot be pleaded to be given in Satisfaction for another; but in Equity *Choſes in Action* may be aſſignable; and the King's Grant of a *Choſe in Action* is good. *Cro. Jac*, 170, 371. *Chanc. Rep.* 169. When Bonds are aſſigned, it is done with Power of Attorney to receive and ſue in the Aſſignor's Name; ſo that though in this Caſe a *Choſe in Action* is ſaid to be aſſignable over, yet it amounts to little more than a Letter of Attorney to ſue for the Debt. *Wood's Inſt.* 282. A Man may authoriſe another to ſue for a Debt due by Specialty in his Name, and by Agreement promiſe it to him when recovered; or he may give, grant or aſſign the Writing, and ſo deprive himſelf of the Means to recover the Debt, though ſuch a Debt itſelf being a *Choſe in Action*, cannot be regularly aſſigned over. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 337. Charters, where the Owner of the Land hath them in Poſſeſſion, are grantable: A Poſſibility of an Intereſt or Eſtate in a Term for Years, is near to a *Choſe in Action*, and therefore may not be granted; but a Poſſibility joined with an Intereſt, may be a grantable Chattel. *Co. Litt.* 265. 4 *Rep.* 66. *Moor Ca.* 1128. And this the Law doth provide to avoid Multiplicity of Suits, and the Subverſion of Juſtice, which would follow if theſe Things were grantable from one Man to another. *Dyer* 30 *Plowd.* 185. But by Releaſe *Choſes in Action* may be releaſed and diſcharged for ever; but then it muſt be to Parties and Privies in the Eſtate, *&c.* For no Stranger may take Advantage of Things in Action; ſave only in ſome ſpecial Caſes, as upon the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 8. *Co. Litt.* 214. *Yelv.* 9, 85. A *Choſe in Action*, as an Obligation, *&c.* is not within the *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. concerning Larceny by Servants, in going away with or imbeziling their Maſter's Goods, to the Value of 40 *s.* And generally theſe are of no Uſe to any but the Owner. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 92, 93. But ſee *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 25.

Chriſm, A Confection of Oil and Balſam conſecrated by the Biſhop, and uſed in the *Popiſh* Ceremonies of Baptiſm, Confirmation, and ſometimes Ordination.

Chriſmale, *Chriſmal, Chriſom*, the Face-Cloth, or Piece of Linen laid over the Child's Head at Baptiſm, which in ancient Times was a Perquiſite due to the Pariſh Prieſt——*Mulieres ſequentes debent offerre* Chriſmalia *Infantum, nec* Chriſmalia *debent alienari, nec in aliquos uſus mitti debent, niſi in uſus Eccleſiæ.* Statut. Ægid. Epiſ. Saliſbur. An. 1256.

Chriſmatis denarii, *Chriſom pence*, Money paid to the Dioceſian, or his Suffragan, by the Parochial Clergy, for the *Chriſm* conſecrated by them about *Eaſter*, for the Holy Uſes of the Year enſuing. This cuſtomary Payment being made in *Lent* near *Eaſter*, was in ſome Places called *Quadrageſimals*, and in others *Paſchals* and *Eaſter-Pence.* The Biſhop's Exaction of it was condemn'd by Pope *Pius* XI. for Simony and Extortion; and thereupon the Cuſtom was releaſed by ſome of our *Engliſh* Biſhops: As *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, by expreſs Charter.——*Sciatis nos remiſiſſe Clericis omnibus infra Epiſcopatum* Lincolnienſem *Paſchalem conſuetudinem quam* Chriſmatis denarios *vocant.* ——Cartular. Mon. de Bernedy, MS. Cotton.

Chriſtianitatis Curia, The Court Chriſtian, or Eccleſiaſtical Judicature. See *Court Chriſtian.*

Church,

Church, (*Eccleſia*) Is a Temple or Building conſecrated to the Honour of God and Religion, and anciently dedicated to ſome Saint, whoſe Name it aſſumed; or it is an aſſembly of Perſons united by the Profeſſion of the ſame Chriſtian Faith, met together for Religious Worſhip; and if it hath Adminiſtration of the Sacraments and Sepulture, it is in Law adjudged a *Church*. If the King founds a *Church*, he may exempt it from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction; but 'tis otherwiſe in Caſe of a Subject. The Manner of founding *Churches* in ancient Times was, after the Founders had made their Applications to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and had his Licence; the Biſhop or his Commiſſioners ſet up a Croſs, and ſet forth the *Church yard* where the *Church* was to be built; and then the Founders might proceed in the Building of the *Church*, and when the *Church* was finiſhed, the Biſhop was to conſecrate it, and then and not before the Sacraments were to be adminiſtred in it. *Stillingfleet's Eccleſiaſt. Caſes.* But by the Common Law and Cuſtom of this Realm, any Perſon who is a good Chriſtian, may build a *Church* without Licence from the Biſhop, ſo as it be not prejudicial to any ancient *Churches*; though the Law takes no Notice of it as a *Church*, till conſecrated by the Biſhop, which is the Reaſon why *Church* and no *Church*, &c. is to be tried and certified by the Biſhop. And in ſome Caſes, though a *Church* has been conſecrated, it muſt be conſecrated again; as in Caſe any Murder, Adultery, or Fornication be committed in it, whereby it is defiled; or if the *Church* be deſtroyed by Fire, *&c.* The ancient Ceremonies in conſecrating the Ground on which the *Church* was intended to be built, and of the *Church* itſelf after it was built, were thus: When the Materials were provided for Building, the Biſhop came in his Robes to the Place, *&c.* and having prayed, he then perfumed the Ground with Incenſe, and the People ſung a Collect in Praiſe of that Saint to whom the *Church* was dedicated; then the Corner-Stone was brought to the Biſhop, which he croſſed, and laid for the Foundation: And a great Feaſt was made on that Day, or on the Saint's Day to which it was dedicated; but the Form of Conſecration was left to the Diſcretion of the Biſhop, as it is at this Day. Some Biſhops, who have conſecrated *Churches*, on entering into them have pronounced the Place to be holy, *In the Name of the Father*, &c. then with their Retinue of grave Divines went round the *Church*, repeating the Hundredth Pſalm, and a Form of Prayer, concluding, *We conſecrate this Church, and ſet it apart to Thee, O Lord Chriſt, as Holy Ground*, &c. After which, turning to the Communion Table, and having bowed to it ſeveral Times, they pronounced Bleſſings on thoſe who ſhould be Benefactors, and Curſes againſt thoſe who ſhould prophane that Place: And then a Sermon hath been preached, and the Sacrament adminiſtred with more than common Ceremony of Bowing, Kneeling, *&c.* A *Church* in general conſiſts of three principal Parts, that is, the Belfrey or Steeple, the Body of the *Church* with the Iſles, and the Chancel: And not only the Freehold of the whole *Church*, but of the *Church yard*, are in the Parſon or Rector; and the Parſon may have an Action of Treſpaſs againſt any one that ſhall commit any Treſpaſs in the *Church* or *Church yard*; as in breaking of Seats annexed to the *Church*, or the Windows, taking away the Leads, or any of the Materials of the *Church*, cutting the Trees in the *Church yard*, &c. The Property of the Bells, Books, and other Ornaments, and the Goods of the *Church*, is in the Pariſhioners; but in the Cuſtody of the Church-wardens, who may maintain Action of Treſpaſs againſt ſuch as ſhall wrongfully take them away. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 255. If a Man erect a Pew in a *Church*, or hang up a Bell, *&c.* therein, they thereby become *Church* Goods, though not expreſly given to the *Church*; and he may not afterwards remove them. *Stat.* 10 *H.* 4. The Parſon only is to give Licence to bury in the *Church*; but for defacing a Monument in a *Church*, &c. the Builder or Heir of the Deceaſed may have an Action. 2 *Cro.* 367. And a Man may be indicted for digging up the Graves of Perſons buried, and taking away their Burial Dreſſes, *&c.* The Property whereof remains in the Party who was the Owner when uſed, and 'tis ſaid an Offender was found guilty of Felony in this Caſe, but had his Clergy. *Co Litt.* 113. Though the Parſon hath the Freehold of the *Church*, he hath not the Fee-ſimple, which is always in Abeyance; but in ſome Reſpects the Parſon hath a Fee-ſimple qualified. *Litt.* 644, 645. The Uſe of the Body of the *Church*, and the Seats fixed to the Freehold, is common to all the Pariſhioners that pay to the Repairs thereof. The Chancel of the *Church* is to be repaired by the Parſon, unleſs there be a Cuſtom to the contrary; and for theſe Repairs, the Parſon may cut down Trees in the *Church yard*, but not otherwiſe. 35 *Ed.* 1. The Church-wardens are to ſee that the Body of the *Church* and Steeple are in Repair; but not any Iſle, *&c.* which any Perſon claims by Preſcription, to him or his Houſe: Concerning which Repairs the Canons require every Perſon who hath Authority to hold Eccleſiaſtical Viſitation, to view their *Churches* within their Juriſdictions once in three Years, either in Perſon, or cauſe it to be done; and they are to certify the Defects to the Ordinary, and the Names of thoſe who ought to repair them; and theſe Repairs muſt be done by the Church-wardens, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners. *Can.* 86. 1 *Mod.* 236. By the Common Law, Pariſhioners of every Pariſh are bound to repair the *Church*: But by the Canon Law, the Parſon is obliged to do it; and ſo it is in Foreign Countries. 1 *Salk.* 164. In *London* the Pariſhioners repair both the *Church* and the Chancel. The Spiritual Court may compel the Pariſhioners to repair the *Church*, and excommunicate every one of them till it be repaired; but thoſe that are willing to contribute ſhall be abſolved till the greater Part agree to a Tax, when the Excommunication is to be taken off; but the Spiritual Court cannot aſſeſs them towards it. 1 *Mod.* 194. 1 *Vent.* 367. For though this Court hath Power to oblige the Pariſhioners to repair by Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures; yet they cannot appoint in what Sum, or ſet a Rate, for that muſt be ſettled by the Church wardens, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 8. Where a *Church* is ſo much out of Repair, that 'tis neceſſary to pull it down, in ſuch Caſe, upon a general Warning to the Pariſhioners, the major Part meeting may make a Rate for pulling it down, and rebuilding it on the old Foundation, and it ſhall be good; and if any Pariſhioner refuſe to pay his Proportion, they may libel againſt him in the Eccleſiaſtical Court. 2 *Mod.* 222. And if a *Church* be down, and the Pariſh is increaſed, the greater Part of the Pariſh may raiſe a Tax for the neceſſary Inlarging it, as well as the Repairing thereof, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 237. But in ſome of our Books it is ſaid, that if a *Church* falls down, the Pariſhioners are not obliged to rebuild it; though they ought to keep it in due Repair. 1 *Ventr.* 35. In a Caſe where Church-wardens made a Rate for Repairs of the *Church*, it was adjudged that the Pariſhioners ought to aſſeſs the Rate, and they are bound to repair the *Church*. 1 *Salk.* 165. *Church* Rates for Repairs, are to be made by the Church-wardens and the major Part of the Pariſhioners, which ſhall bind the others, after a general Notice given; and if the Pariſhioners refuſe or neglect to meet, upon ſuch Notice; or if on Meeting they refuſe to make a Rate, then the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor may make a Rate, and levy it upon the Inhabitants, being firſt confirmed by the Ordinary or Archdeacon. And Rates for repairing of *Churches*, &c. are of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance; and to be recovered in the Eccleſiaſtical Court:

Alſo

Alſo if a Pariſh is unequally rated, thoſe who are grieved muſt plead it in the Spiritual Court, being ſued there. 1 *Ventr.* 367. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 291. Theſe Rates muſt be made upon the whole Pariſh, and not on particular Perſons; and the Charge is in Reſpect of the Land, upon every Occupier, *&c.* If the Owner lives in another Pariſh, he ſhall be rated for Repairs in the Pariſh where the Lands lie, and not where he liveth; for though the Charge is upon the Perſon, yet 'tis in Regard of his Lands: If he let the ſame by Leaſe, then he ſhall be charged in Reſpect of the Rent reſerved, and the Farmer ſhall make up the Reſt. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 270. For *Church* Ornaments, Utenſils, *&c.* the Charge is upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the Pariſhioners; and for this Reaſon Perſons muſt be charged for theſe, where they live: But though generally Lands ought not to be taxed for Ornaments, yet by ſpecial Cuſtom, both Lands and Houſes may be liable to it. 2 *Inſt.* 489. *Cro. Eliz.* 843. *Hetley* 131. It has been reſolved that no Man ſhall be charged for his Land to contribute to the *Church* Reckonings, if he do not reſide in the ſame Pariſh. *Moor* 554. The Communion Tables are to be kept in Repair in *Churches*, and covered in Time of Divine Service with a Carpet, *&c.* And the Ten Commandments to be ſet up at the Eaſt End of every *Church* or Chapel, and other choſen Sentences of Scripture upon the Walls. And at the Common Charge ſhall be provided a ſtrong Cheſt with a Hole in the upper Part thereof, having three Keys, of which one ſhall be kept in the Cuſtody of the Parſon, and the other two by the Church-wardens ſeverally; which Cheſt is to be fixed in a proper Place in the *Church*, to collect the Alms for the Poor; and the Alms ſhall be Quarterly diſtributed to the Poor, in the Preſence of the Chief of the Pariſh. *Can.* 82, 83. By Statute, *Churches* not above ſix Pounds a Year, in the King's Books, by Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, may be united: And in Cities and Corporations, *&c. Churches* may be united by the Biſhop, Patrons, and Chief Magiſtrates, unleſs the Income exceeds 100 *l. per Ann.* and then the Pariſhioners are to conſent, *&c.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. For compleating of St. *Paul's Church*, and repairing *Weſtminſter* Abbey, a Duty of 2 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals is granted; and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *London*, Lord Mayor, *&c.* are appointed Commiſſioners: And the *Church-yard* is to be incloſed, and no Perſons build thereon, except for the Uſe of the *Church*. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 14. 1 *Ann. cap.* 2. Fifty new *Churches* are to be built in or near *London* and *Weſtminſter*, for the Building whereof a like Duty is granted upon Coals, and Commiſſioners appointed to purchaſe Lands, aſcertain Bounds, *&c.* The Rectors of which *Churches* ſhall be appointed by the Crown, and the firſt Church-wardens and Veſtrymen, *&c.* are to be elected by the Commiſſioners. 9 *Ann. cap.* 22. A Duty is alſo granted on Coals imported in *London*, to be appropriated for maintaining of Miniſters for the Fifty new *Churches*. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 23. A Miniſter by Ordination of Prieſthood receives Authority to preach in the *Church*, though he is nevertheleſs to have a Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, *&c.* If a Layman be admitted and inſtituted to a Benefice, and doth adminiſter the Sacraments, marry, *&c.* theſe Acts performed by him during the Time he continues Parſon in Fact, are good. 3 *Cro.* 775. Miniſters are to declare their Aſſent to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, *&c.* and are bound to read Morning and Evening Prayers, on every Holyday, on the 5th of *November*, the 30th of *January*, and on the 29th of *May*, as on the Lord's **Day**. And if any Miniſter ſhall uſe any Form of *Church* Service but ſuch as is in the Book of Common Prayer, *&c.* he ſhall forfeit a Year's Profit of his Living, and ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment for the firſt Offence; and for the ſecond Offence be deprived, *&c. Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. And if a Parſon in reading Prayers, ſtand or ſit when he is appointed to kneel, or kneel when he ſhould ſtand, *&c.* he is puniſhable by this Statute. If any Perſons deprave the Book of Common Prayer, *&c.* they ſhall be impriſoned ſix Months, and forfeit 100 Marks. 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. Every Perſon is to repair to his Pariſh *Church* every *Sunday*, on Pain of forfeiting 1 *s.* for every Offence; and being preſent at any Form of Prayer uſed contrary to the Book of Common Prayer, is puniſhed with ſix Months Impriſonment, *&c.* 1 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 23 *Eliz. cap.* 1. Perſons above ſixteen Years of Age, who abſent from *Church* above a Month, are to forfeit 20 *l. per* Month, *&c.* But Proteſtant Diſſenters are exempted from Penalties, by 1 *W. &* *M.* And a Perſon is not ſo bound to go to his Pariſh *Church*, but upon reaſonable Excuſe he may go to another; of which Excuſe the Spiritual Courts are Judges. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 438, 455. No Man ſhall cover his Head in the *Church* in Time of Divine Service, except he have ſome Infirmity, and then with a Cap; and all Perſons are to kneel and ſtand, *&c.* as directed by the Common Prayer during Service. *Can.* 18. No ill Language is to be uſed, or Noiſe made in *Churches* or *Church-yards*; and Perſons ſtriking others there, are to be excommunicated; and loſe one of their Ears: And a Man may not lawfully return Blows in his own Defence in theſe Caſes. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 4. Diſturbing Miniſters officiating Divine Service, incurs three Months Impriſonment, and a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* by *Stat.* 1 *M. cap.* 3. and 1 *W. &* *M.* Any Perſon may be indicted for indecent or irreverent Behaviour in the *Church*; and thoſe that offend againſt the Acts of Uniformity, are Puniſhable either by Indictment upon the Statutes, or by the Ordinary, *&c.*

An *Indictment* for not coming to *Church*.

Wilts, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of* M. *in the ſaid County, Gent. on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *being of the Age of ſixteen Years and upwards, did not repair to his Pariſh* Church *of* M. *aforeſaid, or to any other* Church, *Chapel, or uſual Place of Common Prayer and Divine Service, at any Time within the Space of one Month next after the ſaid Day of*, &c. *in the Year above mentioned, but did willingly and obſtinately, without any lawful or reaſonable Excuſe, forbear to do the ſame, contrary to the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided, in Contempt of our ſaid Lord the now King and his Laws, and againſt the Peace*, &c.

Church-wardens, (*Eccleſiæ Guardiani*) Are ancient Officers choſen yearly in *Eaſter* Week, by the Miniſter and Pariſhioners of every Pariſh, to look to and take Care of the Church and Church-yard, and the Things belonging to the ſame. They are to be choſe by the joint Conſent of the Pariſhioners and Miniſter; and by Cuſtom the Miniſter may chuſe one, and the Pariſhioners another; or by Cuſtom the Pariſhioners alone may elect both, though it be againſt the Canon. 1 *Vent.* 267. They are ſworn into their Offices by the Archdeacon; and if the Archdeacon refuſeth to ſwear a *Church-warden*, a *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue to compel him. 3 *Cro.* 551. As the Pariſhioners chuſe *Church-wardens*, who have a Truſt repoſed in them by the Pariſh as Temporal Officers, they are the proper Judges of their Ability to ſerve, and not the Archdeacon who ſwears them. 5 *Mod.* 325. In the City of *London*, by ſpecial Cuſtom, the *Church-wardens* with the Miniſter make a Corporation for Lands as well as Goods; and may as ſuch, hold, purchaſe and take Lands for the Uſe of the Church, *&c.* And there is another Cuſtom in *London*, for the Pariſhioners to chuſe both *Church-wardens* excluſive of the Miniſter; who is

alſo there excuſed from repairing the Chancel of the Church. 2 *Cro.* 325. 1 *Inſt.* 3. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 339. *Church-wardens* are a Corporation to ſue and be ſued for the Goods of the Church; and they may purchaſe Goods, but not Lands, except it be in *London*, by Cuſtom. And they may have Appeal of Robbery for ſtealing the Goods of the Church. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 393. *Cro. Eliz.* 179. But *Church-wardens* cannot releaſe to the Prejudice of the Church: Nor can they diſpoſe of the Church Goods, without the Conſent of the Veſtry. If they waſte the Goods of the Church, the new *Church-wardens* may have Actions againſt them, or call them to account before the Ordinary; though the Pariſhioners cannot have an Action againſt them for waſting the Church Goods, for they muſt make new *Church-wardens*, who muſt proſecute the former, *&c.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 788. 1 *Cro.* 145. *Bro. Account* 1. The *Church-wardens* are to take Care of the Repairs of the Church; and if they erect, or add any Thing new to the ſame, they muſt have the Conſent of the Pariſhioners or Veſtry; and if in the Church the Licence of the Ordinary. 2 *Inſt.* 489. 1 *Vent.* 367. They have with the Conſent of the Miniſter, the Placing the Pariſhioners in the Seats of the Body of the Church, appointing Gallery Keepers, *&c.* reſerving to the Ordinary a Power to correct the ſame: And in *London*, the *Church-wardens* have this Authority in themſelves. Particular Perſons may preſcribe to have a Seat, as belonging to them by Reaſon of their Eſtates, as being an ancient Meſſuage, *&c.* and the Seats having been conſtantly repaired by them: Alſo one may preſcribe to an Iſle in the Church, to ſit and bury there, always repairing the ſame. 3 *Inſt.* 202. 2 *Co.* 366. If the Ordinary diſplaces a Perſon claiming a Seat in a Church by Preſcription, a Prohibition ſhall be granted, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 106. The Parſon impropriate has a Right to the chief Seat in the Chancel; but by Preſcription another Pariſhioner may have it. *Noy's Rep.* The *Church-wardens* ſhall ſuffer no Man to preach within their Churches, without producing his Licence: And they are to keep the Keys of the Bellfrey, and take Care that the Bells be not rung without good Cauſe. to be allowed of by the Miniſter and themſelves. *Can.* 50, 80. *Church-wardens* are to ſee that all the Pariſhioners duly reſort to their Pariſh-Church, and there continue during the Time of Divine Service; they are not to permit any to ſtand idle, walk, or make any Noiſe in the Church, or to contend for Places, *&c.* they may apprehend thoſe that diſturb the Miniſter, *&c.* and juſtify the Appeaſing any Diſorder in the Church or Church-yard; they are to chaſtiſe diſorderly Boys, and take off the Hats of thoſe who would irreverently keep them on. 1 *Saund.* 13. Further, they muſt ſearch Ale-houſes on *Sundays*, that there be no Perſons therein, during the Divine Service; and execute Warrants againſt thoſe who profane the Lord's Day, *&c.* Alſo levy Penalties on Perſons not coming to Church, againſt Profaners of the Sabbath in Paſtimes, Tipling, *&c.* and for Drunkenneſs, Curſing and Swearing, *&c.* by divers Statutes. And they are to preſent to the Ordinary all Things preſentable by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, which relate to the Church, the Parſon, and Pariſhioners: Theſe *Preſentments* are made upon Oath, and uſually twice a Year, eſpecially at the Viſitation: And what relates to the *Church*, is chiefly of Repairs, and whether there be a Box for Alms in the Church, a Bible, Common Prayer Book, and Book of Canons. a Deſk for the Reader, Cuſhion for the Pulpit, a Communion Table, Table Cloth, Cups and Covers for Bread, Flagons and Font, a Regiſter-Book, King's Arms ſet up, Lord's Prayer, Creed and Commandments in fair Letters, *&c.* What concerns the *Parſon*, is whether he reads the thirty-nine Articles twice a Year, and the Canons once in the Year, Preaches every *Sunday* good Doctrine, reads the Common Prayer celebrates the Sacraments, preaches in his Gown, viſits the Sick, catechiſes Children, marries according to Law, *&c.* And what relates to the *Pariſhioners*, is whether they come to Church, and duly attend the Worſhip of God, if Baptiſm be neglected, Women not churched, Perſons Marrying in prohibited Degrees, or without Banns or Licence, Alms-houſes or Schools abuſed, Legacies given to pious Uſes, *&c.* They muſt likewiſe preſent Crimes and Offences, ſuch as Drunkenneſs, Fornication, Adultery, Inceſt, Blaſphemy, *&c.* and by Statute Popiſh Recuſants: And if they refuſe to make Preſentments, the Parſons or Vicars, *&c.* may preſent to the Biſhop all Crimes committed in their Pariſhes. *Can.* 117. 3 *Cro.* 291. 1 *Ventr.* 114. At the End of the Year, the *Church-wardens* are to yield juſt Accounts to the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, and deliver what remains in their Hands to the Pariſhioners, or to the new *Church-wardens:* In Caſe they refuſe, they may be preſented at the next Viſitation, or the new Officers may by Proceſs call them to Account before the Ordinary, or ſue them by Writ of Account at Common Law. And if all the Pariſh have allowed their Accounts of the Church-Goods, the Ordinary may nevertheleſs call them to Account before him too, and puniſh them if he find Cauſe; but in laying out their Money, they are puniſhable for Fraud only, not Indiſcretion. If their Receipts fall ſhort of their Diſburſements, the ſucceeding *Church-wardens* may pay them the Ballance, and place it to their Account. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 121. *Can.* 89, 109, *&c.* Diſputes ariſing about *Church-wardens* Accounts are to be decided before the Ordinary: And for Diſburſements of any Sum not exceeding 40 *s.* the *Church-wardens* Oath alone is a ſufficient Proof; but for all Sums above, Receipts are to be produced, *&c.* If *Church-wardens* through Improvidence, Indiſcretion or Negligence, either waſte the Church Goods in their Cuſtody, or much damnify the Pariſh; on Proof thereof, they may be removed at any Time, by the Authority of the Ordinary. 8 *El.* 4. 6. 13 *Co.* 70. Beſides their Ordinary Power, the *Church-wardens* have the Care of the Benefice during its Vacancy; and as ſoon as there is any Avoidance, they are to apply to the Chancellor of the Dioceſe for a Sequeſtration; which being granted, they are to manage all the Profits and Expences of the Benefice for him that ſucceeds, plough and ſow his Glebes, gather in Tithes, thraſh out and ſell Corn, repair Houſes, *&c.* and they muſt ſee that the Church be duly ſerved by a Curate approved by the Biſhop, whom they are to pay out of the Profits of the Benefice. 2 *Inſt.* 489. And they are to join with the Overſeers of the Poor, in making Rates for Relief of the Poor, ſetting up Trades for employing them, placing out poor Apprentices, ſettling poor Perſons, *&c.* And in the Execution of their whole Office, by Statutes 43 *Eliz.* 14 *Car.* 2. 3 *&* 4 *W. & M.* &c. It is their Duty to collect the Charity Money upon Briefs, which are to be read in Churches, and the Sums collected, *&c.* to be indorſed on the Briefs in Words at Length, and ſigned by the Miniſter and *Church-wardens*; after which, they ſhall be delivered, with the Money collected to the Perſons undertaking them, in a certain Time, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* A Regiſter is to be kept of all Money collected, *&c.* Alſo the Undertakers in two Months after the Receipts of the Money, and Notice to Sufferers, are to account before a Maſter in *Chancery*, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* They are to ſign Certificates of receiving the Sacrament by Perſons, to qualify them to bear Offices, *&c.* And in *London* and within the Bills of Mortality, they muſt fix Fire-Cocks, keep Engines, *&c.* in their Pariſhes, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* For the Maintenance whereof, the Pariſh is to be aſſeſſed: And the firſt Perſon who brings in a Pariſh Engine, or other large Engine with a Socket, *&c.* when any Fire happens, ſhall be paid as an Encouragement 30 *s.* the Perſon that brings in the ſecond

Engine 20*s.* and the Third 10*s.* &c. *Stat.* 6 *Ann.* & 7. There may be ſelect *Veſtries* elected in Pariſhes to make Rates, and take the *Church-wardens* Accounts, &c. But thoſe that do not pay to any Church Rates have no Votes, except the Parſon or Vicar. See *Church.*

Church-Reeve, Is the ſame with *Church-warden, (Reve* in the *Sax.* being as much as *Guardian* in the *French)* the Guardian or Overſeer of the Church: The Word is now out of Uſe, but is mentioned by *Chaucer* on the Juriſdiction of Archdeacons, *viz.*

Of Church-Reves, *and of Teſtaments,*
Of Contracts and of Lack of Sacraments.

Churchſett, or *Chirchſet, Ciricſeat,* A *Saxon* Word uſed in *Domeſday,* which is interpreted *Quaſi ſemen Eccleſiæ,* Corn paid to the Church. *Fleta* ſays, it ſignifies a certain Meaſure of Wheat, which in Times paſt every Man on St. *Martin*'s Day gave to Holy Church, as well in the Times of the *Britains* as of the *Engliſh*; yet many great Perſons after the Coming of the *Romans,* gave that Contribution according to the ancient Law of *Moſes,* in the Name of *Firſt Fruits*; as in the Writ of King *Canutus* ſent to the Pope is particularly contained, in which they call it *Chirchſed,* as one would ſay *Church-ſeed.* Selden's Hiſt. Tithes, pag. 216.

Church-ſcot, Cuſtomary Oblations paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt; from which Duty the Religious ſometimes purchaſed an Exemption for themſelves and their Tenants.

Churle, *Ceorle, Carl,* Was in the *Saxon* Time a Tenant at Will, of free Condition, who held ſome Land of the *Thanes,* on Conditions of Rents and Services: Which *Ceorles* were of two Sorts; one that hired the Lord's tenementary Eſtate, like our Farmers; the other that tilled and manured the *Demeſnes,* (yielding Work and not Rent) and were thereupon called his *Sockmen* or *Ploughmen.* Spelm.

Cinque Ports, *(Quinque Portus)* Are thoſe ſpecial Havens that lie towards *France,* and therefore have been thought by our Kings to be ſuch as ought to be vigilantly guarded and preſerved againſt Invaſion: In which Reſpect they have an eſpecial Governor, called *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports,* and divers Privileges granted them, as a peculiar Juriſdiction; their Warden having not only the Authority of an Admiral among them, but ſending out Writs in his own Name, &c. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 48. 4 *Inſt.* 222. *Camden* tells us, that *Kent* is accounted the Key of *England*; and that *William,* called *The Conqueror,* was the firſt who made a Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports,* which he did to bring that Country under a ſtricter Subjection to his Government; but King *John* was the firſt who granted the Privileges to thoſe *Ports,* which they ſtill enjoy: However, it was upon Condition that they ſhould provide a certain Number of Ships at their own Charge for forty Days, as often as the King ſhould have Occaſion for them in the Wars, he being then under a Neceſſity of having a Navy for paſſing into *Normandy,* to recover that Dukedom which he had loſt. And this Service the *Barons of the Cinque Ports* acknowledged and performed, upon the King's Summons, attending with their Ships the Time limited at their proper Coſts, and ſtaying as long after as the King pleaſed at his own Charge. *Somner of Rom. Ports in Kent.* The *Cinque Ports,* as we now account them, are, *Dover, Sandwich, Rumney, Winchelſea* and *Rye*; and to theſe we may add *Hythe* and *Haſtings,* which are reckoned as Part or Members of the *Cinque Ports:* Though by the firſt Inſtitution, it is ſaid that *Winchelſea* and *Rye,* were added as Members, and that the others were the *Cinque Ports*; there are alſo ſeveral other Towns adjoining that have the Privileges of the *Ports.* Theſe *Cinque Ports* have certain Franchiſes to hold Pleas, &c. and the King's Writs do not run there: But on a Judgment in any of the King's Courts, if the Defendant hath no Goods, &c. but in the *Ports*; the Plaintiff may get the Record certified into *Chancery,* and from thence ſent by *Mittimus* to the Lord Warden to make Execution. 4 *Inſt.* 223. 3 *Leon.* 3. The Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, is Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports.* And there are ſeveral Courts within the *Cinque Ports*; one before the ſaid Conſtable, others within the *Ports* themſelves, before the Mayors and Jurats; another which is called *Curia quinque Portuum apud Shepway:* There is likewiſe a Court of *Chancery* in the *Cinque Ports,* to decide Matters of Equity; but no original Writs iſſue thence. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 793. The Juriſdiction of the *Cinque Ports* is general, extending to Perſonal, Real and Mix'd Actions: And if any erroneous Judgment is given in the *Cinque Ports* before any of the Mayors and Jurats, Writ of Error lies not in *B. R.* but it ſhall be redreſſed, according to the Cuſtom, by Bill in Nature of a Writ of Error, *Coram Domino Cuſtode ſeu Guardiano Quinque Portuum apud Curiam ſuam,* &c. And in theſe Caſes the Mayor and Jurats may be fined, and the Mayor removed, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 224. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 138. It has been obſerved, that the *Cinque Ports* are not *Jura Regalia,* like Counties Palatine, but are Parcel of the County of *Kent:* So that if a Writ be brought againſt one for Land within the *Cinque Ports,* and he appears and pleads to it, and Judgment is given againſt him in the *Common Pleas,* this Judgment ſhall bind him; for the Land is not exempted out of the County, and the Tenant may wave the Benefit of his Privilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 519. The *Cinque Ports* cannot award Proceſs of Outlawry. *Cro. Eliz.* 910. And a *Quo Minus* lies to the *Cinque Ports. Ibid.* 911. If a Man is impriſoned at *Dover* by the Lord Warden, an *Habeas Corpus* may be iſſued; for the Privilege that the King's Writ lies not there is intended between Party and Party, and there can be no ſuch Privilege againſt the King; and an *Habeas Corpus* is a Prerogative Writ, by which the King commands an Account of the Liberty of the Subjects. *Cro. Jac.* 543. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 447. *Certiorari* lies to the *Cinque Ports* to remove Indictments; and the Juriſdiction that *Brev. Dom. Regis non currit* there, is only in Civil Cauſes between Party and Party: But this has been held to extend only to Indictments before the Mayors, Barons, &c. as Juſtices of Peace, on late Statutes, &c. *Cro. Car.* 252, 253. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 286, 287.

Circa, A Watch; from which *Circuitor*; *Quatuor* Circuitores *Monaſterii quos alio nomine* Circas *vocant, juxta præceptum ſancti Benedicti certis horis circuire debent monaſterii officinas.*

Circada, A Tribute anciently paid to the Biſhop or Archdeacon for viſiting the Churches. *Du Freſne.*

Circuit, or Circuity of Action, (*Circuitus Actionis*) Is a longer Courſe of Proceeding to recover a Thing ſued for than is needful: As if a Perſon grant a Rent-charge of 10 *l. per Annum* out of his Manor of *B.* and after the Grantee diſſeiſeth the Grantor of the ſame Manor, who brings an Aſſiſe, and recovers the Land, and 20 *l.* Damages, which being paid, the Grantee brings his Action for 10 *l.* of his Rent due during the Time of the Deſſeiſin, which he muſt have had if no Diſſeiſin had been: This is called *Circuity of Action,* becauſe as the Grantor was to receive 20 *l.* Damages, and pay 10 *l.* Rent, he might have received but 10 *l.* only for Damages, and the Grantee might have kept the other 10 *l.* in his Hands by Way of Retainer for his Rent, and ſo ſaved his Action, which appears to be needleſs. *Terms de Ley* 128. This Example ſhews that an Action may be rightfully brought for a Debt or Duty, and yet be wrong; for that it might have been as well otherwiſe anſwered and determined.

Circumſpecte Agatis, Is the Title of a Statute made *Ann.* 13 *Ed.* 1. relating to *Prohibitions*, preſcribing certain Caſes to the Judges, wherein the King's Prohibition lies not. 2 *Inſt.* 487.

Circumſtantibus, By-Standers; and ſignifies in our Law the Supply or making up the Number of *Jurors*, if any impanelled appear not, or appearing are challenged by either Party, by adding to them ſo many of thoſe that are preſent or ſtanding by that are qualified as will ſerve the Turn. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. The Act of Supplying is uſually called a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*. See *Tales*.

Citation, *(Citatio)* A Summons to appear, applied particularly to Proceſs in the Spiritual Court. The Eccleſiaſtical Courts proceed according to the Courſe of the Civil and Canon Laws, by *Citation*, *Libel*, &c. A Perſon is not generally to be cited to appear out of the Dioceſe, or peculiar Juriſdiction where he lives; unleſs it be by the Archbiſhop, in Default of the Ordinary; where the Ordinary is Party to the Suit, in Caſes of Appeal, &c. And by Law a Defendant may be ſued where he lives, though 'tis for ſubſtracting Tithes in another Dioceſe, &c. 1 *Nelſ.* 449. By the *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. Every Archbiſhop may cite any Perſon dwelling in any Biſhop's Dioceſe within his Province for Hereſy, &c. if the Biſhop or other Ordinary conſents, or if the Biſhop or Ordinary, or Judge, do not his Duty in puniſhing the Offence. Where Perſons are cited out of their Dioceſe, and live out of the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, a Prohibition or Conſultation may be granted: But where Perſons live in the Dioceſe, if when they are cited they do not appear, they are to be excommunicated, &c. The above Statute was made to maintain the Juriſdiction of inferior Dioceſes, and if any Perſon is cited out of the Dioceſe, &c. where the Civil or Canon Law doth not allow it, the Party grieved ſhall have double Damages. If one defame another within the Peculiar of the Archbiſhop, he may be puniſhed there; although he dwell in any remote Place out of the Archbiſhop's Peculiar. *Godb.* 190.

Citatio ad inſtantiam Partis, Is mentioned in 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. for laying Impoſitions on Proceedings at Law.

City, *(Civitas)* By *Cowel* is a Town Corporate, which hath a Biſhop and Cathedral Church, which is called *Civitas*, *Oppidum* and *Urbs*; *Civitas* in Regard it is governed by Juſtice and Order of Magiſtracy; *Oppidum*, for that it contains a great Number of Inhabitants; and *Urbs*, becauſe it is in due Form begirt about with Walls. But *Crompton* in his Juriſdictions, where he reckons up the *Cities*, leaveth out *Ely*, although it hath a Biſhop and Cathedral Church; and puts in *Weſtminſter*, though it hath at preſent no Biſhop: And Sir *Edward Coke* makes *Cambridge* a *City*; yet there is no Mention that it ever was an Epiſcopal See. Indeed it appears by the *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10. that there was a Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*; ſince which, by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 5. it is termed a *City*, or Borough: And notwithſtanding what the Lord *Coke* obſerves of *Cambridge*, by the *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. *Cambridge* is called only a Town. Kingdoms have been ſaid to contain as many *Cities* as they have Seats of Archbiſhops and Biſhops: But according to *Blount*, *City* is a Word which hath obtained ſince the Conqueſt; for in the Time of the *Saxons* there were no *Cities*, but all great Towns were called *Burghs*, and even *London* was then ſtiled *Lunden Burgh*; as the Capital of *Scotland* is now called *Edinburgh*. And long after the Conqueſt the Word *City* is uſed promiſcuouſly with the *Burgh*, as in the Charter of *Leiceſter* 'tis called both *Civitas* and *Burgus*; which ſhews that thoſe Writers were miſtaken, that tell us every *City* was or is a Biſhop's See. And though the Word *City* ſignifies with us ſuch a Town Corporate as hath uſually a Biſhop and Cathedral Church; yet 'tis not always ſo.

Citizens, *(Cives)* Of *London*, are either Freemen; or ſuch as reſide and keep a Family in the *City*, &c. and ſome are *Citizens* and Freemen; and ſome are not, who have not ſo great Privileges as the others: The *Citizens* of *London* may preſcribe againſt a Statute, becauſe their Liberties are reinforced by Statute. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 105.

Civil Law, Is defined to be that *Law* which every particular Nation, Common-wealth or City, has eſtabliſhed peculiarly for itſelf: *Jus Civile eſt, quod quiſque Populus ſibi conſtituit.* But more ſtrictly the *Civil Law* is that which the old *Romans* uſed; compiled from the *Laws* of Nature and of Nations. The twelve Tables were alſo the Foundation of this *Law*; which for its great Wiſdom is as it were the Common *Law*, or the Foundation of it, in all well governed Kingdoms, a very few only excepted; and no other *Laws* are eſteemed comparable to it for its Equity. The *Civil Law* is either *written* or *unwritten*; and the *written Law* is Publick or Private: Publick; which immediately regards the State of the Common-wealth, as the Enacting and Execution of *Laws*, Conſultations about War and Peace, Eſtabliſhment of Things relating to Religion, &c. Private; that more immediately has Reſpect to the Concerns of every particular Perſon. The *unwritten Law* is Cuſtom introduced by the tacit Conſent of the People only, without any particular Eſtabliſhment: The Authority of it is great, and it is equal with a written *Law*, if it be wholly uninterrupted, and of a long Continuance. The whole *Civil Law*, is contained in four Books or Tomes, 1. *The Code.* 2. *The Pandects or Digeſts.* 3. *The Inſtitutes.* 4. *The Novels or Authenticks.* The *Code* is divided into twelve Books, and was the firſt Book of the *Civil Law*, which the Emperor *Juſtinian* ordered to be collected: It was publiſhed in the Year 534, and contains the Conſtitutions, &c. of fifty-ſix Emperors, and their wiſe Councils. The firſt Book of it treats of Religion, Prieſts, &c. Other Books are upon Trade, Merchandiſe, the Exchequer, &c. *The Digeſt or Pandects*, was collected from the Works and Commentaries of the ancient Lawyers; ſome whereof lived before the Coming of our Saviour: This Tome is divided into fifty Books; and upon a more particular Diviſion, the whole Digeſt is divided into ſeven Parts: the firſt Part contains the Elements of the *Law*, as what is Juſtice, Right, &c. The ſecond Part treats of Judges and Judgments: The third Part of perſonal Actions, &c. The fourth Part of Contracts; Pawns and Pledges: The fifth Part of Wills, Teſtaments, &c. The ſixth Part of the Poſſeſſion of Goods: The ſeventh Part of Obligations; Crimes, Puniſhments, &c. *The Inſtitutes*, contain a Syſtem of the whole Body of *Law*, and are an Epitome of the Digeſt divided into four Books; but ſometimes they correct the Digeſt: They are called Inſtitutes, becauſe they are of Inſtruction, and ſhew an eaſy Way to the obtaining a Knowledge of the *Civil Law:* But they are not ſo diſtinct and comprehenſive as they might be, nor ſo uſeful at this Time as they were at firſt. The *Novels or Authenticks* were publiſhed at ſeveral Times without any Method: They are termed *Novels* as they are new *Laws*, and Authenticks, being authentically tranſlated from the *Greek* into the *Latin* Tongue; and the whole Volume is divided into nine Collations, Conſtitutions or Sections, and they again into 168 Novels, which alſo are diſtributed into certain Chapters: The firſt Collation relates to Heirs, Executors, &c. The ſecond, the State of the Church, The third is againſt Bawds: The fourth concerns Marriages, &c. The fifth forbids the Alienation of the Poſſeſſions of the Church: The ſixth ſhews the Legitimacy of Children, &c. The ſeventh determines who ſhall be Witneſſes: The eighth ordains Wills to be good, though imperfect, &c. And the ninth contains Matter of Succeſſion in Goods, &c. To theſe

Tomes of the *Civil Law* we may add the *Book of Feuds*, which contains the Cuſtoms and Services that the Subject or Vaſſal doth to his Prince or Lord, for ſuch Lands or Fees as he holdeth of him. The *Conſtitutions of the Emperor*, are either by a *Reſcript*, which is the Letter of the Emperor in Anſwer to particular Perſons who enquire the Law of him; or by *Edict*, which the Emperor eſtabliſhes of his own Accord, that it may be generally obſerved by every Subject; or by *Decree*, which the Emperor pronounces between Plaintiff and Defendant, upon hearing a particular Cauſe. The Power of iſſuing forth Reſcripts, Edicts and Decrees, was given to the Prince by the *Lex Regia*, wherein the People of *Rome* wholly ſubmitted themſelves to the Government of one Perſon, *viz. Julius Cæſar*, after the Defeat of *Pompey*, &c. And by this Submiſſion the Prince could not only make *Laws*, but was eſteemed above all coercive Power of them. The Matters wherein the whole *Civil Law* is generally exerciſed, relate either to *Perſons* in the Common-wealth; or the *Things* belonging or not belonging to them; or to the *Actions* whereby Men claim ſuch Things as are due to them by the *Law*, &c. The *Civil Law* is allowed in this Kingdom in the two Univerſities, for the training up of Students, &c. In Matters of foreign Treaties between Princes; marine Affairs *Civil* and Criminal; in the Ordering of Martial Cauſes; the Judgments of Enſigns and Arms, Rights of Honour, &c. Vide my *Treatiſe of Laws*, *pag.* 243, 396.

Civil Liſt, To defray the extraordinary Charge of the *Civil Liſt*, *viz.* for paying Debts and Arrears due to his Majeſty's Servants, Tradeſmen, &c. and other Uſes of his Civil Government, 1,000,000 *l.* was granted by Parliament, by *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 16. Vide *King's Houſhold*.

Clack Wool, Is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, which makes it weigh lighter; as to *force Wool*, ſignifies to clip off the upper and hairy Part thereof; and to *bard* it, is to cut the Head and Neck from the Reſt of the Fleece. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* 22.

Clades, *Clida*, *Cleta*, *Cleia*, from the Brit. *Clie*, and the Iriſh *Clia*, A Wattle or Hurdle; and a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep, is ſtill in ſome Counties of *England* called a *Cley*. Paroch. Antiq. p. 575.

Claretum, A Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarified or made clear by Decoction, &c. which the *Germans*, *French* and *Engliſh*, called *Hippocras*: And it was from this, the Red Wines of *France* were called *Claret*.——*Ad hæc etiam in tanta abundantia vinum hic videas, & ſiceram, Pigmentum, &* Claretum *muſtum & medonem.* Girald. Camb. apud Wharton. Ang. Sax. Par. 2. p. 480.

Claim, *(Clameum)* Is a Challenge of Intereſt in any Thing that is in the Poſſeſſion of another, or at leaſt out of a Man's own, as *Claim* by Charter, by Diſcent, &c. And *Claim* is either verbal, where one doth by Words *claim* and challenge the Thing that is ſo out of his Poſſeſſion; or it is by an Action brought, &c. and ſometimes it relates to Lands, and ſometimes to Goods and Chattels. *Litt. Sect.* 420. Where any Thing is wrongfully detained from a Perſon, this *Claim* is to be made; and the Party making it, may thereby avoid Deſcents of Lands, Diſſeiſins, &c. and preſerve his Title, which otherwiſe would be in Danger of being loſt. *Co. Litt.* 250. A Man which hath preſent Right or Title to enter, muſt make a *Claim*; and in Caſe of Reverſions, &c. one may make a *Claim* where he hath Right, but cannot enter on the Lands: When a Perſon dares not make an Entry on Land, for Fear of being beaten or other Injury, he may approach as near as he can to the Land, and *claim* the ſame; and it ſhall be ſufficient to veſt the Seiſin in him. 1 *Inſt.* 25. If nothing doth hinder a Man having Right to Land, from entering or making his *Claim*; there he muſt do ſo, before he ſhal be ſaid to be in Poſſeſſion of it, or can grant it over to another: But where the Party who hath Right, is in Poſſeſſion already, and where an Entry or *Claim* cannot be made, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Rep.* 157. A *Claim* will deveſt an Eſtate out of another when the Party muſt enter into ſome Part of the Land; but if it be only to bring him into Poſſeſſion, he may do it in View. By *Claim* of Lands in moſt Caſes is intended a *Claim* with an Entry into Part of the Land, or by a near Approach to it. *Co. Litt.* 252, 254. *Poph.* 67. One in Reverſion after an Eſtate for Years, or after a Statute-Merchant, Staple, or *Elegit*, may enter and make a *Claim* to prevent a Deſcent, or avoid a collateral Warranty. And *Claim* of a Remainder by Force of a Condition muſt be upon the Land, or it will not be ſufficient. *Co. Litt.* 202. If a Man ſeiſed of Lands in Right of his Wife, make a Feoffment in Fee on Condition, and the Huſband dieth, and then the Condition is broken, and the Heir enters; in this Caſe the Wife need not *claim* to get Poſſeſſion of her Eſtate, for the Law doth veſt it in her without any *Claim*. *Co. Litt.* 202. 8 *Rep.* 43. The *Claim* of the particular Tenant, ſhall be good for him in Reverſion or Remainder; and of him in Reverſion, &c. for particular Tenant: So *Claim* of a Copyholder, will be good for the Lord, &c. But if Tenant for Years, in a Court of Record *claim* the Fee of his Land, it is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate. *Plowd.* 359. *Co. Litt.* 251. A *Claim* may be made by the Party himſelf; and ſometimes by his Servant or Deputy: And a Guardian in Socage, &c. may make a *Claim* or enter in the Name of the Infant that hath Right, without any Commandment. *Co. Litt.* 245. *Claim* or Entry ſhould be made as ſoon as may be; and by the Common Law it is to be within a Year and a Day after the Diſſeiſin, &c. and if the Party who hath unjuſtly gained the Eſtate, do afterwards occupy the Land, in ſome Caſes an Aſſiſe, Treſpaſs, or Forcible Entry may be had againſt him. *Lit. Sect.* 426, 430. If a Fine is levied of Lands, Strangers to it are to enter and make a *Claim* within five Years, or be barred: Infants after their Age, Feme Coverts after the Death of their Huſbands, &c. have the like Time, by *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 7. If a Diſſeiſor levy a Fine, and the Diſſeiſee enters his *Claim* in the Record of the Foot of the Fine, this is not ſuch a *Claim* as ſhall avoid the Statute. 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 24. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 270. See the *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* and *Continual Claim*.

Claim of Liberty, Is a Suit or Petition to the King in the Court of *Exchequer*, to have Liberties and Franchiſes confirmed there by the King's Attorney General. *Co. Ent.* 93.

Clamea admittenda in Itinere per Attornatum, A Writ by which the King commands the Juſtices in Eyre to admit a Perſon's Claim by Attorney who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 19.

Clap-board, Is Board cut in order to make Caſks or Veſſels; which ſhall contain three Foot and two Inches at leaſt in Length: And for every ſix Ton of Beer exported, the ſame Caſk, or as good, or 200 of *Clapboards* ſhall be imported, by Statute 35 *El. c.* 11.

Clarigarius Armorum, An Herald at Arms. *Blount.*

Clario, A Trumpet. *Statimque clangebant* Clariones *& Tubæ.* Knighton, Anno 1346.

Claſſiarius, A Seaman, or Soldier ſerving at Sea. ——*Omneſque ejus Capitaneos, Milites & Claſſiarios, &c.* Chart. Carol. 5. Imperator. Thomæ Comit. Surr. dat. in Urbe Londinenſi, 8 Junii 1522.

Claud, *(Brit.)* A Ditch: *Claudere*, to encloſe, or turn open Fields into Incloſures—*Dedi & conceſſi totam culturam ad* Claudendum *& faciendum quicquid inde dictis Canonicis placuerit.* Paroch. Antiq. 236.

Claves Inſulæ, Is a Term uſed in the *Iſle of Man*, where all ambiguous and weighty Caſes are referred to twelve Perſons, whom they call *Claves Inſulæ*, i. e. the Keys of the Iſland.

Clavia. In the Inquisition of Serjeanties in the 12th and 13th Years of King *John*, within the Counties of *Essex* and *Hertford*; Boydin Aylet *tenet quatuor lib. terræ in* Bradwell, *per manum* Willielmi *de Dono per Serjeantiam* Claviæ, *viz.* By the Serjeanty of the Club or Mace. *Brady's Append. Introduct. to Eng. Hist.* 22.

Clavigeratus, A Treasurer of a Church.——*Aliter* Willielmus Wallingford *Clavigeratus.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 184.

Clause Rolls, (*Rotuli Clausi*) Contain all such Matters of Record as were committed to close Writs: These Rolls are preserved in the *Tower*.

Clausura, Brushwood for Hedges and Fences. King *Henry* 3. gave to the Prior and Canons of *Chetwode, quinque carucatas* Clausturæ *ad prædictæ terræ* Clausturam *sustinendam.* Paroch. Antiq: 247.

Clausum fregit, Signifies in our Law as much as Action of Trespass; and it is a Writ so called, because the Defendant is summoned thereby to answer *Quare Clausum fregit* of the Plaintiff, that is why he did such a Trespass. It is the Course of the Common Pleas, to declare in Actions (especially upon an *Assumpsit* or the like) upon a *Quare Clausum fregit*, as they do on a *Latitat* in the King's Bench. 2 *Vent.* 192, 259. But by the Lord *Clarendon*'s Orders in Chancery, Cursitors of that Court are not to make Writs of *Clausum fregit, &c.* in *London*, without special Warrant from the Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, unless it appear by Affidavit that the same is the proper Cause of Action, *&c.* In *C. B.* a *Pone* in Trespass, (and here the Proceedings are by *Præcipe* or *Pone*) according to the ancient Course, is made out thus: Wilts, ff. *Si* A. B. *fec. &c. tunc Pone* C. D. *nuper de, &c. de Placito quare Vi & Armis* Clausum *& Domum ipsius* A. fregit *& alia enormia ei intulit, Ad grave Dampn. ipsius* A. *Et contra pacem, &c.* This is delivered to the Filizer of the County to draw out the *Capias, &c.* And Debt may be added to it, *viz. Pone, &c.* C. D. *nuper de, &c. in Com. tuo* Clausum freg. *apud, &c. Ac etiam in Debito pro* 50 *l. &c.*

Clausum Paschæ, *Stat. Westm.* 1. *In Crastino* Clausi Paschæ, or *In Crastino Octabis Paschæ*, which is all one, that is the Morrow of the *Utas* of *Easter.* 2 *Inst.* 157. Clausum Paschæ, i. e. *Dominica in Albis*; *sic dictum, quod* Pascha Claudat. *Blount.*

Clausura Heyæ, The Enclosure of a Hedge.——Johannes Stanley *Ar. clamat quod ipse & hæredes sui sunt quieti de* Clausura Heyæ *de* Macclesfield, *scil* Clausura *unius Rodæ terræ circiter* Hayam *prædict.* Rot. Plac. in Itinere apud Cestriam, ann. 14 H. 7.

Clausa, A Close, or small Measure of Land.——*Unam* Clawam *terræ cum pertinentiis.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 250.

Cleptor. This Word is taken for a Rogue or Thief. *Hoveden Anno* 946.

Clergy, (*Clerus*) Signifies the Assembly or Body of Clerks, or Ecclesiasticks, being taken for the whole Number of those who are *De Clero Domini*, of our Lord's Lot or Share, as the Tribe of *Levi* was in *Judæa*; and are separate from the Noise and Bustle of the World, that they may have Leisure to spend their Time in heavenly Meditation and Prayer. And sometimes *Clergy* is used for a Plea to an Indictment of Felony, *&c.* being an ancient Privilege of the Church, where a Priest or one in Orders is arraigned of Felony, before a secular Judge, who may pray his *Clergy*; which is as much as if he prayed to be delivered to his Ordinary, to purge himself of the Offence objected against him. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 41. Anciently the *Clergy* strongly insisted that by the Law of God their Persons were so sacred that they could not, without a Violation of that Law, be convened before, and much less be punished by any secular Judge; but it hath been observed that this is not warranted by Scripture: Though all Persons in Holy Orders have this Privilege from the *Canon Law.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 337. It is said by Lord Chief Justice *Hale*, that anciently Princes converted to Christianity, in Favour of the *Clergy*, and for encouraging them in their Offices and Imployments, did grant to them very bountiful Privileges; as 1st, an Exemption of Places consecrated to religious Duties from Arrests for Crimes, which was the Original of Sanctuaries. 2dly, The Exemption of their Persons from criminal Proceedings, in some Cases capital before secular Judges; and this was the true Original of the *Privilegium Clericale*: The *Clergy* increasing in Wealth, Power and Interest, afterwards set up for themselves; and that which they obtained by the Favour of Princes and States at first, they now began to claim as their Right, and that of the highest Nature *Jure Divino*; and by their Canons and Constitutions, procured vast Extensions of those Exemptions. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 323. As to the *Clergy* in general, they are *Regular* or *Secular*: Those are *Regulars*, which live under certain Rules, being of some Religious Order, and are called Men of Religion, or *the Religious*: Such as all Abbots, Priors, Monks, *&c.* The *Secular* are those that live not under any certain Rules of the Religious Orders; as Bishops, Deans, Parsons, Vicars, *&c.* And although the *Clergy* claimed an Exemption from all secular Jurisdiction, yet *Mat. Paris* tells us, that soon after *William* the *First* had conquered *Harold*, he subjected the Bishopricks and Abbeys who held *per Baroniam*, that they should be no longer free from military Service; and for that Purpose he in an arbitrary Manner registred how many Soldiers every Bishoprick and Abbey should provide, and send to him and his Successors in Time of War; and having placed these Registers of Ecclesiastical Servitude in his Treasury, those who were aggrieved, departed out of the Realm: But the *Clergy* were not, till then, exempted from all secular Service; because by the Laws of King *Edgar* they were bound to obey the secular Magistrate in three Cases, *viz.* Upon any *Expedition to the Wars*, and to contribute to the Building and Repairing of *Bridges*, and of *Castles* for the Defence of the Kingdom. 'Tis probable that by Expedition to the Wars, it was not at that Time intended they should personally serve, but contribute towards the Charge: One they must do; as appears by the Petition to the King, *Anno* 1267, *viz. Ut omnes* Clerici *tenentes per Baroniam vel feudum laicum, personaliter armati procederent contra Regios Adversarios, vel tantum servitium in Expeditione Regis invenirent, quantum pertineret ad tantam terram vel Tenementum.* But their Answer was, That they ought not to fight with the Military, but with the Spiritual Sword, that is with Prayers and Tears; that they were to maintain Peace and not War, and that their Baronies were founded in Charity; for which Reason they ought not to perform any Military Service. *Blount.* That the *Clergy* had greater Privileges and Exemptions at Common Law than the *Laity* is certain; for they are confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and other ancient Statutes; but these Privileges are in a great Measure lost, the *Clergy* being included under general Words in later Statutes; so that *Clergymen* are liable to all publick Charges imposed by Act of Parliament, where they are not particularly excepted. Indeed they are not at this Day to undergo temporal Offices, as the Office of Sheriff, Constable, *&c.* (though they are sometimes in the Commission of the Peace, in which Commission they may either act as Justices, or not act at their Pleasure) nor are they to serve on Juries, or obliged to appear at Turns and Leets; or to be pressed to serve in the Wars in Person, although by Statutes they are compellable to contribute to the Charge of a War, and to Musters of the Militia: Their Bodies are not to be taken upon Statutes Merchant or Staple, *&c.* for the Writ to take the Body of the Conusor is *Si laicus sit*; and if the Sheriff or any other Officer arrest a *Clergyman* upon any such

Proceſs, it is ſaid an Action of falſe Impriſonment lies againſt him that does it, or the *Clergyman* arreſted may have a *Superſedeas* out of the *Chancery*. In Action of Treſpaſs, Account, &c. againſt a Perſon in Holy Orders, wherein Proceſs of *Capias* lies, if the Sheriff return that the Defendant is *Clericus Beneficiatus nullum habens Laicum feodum ubi Summoneri poteſt*; in this Caſe the Plaintiff cannot have a *Capias* to arreſt his Body; but the Writ ought to iſſue to the Biſhop, to compel him to appear, &c. But on Execution had againſt ſuch *Clergyman*, a Sequeſtration ſhall be had of the Profits of his Benefice. *Clergymen* may not be arreſted in the Church, or Church yard, while attending on Divine Service, &c. on Pain of Impriſonment, and Ranſom at the King's Pleaſure, and likewiſe to make Agreement with the Party; And he that beats a *Clergyman*, may be obliged to do Penance in the Spiritual Court. But theſe are all the Privileges remaining on Civil Accounts: Though by the Common Law, they were to be free from the Payment of Tolls, in all Fairs and Markets, as well for all the Goods gotten upon their Church Livings, as for all Goods and Merchandiſes by them bought to be ſpent upon their Rectories; and they had ſeveral other Exemptions, &c. Theſe Privileges, for the moſt part, have been allowed the *Clergy*, that they might with the more Freedom attend the Service of God and Religion, and be reſpected as they ought; and therefore they are not to undertake any ſecular Buſineſs, by which they may be diverted from their Duty, or be brought into Contempt. They are uſed like other Men in criminal Caſes; except as to Burning in the Hand for Felony, from which upon producing of their Orders, or the Ordinary's Certificate, they ought to be freed: And though they have had the Privilege of the *Clergy* for a Felony, yet they may again have their *Clergy*, and ſo cannot a Layman. But ſee *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. In ancient Times *Clergymen* convicted of Crimes, were delivered over to the Ordinary, to be puniſhed by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws; but this Privilege is long ſince aboliſhed, nor was it ever allowed in Treaſon or Sacrilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 24. *Parſon's Counc.* 145, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 4, 58, &c.

Benefit of Clergy, I have already ſaid is an ancient Privilege, where one in Orders claimed to be delivered to his Ordinary to purge himſelf of a Felony. And this Purgation was to be by his own Oath affirming his Innocency, and the Oaths of twelve Compurgators as to their Belief of it, before a Jury of twelve Clerks: If the Clerk failed in his Purgation, he was deprived of his Character, whereby he became a mere Layman, or he was to be kept in Priſon till a Pardon was obtained: But if he purged himſelf, he was ſet at Liberty. Sometimes the Delivery to the Ordinary was without Purgation, as upon Attainder by Confeſſion of the Felony, or by Verdict, where the Felony was notorious, and then the Clerk was to be degraded, or kept in Priſon by the Ordinary, &c. though in theſe Caſes the Ordinaries would frequently proceed to Purgation. But Purgation is now taken away by *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. which enacts that where an Offender is admitted to his *Clergy*, after Burning in the Hand, he ſhall not be delivered to the Ordinary, but ſhall be enlarged by the Court, &c. And the *Benefit of Clergy*, and Burning in the Hand, comes in the Place of Purgation at Common Law. In ancient Times in the King's Courts where Felonies were determined, the Biſhop or his Deputy were to attend to inform the Court whether the Felon could read as a Clerk or not; but the Court was ſtill to judge of his Sufficiency. Since the *Stat.* 18 *Eliz.* Every Man to whom *Benefit of Clergy* was granted, hath been put to read at the Bar after found guilty, and convicted of Felony, and ſo burnt in the Hand, and ſet free for the firſt Time, if the Ordinary's Commiſſioner or Deputy ſtanding by did ſay,——*Legit ut Clericus*; or otherwiſe he was to be hanged. But Reading at laſt, as well as Purgation, is wholly laid aſide; for by the 5 *Ann. c.* 6. if any Perſon convict of ſuch Felony, for which he ought to have the *Benefit of the Clergy*, doth pray the *Benefit* of this Act, he ſhall not be required to read, but ſhall be puniſhed as a Clerk convict. A Lord of Parliament ſhall have the *Benefit of his Clergy*, though he cannot read, and without Burning in the Hand, for the firſt Time only; and the King may pardon the Burning of the Hand in others, which is not ſo much in Nature of a Puniſhment, as a Mark to notify that the Perſon may have his *Clergy* but once. The Privilege of *Clergy* is ſaid to have its beginning from an Encroachment of the *Pope* upon the temporal Power, in Behalf of the *Clergy*, whom he endeavoured to exempt from the Juriſdiction of lay Judges in Caſe of Life and Member; which the temporal Courts would not yield to, but only in Part: And firſt they would indict Clerks for Felony, as well as others, and proceed thereon till the Ordinary did demand them; and if the Ordinary would not demand them, the King's Courts proceeded to Conviction, Attainder and Execution; and if the Ordinary did claim Clerks before Conviction, then an Inquiſition was taken whether the Party was guilty or not; and if acquitted, he was diſcharged; but if found guilty, then delivered to the Ordinary, &c. The Privilege ſo reſtrained was confirmed and eſtabliſhed by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 2. and allowed by divers other Acts of Parliament: And though originally the *Clergy* never intended that any ſhould have that Privilege, but thoſe who were in Holy Orders; yet afterwards they extended it to thoſe who were not ſtrictly in Orders, but were Aſſiſtants to them in doing Divine Offices. And as to Laymen being admitted to this Privilege, it has been obſerved that in thoſe Days few were bred to Literature, but thoſe who were actually in Orders, or educated for that Purpoſe; and therefore the Way of Trial whether one was a Clerk or no, was by reading, of which the Court was judge; for if he could not read, the Court would not deliver him as a Clerk, though the Ordinary did claim him; and if he did read, he ſhould be allowed as a Clerk, though the Ordinary refuſed him: And Reading being the Way of Trial, whether a Man was a Clerk or not, without further Examination into any other Qualification, by an equitable Conſtruction of the Statutes that eſtabliſhed and extended this Privilege, all Perſons that ſo approved themſelves by Reading, were allowed to be Clerks. *Linwood* 92, 100. *Kel.* 180. It appears by our Books that Laymen that could read ever had the Privilege of *Clergy* ſince the 25 *Ed.* 3. which Allowance never was condemned in Parliament, or complained of as a Grievance, but rather approved of: And by the 18 *Eliz.* all Perſons as well Lay as Spiritual, have a Right to the *Benefit* of that Statute, for the firſt Offence, in the ſame Manner as *Clergymen*. *Ibid.* Though it was anciently the uſual Method for the Ordinary to demand the Criminal as his Clerk, before the Court allowed him the *Benefit of his Clergy*; yet there was no Neceſſity for ſuch Demand, but the Court might without it admit a Perſon to the *Benefit of Clergy*, on ſufficient Evidence of his being a Clerk, as upon producing Letters of Orders, or reading as a Clerk, &c. except he appeared to have been guilty of Sacrilege, or of breaking of Priſon of the Ordinary, in which Caſes it is ſaid to have been at the Diſcretion of the Ordinary, whether he ſhould have his *Clergy* or not: And as there is no Neceſſity that the Ordinary ſhould demand the *Benefit of the Clergy* for a Clerk; ſo neither is there any that the Priſoner himſelf ſhould demand it, where it ſufficiently appears to the Court that he hath a Right to it, in Reſpect of his being in Orders, &c. In which Caſe; if the Priſoner does not demand it, it is left to the Diſcretion of the Judge, either to allow, or not allow it him.

2 *Hawk. P. C.* 359. Thoſe who demand the *Benefit of Clergy*, are to plead, and put themſelves upon Trial; but after a Clerk hath put himſelf upon Trial, and the Inqueſt are charged with him, ſome Writers tell us, that he may, if he deſire it, be admitted to his *Clergy* before the Jury come back; and ſhall not forfeit his Goods, unleſs they find him guilty. *Ibid.* 358. This Claim of *Clergy* might formerly be made on Arraignment, or as ſoon as the Priſoner was brought to the Bar: Afterwards it could not be claimed till after Conviction, becauſe it is for the Advantage of the King as to the Forfeiture of the Lands and Goods of the Criminal Convict, and for the Advantage of the Party himſelf to make his Challenges to the Inqueſt; and perhaps he may be acquitted, and then he will not need this Privilege. 2 *Inſt.* 164, 633. At Common Law, if the Party had not demanded his *Clergy* before Conviction, he loſt it: But in the Time of *H.* 6. an Alteration was made in the Method of allowing *Clergy*, *viz.* That the Party indicted or appealed, was to anſwer to the Felony, and after Conviction, upon his Demand the Judge to allow him his *Clergy*; which Courſe has been ever ſince obſerved. *Kel.* 100. *Clergy* may be demanded after Judgment given againſt a Perſon, whether of Death, *&c.* And even under the Gallows, if there be a proper Judge there who has Power to allow it. 2 *Hawk.* 357. *Clergy* is never allow'd by the Civil Law; ſo that Pirates, *&c.* ſhall not have *Clergy*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 449. The Common Law did not deny *Clergy* but in certain Caſes; as in High Treaſon, or Sacrilege; where a Perſon was convict of Hereſy; was a *Turk*, *Jew*, or *Infidel*, *&c.* Alſo Women were not allow'd it; but this is alter'd by *Stat.* 3 *W. & M.* By Statutes, *Clergy* is denied in a great many Felonies; though it is allowed in all Caſes where not expreſly taken away. And where *Clergy* is taken away expreſly by any Statute, the Offence muſt be laid in the Indictment to be againſt that very Statute, and the Words of it, or the Offender ſhall have his *Clergy*. Kel. 104. H. P. C. 231.

Clergy is taken away by Statutes, in the following Caſes; where Perſons are convicted of Petit Treaſon, Murder, Robbing of Churches, Dwelling houſes, or burning of Dwelling Houſes, Barns, *&c.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 1 *Ed.* 6. *&c.* Alſo from Acceſſories to theſe Crimes. 4 *&* 5 *P. & M.* Perſons guilty of Buggery. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. Of Horſe ſtealing. 1 *Ed.* 6. Robbing in Tents or Booths, in Fairs or Markets. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. Forging of falſe Deeds or Writings, the ſecond Offence. 5 *Eliz.* 14. Taking of Money or Goods privately from the Perſon of another, without his Knowledge: And if any admitted to *Clergy*, hath before committed any other Offence where *Clergy* is not allowed, he may be tried for ſuch Offence, as though there were no Admiſſion of *Clergy*. 8 *El. c.* 4. Rapes of Women: And Stealing of them having Lands, *&c.* or being Heirs apparent. 18 *El. cap.* 7. 39 *Eliz. cap.* 9. Stabbing any Perſon, if he die of the Wound within ſix Months. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. Acknowledging any Fine, Recovery, Deed inrolled, Statute or Recogniſance, Bail or Judgment in the Name of another, not privy and conſenting. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Concealing the Death of a Baſtard Child, whether born alive or not. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 27. Cutting, taking, and ſtealing away Cloth from the Rack or Tenters, in the Night-Time; and purloining or embezilling Armor, Ordnance, or Habiliments of War, Naval Stores, *&c.* to the Value of 20*s.* but the Judges may cauſe ſuch Offenders to be tranſported. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. Cutting out, or diſabling the Tongue, putting out any Eye, ſlitting or cutting off a Noſe or Lip, or cutting off any Limb or Member, with a malicious Intent to maim or diſfigure. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Perſons who ſhall rob any Dwelling-Houſe in the Day-time, any Perſon being therein, or ſhall abet, or command any one in ſuch Robbery; or break any Dwelling-Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe thereunto belonging, in the Day time, and feloniouſly take away any Money or Goods, to the Value of 5*s.* although no Perſon be therein, *&c.* 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. If any Perſon indicted of an Offence for which he would be excluded *Clergy*, ſhall ſtand mute, not anſwer directly, or challenge peremptorily above twenty Jurors, or ſhall be outlawed on the Indictment. *Stat Ibid.* And where any Perſon hath once had the Benefit of *Clergy*, the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace, or of the Aſſiſe, ſhall be a ſufficient Proof. *Ibid.* Forging or Counterfeiting the Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Bank Bills. 7 *&* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. Perſons that by Night or Day, in any Shop, Warehouſe, Coach houſe or Stable, privately ſteal any Goods or Merchandiſes of the Value of 5*s.* although the Shop be not broke, *&c.* 10 *&* 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 23. Setting forth Piracies, aſſiſting or adviſing any Piracy; and receiving, entertaining or concealing ſuch Pirate, or Veſſels, Goods, *&c.* piratically taken. 11 *&* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. If any Maſter or Mariner ſhall caſt away, burn or deſtroy any Ship: Or if any Perſon ſhall make a Hole in the Bottom of a Ship, ſteal any Pump, or do any Thing which tends to the Loſs of the Ship. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. 12 *Ann. c.* 18. Where a Perſon convicted of Theft, ſhall have Benefit of *Clergy*, and be burnt in the Hand; the Court may commit the Offender to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not under ſix Months, or above a Year, there to be kept at hard Labour. 5 *Ann. c.* 6. Counterfeiting *Exchequer*-Bills, or any Indorſement, *&c.* or tendring any ſuch counterfeit Bill, or demanding the ſame to be exchanged for Money knowing thereof. 7 *Ann. c.* 17. Unlawfully attempting to kill, or aſſaulting and ſtriking, or wounding any one of the Privy Council, in the Execution of his Office. 9 *Ann. c.* 16. Forging the common Seal of the *South Sea* Company; or forging or counterfeiting any Bond under the Seal of the ſaid Company, or offering to diſpoſe of any counterfeited Bond knowingly. 9 *Ann. cap.* 21. Forging or Counterfeiting any Stamp or Mark on Vellum, Paper, *&c.* to defraud the Crown of her Duty, or uttering Parchment, *&c.* with ſuch counterfeit Stamp. 10 *Ann. cap.* 19. Forging or Counterfeiting any Lottery Order, or Altering the Number, or Sum of ſuch Order. 12 *Ann. c.* 2. Servants ſtealing or purloining Goods, *&c.* of 40*s.* Value from their Maſters: But this is not to extend to Apprentices under 15 Years of Age, who ſhall rob their Maſters. 12 *Ann. c.* 7. If any Perſons to the Number of twelve, unlawfully and riotouſly aſſembled to the Diſturbance of the Peace, required by a Juſtice of Peace, Mayor, *&c.* by Proclamation to diſperſe, continue together an Hour after; or if they obſtruct ſuch Proclamation, and then continue an Hour after the ſame. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 5. Soldiers inliſted in his Majeſty's Service, exciting or joining in any Mutiny or Sedition, or deſerting the Service, *&c.* 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 2. If any Perſon ſhall be convicted of Grand or Petit Larceny, who by Law would be intitled to *Clergy*, except Perſons receiving or buying ſtolen Goods) the Court inſtead of ordering the Offender to be burnt in the Hand or Whipt, may order him to be ſent to the Plantations for ſeven Years, *&c.* 4 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 11. Where any Perſon ſhall take any Money or Reward for helping another to ſtolen Goods, unleſs he cauſe the Felon to be apprehended, and brought to his Trial, and give Evidence againſt him. *Ibid.* If any one who ſhall become a Bankrupt, or any by his Order, ſhall remove, conceal, or imbezil any Goods whereof he or any Perſon in Truſt for him was poſſeſſed or intitled to at the Time of the Bankruptcy, to the Value of 20*l.* or any Books of Account, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Papers, *&c.* relating thereto. 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 14. Forging, Counterfeiting or Altering any Receipt, or Warrant, *&c.* of the *South-Sea* Company upon Subſcriptions for

for enlarging their Stock. 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. Forging any Lottery Ticket or Certificate, &c. 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 2. Forging or Counterfeiting any Letter of Attorney to transfer or aſſign any capital Stock of any Body Politick or Corporate, eſtabliſhed by Parliament; or to receive any Annuity, &c. And Forging the Name of any Proprietor; or fraudulently demanding to have any Stock transferred, by Virtue of any forged Letter of Attorney. 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 22. If any Maſter of a Ship, &c. ſhall trade with any Pirate, or furniſh him with Stores, Ammunition, &c. or ſhall combine or confederate with Pirates: Or if any Perſon belonging to any Ship, forcibly board any other Ship or Veſſel, and throw over Board, or deſtroy any of the Goods, &c. 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24. Perſons going abroad armed, in Maſks and Diſguiſes, robbing Foreſts, Parks, &c. killing or wounding Cattle, ſhooting at any Perſons, or ſending threatning Letters to Perſons, demanding Money, &c. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22. Forging or Counterfeiting any Deed, Will, Bond, Bill, Note, Acquittance, &c. or uttering or publiſhing, knowing them to be falſe. 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Stealing of Linen or Cotton, &c. by Day or Night, from whitening Grounds, or drying Houſes, &c. to the Value of 10 *s.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. Perſons maliciouſly cutting any Hopbinds growing on Poles, in any Plantation of Hops. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. Forging the Acceptance of any Bill of Exchange; or the Number, or principal Sum of an accountable Receipt for any Note, Bill, Warrant or Order, for Payment of Money, or Delivery of Goods, with Intent to defraud; or uttering as true any counterfeited Acceptance of a Bill of Exchange, &c. 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. Perſons maliciouſly pulling down, and otherwiſe deſtroying any Turnpike Gate, Poſts, Rails, &c. or any Houſe there erected; or reſcuing ſuch Offenders. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, in this Kingdom or *Ireland*, or without the ſame, inliſting as Soldiers to go beyond Sea, and ſerve any foreign Prince, without his Majeſty's Leave, and not diſcovering by whom inliſted, &c. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Perſons ſetting on Fire any Mine, or Pit of Coal, maliciouſly, upon Conviction. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. And Perſons that drive away, ſteal or kill any Sheep, or Cattle, with Intention of ſtealing their Carcaſſes, or Part thereof, &c. 14 *Geo* 2. *cap.* 6. In all theſe Inſtances, *Clergy is taken away.* Vide the *Statutes.*

Clerico admittendo, Is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for *admitting* a *Clerk* to a Benefice, upon a *Ne admittas* tried and found for the Party that procures the Writ. *Reg. Orig.* 31. If a Parſon recover a Benefice, the Patron may have this Writ to the Biſhop, though the ſix Months are paſt, if the Church is void, &c. And this ancient Writ begins thus: *Rex venerabili in Chriſto Patri, &c. Cum* A. B. *de, &c. in Curia noſtra Recuperaſſet verſus nos Præſentationem ſuam ad vicariam de, &c. vobis Mandamus quod ad Præſentat. ipſius* A. B. *ad vicariam idoneam Perſonam* admittatis, &c.

Clerico infra ſacros Ordines conſtituto, non Eligendo in Officium, Is a Writ directed to thoſe who have thruſt a Bailiwick, or other Office upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him. *Reg. Orig.* 143.

Clerico capto per Statutum Mercatorum, &c. A Writ for the Delivery of a *Clerk* out of Priſon, who is taken and impriſoned upon the Breach of a Statute Merchant. *Reg. Orig.* 147.

Clerico convicto commiſſo Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, Is an ancient Writ that lay for the *Delivery* of a *Clerk* to his *Ordinary*, that was formerly *convicted* of Felony, by Reaſon his *Ordinary* did not challenge him according to the Privileges of *Clerks.* Reg. Orig. 69.

Clerk, *(Clericus)* In the moſt general Signification, is one that belongs to the Holy Miniſtry of the Church; under which, where the *Canon Law* hath full Power, are not only comprehended *Sacerdotes* and *Diaconi*, but alſo *Subdiaconi, Lectores, Acolyti, Exorciſtæ* and *Oſtiarii:* But the Word has been anciently uſed for a *Secular Prieſt*; in Oppoſition to a *Religious* or *Regular. Paroch. Antiq.* 171. And is ſaid to be properly a Miniſter or Prieſt, one who is more peculiarly called *in ſortem Domini.* Blount.

Clerk, In another Senſe denotes a Perſon who practiſes his Pen in any Court, or otherwiſe; of which *Clerks* there are various Kinds, in ſeveral Offices, &c. As the *Officers* of the Courts of Law, were formerly often Clergymen, hence it is ſaid they go under the Term of *Clericus*, or *Clerk.* And *Temp.* Ed. 1. Johannes Sawell, *Clericus Domini Regis*, was ſuppoſed to ſignify Secretary or *Clerk* of his Council. *Antiq. Nottinghamſh.* 317.

Clerk of the Acts, Is an Officer in the Navy-Office, whoſe Buſineſs is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, &c. tranſacted by the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Commiſſioners of the Navy; and is mentioned in the *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. And 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Clerk of Affidavits, In the Court of *Chancery*, is an Officer that files all *Affidavits* made Uſe of in Court.

Clerk of the Aſſiſe, Is he that writes all Things judicially done by the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe* in their Circuits. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 227. This Officer is aſſociated to the Judge in Commiſſion of *Aſſiſe*, to take *Aſſiſes*, &c.

Clerk of the Bails, An Officer belonging to the Court of *King's Bench. Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. He files the Bail-Pieces taken in that Court, and attends for that Purpoſe.

Clerk of the Check, Is an Officer in the King's Court, ſo called, becauſe he hath the *Check* and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary Yeomen belonging either to the King, Queen, or Prince; giving Leave, or allowing their Abſence in Attendance, or diminiſhing their Wages for the ſame: He alſo by himſelf or Deputy takes the View of thoſe that are to Watch in the Court, and hath the Setting of the Watch. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. Alſo there is an Officer of the ſame Name in the King's Navy at *Plymouth*, &c. 19 Car. 2. c. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, *(Clericus Coronæ)* An Officer in the *King's Bench*, whoſe Function is to Frame, Read and Record all Indictments againſt Offenders there arraigned or indicted of any Publick Crime. And when divers Perſons are jointly indicted, the *Clerk of the Crown* ſhall take but one Fee, *viz.* 2 *s.* for them all. *Stat.* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 10. He is otherwiſe termed *Clerk of the Crown-Office*, and exhibits Informations, by Order of the Court, for divers Offences: And on Informations exhibited in the Crown-Office, for Treſpaſs, Battery, &c. Recogniſances are to be entered into for the Informer to proſecute with Effect, &c. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.*

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Is an Officer in that Court who continually attends the Lord Chancellor in Perſon or by Deputy: He writes and prepares for the Great Seal, ſpecial Matters of State by Commiſſion, or the like, either immediately from his Majeſty's Orders, or by Order of his Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, *viz.* Commiſſions of Lieutenancy, of Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-Delivery, and of the Peace, with their Writs of Aſſociation, &c. Alſo all General Pardons, at the King's Coronation; or in Parliament, where he ſits in the Lords Houſe in Parliament Time; and into whoſe Office the Writs of Parliament, with the Names of Knights and Burgeſſes elected thereupon, are to be returned and filed. He hath likewiſe the Making out of all ſpecial Pardons; and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute-Staple forfeited; which

which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in Conſideration of his chargeable Attendance.

Clerk of the Declarations, An Officer of the Court of *King's Bench*, that files all Declarations in Cauſes there depending, after they are ingroſs'd, *&c.*

Clerk of the Deliveries, Is an Officer in the *Tower* of *London*, who exerciſes his Office in taking of Indentures for all Stores, Ammunition, *&c.* iſſued from thence.

Clerk of the Errors, *(Clericus Errorum)* In the Court of *Common Pleas*, tranſcribes and certifies into the *King's Bench*, the Tenor of the Records of the Cauſe or Action, upon which the Writ of *Error*, made by the Curſitor, is brought there to be heard and determined. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *King's Bench*, likewiſe tranſcribes and certifies the Records of Cauſes in that Court into the *Exchequer*, if the Cauſe or Action were by Bill: If by Original, the Lord Chief Juſtice certifies the Record into the Houſe of Peers in Parliament, by taking the Tranſcript from the *Clerk of the Errors*, and delivering it to the Lord Chancellor, there to be determined, according to the Statutes 27 *Eliz. c.* 8. and 31 *Eliz. c.* 1. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *Exchequer* alſo tranſcribes the Records, certified thither out of the *King's Bench*, and prepares them for Judgment in the Court of *Exchequer Chamber*, to be given by the Juſtices of *C. B.* and Barons there. *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, Is an Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, who keeps the *Eſſoin Rolls*; and the *Eſſoin Roll* is a Record of that Court: He has the Providing of Parchment, and cutting it out into *Rolls*, marking the Numbers thereon; and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer of the Court; the Receiving of them again when they are written, and the Binding and Making up the whole Bundles of every Term; which he doth as Servant to the Chief Juſtice. The Chief Juſtice of *C. B.* is at the Charge of the Parchment of all the Rolls, for which he is allowed; as is alſo the Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* beſides the Penny for the Seal of every Writ of Privilege and Outlawry, the ſeventh Penny taken for the Seal of every Writ in Court under the Green Wax, or Petit Seal, the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices having annexed to their Offices or Places, the Cuſtody of the ſaid Seals belonging to each Court.

Clerk of the Eſtreats, *(Clericus Extractorum)* A *Clerk* or Officer belonging to the *Exchequer*, who every Term receives the *Eſtreats* out of the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King: And he makes Schedules of ſuch Sums *eſtreated*, as are to be diſcharged.

Clerk of the Hanaper, or **Hamper**, Is an Officer in the *Chancery*, whoſe Office is to receive all the Money due to the King, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions and Writs; as alſo Fees due to the Officers for inrolling and examining the ſame. He is obliged to Attendance on the Lord Chancellor daily in the Term-time, and at all Times of ſealing, having with him Leather Bags, wherein are put all Charters, *&c.* After they are ſealed, thoſe Bags, being ſealed up with the Lord Chancellor's private Seal, are delivered to the *Controller of the Hanaper*, who upon Receipt of them, enters the Effect of them in a Book, *&c.* This *Hanaper* repreſents what the *Romans* termed *Fiſcum*, which contained the Emperor's Treaſure: And the *Exchequer* was anciently ſo called, becauſe *in eo reconderentur* Hanapi *& ſcutræ cæteraque vaſa quæ in cenſum & tributum perſolvi ſolebant*; or it may be for that the yearly Tribute which Princes received was in *Hampers* or large Veſſels full of Money. There being an Arrear of 10,590*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* of ſeveral antient Fees and Salaries, *&c.* payable out of this Office; And there being a Remainder of 13,698*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* of the Six-penny Stamp-Duty on Writs granted for Relief of the Suiters of the Court of *Chancery*; It was enacted by the *Stat.* 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 25. that thereout the 10,590*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* ſhould be paid to the Creditors of this Office. That the ſaid Duty ſhould be made perpetual; and thereout 3000*l.* *per Annum* ſhould be paid to the *Clerk of the Hanaper*, that the Reſidue of the 13,698*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* ſhould be laid out in Government Securities, and the Intereſt paid to the *Clerk of the Hanaper*, who ſhould pay 1,200*l.* to the *Maſter of the Rolls*. And that in caſe the Revenue of this Office ſo augmented, ſhould be more than ſufficient to pay all Fees, Salaries, *&c.* the *Clerk* ſhould account for the Surplus.

Clerk of the Inrollments, Is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, that inrolls and exemplifies all Fines and Recoveries, and Returns Writs of Entry, Summons and Seiſin, *&c.*

Clerk of the Juries, *(Clericus Juratorum)* An Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, who makes out the Writs of *Habeas Corpora* and *Diſtringas*, for the Appearance of *Juries*; either in that Court, or at the Aſſiſes, after the Jury or Panel is returned upon the *Venire facias*: He alſo enters into the Rolls the Awarding of theſe Writs; and makes all the Continuances from the going out of the *Habeas Corpora* until the Verdict is given.

Clerk Controller of the King's Houſe, Is an Officer in the *King's* Court, that hath Authority to allow or diſallow Charges and Demands of Purſivants, Meſſengers of the Green Cloth, *&c.* He hath likewiſe the Overſight of all Defects and Miſcarriages of any of the inferior Officers; and hath a Right to ſit in the Counting-houſe, with the ſuperior Officers, *viz.* The Lord Steward, Treaſurer, *Controller*, and Cofferer of the Houſhold, for correcting any Diſorders. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Clerk Marſhal of the King's Houſe, An Officer that attends the *Marſhal* in his Court, and records all his Proceedings. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 22.

Clerk of the King's Silver, *(Clericus Argenti Regis)* Is an Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, to whom every Fine is brought after it hath paſſed the Office of the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and by whom the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book; according to which all the Fines of that Term are recorded in the Rolls of the Court. And the Entry is in this Form: Wilts, *ff.* A. B. *dat Domino Regi dimidiam Marcam, &c. pro licentia concordandi cum* C. D. *pro talibus Terris in, &c. & habet per Chirographum per pacem admiſſum, &c.* After the *King's Silver* is entered, it is accounted a Fine in Law, and not before.

Clerk of the King's Great Wardrobe, An Officer of the *King's* Houſhold, that keeps an Account or Inventory of all Things belonging to the Royal *Wardrobe*. Stat. 1 E. 4. c. 1.

Clerk of the Market, *(Clericus Mercati Hoſpitii Regis)* Is an Officer of the King's Houſe, to whom it belongs to take Charge of the King's Meaſures, and Keep the Standards of them, which are Examples for all Meaſures throughout the Land; as of Ells, Yards, Quarts, Gallons, *&c.* And of Weights, Buſhels, *&c.* And to ſee that all Weights and Meaſures in every Place be anſwerable to the ſaid Standard: Of which Office, you may read in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 8, 9, 10, *&c.* Touching this Officer's Duty, there are alſo divers Statutes, as 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. and 16 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. by which every *Clerk of the Market* is to have Weights and Meaſures with him when he makes Eſſay of Weights, *&c.* mark'd according to the Standard; and to ſeal Weights and Meaſures, under Penalties. The 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 19. enacts, That *Clerks of the Market* of the King's or Prince's Houſhold, ſhall only execute their Offices within the Verge; and Head Officers are to act in Corporations, *&c.* The *Clerks of Mar-*

kets have generally Power to hold a Court, to which End they may iſſue out Proceſs to Sheriffs and Bailiffs to bring a Jury before them; and give a Charge, take Preſentments of ſuch as keep or uſe falſe Weights and Meaſures; and may ſet a Fine upon the Offenders, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 274. But if they take any other Fee or Reward than what is allowed by Statute, *&c.* or impoſe any Fines without legal Trial; or otherwiſe miſdemean themſelves, they ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* for the firſt Offence, 10 *l.* for the ſecond, and 20 *l.* for the third Offence, on Conviction before a Juſtice of Peace, *&c. Stat.* 16 *Car.* 1.

Clerk of the Nichils, or Nihils, *(Clericus Nihilorum)* An Officer of the Court of *Exchequer*, who makes a Roll of all ſuch Sums as are *nihiled* by the Sheriffs upon their Eſtreats of Green Wax, and delivers the ſame into the Remembrancer's Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King. See *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. *Nihils* are Iſſues by Way of Fine or Amercement.

Clerk of the Ordnance, Is an Officer in the *Tower*, who regiſters all Orders touching the King's *Ordnance*.

Clerk of the Outlawries, (*Clericus Utlagariarum*) An Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, being the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney General, for making out Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after *Outlawry*; the King's Attorney's Name being to every one of thoſe Writs.

Clerk of the Paper-Office, Is an Officer in the Court of *King's Bench*, that makes up the Paper-books of ſpecial Pleadings and Demurrers in that Court.

Clerk of the Papers, An Officer in the *Common Pleas*; who hath the Cuſtody of the *Papers* of the Warden of the *Fleet*, enters Commitments and Diſcharges of Priſoners, delivers out Day-Rules, *&c.*

Clerk of the Parliament Rolls, *(Clericus Rotulorum Parliamenti)* Is that Perſon which records all Things done in the High Court of *Parliament*, and ingroſſeth them in Parchment *Rolls*, for their better Preſervation to Poſterity: Of theſe Officers there are two, one in the Lords Houſe, and another in the Houſe of Commons.

Clerk of the Patents, Or of the Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*; an Office erected 18 *Jac.* 1.

Clerk of the Peace, *(Clericus Pacis)* Is an Officer belonging to the Seſſions of the *Peace*: His Duty is to read Indictments, inrol the Proceedings, and draw the Proceſs; he keeps the Counter-part of the Indenture of Armour; records the Proclamation of Rates for Servants Wages; has the Cuſtody of the Regiſter Book of Licences given to Badgers of Corn; of Perſons licenſed to kill Game, *&c.* And he regiſters the Eſtates of Papiſts and others not taking the Oaths. Alſo he certifies into the *King's Bench* Tranſcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Juſtices of *Peace*, within the Time limited: And by Statute, *Clerks of the Peace*, *&c.* are to certify the Tenor of every Indictment, Outlawry, *&c.* into *B. R.* within forty Days under a certain Penalty. *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. And every *Clerk of the Peace* is to deliver to the Sheriff within twenty Days after *Michaelmas* yearly, an Eſtreat of all Fines, *&c.* 22 *Car.* 2. The *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County hath the Appointment of the *Clerk of the Peace*, who may execute his Office by Deputy. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. And if a *Clerk of the Peace* miſdemeans himſelf, the Juſtices of *Peace* in Quarter-Seſſions have Power to diſcharge him; and the *Cuſtos Rotulorum* is to chuſe another Reſident in the County, or on his Default the Seſſions may appoint one: The Place is not to be ſold, on Pain of forfeiting double the Value of the Sum given, and Diſability to enjoy it, *&c. Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 21. See 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18.

Clerk of the Pell, *(Clericus Pellis)* Is a *Clerk* belonging to the *Exchequer*, whoſe Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis Receptorum*, and alſo to make another Roll of Payments, which is termed *Pellis Exituum*; wherein he ſets down by what Warrant the Money was paid; mentioned in the *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Clerk of the Petty-Bag, *(Clericus Parvæ Bagæ)* An Officer of the Court of *Chancery*. There are three of theſe Officers, of whom the Maſter of the Rolls is the Chief. Their Office is to record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; to make out Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, Controllers, *&c.* all *Congé d'Eſliers* for Biſhops, the Summons of the Nobility, and Burgeſſes to Parliament; Commiſſions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, for aſſeſſing Subſidies and Taxes: All Offices found *Poſt Mortem* are brought to the *Clerks of the Petty Bag* to be filed; and by them are entered all *Pleadings* of the Chancery concerning the Validity of Patents or other Things which paſs the Great Seal; they alſo make forth *Liberates* upon *Extents* of Statutes Staple, and Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and all *Elegits* upon them: And all Suits for or againſt any privileged Perſon are proſecuted in their Office, *&c.*

Clerk of the Pipe, *(Clericus Pipæ)* Is an Officer in the Exchequer, who having the Accounts of Debts due to the King, delivered and drawn out of the Remembrancer's Offices, charges them down in the Great Roll, and is called *Clerk of the Pipe* from the Shape of that Roll, which is put together like a *Pipe*: He alſo writes out Warrants to the Sheriffs to levy the ſaid Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and if they have no Goods, then he draws them down to the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, to write Eſtreats againſt their Lands. The ancient Revenue of the Crown ſtands in Charge to him, and he ſees the ſame anſwered by the Farmers and Sheriffs: He makes a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the *Pipe*, and Green Wax, and takes Care it be anſwered on their Accounts. And he hath the Drawing and Ingroſſing of all Leaſes of the King's Lands; having a *Secondary* and ſeveral Clerks under him. In the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. this Officer was called *Ingroſſator Magni Rotuli*. See *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 22.

Clerk of the Pleas, *(Clericus Placitorum)* An Officer in the Court of *Exchequer*, in whoſe Office all the Officers of the Court, upon ſpecial Privilege belonging unto them, ought to ſue or be ſued in any Action, *&c.* In this Office are alſo proſecuted Actions at Law, by other Perſons as well as Officers of the Court; but the Plaintiff ought to be Tenant, or Debtor to the King, or ſome Way accountant to him: The *Clerk of the Pleas* has under him a great many *Clerks*, who are Attornies in all Suits commenced or depending in the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Privy Seal, *(Clericus Privati ſigilli)*. There are four of the Officers which attend the Lord *Privy Seal*; or if there be no Lord *Privy Seal*, the Principal Secretary of State; writing and making out all Things that are ſent by Warrant from the Signet to the *Privy Seal*, and which are to be paſſed to the Great Seal; alſo they make out *Privy Seals*, upon a ſpecial Occaſion of his Majeſty's Affairs, as for Loan of Money, and the like. He that is now called *Lord Privy Seal*, ſeems to have been in ancient Times called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*; but notwithſtanding to have been reckoned in the Number of the Great Officers of the Realm. *Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. And 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Clerk of the Rolls, An Officer of the Chancery, that makes Searches after and Copies of Deeds, Offices, *&c.*

Clerk of the Rules, In the Court of King's Bench, is he who draws up and enters all the *Rules* and

and Orders made in Court; and gives Rules of Course on divers Writs: This Officer is mentioned in the 22 and 23 *Car.* 2.

Clerk of the Sewers, An Officer belonging to the Commissioners of *Sewers*, who writes and records their Proceedings, which they transact by Virtue of their Commissions, and the Authority given them by Statute 13 *El. c.* 9.

Clerk of the Signet, (*Clericus Signeti*) Is an Officer continually attendant on his Majesty's Principal Secretary, who hath the Custody of the *Privy Signet*, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as such Grants as pass the King's Hand by Bill signed: And of these Clerks or Officers there are four that attend in their Course, and have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. The Fees of the *Clerk of the Signet*, and Privy Seal, are limited particularly by Statute, with a Penalty annexed for taking any Thing more. See 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Clerk of the Supersedeas's, An Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who makes out Writs of *Supersedeas*, upon a Defendant's appearing to the *Exigent* on an Outlawry, whereby the Sheriff is forbidden to return the *Exigent*.

Clerk of the Treasury, *(Clericus Thesaurarii)* Is an Officer of the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of Keeping the Records of the Court, and makes out all the Records of *Nisi prius*; also he makes all Exemplifications of Records being in the *Treasury*; and he hath the Fees due for all Searches. He is taken to be the Servant of the Chief Justice, and removeable at Pleasure; whereas all other Officers of the Court are for Life: There is a *Secondary* or *Under Clerk of the Treasury* for Assistance, who hath some Fees and Allowances: And likewise an *Under Keeper*, that always keeps one Key of the *Treasury* Door, and the chief *Clerk* of the Secondary another; so as the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Warrants, *(Clericus Warrantorum)* An Officer belonging to the Common Pleas Court, who enters all *Warrants* of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Suits; and inrolls Deeds of Indentures of Bargain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And it is his Office to estreat into the Exchequer all Issues, Fines and Amerciaments, which grow due to the King in that Court, for which he hath a standing Fee or Allowance.

Cleronimus, An old Word signifying Heir; it is mentioned in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 129.

Clitones, The Eldest, and all the Sons of Kings. In the Charter of King *Æthelred*——Ethelstanus Ecbryth, *&c. cum epitheto* Clitonis *subscribunt*. Mat. Paris. pag. 158.——*Ego* Edgar, *&c.* Clito *Legitimus præfati Regis, &c. Selden's* Notes upon *Eadmerus*.

Clive, Cliff. The Names of Places beginning or ending with these Words, signify a Rock from the old *Saxon*.

Cloere, A Prison or Dungeon; 'tis conjectured from *British* Original; The Dungeon or inner Prison in *Wallingford* Castle, *Temp. H.* 2. was called *Cloere Brien, i. e. Carcer Brieni, &c.* Hence seems to come the Lat. *Cloaca*, which was anciently the closest Ward or nastiest Part of the Prison: The old *Cloacerius*, is interpreted *Carceris Custos*; and the present *Cloacerius*, or Keeper of a *Jakes*, is an Office in some Religious Houses abroad, imposed on an offending Brother, or by him chosen as an Exercise of Humility and Mortification. *Cowel.*

Cloth, Was an unlawful Game, forbidden by *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 3. and 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. It is said to have been the same with our *Nine Pins*; and is called *Closh-cayles* by the 33 *H.* 8. At this Time 'tis allowed, and called *Kailes*, or *Kittles*.

Cloth, No *Cloth* made beyond Sea, shall be brought into the King's Dominions, on Pain of forfeiting the same, and the Importers to be farther punished. *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Clothiers, Are to make Broad Cloths of certain Lengths and Breadths, within the Lists; and shall cause their Marks to be Woven in the Cloths, and set a Seal of Lead thereunto, shewing the true Length thereof. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. Exposing to Sale faulty Cloths, are liable to forfeit the same: And *Clothiers* shall not make Use of Flocks or other deceitful Stuff, in making of Broad Cloth, under the Penalty of 5 *l. Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. Justices of Peace are to appoint Searchers of *Cloth* yearly, who have Power to enter the Houses of *Clothiers*, and Persons opposing them, shall forfeit 10 *l. &c.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 20. 4 & 21 *Jac.* 21. All *Cloth* shall be measured at the Fulling-mill, by the Master of the Mill; who shall make Oath before a Justice, for true Measuring; and the Millman is to fix a Seal of Lead to *Cloths*, containing the Length and Breadth, which shall be a Rule of Payment, by the Buyer, *&c.* 10 *Ann. c.* 16. By 1 *Geo.* 1. *r.* 15. Broad *Cloths* must be put into Water for Proof, and be measured by two indifferent Persons chosen by the Buyer and Seller, *&c.* And *Clothiers* selling *Cloths* before sealed, or not containing the Quantity mentioned in the Seals, incur a Forfeiture of the sixth Part of the Value; Persons taking off or counterfeiting Seals, forfeit 20 *l.* And by a late Statute, if any Weavers of *Cloth* enter into any Combination for advancing their Wages, or lessening their usual Hours of Work, or depart before the End of their Terms agreed, return any Work unfinished, *&c.* they shall be committed by two Justices of Peace to the House of Correction for three Months: And *Clothiers* are to pay their Work People their full Wages agreed in Money, under the Penalty of 10 *l. &c. Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 32. Inspectors of Mills and Tenter-Grounds to examine and seal *Cloths*, are to be appointed by Justices of Peace in Sessions; and Mill-men sending *Clothiers* any *Cloths* before inspected, forfeit 40 *s.* The Inspectors to be paid by the *Clothiers* 2 *d. per Cloth.* 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 23. If any *Cloth* remaining on the Tenters, be stolen in the Night, and the same is found upon any Person, on a Justice's Warrant to search, such Offender shall forfeit treble Value, leviable by Distress, *&c.* or be committed to Gaol for three Months; but for a second Offence, he shall suffer six Months Imprisonment; and the third Offence be transported as a Felon, *&c. Stat.* 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27.

Clove, Is the two and thirtieth Part of a Weigh of Cheese, *i. e.* eight Pounds. 9 *H.* 6. *cap.* 8.

Clough, A Word made Use of for Valley, in *Domesday* Book. But among Merchants, it is an Allowance for the Turn of the Scale, on buying Goods Wholesale by Weight. *Lex Mercat.*

Clunch, In *Staffordshire* upon sinking of a *Coal-Mine*, near the Surface they meet with Earth and Stone, then with a Substance called *Blue Clunch*, and after that they come to *Coal*.

Clute, (Fr. *Clous*) Shoes, clouted Shoes; and most commonly Horse-Shoes: It also signifies the Strakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are bound. *Consuetud. Dom. de* Farend. MS. fol. 16. Hence *Clutarium*, or *Cluarium*, a Forge where the *Clous* or Iron Shoes are made.——*Tenuit duas Carucatas Terræ de Domino Rege, in Capite per tale servitium deferendo Palefridum Domini Regis, super quatuor pedes de* Cluario *Domini Regis quotiescunque ad Manerium suum de* Mansfield *venerit, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 598.

Clypeus, One of a noble Family. *Clypei Prostrati*, a noble Family extinct.——*Sic nobilis* Clypeus *ille Marescallorum tot & tantis Hostibus Angliæ formidabilis evanuit.* Mat. Paris. 463.

Coach, *(Currus)* A Convenience well known; and for the Regulating of Hackney *Coaches* in *London*, there are several Statutes. By 9 *Ann.* Eight hundred Hackney *Coaches* and Two hundred Chairs, are allowed

ed in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; which are to be licenſed by Commiſſioners, and pay a Duty to the Crown: And if any Perſon drive a Hackney *Coach* without Licenſe, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and a Chair 40 *s.* Coachmen and Chairmen, giving abuſive Language, or demanding more than their Fare, *&c.* a Juſtice of Peace may order them to pay not exceeding 20 *s.* to the Poor, and not being able to pay it, ſend them to the Houſe of Correction; and Perſons not paying Coachmen their Fare, or cutting or defacing *Coaches*, *&c.* a Juſtice will order to make Satisfaction, and on Refuſal, may bind them over to the Quarter-Seſſions: The 1 *Geo.* 1. ordains, That where Coachmen refuſe to go at, or exact more for their Hire than is limited by the Act, they ſhall forfeit not exceeding 3 *l.* nor under 10 *s.* and the Commiſſioners have Power to determine it. The Fare of Hackney Coachmen in *London*, or within ten Miles thereof, is 10 *s. per* Day, allowing 12 Hours to the Day; and by the Hour not above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Firſt, and 1 *s.* for every Hour after: And none are obliged to pay above 1 *s.* for the Uſe of any Hackney *Coach* for any Diſtance, not mentioned in the Act, which is not above one Mile and four Furlongs; nor above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for any Diſtance not exceeding two Miles: The Fare of a Hackney Chair is 1 *s.* for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile and four Furlongs. There are certain Places and Diſtances mentioned in the Act for the Extent of the reſpective Fares; and other Diſtances meaſured and rated by the Commiſſioners, in Purſuance of the Statutes. Coachmen are to have Numbers to their *Coaches* on Tin Plates, or ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and refuſing any Perſon to take the Number of their *Coaches*, or giving a wrong Number, incurs the Forfeiture of a Sum not exceeding 40 *s.* None but licenſed *Coaches* ſhall ply at Funerals for Hire, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* Drivers of Hackney *Coaches*, are to give Way to Perſons of Quality, and Gentlemen's *Coaches*, on the Penalty of 10 *s.* On *Sundays* there are only One hundred and ſeventy-five *Coaches* to ply; which are to be appointed by the Commiſſioners. And there are ſeveral Standings of *Coaches*, at the moſt noted Parts of the Town, ordered by the Commiſſioners to be in the Middle of Streets, *&c.* Vide 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. cap.* 22. 9 *Ann. c.* 23. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 57. The Maſters of *Stage-Coaches* are not liable to an Action for Things loſt by their *Coachmen*, who have Money given them to carry the Goods; unleſs where any ſuch Maſter takes a certain Price for the ſame. See 1 *Salk.* 282. By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. A yearly Tax of 4 *l.* is laid on every *Coach*, Berlin, Landau, Chariot, Calaſh with four Wheels, Chaiſe Marine, Chaiſe with four Wheels, and Caravan kept by any Perſon for his own Uſe, (except ſuch as are licenſed by the Commiſſioners for Hackney *Coaches*) and of 40 *s.* on every Calaſh, Chaiſe and Chair with two Wheels, drawn by one or more Horſes, kept by any Perſon for his own Uſe. No Perſon to pay for more than five ſuch Carriages on which 4 *l.* a Year is laid except kept to be let out for Hire. This Duty to be under the Management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe. Perſons keeping ſuch *Coaches*, *&c.* yearly to give Notice to the Exciſe Office, and then pay the Duty. *Stage-Coaches* and Poſt-Chaiſes are excepted. Poſt-Chaiſes are to be entered at the Exciſe-Office, and have a Figure or Mark of Diſtinction; and ſo are *Coaches*, *&c.* let out for Hire. *Coaches*, *&c.* kept for Sale are not to be taxed. If any Perſon, having paid the Duty, ſhall die before the End of the Year, no Perſon claiming Title to the *Coach*, *&c.* ſhall be liable to any Tax for the Remainder of the Year.

Coachmakers. The Wares of *Coachmakers* ſhall be ſearched, by Perſons appointed by the Sadlers Company. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 22.

Coadjutor, *(Lat.)* A Fellow-helper or Aſſiſtant; particularly applied to one appointed to aſſiſt a *Biſhop*; being grown old and infirm, ſo as not to be able to perform his Duty.

Coals. The Sack of *Coal* is to contain four Buſhels of clean *Coals*: And Sea *Coals* brought into the River *Thames*, and ſold, ſhall be after the Rate of thirty-ſix Buſhels to the Chaldron; and One hundred and twelve Pounds the Hundred, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in *London*, and Juſtices of the Peace of the ſeveral Counties, or three of them, are impowered to ſet the Price of all *Coals* to be ſold by Retail; and if any Perſon ſhall refuſe to ſell for ſuch Prices, they may appoint Officers to enter any Wharfs or Places where *Coals* are kept, and cauſe the *Coals* to be ſold at the Prices appointed. 7 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 7. 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. Commiſſioners are ordained for the Meaſuring and Marking of Keels, and Boats for *Coals* at *Newcaſtle*; and Veſſels carrying *Coals* before meaſured and marked, ſhall be forfeited, *&c.* 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. *Engliſh* Ships trading in *Coals*, may be manned with Foreigners during the War. 2 *W. & M. c.* 17. A Duty is laid on *Coals* imported, by Statutes 6 *&* 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. 9 *&* 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 13. 8 *Ann. &c.* And by 9 *Ann. c.* 28. Contracts between *Coal* Owners and Maſters of Ships, *&c.* for reſtraining the Buying of *Coals* are void; and the Parties to forfeit 100 *l.* And ſelling *Coals*, for other Sorts than they are, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* Not above fifty laden Colliers are to continue in the Port of *Newcaſtle*, *&c.* And Work-People in the Mines there, ſhall not be employed who are hired by others, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* A late Act for better Regulation of the *Coal* Trade, ordains that *Coal* Sacks ſhall be ſealed and marked at *Guildhall*, *&c.* and be four Feet and two Inches in Length, and twenty-ſix Inches in Breadth, on Pain of 20 *s.* Alſo Sellers of *Coals* are to keep a lawful Buſhel, and put three Buſhels to each Sack, which Buſhel and other Meaſures ſhall be edged with Iron, and ſealed; and uſing others, or altering them, incurs a Forfeiture of 50 *l. &c.* The Penalties above 5 *l.* recoverable by Action of Debt, *&c.* and under that Sum before Juſtices of Peace. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. Owners or Maſters of Ships ſhall not enhance the Price of *Coals* in the River of *Thames*, by the Keeping of Turn in delivering of *Coals* there, under the Penalty of 100 *l. &c.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 30. The Price of Sea-*Coals* imported into *London* and Ports adjacent, to be there ſold, may be ſet by the Lord Mayor, *&c.* for one Year; and Perſons ſelling *Coals* out of any Veſſel, Yard, or Warehouſe, for a higher Price, ſhall forfeit 36 *s. per* Chalder, to be levied by Warrant of two Juſtices. Dealers in *Coals* at *Billinſgate*, *&c.* refuſing to ſign legal Contracts, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* And any Perſon vending *Coals* at *Newcaſtle*, that refuſeth to put a Loading on Shipboard, on Tender of the Price they bear, is liable to the Forfeiture of 100 *l.* to be recovered by Action in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, within ſix Months, by *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. Two Land *Coal*-Meters are to be appointed for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and that Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* adjoining thereto, and the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. *Giles* in the Fields, St. *Mary le Bon*, and ſuch Part of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, *Holborn*, as lies in the County of *Middleſex*; who are to appoint Labouring *Coal* Meters. No Perſon, after *Coals* delivered from any Ship, to break Bulk, before the Time of Delivery at the Wharf, in the Abſence of a Meter or the Conſumer, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* All Contracts for *Coals* to be delivered within the Limits aforeſaid (not being leſs than five Chaldron) ſhall be for Pool Meaſure, including the Ingrain, and ſhall be ſo underſtood, though the Term Pool Meaſure be omitted in the Contract; and ſhall

ſhall be loaded ſeparately, and delivered without being meaſured, unleſs the Buyer deſire it. All *Coals* ſold for Wharf Meaſure, above eight Buſhels, ſhall be meaſured in the Preſence of a Labouring *Coal*-Meter. The Seller to pay 4 *d. per* Chaldron to the principal *Coal* Meter, who is to deliver to the Seller a Ticket of the Names of the Seller and Conſumer, Quantity of *Coals*, &c. the Seller is to deliver the ſame to the Conſumer, who is to pay for the Metage. Penalty of altering or refuſing a Ticket 5 *l.* Penalty of carrying *Coals* without a Ticket 50 *l.* Penalty on falſe Ticket or falſe Meaſure 5 *l.* Conſumer diſſatisfied may have *Coals* re meaſured. The Carman, on Notice in Writing, that the Conſumer is diſſatisfied, ſhall not quit the Cart 'till the *Coals* are re-meaſured. By 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. If either of the principal Land *Coal*-Meters ſhall neglect to ſtation Labouring *Coal* Meters, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* Every Labouring *Coal* Meter neglecting to attend forfeits 40 *s.*

Cotherings, An Exaction or Tribute in *Ireland* now reduced to chief Rents. See *Bonaght*.

Cochineal. The Importation of *Cochineal* from Ports in *Spain* was declared lawful during the late War, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Ann.* Any Perſons may import *Cochineal* into this Kingdom, in Ships belonging to *Great Britain*, or other Country in Amity, from any Place whatſoever, by 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 18.

Cocket, *(Cockettum)* Is a Seal belonging to the King's Cuſtom-houſe: Or rather a Scroll of Parchment ſealed, and delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Merchandiſes are cuſtomed: Which Parchment is otherwiſe called *Literæ de Coketto*, or *Literæ Teſtimoniales de* Coketto. 11 *Hen.* 6. *Reg. Orig.* 192, 179. So it is uſed, 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14, &c. The Word *Cockettum* or *Cocket*, is alſo taken for the Cuſtom-houſe or Office where Goods to be tranſported were firſt entered, and paid their Cuſtom, and had a *Cocket* or Certificate of Diſcharge: And *Cockettata Lana* is Wool duly entered and *cocketted*, or authoriſed to be tranſported. *Mem. in Scac.* 23 *Ed.* 1. *Cocket* is likewiſe uſed for a Sort of Meaſure, as we may read in *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. *Panis vero integer quadrantalis frumenti ponderabit unum* Cocket *& dimidium:* And it is made uſe of for a Diſtinction of Bread, in the Statute of Bread and Ale, 51 *H.* 3. Where Mention is made of *Waſtel Bread*, Cocket *Bread*, *Bread of Treet*, and *Bread of Common Wheat*; the Waſtel Bread being what we now call the *fineſt Bread*, or *French* Bread; the *Cocket*-Bread the ſecond Sort of *White Bread*; Bread of Treet, and of common Wheat, *Brown*, or *Houſhold Bread*, &c.

Cocſetus, A Boatman, *Cockſwain* or Coxon. *Cowel.*

Cocuta, A Cogue, or little drinking Cup, in Form of a ſmall Boat, uſed eſpecially at Sea; and ſtill retained in a *Cogue* of Brandy. Theſe drinking Cups are alſo uſed in Taverns to drink new Sherry, and other white Wines, which look foul in a Glaſs.

Codicil, (*Codicillus*, from *Codex* a Book, a Writing) Is a Schedule or Supplement to a Will, where any Thing is omitted, which the Teſtator would add, or he would explain, alter or retract what he hath done; and it is the ſame with a Teſtament, but that it is without an Executor: And one may leave behind him only one Teſtament, but as many *Codicils* as he pleaſes. *Weſt. Symb. p.* 636. A *Codicil* is taken as Part of the Will; and the *Codicils* ought to be annexed to the Teſtament, and the Executor is to ſee that they are all performed: If the Will or *Codicils* are kept from the Executor, he may force the Party detaining them to deliver them up by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, and recover them in the Spiritual Court. *Swinb. pag.* 1. *Sect.* 1. Some Writers conferring a Teſtament and a *Codicil* together, call a Teſtament a great Will, and a *Codicil* a little one.

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate. The Cuſtom Duties on *Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Chocolate*, are taken off by Statute, and Inland Duties granted in their Stead, payable by Druggiſts, and all Perſons dealing in *Coffee*, &c. And Entries are to be made of all Ware-houſes, under Penalties and Forfeiture of the Goods. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 10. The Duties to be paid are 2 *s. per* Pound for *Coffee*, for *Tea*, 4 *s.* and *Chocolate* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* And *Coffee*, &c. not to be ſold but in Places entered; and if above ſix Pounds Weight, to have a Permit: Dealers in *Coffee* and *Chocolate*, *Coffee-houſe-keepers*, &c. ſhall keep an Account of Goods ſold every Day, and deliver their Books to the Officers on Oath, &c. *Chocolate* ſhall be ſtamped, and *Chocolate-makers* are to make an Entry of all *Chocolate* made, under the Penalty of 50 *l.* And Perſons mixing other Drugs with *Coffee* or *Tea*, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 30. See the late Statute againſt ſophiſticating *Tea*, and importing Cocoa Nutſhels or Huſks to make *Chocolate*, &c. 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. See 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24.

Cofra, A Coffer, Cheſt or Trunk.——*Cuſtos Collegii, & Miniſtri ejuſdem, &c. capientes certam ſummam pecuniæ de* Cofris *fundatoris.* Munimenta Hoſpit. SS. Trinit. de Pontefracto, MS. fol. 50.

Cofferer of the King's Houſhold, Is a Principal Officer of the *King*'s Houſe, next under the *Controller*, who in the Counting Houſe, and elſewhere, hath a ſpecial Charge and Overſight of other Officers of the Houſhold, to all which he pays their Wages: This Officer paſſes his Accounts in the Exchequer, and is mentioned in 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Coggle. A ſmall fiſhing Boat, upon the Coaſts of *Yorkſhire:* And *Cogs*, (*Cogones*) are a Kind of little Ships, or Veſſels, uſed in the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Umber.* Stat. 23 H. 8. c. 18.———*Præparatis* Cogonibus, *Galleis, & aliis Navibus, &c. Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1066. And hence the *Cogmen*, Boatmen or Seamen, who after Shipwreck or Loſſes by Sea, travelled and wandered about to defraud the People by Begging and Stealing, 'till they were reſtrained by divers good Laws. *Du Freſne.*

Cognatione, A Writ of Coſenage. See *Coſenage.*

Cogniſance, (Fr. *Connuſance*, Lat. *Cognitio*) Is uſed diverſly in our Law: Sometimes it is an Acknowledgment of a *Fine*, or Confeſſion of a Thing done; and there is a *Cogniſance* of taking a *Diſtreſs:* Sometimes it is the Hearing of a Matter judicially; as to take *Cogniſance* of a *Cauſe:* And ſometimes it ſignifies a Juriſdiction, as *Cogniſance of Pleas* is a Power to call a Cauſe or Plea out of another Court; which none can but the King, or by Charter. This *Cogniſance* of Pleas is a Privilege granted by the King to a City or Town, to hold Plea of all Contracts, &c. within the Liberty of the Franchiſe; and when any Man is impleaded for ſuch Matters in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, the Mayor, &c. of ſuch Franchiſe may aſk *Cogniſance* of the Plea, and demand that it ſhall be determined before them: But if the Courts at *Weſtminſter* be poſſeſſed of the Plea before *Cogniſance* be demanded, it is then too late. *Terms de Ley* 178, 179. See *Stat.* 9 *H.* 4. *c.* 5. *Cogniſance of Pleas* extends not to Aſſiſes; and when granted, the Original ſhall not be removed: It lies not in a *Quare Impedit*, for they cannot write to the Biſhop; nor of a Plea out of the County-Court, which cannot award a Reſummons, &c. *Fenk. Cent.* 31, 34. This *Cogniſance* ſhould be demanded the firſt Day: And if the Demandant in a Plea of Land counterpleads the Franchiſe, and the Tenant joins with the Claim of the Franchiſe, and it is found againſt the Franchiſe, the Demandant ſhall recover the Land; but if it be found againſt the Demandant, the Writ ſhall abate. *Ibid.* 18.——*Cogniſance* alſo ſignifies the Badge of a Waterman or Servant, which is uſually the Giver's *Creſt*, whereby he is known to belong to this or that Nobleman or Gentleman.

Cogniſor and **Cogniſee**, *Cogniſor*, Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a Fine of Lands or Tenements to another; and *Cogniſee* is he to whom the Fine of the ſaid Lands, &c. is acknowledged. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Cognitiones, Enſigns and Arms, or a military Coat painted with Arms.——*Cum viderunt Hoſtes Chriſti armis, vexilis & Cognitionibus picturatis, &c.* Mat. Pariſ. 1250.

Cognitionibus Mittendis, Is a Writ to one of the King's Juſtices of the Common Pleas, or other that hath Power to take a Fine, who having taken the Fine defers to certify it, commanding him to certify it. *Reg. Orig.* 68.

Cognovit Actionem, Is where a Defendant acknowledges or confeſſes the Plaintiff's Cauſe againſt him to be juſt and true, and after Iſſue ſuffers Judgment to be entered againſt him without Trial. And here the Confeſſion generally extends no further than to what is contained in the Declaration; but if the Defendant will confeſs more, he may. 1 *Roll.* 929. *Hob.* 178.

Cogware, Is ſaid to be a Sort of coarſe Cloths, made in divers Parts of *England*, of which Mention is made in the 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 10.

Cohuagium, A Tribute paid by thoſe who meet promiſcuouſly in the Market or Fair; *Cohua* ſignifying a promiſcuous Multitude of Men in a Fair or Market.——*Quieti ab omni Theloneo, Paſſagio, Pontagio*, Cohuagio, *Pallagio*, &c. Du Cange.

Coif, (*Coifa*) A Title given to Serjeants at Law; who are called *Serjeants of the Coif*, from the Lawn *Coif* they wear on their Heads under their Caps, when they are created. The Uſe of it was anciently to cover *Tonſuram Clericalem*, otherwiſe called *Corona Clericalis*; becauſe the Crown of the Head was cloſe ſhaved, and a Border of Heir left round the lower Part, which made it to look like a Crown. *Blount.*

Coin, *(Cuna Pecunia)* Seems to come from the Fr. *Coign*, *i. e. Angulus*, a Corner, whence it has been held, that the ancienteſt Sort of *Coin* was ſquare with Corners, and not round as it now is: It is any Sort of Money *coined*. Cromp. Juriſd. 220. *Coin* is a Word collective, which contains in it all Manner of the ſeveral Stamps and Species of Money in any Kingdom: And this is one of the Royal Prerogatives belonging to every Sovereign Prince, that he alone in his own Dominions may order and diſpoſe the Quantity and Value, and Faſhion of his *Coin*. But the *Coin* of one King is not current in the Kingdom of another, unleſs it be at great Loſs; though our King by his Prerogative may make any Foreign *Coin* lawful Money of *England* at his Pleaſure, by Proclamation. *Terms de Ley* 136. If a Man binds himſelf by Bond to pay one hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, and the Perſon bound, the Obligor, pays the Obligee the Money in *French*, *Spaniſh*, or other *Coin*, made current either by Act of Parliament, or the King's Proclamation, the Obligation will be well performed. 1 *Inſt.* 207. But 'tis ſaid a Payment in Farthings, is not a good Payment. 2 *Inſt.* 517. When a Perſon has accepted of Money in Payment from another, and put the ſame into his Purſe, it is at his Peril after his Allowance; and he ſhall not then take Exception to it as bad, notwithſtanding he preſently reviews it. *Terms de Ley.* By Statute any Perſon may break or deface Pieces of Silver Money ſuſpected to be counterfeit or diminiſhed, otherwiſe than by wearing: But if ſuch Pieces on breaking, &c. are found to be good *Coin*, it will be at the Breaker's Peril, who ſhall ſtand to the Loſs of it. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 21. *Coins* of Gold and Silver are to paſs notwithſtanding ſome of them are crack'd, or worn, but not if they are clipt. 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 5. Counterfeiting, Impairing, or Clipping of the King's *Coin*, is made High Treaſon. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. and 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. It is alſo Treaſon to make any Stamp, Dye, Mould, &c. for *coining*, except by Perſons imployed in the *Mint*, &c. Conveying ſuch out of the *Mint*, is the ſame; and ſo is colouring Metal reſembling *Coin* of Gold or Silver, marking it on the Edges, &c. And if any Perſons mix blanched Copper with Silver, to make it heavier, and look like Gold, or receive, or pay counterfeit milled Money, it is Felony. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 26. Counterfeiting Broad Pieces of Gold, &c. is declared to be Treaſon. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 26. Perſons that waſh or gild any Shilling, or Six Pence, or alter the Impreſſion, ſo as to make them reſemble a Guinea, Half Guinea, &c. are adjudged guilty of High Treaſon; and thoſe who tender in Payment, any counterfeit *Coin*, knowingly, ſhall be impriſoned ſix Months for a firſt Offence, two Years for the ſecond, and a Third ſuffer as Felons. 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. The Statutes which ordain milled Money to be made, give Liberty to any Perſon to refuſe hammered Silver *Coin*, as not being the lawful *Coin* of this Kingdom. 9 *W.* 3. *c* 2. Counterfeiting of the *Coin* extends only to Gold and Silver *Coin*; for the *Coining* of Farthings or Half-pence, or Pieces to go for ſuch, of Copper, incurs a Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Pound Weight, by *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 33. This Offence is now puniſhed with two Years Impriſonment, and Surety to be given by the Offenders for good Behaviour two Years more. 15 *Geo.* 2. Perſons apprehending Money-*Coiners*, Clippers, &c. are to have 40 *l.* Reward; and a guilty Perſon diſcovering two others, to be pardoned, &c. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. By the late Statute, 10 *l.* is alſo given as a Reward, for apprehending and convicting *Coiners* of Copper Money. In the ſeventh Year of King *William* III. an Act was made for calling in all the old *Coin* of the Kingdom, and to melt it down and recoin it; the Deficiencies whereof were to be made good at the publick Charge: And in every Hundred Pound *coined*, 40 *l.* was to be Shillings, and 10 *l.* Sixpences, under certain Penalties. Perſons bringing Plate to the *Mint* to be *coined*, were to have the ſame Weight of Money delivered out, as an Encouragement, and Receivers General of Taxes, &c. were to receive Money at a large Rate *per* Ounce. Our Guineas have been raiſed and fallen, as Money has been ſcarce or plenty, ſeveral Times by Statute: And *Anno* 3 *Geo.* 1. on a Scarcity of Silver *Coin*, for Remedy, Guineas were ſunk to 21 *s.* at which they now paſs, by Proclamation. See *Money*.

An *Indictment* for *Coining* of Money.

Somerſet, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of*, &c. *not having God before his Eyes, but being ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the Devil, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, did falſly and traiterouſly forge, counterfeit and* Coin *twenty Pieces of Braſs and Copper, and other mixed Metals, to the Reſemblance and Likeneſs of good, lawful and current Money of the King of this Kingdom of* England, *called Shillings; and knowing the ſaid twenty Pieces, ſo to be falſly and traiterouſly counterfeited and* coined, *the ſaid* A. B. *afterwards, that is to ſay, on the ſaid Day of*, &c. *in the* &c. *Year abovеſaid, at*, &c. *in the ſaid County, and elſewhere, deceitfully, falſly, and traiterouſly did expoſe, pay and utter ſix Pieces thereof, to divers Subjects of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, for the true, lawful and current Money of* England, *to the great Prejudice and Deceit of the Subjects of our ſaid Lord the King, and againſt the Peace*, &c. *and alſo againſt the Form of the Statute*, &c.

Coinage, *(Cunagium)* Is the Stamping and Making of Money, by the King's Authority. And there is a Duty of 10 *s. per* Ton on Wine, Beer, and Brandy imported, called the *Coinage Duty*, granted for Expence of the King's *Coinage*, but not to exceed 3000 *l. per Ann. Stat.* 18 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. This Duty for *Coinage* hath been continued and advanced, by divers Statutes, as 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 22. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 43. 9 *Geo.* 1. &c. The *Coinage* Duties are continued for seven Years, by a late Statute; and the Commissioners of the Treasury, out of the Money arising by this Act, or other publick Supplies, shall defray the Expence of the *Mints* of *England* and *Scotland*, not exceeding 15000 *l.* a Year. *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 12.

Coliberts, *(Coliberti)* Were Tenants in Socage; and particularly such Villeins as were manumitted or made Freemen. *Domesday*. But they had not an absolute Freedom; for though they were better than Servants, yet they had superior Lords to whom they paid certain Duties; and in that Respect they might be called Servants, though they were of middle Condition, between Freemen and Servants.——*Libertate carens* Colibertus *dicitur esse*. Du Cange.

Collateral, *(Collateralis)* From the Lat. *Laterale*, Sideways, or that which hangeth by the Side, not direct: As *Collateral Assurance* is that which is made over and above the Deed itself: *Collateral* Security, is where a Deed is made of other Land, besides those granted by the Deed of Mortgage: And if a Man covenants with another, and enters into Bond for Performance of his Covenant, the Bond is a *Collateral* Assurance; because it is external, and without the Nature and Essence of the Covenant. If a Man hath Liberty to pitch Booths or Standings, for a Fair or Market in another Person's Ground; it is *Collateral* to the Ground. The private Woods of a common Person, within a Forest, may not be cut down without the King's Licence; it being a Prerogative *Collateral* to the Soil. And to be subject to the Feeding of the King's Deer, is *Collateral* to the Soil of a Forest. *Cromp. Jurisd.* 185. *Manwood, p.* 66.

Collateral Descent, and Collateral Warranty: See *Descent* and *Warranty*.

Collatio Bonorum, Is in Law where a Portion or Money advanced by the Father to a Son or Daughter, is brought into *Hotchpot*, in order to have an equal distributory Share of his personal Estate, at his Death, according to the Intent of the *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10. *Abr. Cas. Eq. p.* 254. See *Hotchpot*.

Collation of a Benefice, *(Collatio Beneficii)* Signifies the Bestowing of a *Benefice* by the Bishop, when he hath Right of Patronage. And it differs from Institution in this, that *Institution* is performed by the Bishop upon the Presentation of another, and *Collation* is his own Act of Presentation; and it differeth from a common *Presentation*, as it is the Giving of the Church to the Parson, and Presentation is the Giving or Offering of the Parson to the Church. But *Collation* supplies the Place of Presentation and Institution; and amounts to the same as Institution, where the Bishop is both Patron and Ordinary. 1 *Lil. Abr.* 273. Anciently the Right of Presentation to all Churches, was in the Bishop; and now if the Patron neglects to present to a Church, then this Right returns to the Bishop by *Collation*: And if the Bishop neglects to collate within six Months after the Lapse of the Patron, then the Archbishop hath a Right to do it; and if the Archbishop neglects, then it devolves to the King; the one as Superior, to supply the Defects of Bishops, the other as Supreme, to reform all Defects of Government. As a Bishop may neglect to *collate*, so it may happen that he may make his *Collation* without Title; but such a wrongful *Collation* doth not put the true Patron out of Possession; for after the *Collatee* of the Bishop is instituted and inducted, he may present his Clerk: And *Collation* in this Case, shall be intended only as a provisional Incumbency to perform Divine Service till Presentment is made by the true Patron. 1 *Inst.* 344. By *Collation* the Church is not full; and a right Patron may bring his Writ at any Time to remove the Person *collated*; except his Right be likewise to *collate*, when *Plenarty by Collation* may be pleaded. *Wood's Inst.* 159. Where a Bishop gives a Benefice as *Patron*, he collates to it *Jure Pleno*; and when by *Lapse*, he doth it *Jure devoluto*. The *Collation* by Lapse, is in Right of the Patron, and for his Turn: And in Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, &c. it shall be laid as his Possession. 24 *Ed.* 3. 26. *F. N. B.* 31.

Collatione facta uni post Mortem alterius, Is a Writ directed to the Justices of the *Common Pleas*, commanding them to issue their Writ to the Bishop, for the Admission of a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King; who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk: For Judgment once passed for the King's Clerk, and he dying before Admittance, the King may bestow his Presentation on another. *Reg. Orig.* 31.

Collatione Hermitagii, A Writ whereby the King conferred the Keeping of an *Hermitage* upon a Clerk. *Reg Orig.* 303, 308.

Collation of Seals. This was when upon the same Label, one Seal was set on the Back or Reverse of the other.——*Ad majorem securitatem Præmissorum Sigillum discreti viri Officialis Domini* Batho-Well. *Episcopi filo medio per modum* Collationis, *sigillo meo apponi procuravi*. Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. MS. 105.

Collectors, of Money due to the King, not paying the same to whom it ought to be paid, shall answer so much *per Cent.* to his Majesty till Payment *Stat.* 26 *Car.* 2, *c.* 2. See *Receivers*.

College, (*Collegium*) A particular Corporation, Company or Society of Men, having certain Privileges founded by the King's Licence: And for *Colleges* in Reputation, see 4 *Rep.* 106, 108. Vide *Leases*.

Collegiate Church, Is that which consists of a Dean and secular Canons; or more largely, it is a Church built and endowed for a Society, or Body Corporate, of a Dean or other President, and secular Priests, as Canons or Prebendaries in the said Church. There were many of these Societies distinguished from the Religious or Regulars, before the *Reformation*: And some are established at this Time; as *Westminster*, *Windsor*, *Winchester*, *Southwel*, *Manchester*, &c.

Colloquium, (*a Colloquendo*) A Talking together, or affirming of a Thing, laid in Declarations for Words in Actions of Slander, &c. *Mod. Cas.* 203. *Carthew* 90.

Collusion, (*Collusio*) Is a deceitful Agreement or Contract between two, or more Persons, for the one to bring an Action against the other, to some evil Purpose, as to defraud a third Person of his Right, &c. This *Collusion* is either apparent, when it shews itself in the Face of the Act; or which is more common, it is secret, where done in the Dark, or covered over with a Shew of Honesty. And 'tis a Thing the Law abhors; wherefore when found, it makes void all Things dependant upon the same, though otherwise in themselves never so good. *Co. Litt.* 109, 360. *Plowd.* 54. *Collusion* may sometimes be tried in the same Action wherein the Covin is, and sometimes in another Action, as for Lands alienèd in Mortmain by a *Quale jus*: And where it is apparent there needs no Proof of it; but when it is secret, it must be proved by Witnesses, and found by a Jury like other Matters of Fact. 9 *Rep.* 33. The Statute of *Westm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 33. gives the Writ *Quale jus*, and Inquiry in these Cases: And there are several other Statutes relating to Deeds, made by *Collusion* and Fraud. The Cases particularly mentioned by the Statute of *West.* 2. are of *Quare Impedit*, *Assise*, &c. which any

any Corporation brings againſt another, with Intent to recover the Land or Advowſon, for which the Writ is brought, held in Mortmain, *&c.* *Vide* the Statute.

Colonus, An Huſbandman or Villager, who was bound to pay yearly a certain Tribute, or at certain Times in the Year to plough ſome Part of the Lord's Land; and from hence comes the Word *Clown*; who is called by the Dutch *Boor*.

Colour, (*Color*) Signifies a probable Plea, but what is in Fact falſe; and hath this End, to draw the Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judges: And therefore *Colour* ought to be Matter in Law, or doubtful to the Jury. This *Colour* is uſed in Aſſiſes, or Action of Treſpaſs; and every *Colour* ought to have theſe Qualities following: 1. It is to be doubtful to the Lay-Gens, as in Caſe of a Deed of Feoffment pleaded, and it is a Doubt whether the Land paſſeth by the Feoffment, without Livery, or no. 2. *Colour* ought to have Continuance, though it wants Effect. 3. It ſhould be ſuch *Colour*, that if it were effectual, would maintain the Nature of the Action; as in Aſſiſe, to give Colour of Freehold, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 88, 91. *Colour* muſt be ſuch a Thing, which is a good *Colour* of Title, and yet is not any Title. *Cro. Jac.* 122. If a Man juſtifies his Entry for ſuch a Cauſe as binds the Plaintiff or his Heirs for ever, he ſhall not give any *Colour:* But if he pleads a Deſcent in Bar, he muſt give *Colour*, becauſe this binds the Poſſeſſion, and not the Right; ſo that when the Matter of the Plea bars the Plaintiff of his Right, no *Colour* muſt be given. When the Defendant entitles himſelf by the Plaintiff; where a Perſon pleads to the Writ, or to the Action of the Writ; he who juſtifies for Tithes, or where the Defendant juſtifies as Servant: In all theſe Caſes no *Colour* ought to be given. 10 *Rep.* 91. *Lutw.* 1343. Where the Defendant doth not make a Special Title to himſelf, or any other, he ought to give *Colour* to the Plaintiff. *Cro. Eliz.* 76. In Treſpaſs for Taking and Carrying away Twenty Loads of Wood, *&c.* the Defendant ſays, that *A. B.* was poſſeſs'd of them, *ut de bonis propriis*, and that the Plaintiff claiming them by *Colour* of a Deed after made, took them, and the Defendant retook them; and adjudged that the *Colour* given to the Plaintiff, makes a good Title to him, and conſeſſeth the Intereſt in him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 275. *Colour* is for this Cauſe, *viz.* Where the Defendant juſtifies by Title in Treſpaſs or Aſſiſe, if he do not give the Plaintiff *Colour*, his Plea amounteth only to Not guilty; for if the Defendant hath Title, he is not guilty. 1 *Rep.* 79, 108. *Terms de Ley* 140.

Colour of Office, (*Color Officii*) Is when an Act is evilly done by the Countenance of an Office; and always taken in the worſt Senſe, being grounded upon Corruption, to which the *Office* is as a Shadow and *Colour*. Plowd. Comment. 64. See *Extortion*.

Colpices, (*Colpicium, Colpiciis*) Young Poles, which being cut down, make Leavers or Lifters; and in *Warwickſhire* they are called *Colpices* to this Day. *Blount*.

Colpo, A ſmall Wax-Candle, *à* Copo *de Cere:* We read in *Hoveden*, that when the King of *Scots* came to the *Engliſh* Court, as long as he ſtaid there, he had every Day, *De Liberatione triginta ſol. & duodecim vaſſellos Dominicos, & quadraginta groſſos longos* Colpones *de Dominica Candela Regis, &c. Anno* 1194.

Combarones, The Fellow Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque Ports: King *Hen.* 3. grants to the Barons, or Freemen of the Port of *Feverſham, quietantiam de omni Thelonio, & Conſuetudine, ſicut ipſi & anteceſſores ſui,* & Combarones *ſui de quinque Portubus eam melius & plenius habuerunt tempore Regis* Edwardi. *Placit. temp.* Ed. 1. & Ed. 2. But the Title of Barons of the Cinque Ports is now given to their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and the Word *Combaron* is uſed for a Fellow Member, the *Baron* and his *Combaron*.

Comba terræ, From Sax. *Cumbe*, Brit. *Kum*, Eng. *Comb*, a Valley or low Piece of Ground or Place between two Hills; which is ſtill ſo called in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall:* Hence many Villages in other Parts of *England* have their Names of *Comb*, as *Wickcomb*, *&c.* from their Situation. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Combat, (*Fr.*) Is taken with us for a formal Trial between two Champions, of a doubtful Cauſe or Quarrel, by the Sword or Baſtons. The laſt Trial by *Combat* in this Kingdom was *Anno* 6 *Car.* 1. between *Donald* Lord *Rey*, Appellant, and *David Ramſey*, Eſq; Defendant, both *Scotchmen*, before *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Conſtable, *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, Earl Marſhal, with other Lords; when after the Court had met ſeveral Times in the Painted Chamber, and other Formalities, it was at laſt referred to the King's Will and Pleaſure, who was inclined to favour *Ramſey*. Co. Litt. 294. Orig. Juridicial. fol. 65. See *Battel*.

Combinations to do unlawful Acts, are puniſhable before the unlawful Act is executed; this is to prevent the Conſequence of *Combinations*, and Conſpiracies, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 57. See *Confederacy*.

Combuſtio Pecuniæ, The ancient Way of Trying mixt and corrupt Money, by melting it down upon Payments into the *Exchequer*. In the Time of King *Henry* 2. a Conſtitution was made called the *Trial by Combuſtion*; the Practice of which differed little or nothing from the preſent Method of *aſſaying* Silver. But whether this Examination of Money by *Combuſtion*, was to reduce an Equation of Money only of *Sterling*, *viz.* a due Proportion of Allay with Copper; or to reduce it to a fine pure Silver with Allay, doth not appear. On making the Conſtitution of Trial, it was conſidered, that though the Money did anſwer *Numero & Pondere*, it might be deficient in Value; becauſe mix'd with Copper or Braſs, *&c.* Vide *Lowndes's Eſſay upon Coin, p.* 5.

Comitatus, A County. *Ingulphus* tells us, That *England* was firſt divided into Counties by King *Alfred*; and Counties into Hundreds, and theſe again into Tithings: And *Forteſcue* writes, that *Regnum* Angliæ *per* Comitatus *ut Regnum* Franciæ *per Ballivatus diſtinguitur.* Sometimes it is taken for a Territory or Juriſdiction of a particular Place, as *in Mat. Pariſ.* Anno 1234. *Infra Metas illas continentur quædam prædia & etiam Civitates & Caſtra, quas* Comitatui *ſuo aſſignare præſumunt.* And *in Charta H.* 2. *apud* Hoveden: *Caſtellum de* Nottingham *cum* Comitatu, *&c.* And, *De firmis mortuis & debitis, de quibus non eſt ſpes, fiat unus Rotulus, & intituletur* Comitatus, *& legatur ſingulis Annis ſuper Computum Vicecomitum.* Clauſ. 12 Ed. 1. See *County*.

Comitatu Commiſſo, Is a Writ or Commiſſion whereby a Sheriff is authoriſed to take upon him the Charge of the County. *Reg. Orig.* 295.

Comitatu e Caſtro Commiſſo, A Writ by which the Charge of a County, together with the Keeping of a Caſtle, is committed to the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig. Ibid.*

Comitiva, A Companion or Fellow Traveller; 'tis mentioned in *Brompton, Regn. H.* 2. And ſometimes it ſignifies a Troop or Company of Robbers; as in *Walſingham, Anno* 1366. *Interpellaverunt auxilium Regis* Angliæ *contra Magnas* Comitivas, *&c.*

Commandry, (*Præceptoria*) Was any Manor or Chief Meſſuage, with Lands and Tenements thereto appertaining, which belonged to the Priory of *St. John of Jeruſalem in England*; and he who had the Government of ſuch a Manor or Houſe was ſtiled the *Commander*, who could not diſpoſe of it but to the Uſe of the Priory, and only taking thence his own Suſtenance, according to his Degree. *New Eagle* in *Lincolnſhire* was and ſtill is called the *Commandry of Eagle*, and did anciently belong to the ſaid Priory of St. *John:* So *Selbach* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Shingay* in

in *Cambridgeſhire*, were *Commandries* in the Time of the Knights Templers, ſays *Camden:* And theſe in many Places of *England* are termed *Temples*, becauſe they formerly belonged to the ſaid Templers. *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. The Manors and Lands belonging to the Priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, were given to King *Hen.* 8. by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. about the Time of the Diſſolution of Abbies and Monaſteries; ſo that the Name only of *Commandries* remains, the Power being long ſince extinct.

Commandment, *(Præceptum)* Is diverſly taken; as the *Commandment of the King*, when upon his own Motion he hath caſt any Man into Priſon. *Commandment of the Juſtices*, Abſolute or Ordinary; Abſolute, where upon their own Authority they commit a Perſon for Contempt, *&c.* to Priſon, as a Puniſhment; Ordinary is when they commit one rather for ſafe Cuſtody, than for any Puniſhment: And a Man committed upon ſuch an ordinary *Commandment* is repleviſable. *Staundf. P. C.* 72, 73. Perſons committed to Priſon by the Special *Command* of the King, were not formerly bailable by the Court of *King's Bench*; but at this Day the Law is otherwiſe declared and ſettled, as appears under Bail. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 96. In another Senſe of this Word; Magiſtrates may *Command* others to aſſiſt them in the Execution of their Offices, for the doing of Juſtice; and ſo may a Juſtice of Peace to ſuppreſs Riots, apprehend Felons; an Officer to keep the King's Peace, *&c. Bro.* 3. A Maſter may *Command* his Servant to drive another Man's Cattle out of his Ground, to enter into Lands, ſeize Goods, diſtrain for Rent, or do other Things; if the Thing be not a Treſpaſs to others. *Fitz. Abr.* The *Commandment* of a Thing is good, where he that *Commands* hath Power to do it: And a verbal *Command* in moſt Caſes is ſufficient; unleſs it be where it is given by a Corporation, or when a Sheriff's Warrant is to a Bailiff to arreſt, *&c. Bro.* 288. *Dyer* 202. *Commandment* is alſo uſed for the *Offence* of him that willeth another Man to tranſgreſs the Law, or do any Thing contrary to it: And in the moſt common Signification, it is taken where one willeth another to do an unlawful Act; as Murder, Theft, or the like: Which the Civilians call *Mandatum. Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 19. He that *commandeth* any one to do an unlawful Act, is Acceſſary to it and all the Conſequences, if it be executed in the ſame Manner as *commanded:* But if the *Commander* revoke the *Command*; or if the Execution varies from it, or in the Nature of the Offence, in ſuch Caſe he will not be Acceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 51, 57. 2 *Inſt.* 182. If a Man *command* another to commit a Felony on a particular Perſon, and he doth it on another, as to kill *A.* and he kills *B.* or to burn the Houſe of *A.* and he burns the Houſe of *B.* or to ſteal one Thing, and he ſteals another; or to commit a Felony of one Kind, and he commits another: it is ſaid that the *Commander* is not an Acceſſary, becauſe the Act done varies in Subſtance from that which was *commanded. H. C. P.* 217. *Plowd.* 475. But where a Perſon *commands* or adviſes another to kill ſuch a one in the Night, and he kills him in the Day; or to kill him in the Fields, and he kills him in the Town; or to poiſon him, and he ſtabs or ſhoots him; theſe Acts being the ſame Felony in Subſtance with that which was intended, and varying only in Circumſtances, in Reſpect to Time, Place, *&c.* the *Commander* is as much an Acceſſary as if there had been no Variance at all between the *Command* and the Execution of it. 2 *Hawk.* 316. If I *command* a Man to rob another, and he kills him in the Attempt, though he doth not rob him, I am guilty of the Murder; it being the direct and immediate Effect of an Act done in Execution of my *Command* to commit a Felony: And if the *Command* be to beat a Perſon, and the Perſon *commanded* beat him in ſuch a Manner that he dies thereof, I am an Acceſſary before to the Felony; becauſe it happened in the Execution of a *Command*, which tended to endanger the Life of the other. Alſo it is ſaid, that if one *command* another to burn the Houſe of a certain Perſon, and he by Burning it burn likewiſe the Houſe of another, the *Commander* is equally acceſſary to the ſubſequent Felony, as to that which was directly *commanded. Ibid.* 315, 316. To *Command* or Counſel any one to commit Burglary, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *W. & M.* In Forcible Entries, *&c.* an Infant or Feme Covert may be guilty in Reſpect of actual Violence done by them in Perſon; though not in Regard to what ſhall be done by others at their *Command*, becauſe all ſuch *Commands* of theirs are void. *Co. Litt.* 357. 1 *Hawk.* 147. In Treſpaſs, *&c.* the Maſter ſhall be charged criminally for the Act of the Servant, done by his *Command*; but Servants ſhall not be excuſed for committing any Crime, when they act by *Command* of their Maſters; who have no Authority over them to give ſuch *Command. Lofft. & Stud. c.* 42. *H. C. P.* 66. *Kel.* 13. And if a Maſter commands his Servant to diſtrain, and he abuſeth the Diſtreſs, the Servant ſhall anſwer it to the Party injured, *&c. Kitch.* 372.

Commarchio, The Confines of the Land; from whence probably comes the Word *Marches——Imprimis de noſtris Landimeris*, Commarchionibus. *Du Cange.*

Commendam, *(Eccleſia* Commendata, *vel Cuſtodia Eccleſiæ alicui commiſſa)* Is the Holding of a Benefice or Church-Living, which being void, is *commended* to the Charge and Care of ſome ſufficient Clerk, to be ſupplied until it may be conveniently provided of a Paſtor: And he to whom the Church is *commended*, hath the Profits thereof only for a certain Time, and the Nature of the Church is not changed thereby, but is as a Thing depoſited in his Hands in Truſt, who hath nothing but the Cuſtody of it, which may be revoked. When a Parſon is made Biſhop, there is a Ceſſion or Voidance of his Benefice by the Promotion; but if the King by Special Diſpenſation gives him Power to retain his Benefice, notwithſtanding his Promotion, he ſhall continue Parſon, and is ſaid to hold it *in Commendam. Hob.* 144. *Latch* 236. As the King is the Means of Avoidances on Promotions to Dignities, and the Preſentations thereon belong to him, he often on the Creation of Biſhops grants them Licences to hold their Benefices *in Commendam*; but this is uſually where the Biſhopricks are ſmall, for the better Support of the Dignity of the Biſhop promoted: And it muſt be always before Conſecration; for afterwards it comes too late, becauſe the Benefice is then abſolutely void. A *Commendam*, founded on the Statute 25 *H.* 8. is a Diſpenſation from the ſupreme Power, to hold or take an Eccleſiaſtical Living *contra jus Poſitivum:* And there are ſeveral Sorts of *Commendams*, as a *Commendam Semeſtris*, which is for the Benefit of the Church without any Regard to the *Commendatory*, being only a Proviſional Act of the Ordinary, for ſupplying the Vacation of ſix Months, in which Time the Patron is to preſent his Clerk, and is but a Sequeſtration of the Cure and Fruits until ſuch Time as the Clerk is preſented: A *Commendam Retinere*, which is for a Biſhop to retain Benefices, on his Preferment; and theſe *Commendams* are granted on the King's Mandate to the Archbiſhop, expreſſing his Conſent, which continues the Incumbency, ſo that there is no Occaſion for Inſtitution. A *Commendam Recipere* is to take a Benefice *de Novo* in the Biſhop's own Gift, or in the Gift of ſome other Patron, whoſe Conſent muſt be obtained. *Dyer* 228. 3 *Lev.* 381. *Hob.* 143. *Dav.* 79. A *Commendam* may be Temporary for ſix or twelve Months; two or three Years, *&c.* or it may be perpetual, *i. e.* for Life, when it is equal to a Preſentation, without Inſtitution or Induction. But all Diſpenſations beyond

ſix Months, were only permiſſive at firſt, and granted to Perſons of Merit: The *Commendam Retinere* is for one or two Years, *&c.* and ſometimes for three or ſix Years, and doth not alter the Eſtate which the Incumbent had before: A *Commendam Retinere*, as long as the *Commendatory* ſhould live and continue Biſhop, hath been held good. *Vaugh.* 18. The *Commendam Recipere* muſt be for Life, as other Parſons and Vicars enjoy their Benefices; and as a Patron cannot preſent to a full Church, ſo neither can a *Commendam Recipere* be made to a Church that is then full. *Show.* 414. A Benefice cannot be *commended* by Parts, any more than it may be preſented unto by Parts; as that one ſhall have the Glebe, another the Tithes, *&c.* Nor can a *Commendatory* have a *Juris Utrum*, or take to him and his Succeſſors, ſue or be ſued, in a Writ of Annuity, *&c.* But a *Commenda perpetua* may be admitted to do it. 11 *H.* 4. *Compl. Incumb.* 360. See 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 454.

Commendatory, (*Commendatarius*) Is he that hath a Church Living or Preferment *in Commendam*.

Commendatory Letters, Are ſuch as are writ by one Biſhop to another, in Behalf of any of the Clergy, or others of his Dioceſe, travelling thither, that they may be received among the Faithful: Or that the Clerk may be promoted; or Neceſſaries adminiſtred to the others, *&c.* ſeveral Forms of theſe Letters may be ſeen in our Hiſtorians, as in *Bede, lib.* 2. *c.* 18.

Commendatus, One that lives under the Protection of a Great Man. *Spelm. Commendati Homines* were Perſons who by voluntary Homage put themſelves under the Protection of any ſuperior Lord: For ancient Homage was either *Predial*, due for ſome Tenure; or *Perſonal*, which was by Compulſion, as a Sign of neceſſary Subjection; or voluntarily, with a Deſire of Protection: And thoſe, who by voluntary Homage put themſelves under the Protection of any Men of Power, were ſometimes call'd *Homines ejus Commendati*; and ſometimes only *Commendati*, as often occurs in *Domeſday*. *Commendati Dimidii* were thoſe who depended on two ſeveral Lords, and paid one Half of their Homage to each: And *Sub Commendati* were like Under-Tenants, under the Command of Perſons that were Dependants themſelves on a ſuperior Lord: Alſo there were *Dimidii ſub-commendati*, who bore a double Relation to ſuch depending Lords. *Domeſday*. This Phraſe ſeems to be ſtill in Uſe, in the uſual Compliment, *Commend me to ſuch a Friend*, &c. which is to let him know, *I am his humble Servant*. Spelm. of Feuds, cap. 20.

Commerce, *(Commercium)* Traffick, Trade or Merchandiſe in Buying and Selling of Goods. See *Merchant*.

Commiſſary, *(Commiſſarius)* Is a Title in the Eccleſiaſtical Law, belonging to one that exerciſeth Spiritual Juriſdiction, in Places of a Dioceſe which are ſo far from the Epiſcopal City, that the Chancellor cannot call the People to the Biſhop's Principal Conſiſtory Court, without their too great Inconvenience. This *Commiſſary* was ordained to ſupply the Biſhop's Juriſdiction and Office in the Out-places of the Dioceſe; or in ſuch Places as are peculiar to the Biſhop, and exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Archdeacon: For where, either by Preſcription or Compoſition, Archdeacons have Juriſdiction within their Archdeaconries, as in moſt Places they have, this *Commiſſary* is ſuperfluous and oftentimes vexatious, and ought not to be; yet in ſuch Caſes a *Commiſſary* is ſometimes appointed by the Biſhop, he taking Preſtation-Money of the Archdeacon yearly *pro exteriori Juriſdictione*, as it is ordinarily called. But this is held to be a Wrong to Archdeacons and the poorer Sort of People. *Cowel's Interp.* 4 *Inſt.* 338.

Commiſſion, (*Commiſſio*) Is taken for the Warrant or Letters Patent, which all Men exerciſing Juriſdiction either ordinary or extraordinary, have to authoriſe them to hear or determine any Cauſe or Action: As the *Commiſſion* of the Judges, *&c.* *Commiſſion* is with us as much as *Delegatio* with the Civilians: And this Word is ſometimes extended farther than to Matters of Judgment; as the *Commiſſion of Purveyance*, *&c.* *Commiſſions* of Inquiry ſhall be made to the Juſtices of one Bench or the other, *&c.* and to do lawful Things, are grantable in many Caſes: Alſo moſt of the great Officers, Judicial and Miniſterial, of the Realm, are made by *Commiſſion*. And by ſuch *Commiſſions*, Treaſons, Felonies, and other Offences, may be heard and determined; by this Means likewiſe, Oaths, Cogniſance of Fines, Anſwers are taken, Witneſſes examined, Offices found, *&c.* *Bro. Abr.* 12. *Rep.* 39. *Stat.* 42 *E.* 3. *c.* 4. And moſt of theſe *Commiſſions* are appointed by the King under the Great Seal of *England*: But a *Commiſſion* granted under the Great Seal, may be determined by a Privy Seal; and by granting another new *Commiſſion* to do the ſame Thing, the former *Commiſſion* determines; and on the Death or Demiſe of the King, the *Commiſſions* of Judges and Officers generally ceaſe. *Bro. Commiſ.* 2 *Dyer* 289. There was formerly a *High Commiſſion* Court founded on 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. but it was aboliſhed by Act of Parliament 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 11. And by *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Of *Commiſſions* you may ſee divers in the Table of the *Regiſter of Writs*.

Commiſſion of Anticipation, Was a *Commiſſion* under the Great Seal to collect a Tax or Subſidy before the Day. 15 *H.* 8.

Commiſſion of Aſſociation, Is a *Commiſſion* to *aſſociate* two or more learned Perſons with the Juſtices in the ſeveral Circuits and Counties of *Wales*, &c. 18 *Eliz. c.* 9.

Commiſſion of Bankrupts, Where any Perſon is become a Bankrupt within any of the Statutes againſt Bankrupts, on Security given to prove the Party a Bankrupt, *&c.* this Commiſſion iſſues from the Lord Chancellor to certain Commiſſioners appointed to take Order with the Bankrupt's Lands and Goods, for the Satisfaction of the Creditors. *Stat.* 34 *H.* 8. 13 *Eliz. c.* 7. 1 *Jac.* 1, *&c.*

Commiſſion of Charitable Uſes, Goes out of the *Chancery* to the Biſhop and others, where Lands given to Charitable Uſes are miſ-employ'd, or there is any Fraud or Diſputes concerning them, to enquire of and redreſs the Abuſe, *&c.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Commiſſion of Delegates, Is a Commiſſion under the Great Seal to certain Perſons, uſually two or three Temporal Lords, as many Biſhops, and two Judges of the Law, to ſit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of *Chancery*, where any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe by the Archbiſhop. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19.

Commiſſion to enquire of Faults againſt the Law, Was an ancient Commiſſion ſent forth on extraordinary Occaſions and Corruptions.

Commiſſion of Lunacy, A Commiſſion out of *Chancery* to enquire whether a Perſon repreſented to be Lunatick be ſo or not, that if Lunatick the King may have the Care of his Eſtate, *&c.* 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 10.

Commiſſion of Rebellion, Otherwiſe called a Writ of Rebellion, iſſues when a Man after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, upon a Proceſs out of the *Chancery*, on Pain of his Allegiance, to preſent himſelf to the Court by a Day aſſign'd, makes Default in his Appearance: And this Commiſſion is directed to certain Perſons, to the End they, Three, Two, or One of them apprehend the Party, or cauſe him to be apprehended as a *Rebel* and Contemner of the King's Laws, whereſoever found within the Kingdom, and bring or cauſe him to be brought to the Court on a Day therein aſſigned: This Writ or Commiſſion goes forth after an Attachment returned, *Non eſt inventus*, *&c.* Terms de Ley 144.

Commiſſion of Sewers, Is directed to certain Perſons to ſee Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the marſhy and fenny Parts of *England*, for the better Conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and preſerving the Graſs upon the Land. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 13 *Eliz. c.* 9.

Commiſſion of Treaty with Foreign Princes, Is where Leagues and Treaties are made and tranſacted between States and Kingdoms, by their Ambaſſadors and Miniſters, for the mutual Advantage of the Kingdoms in Alliance.

Commiſſion to take up Men for War, Was a Commiſſion to preſs or force Men into the King's Service.

Commiſſioner, (*Commiſſionarius*) Is he that hath a Commiſſion, Letters Patent, or other lawful Warrant, to examine any Matters, or to execute any publick Office, *&c.* And ſome *Commiſſioners* are to hear and determine Offences, without any Return made of their Proceedings; and others to Inquire and Examine, and certify what is found. 4 *H.* 4. 9. *Commiſſioners* by the Common Law muſt purſue the Authority of the Commiſſion, and perform the Effect thereof; and they are to obſerve the ancient Rules of the Courts whence they come; and if they do any Thing for which they have not Authority, it will be void. 2 *Co. Rep.* 25. *Co. Litt.* 157. The Office of *Commiſſioners* is to do what they are commanded; and it is neceſſarily implied, that they may do that alſo, without which what is commanded cannot be done: Their Authority when appointed on any Statute Law, muſt be uſed as the Statutes preſcribe. 12 *Rep.* 32. If a Commiſſion is given to *Commiſſioners* to execute a Thing againſt Law, they are not bound to accept or obey it: *Commiſſioners* not receiving a Commiſſion may be diſcharged, upon Oath before the Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* and the King by *Superſedeas* out of Chancery, may diſcharge *Commiſſioners*. Beſides *Commiſſioners* relating to judicial Proceedings; there are *Commiſſioners* of the *Treaſury*, of the *Cuſtoms*, *Wine-Licences*, *Alienations*, *&c.* of which there is an infinite Number.

Committee, Are they to whom the Conſideration or Ordering of any Matter is referred, by ſome Court, or by Conſent of Parties to whom it belongs: As in Parliament, a Bill either conſented to and paſſed, or denied, or neither, but referred to the Conſideration of certain Perſons appointed by the Houſe farther to examine it, who are thereupon called a *Committee*. And when a Parliament is called, and the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, and the ſtanding Orders of the Houſe are read, *Committees* are appointed to ſit on certain Days, *viz.* The *Committee* of *Privileges and Elections*, of *Religion*, of *Grievances*, of *Courts of Juſtice*, and of *Trade*; which are the ſtanding *Committees*. But though they are appointed by every new Parliament, they do not all of them act, only the *Committee* of Privileges; and this being not of the whole Houſe, is firſt called in the Speaker's Chamber, from whence it is adjourned into the Houſe, every one of the Houſe having a Vote therein, though not named, which makes the ſame uſually very numerous: And any Member may be preſent at any ſelect *Committee*; but is not to vote unleſs he be named. The Chairman of the *Grand Committee*, who is always ſome leading Member, ſits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes for and againſt the Matter referred to them; and if the Number be equal, he has a caſting Voice, otherwiſe he hath no Vote in the *Committee*; and after the Chairman hath put the Queſtion for Reporting to the Houſe, if that be carried, he leaves the Chair, and the Speaker being called to his Chair, (who quits it in the Beginning, and the Mace is laid under the Table) he is to go down to the Bar, and ſo bring up his Report to the Table. After a Bill is read a ſecond Time in the Houſe of Commons, the Queſtion is put, whether it ſhall be committed to a *Committee of the whole Houſe*, or a *Private Committee*; and the *Committees* meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and report their Opinion of the Bill with the Amendments, *&c.* And if there be any Exceptions againſt the Amendments reported, the Bill may be *recommitted*: Eight Perſons make a *Committee*, which may be adjourned by Five, *&c.* *Lex Conſtitutionis* 147, 150. There is a *Committee of the King*, mentioned in *Weſt's Symb.* Tit. *Chancery, Sect.* 144. And this hath been uſed, though improperly, for the Widow of the King's Tenant being dead, who is called the *Committee of the King*, that is, one committed by the ancient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection. *Kitch. fol.* 160. See *Parliament*.

Commitment, Is the ſending of a Perſon to Priſon, by Warrant or Order, who hath been guilty of any Crime: And it may be by the King and Council, by the Judges of the Law, Juſtices of Peace, and other Magiſtrates, who have Authority by the Laws and Statutes of the Realm to do it, which muſt be exactly purſued. Every *Commitment* to Priſon ought generally to be made by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of him that *commits* the Party, and the Cauſe of *Commitment* is to be expreſſed in the Warrant, *&c.* And where a Man is *committed* as a Criminal, it muſt be until he is diſcharged according to due Courſe of Law; but if it be for Contumacy, then 'tis only until he comply and perform the Thing required. *Carthew's Rep.* 153. If the Words of a Statute are not purſued in a *Commitment*, the Party ſhall be diſcharged by *Habeas Corpus*. *Ibid.* 291. See *Bail*, *Impriſonment*.

Commoigne, *(Fr.)* A Word ſignifying a Fellow Monk, that lives in the ſame Convent. 3 *Inſt.* 15.

Commonalty, (*Populus*, *Plebs*; Communitas) *In Art. ſuper Chartas*, 28 Ed. 1. c. 1. *Tout le Commune d'Engleterre* ſignifies all the People of *England*. 2 *Inſt.* 539. But this Word is generally uſed for the middle Sort of the King's Subjects, ſuch of the Commons as are raiſed beyond the ordinary Sort, and coming to have the Managing of Offices, by that Means are one Degree under Burgeſſes, which are ſuperior to them in Order and Authority; and in Companies incorporated they are ſaid to conſiſt of Maſters, Wardens, and *Commonalty*, the firſt Two being the Chief, and the others ſuch as are uſually called of the Livery. The ordinary People, and Freeholders, or at beſt Knights and Gentlemen, under the Degree of Baron, having been of late Years called *Communitas Regni*, or *Toto terræ Communitas*; but anciently the Barons and Tenants *in Capite*, or military Men, were the *Community* of the Kingdom; and thoſe only were reputed as ſuch in our moſt ancient Hiſtories and Records. *Brady's Gloſſ. to his Introduct. to Engl. Hiſt.*

Common, Communia, (*i. e. Quod ad omnes pertinet*) Signifies that Soil whereof the Uſe is *common* to this or that Town or Lordſhip. Or it is a Profit that a Man hath in the Land of another Perſon, uſually in *Common* with others; or a Right which a Perſon hath to put his Cattle to Paſture into Ground that is not his own. And there is not only *Common* of *Paſture*; but alſo *Common* of *Fiſhing*; *Common* of *Eſtovers*; *Common* of *Turbary*, &c. and in all Caſes of *Common*, the Law doth much reſpect the Cuſtom of the Place, for there the Rule is *Conſuetudo loci eſt obſervanda*. 7 Rep. 5. *Common of Paſture* is divided into *Common in Groſs*, *Common Appendant*, *Common Appurtenant*, and *Common pur Cauſe de Vicinage*. *Common in Groſs* is a Liberty to have *Common* alone, without any Lands or Tenements, in another Perſon's Land, granted by Deed to a Man and his Heirs, or for Life, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 31, 37. 4 *Rep.* 30. *Common Appendant* is a Right belonging to a Man's arable Land, of putting Beaſts *commonable* into another's Ground. And *Common Appurtenant* is belonging to an Eſtate for all Manner of Beaſts

Beaſts *commonable* or not *commonable*. 4 *Rep.* 37. *Plowd.* 161. *Common Appendant and Appurtenant*, are in a Manner confounded, as appears by *Fitzherbert*; and are there defined to be a Liberty of *Common* appertaining to or depending on a Freehold; which *Common* muſt be taken with Beaſts *commonable*, as Horſes, Oxen, Kine and Sheep; and not with Goats, Hogs and Geeſe. But ſome make this Difference, that *Common Appurtenant* may be ſevered from the Land whereto it pertains; but not *Common Appendant*, which, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, had this Beginning: When a Lord enfeoffed another of arable Land, to hold of him in *Socage*, the Feoffee to maintain the Service of his Plough, had at firſt by the Curteſy or Permiſſion of the Lord, *Common* in his Waſtes for neceſſary Beaſts to ear and compoſt his Land, and that for two Cauſes; one, for that it was tacitly implied in the Feoffment, by Reaſon the Feoffee could not till or compoſt his Land without Cattle, and Cattle could not be ſuſtained without Paſture; ſo by Conſequence the Feoffee had, as a Thing neceſſary and incident, *Common* in the Waſte and Lands of the Lord: And this may be collected from the ancient Books and Statutes: And the ſecond Reaſon of this *Common* was, for the Maintenance and Advantage of Tillage, which is much regarded and favoured by the Law. *F. N. B.* 180. 4 *Rep.* 37. *Common pur Cauſe de Vicinage*, *Common* by Reaſon of Neighbourhood, is a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord in one Town have to *Common* with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town; It is where the Tenants of two Lords have uſed Time out of Mind to have *Common* promiſcuouſly in both Lordſhips, lying together and open to one another. 8 *Rep.* 78. And thoſe that challenge this Kind of *Common*, which is uſually called *Intercommoning*, may not put their Cattle in the *Common* of the other Lord, for then they are diſtrainable; but they may turn them into their own Fields, and if they ſtray into the *Neighbour Common*, they muſt be ſuffered. *Terms de Ley* 146. The Inhabitants of one Town or Lordſhip may not put in as many Beaſts as they will, but with Regard to the Freehold of the Inhabitants of the other; for otherwiſe it were no good Neighbourhood, upon which all this depends. *Ibid.* If one Lord encloſes the *Common*, the other Town cannot then *common*; but though the *Common of Vicinage* is gone, *Common Appendant* remains. 7 *Rep.* 5. 4 *Rep.* 38. Every *Common pur Cauſe de Vicinage* is a *Common* Appendant. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 799. *Common Appendant* is only to ancient arable Land; not to a Houſe, Meadow, Paſture, *&c.* It is againſt the Nature of *Common Appendant*, to be appendant to Meadow or Paſture: But if in the Beginning Land be arable, and of late a Houſe hath been built on ſome Part of the Land, and ſome Acres are employ'd to Meadow and Paſture, in ſuch Caſe it is appendant; though it muſt be pleaded as appendant to the Land, and not to the Houſe, Paſture, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 457. This may be *Common* Appendant, though it belongs to a Manor, Farm, or Plough-land: And *Common* Appendant is of *Common* Right; but it is not *Common* Appendant, unleſs it has been appendant Time out of Mind. 1 *Danv.* 746. It may be upon Condition; be for all the Year, or for a certain Time, or for a certain Number of Beaſts, *&c.* by Uſage: Though it ought to be for ſuch Cattle as plough and compoſt the Land, to which it is appendant. *Ibid.* 797. *Common* Appendant may be to *Common* in a Field after the Corn is ſever'd, 'till the Ground is reſown: So it may be to have *Common* in a Meadow after the Hay is carried off the ſame till *Candlemas*, *&c.* *Yelv.* 185. This *Common*, which is in its Nature without Number, by Cuſtom may be limited as to the Beaſts: *Common* Appurtenant ought always to be for thoſe *Levant and Couchant*, and may be *Sans Number*. *Plowd.* 161. A Man may preſcribe to have *Common* Appurtenant for all Manner of Cattle, at every Seaſon in the Year. 25 *Aſſ.* 8. *Common* by Preſcription for all Manner of *Commonable* Cattle as belonging to a Tenement, *&c.* muſt be for Cattle *Levant and Couchant* upon the Land, (which is ſo many as the Land will maintain) or it will not be good: And if a Perſon grants *common ſans Number*, the Grantee cannot put in ſo many Cattle, but that the Grantor may have ſufficient *Common* in the ſame Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 798, 799. He who hath *Common* Appendant or Appurtenant, can keep but a Number of Cattle proportionable to his Land; for he can *common* with no more than the Lands to which his *Common* belongs is able to maintain. 3 *Salk.* 93. *Common Appurtenant* may be to a Houſe, Paſture, *&c.* though *Common* Appendant cannot; but it ought to be preſcribed for as againſt *Common* Right: And uncommonable Cattle, as Hogs, Goats, *&c.* are appurtenant: This *Common* may be created by Grant at this Day; ſo may not *Common* appendant. 1 *Inſt.* 122. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 398. If a Man grant *Common* to another in Land wherein he hath nothing, if he afterwards purchaſes the Land, this ſhall be a good *Common* appurtenant: And it is not neceſſary that he ſhould have the Land at the Time of the Grant. 1 *Danv.* 800. If *A.* hath *Common* in the Lands of *B.* as appurtenant to a Meſſuage, and after *B.* enfeoffs *A.* of the ſaid Lands, whereby the *Common* is extinguiſhed; and then *A.* leaſes to *B.* the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands, with all *Commons, &c. Occupat' vel uſitat' cum præd. Meſſuagio*; this is good Grant of a new *Common* for the Time. *Cro. Eliz.* 570. Where a Perſon Purchaſes Part of the Land wherein he hath *Common*, the whole *Common* is extinct and gone. *Cro. Eliz.* 594. If ſeveral Perſons are ſeiſed of ſeveral Parts of a *Common*, and a *Commoner* purchaſes the Inheritance of one Part, his entire *Common* is extinct. 1 *And.* 159. When a Man hath *Common* Appendant for a certain Number of Cattle, and to a certain Parcel of Land, if he ſell Part of it, the *Common* is not extinguiſhed; for the Purchaſer ſhall have *Common pro rata*: But 'tis otherwiſe in *Common* Appurtenant. 8 *Rep.* 78. 1 *Nelſ.* 460. *Common* Appurtenant for a certain Number of Beaſts may be granted over. 1 *Danv.* 802. A Man may uſe *Common* Appurtenant to his Manor, with Cattle which are for his Houſhold; though it is ſaid he cannot uſe it with Cattle which are to ſell. Lords of Manors may depaſture in *Commons* where their Tenants put in *Cattle*; and a Preſcription to exclude the Lord is againſt Law. 1 *Inſt.* 122. The *Commoner* cannot uſe *Common* but with his own proper Cattle: But if he hath not any Cattle to manure the Land, he may borrow other Cattle to manure it, and uſe the *Common* with them; for by the Loan, they are in a Manner made his own Cattle. 1 *Danv.* 798. Grantee of *Common* Appurtenant, for a certain Number of Cattle, cannot *Common* with the Cattle of a Stranger: He that hath *Common in Groſs*, may put in a Stranger's Cattle, and uſe the *Common* with ſuch Cattle. *Ibid.* 803. *Common* Appendant or Appurtenant, cannot be made *Common in Groſs*: And Approvement extends not to *Common in Groſs*. 2 *Inſt.* 86. The Lord may agiſt the Cattle of a Stranger in the *Common* by Preſcription: And he may Licenſe a Stranger to put in his Cattle, if he leaves ſufficient Room for the *Commoners*. 1 *Danv.* 795. 2 *Mod.* 6. Alſo the Lord may ſurcharge, *&c.* an Overplus of the *Common*: And if, where there is not an Overplus, the Lord ſurcharges the *Common*, the *Commoners* are not to diſtrain his Beaſts; but muſt commence an Action againſt the Lord. *F. N. B.* 125. But it is ſaid, if the Lord of the Soil put in Cattle into a Cloſe, contrary to Cuſtom, when it ought to lie freſh, a *Commoner* may take the Cattle Damage-feazant: Otherwiſe it is a general Rule that he cannot diſtrain the Cattle of the Lord. 1 *Danv.* 807. A *Commoner* may diſtrain Beaſts put into the *Common* by a Stranger, or every

every *Commoner* may bring Action of the Case, where Damage is received. 9 *Rep.* 112. But one *Commoner* cannot distrain the Cattle of another *Commoner*, though he may those of a Stranger, who hath no Right to the *Common*. 2 *Lutw.* 1238. The Lord may distrain where the *Common* is surcharged; and bring Action of Trespass for any Trespass done in the *Common*. 9 *Rep.* 113. Where a *Commoner* surcharges the *Common*, the other *Commoners* may have a Writ of *Admeasurement*; and Admeasurement is to be according to the Quality and Quantity of the Freehold, and for all the Cattle which are upon the Land. It lies only by one *Commoner* against another; but not against a *Commoner sans Number*; nor against the Lord, in which Case there must be an Assise. 1 *Danv.* 809. If a Man be disseised of his *Common*, he shall have an Assise. *New Nat. Br.* 399. If any *Commoner* incloses, or builds on the *Common*, every *Commoner* may have an Action for the Damage. Where Turf is taken away from the *Common*, the Lord only is to bring the Action: But 'tis said the *Commoners* may have an Action for the Trespass, by entering on the *Common*, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 89, 398. 2 *Leon.* 201. If a *Commoner* who hath a Freehold in his *Common* be ousted of, or hindered therein, that he cannot have it so beneficially as he used to do; whether the Interruption be by the Lord or any Stranger, he may have an Assise against him: But if the *Commoner* hath only an Estate for Years, then his Remedy is by Action on the Case. And if it be only a small Trespass, that is little or no Loss to the *Commoner*, but he hath *Common* enough besides; the *Commoner* may not bring any Action. 8 *Rep.* 79. 4 *Rep.* 37. *Dyer* 316. A *Commoner* cannot dig Clay on the *Common*, which destroys the Grass, and carrying it away doth Damage to the Ground: So that the other *Commoners* can't enjoy the *Common in tam amplo modo* as they ought. *Godb.* 344. Also a *Commoner* may not cut Bushes, dig Trenches, *&c.* in the *Common*, without a Custom to do it. 1 *Nelf.* 462. If he makes any Thing *de novo*, he is a Trespasser: He can do nothing to impair the *Common*; but may reform a Thing abused, fill up Holes, dig down Mole-hills, *&c.* for Improvement. 1 *Brownl.* 208. A Lord may make a Pond on the *Common:* Though the Lord cannot dig Pits for Gravel or Coal; the Statutes of Approvement being only by Inclosure. 3 *Inst.* 204. 1 *Sid.* 106. If the Lord makes a Warren on the *Common*, the *Commoners* may not kill the Conies; but are to bring their Action, for they may not be their own Judges. 1 *Roll.* 90, 405. The Property of the Soil in the *Common* is intirely in the Lord; and the Use of it, jointly in him and the *Commoners*. No *Commoner* can take the Grass that grows on the *Common*, otherwise than by depasturing it; nor can he meddle with the Soil: But if the Owner of the Soil, set up a Hedge on the *Common*, the *Commoner* may throw it down. 15 *H.* 7. A *Commoner* may abate Hedges erected on a *Common*; for though the Lord hath an Interest in the Soil, by abating the Hedges, the *Commoner* doth not meddle with it. 2 *Mod.* 65. Any Man may by Prescription have *Common* and feeding for his Cattle in the King's Highway, although the Soil doth belong to another. *Hill.* 42 *Eliz.* But the Occupation of *Common* by Usurpation, will not give Title to him that doth Occupy it, unless he hath had it Time beyond Memory. And if a Man enfeoffed of Land, by reason of which he hath Right to *common*, aliens it to one who doth not take or use the *Common*; and then he makes an Alienation to another, the last Feoffee may not have it, for he shall not have a better Estate in the Land than his Feoffor had. *Fitz. Abr. Comm.* 255. By Statute, Lords may *approve* against their Tenants, *viz.* incloſe Part of the Waste, *&c.* and thereby discharge it from being *Common*, leaving *Common* sufficient; and Neighbours as well as Tenants claiming *Common* of Pasture, shall be bound by it. 20 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. If the Lord encloses on the *Common*, and leaves not *Common* sufficient, the *Commoners* may not only break down the Inclosures; but may put in their Cattle, although the Lord ploughs and sows the Land. 2 *Inst.* 88. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 406. Upon Agreement between two *Commoners* to encloſe a *Common*, a Party having Interest not privy to the Agreement, will not be bound; but one or two wilful Persons shall not hinder the publick Good. *Chan. Rep.* 48. *Commons* must be driven yearly at *Michaelmas* or within fifteen Days after; infected Horses, and Stone-Horses under Size, *&c.* are not to be put into *Commons* under Forfeitures, by *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. New erected Cottages, though they have four Acres of Ground laid to them ought not to have *Common* in the Waste. 2 *Inst.* 740. In Law Proceedings, where there are two distinct *Commons*, the two Titles must be shewn: Cattle are to be alledged *commonable*; and *Common* ought to be in Lands *commonable:* And the Place is to be set forth where the Messuage and Lands lie, *&c.* to which the *Common* belongs. 1 *Nelf.* 462, 463.

Common of Estovers, Is a Right of taking Wood out of another Man's Wood, for House-bote, Plough-bote, and Hay-bote. What Botes are necessary, Tenants may take, notwithstanding no Mention be made thereof in their Leases; but if a Tenant take more House-bote than is needful, he may be punished for Waste. *Terms de Ley* 387, 396. Tenants for Life may take upon the Land demised reasonable Estovers, unless restrained by Special Covenant: And every Tenant for Years hath three Kind of Estovers incident to his Estate. 1 *Inst.* 41. When a House having Estovers appendant or appurtenant, is blown down by Wind, if the Owner rebuilds it in the same Place and Manner as before, his Estovers shall continue: So if he alters the Rooms and Chambers, without making new Chimnies; but if he erect any new Chimnies he will not be allowed to spend any Estovers in such new Chimnies. 4 *Rep.* 87. 4 *Leon.* 383. If one have a Dwelling-house whereunto *Common of Estovers* doth belong, and the House by Fire is burnt down, and a new one built near to the Place, or in the Place in another Form, the Estovers are gone: But if the old House be only some of it down, it is otherwise; and in all Cases where the Alterations to a House do no Prejudice to the Tertenant or Owner of the Land or Wood, the Estovers will remain. *F. N. B.* 180. Where a Man hath Estovers for Life, if the Owner cut down all the Wood, that there is none left for him, he may bring an *Assise of Estovers*; and if the Tenant have but an Estate for Years, or at Will, he may have an Action of the Case. *Moor Ca.* 65. 9 *Rep.* 112. If the Tenant who hath *Common of Estovers*, shall use them to any other Purpose than he ought, he that owns the Wood may bring Trespass against him: As where one grants twenty Loads of Wood to be taken yearly in such a Wood, ten Loads to burn, and ten to repair Pales; here he may cut and take the Wood for the Pales, though they need no amending, but then he must keep it for that Use. 9 *Rep.* 113. *F. N. B.* 58, 159.

Common of Piscary, Is a Liberty of Fishing in another Man's Water. *Common of Piscary* to exclude the Owner of the Soil, is contrary to Law: Though a Person by Prescription may have a separate Right of Fishing in such Water, and the Owner of the Soil be excluded; for a Man may grant the Water; without passing the Soil: And if one grant *Separalem Piscariam*, neither the Soil nor the Water pass, but only a Right of Fishing. 1 *Inst.* 4, 122, 164. 5 *Rep.* 34. No Person shall fish in any River without the Owner's Consent, under Penalties: And Nets, Angles, *&c.* shall be seized and destroyed, by *Stat.* 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. See *Fish and Fishing.*

Common of Turbary, Is a Licence to dig Turf upon the Ground of another, or in the Lord's Waste. This Common is appendant or appurtenant to an House, and not to Lands; for Turfs are to be burnt

in the Houſe: And it may be *in Groſs*; but it does not give any Right to the Land, Trees, or Mines. It cannot exclude the Owner of the Soil. 1 *Inſt.* 4. 4 *Rep.* 37.

There is a *Common* or Liberty of digging *Coals*, and *Gravel*, *Sand*, *&c.* as well as *Turf*.

Common Bench, *(Bancus Communis*, from the Sax. *Banc*, Bank, and thence metaphorically a *Bench*, high Seat or Tribunal.) The Court of *Common Pleas* was anciently called *Common Bench*, becauſe Communia *Placita inter ſubditos ex jure noſtro, quod* Commune *vocant, in hoc diſceptantur:* That is, the Pleas or Controverſies between common Perſons are there tried and determined. *Camb. Britan.* 113. In Law Books and References the Court of Common Pleas is writ *C. B.* from *Communi Banco.* And the Juſtices of that Court are ſtiled *Juſticiarii de Banco.* See *Common Pleas.*

Common Day in Plea of Land, Signifies an ordinary Day in Court, as *Octabis Hillarii*, *Quindena Paſchæ*, *&c.* It is mentioned in the *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. concerning general *Days in Bank.*

Common Fine, *(Finis Communis)* A ſmall Sum of Money, which the Reſiants within the Liberty of ſome Leets pay to the Lords, called in divers Places *Head-Silver* or *Head-Pence*, in others *Cert Money*; and was firſt granted to the Lord, towards the Charge of his Purchaſe of the *Court-Leet*, whereby the Reſiants have the Eaſe to do their Suit within their own Manors, and are not compellable to go to the *Sheriff's Turn:* In the Manor of *Sheapſhead* in the County of *Leiceſter*, every Reſiant pays 1 *d. per* Poll to the Lord at the Court held after *Michaelmas*, which is there called *Common Fine.* For this *Common Fine* the Lord may diſtrain; but he cannot do it without a Preſcription. 11 *Rep.* 44. There is alſo *Common Fine of the County.*——*Quod* Communes *Miſericordiæ*, *vel* Fines Comitatuum *amerciatorum in* Finibus *itinerum Juſticiariorum*, *&c.* Fleta, lib. 7. c. 48. See Stat. 3 Ed. 1. c. 18.

Commons Houſe of Parliament, Is the Lower Houſe of Parliament, ſo called, becauſe the *Commons* of the Realm, that is, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes returned to Parliament, repreſenting the whole Body of the Commons, do ſit there. *Crompt. Juriſd.* See *Parliament.*

Common Intendment, Is common Meaning or Underſtanding, according to the Subject Matter, not ſtrained to any extraordinary or foreign Senſe: *Bar to Common Intendment* is an ordinary or general Bar, which commonly diſables the Plaintiff's Declaration. There are ſeveral Caſes in the Law where *Common Intendment*, and Intendment take Place: And of *Common Intendment* a Will ſhall not be ſuppoſed to be made by Colluſion. *Co. Litt.* 78.

Common Law, *(Lex Communis)* Is taken for the Law of this Kingdom ſimply, without any other Laws; as it was generally holden before any Statute was enacted in Parliament to alter the ſame: And the King's Courts of Juſtice are called the *Common Law Courts.* The *Common Law* is grounded upon the general Cuſtoms of the Realm; and includes in it the Law of Nature(the Law of God; and the Principles and Maxims of the Law: It is founded upon Reaſon; and is ſaid to be the Perfection of *Reaſon*, acquired by long Study, Obſervation and Experience, and refined by Learned Men in all Ages. And it is the Common Birthright, that the Subject hath for the Safe-guard and Defence, not only of his Goods, Lands, and Revenues; but of his Wife and Children, Body, Fame, and Life alſo. *Co. Litt.* 97, 142. *Treatiſe of Laws, p.* 2. According to *Hale*, the *Common Law* of *England*, is the common Rule for adminiſtring Juſtice, within this Kingdom, and aſſerts the King's Royal Prerogatives, and likewiſe the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects: 'Tis generally that Law, by which the Determinations in the King's *Ordinary Courts* are guided; and this directs the Courſe of Diſcents of Lands; the Nature, Extent and Qualification of Eſtates; and therein the Manner and Ceremonies of conveying them from one to another; with the Forms, Solemnities and Obligation of Contracts; the Rules and Directions for the Expoſition of Deeds, and Acts of Parliament: The Proceſs, Proceedings, Judgments and Executions of our Courts of Juſtice; alſo the Limits and Bounds of Courts, and Juriſdictions; the ſeveral Kinds of Temporal Offences and Puniſhments; and their Application, *&c.* Sir *Matthew Hale's Hiſt. of the Law.* pag. 44, 45, and 24. As to the *Riſe of the Common Law*, this Account is given by ſome ancient Writers: After the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, three Sorts of the *German* People invaded the *Britons*, *viz.* the *Saxons*, the *Angles*, and the *Jutes*; from the laſt ſprung the *Kentiſh* Men, and the Inhabitants of the *Iſle of Wight*; from the *Saxons* came the People called *Eaſt*, *South*, and *Weſt Saxons*; and from the *Angles*, the *Eaſt Angles*, *Mercians* and *Northumbrians:* Theſe People having different Cuſtoms, they inclined to the different Laws by which their Anceſtors were governed; but the Cuſtoms of the *Weſt-Saxons* and *Mercians*, who dwelt in the Midland Counties, being preferred before the Reſt, were for that Reaſon called *Jus Anglorum*; and by theſe Laws thoſe People were governed for many Ages: But the *Eaſt Saxons* having afterwards been ſubdued by the *Danes*, their Cuſtoms were introduced, and a third Law was ſubſtituted, which was called *Dane-Lage*; as the other was then ſtiled *Weſt Saxon Lage*, *&c.* At length the *Danes* being overcome by the *Normans*, *William* called the *Conqueror*, upon Conſideration of all thoſe Laws and Cuſtoms, abrogated ſome, and eſtabliſhed others; to which he added ſome of his own Country Laws, which he judged moſt to conduce to the Preſervation of the Peace: And this is what we now call the *Common Law.* But though we uſually date our *Common Law* from hence, this was not the Original of the *Common Law*; for *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of this Nation, made the firſt *Saxon* Laws, which were publiſhed by the Advice of ſome wiſe Men of his Council: And King *Alfred*, who lived 300 Years afterwards, being the firſt ſole Monarch after the Heptarchy, collected all the *Saxon Laws* into one Book, and commanded them to be obſerved through the whole Kingdom, which before only affected certain Parts thereof; and it was therefore properly called the *Common Law*, becauſe it was common to the whole Nation; and ſoon after it was called tha *Folc Right*, *i. e.* the *People's Right.* *Alfred* was ſtiled *Anglicarum Legum Conditor:* And when the *Danes* had introduced their Laws on the Conqueſt of the Kingdom, they were afterwards deſtroyed; and *Edward the Confeſſor* out of the former Laws compoſed a Body of the *Common Law*; wherefore he is called by our Hiſtorians *Anglicarum Legum Reſtitutor. Blount.* In the Reign of *Edw.* 1. *Britton* wrote his learned Book of the *Common Law* of this Realm, which was done by the King's Command, and runs in his Name, anſwerable to the *Inſtitutions* of the *Civil Law*, which *Juſtinian* aſſumes to himſelf, though compoſed by others. *Staundf. Prerog.* 6, 21. This *Britton* is mentioned by *Gwin* to be Biſhop of *Hereford.* *Bracton*, a great Lawyer, in the Time of *Hen.* 3. wrote a very learned Treatiſe of the *Common Law of England*, held in great Eſtimation; and is ſaid to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kingdom. And the famous and learned *Glanvil*, Lord Chief Juſtice in the Reign of *Hen.* 2. wrote a Book of the *Common Law*, which is ſaid to be the moſt ancient Compoſition extant on that Subject. Beſides theſe, in the Time of *Ed.* 4. the renowned Lawyer *Littleton* wrote his excellent Book of *Engliſh Tenures.* In King *James* the Firſt's Reign, the great Oracle of the Law, Sir *Edward Coke*, publiſhed his learned and laborious *Inſtitutes* of our Law, and Commentaries

ries on *Littleton*. About the ſame Time likewiſe Dr. *Cowel*, a Civilian, wrote a ſhort Inſtitute of our Laws. And in the Reign of King *George* the Firſt, Dr. *Tho. Wood*, a Civilian and Common Lawyer, and at laſt Divine, wrote an Inſtitute of the Laws of *England*, which is ſomething after the Manner of the Inſtitutes of the Civil Law.

Common Pleas, *(Communia Placita)* Is one of the King's Courts now conſtantly held in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; but in ancient Time was moveable, as appears by *Magna Charta, cap.* 11. *Gwyn*, in the Preface of his Reading, ſays, That 'till *Hen.* 3. granted the Great Charter there were but two Courts, called the King's Courts, *viz.* the *King's Bench* and the *Exchequer*, which were then ſtiled *Curia Domini Regis*, and *Aula Regis*, becauſe they followed the Court or King; and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of *Common Pleas* was erected and ſettled in one certain Place, *i. e. Weſtminſter-Hall*; and after that, all the Writs ran *Quod ſit coram Juſticariis meis apud Weſtm.* whereas before, the Party was required by them to appear, *Coram me vel Juſticiariis meis*, without any Addition of Place, *&c.* as he obſerves out of the Writings of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*. But Sir *Edward Coke* is of Opinion in his Preface to the eighth Report, that the Court of *Common Pleas* was conſtituted before the Conqueſt; and was not created by *Magna Charta*, at which Time there were *Juſticiarii de Banco*, *&c.* Though before this Act, *Common Pleas* might have been held *in Banco Regis*; and all original Writs were returnable there. Writs returnable in this Court, are now *coram Juſticiariis noſtris apud Weſtm.* But Writs returnable in *B. R.* are, *Coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus in Anglia*. The Juriſdiction of this Court is general, and extends itſelf throughout *England*: It holds Plea of all Civil Cauſes at Common Law, between Subject and Subject, in Actions real, perſonal, and mixed; and it ſeems to have been the only Court for Real Cauſes. In perſonal and mixed Actions it hath a concurrent Juriſdiction with the *King's Bench*: But it hath no Cogniſance of Pleas of the Crown; and *Common Pleas* are all Pleas that are not ſuch. This Court cannot regularly hold Plea in any Action, real or perſonal, *&c.* but by Writ out of *Chancery* returnable here, except it be by Bill for or againſt an Officer, or other privileged Perſon of the Court. All Actions belonging to this Court, come hither either by Original, as Arreſts and Outlawries; or by Privilege or Attachment, for or againſt privileged Perſons; or out of inferior Courts, not of Record, by *Pone*, *Recordare*, *Accedas ad Curiam*, *Writ of Falſe Judgment*, *&c.* Actions popular, and Actions penal, of Debt, *&c.* upon any Statute, are cogniſable by this Court: And beſides having Juriſdiction for Puniſhment of its Officers and Miniſters; the Court of *Common Pleas* may grant Prohibitions to keep Temporal and Eccleſiaſtical Courts within due Bounds. 4 *Inſt.* 99, 100, 118. In this Court are four Judges, created by Letters Patent; of whom the Chief Juſtice is a Lord by his Office: The Seal of the Court is committed to the Cuſtody of the Chief Juſtice. The other Officers of the *Common Pleas* are, the *Cuſtos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries* and their *Secondaries*, the Clerk of the *Warrants*, Clerk of the *Eſſoins*, fourteen *Filazers*, four *Exigenters*, a Clerk of the *Juries*, the *Chirographer*, Clerk of the *King's Silver*, the Clerk of the *Treaſury*, Clerk of the *Seal*, of *Outlawries*, and the Clerk of the *Inrolment of Fines and Recoveries*, Clerk of the *Errors*, *&c.* The *Cuſtos Brevium* is the Chief Clerk in this Court, who receives and keeps all Writs returnable therein; and all Records of *Niſi Prius*, which are delivered to him by the Clerks of the Aſſiſe of every Circuit, *&c.* and he files the Rolls together, and carries them into the Treaſury of Records: He alſo makes out Exemplifications, and Copies of all Writs and Records, *&c.* The *Prothonotaries* enter and inrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Judgments, *&c.* and they make out all judicial Writs, Writs of Execution, Writs of Privilege, *Procedendo's*, *&c.* The *Secondaries* are Aſſiſtants to the *Prothonotaries* in the Execution of their Offices; and they take Minutes, and draw up all Orders and Rules of Court. The *Filazers*, who have the ſeveral Counties of *England* divided among them, make out all meſne Proceſs, as *Capias*, *Alias*, *Pluries*, &c. between the Original Writ and the Declaration; and they make all Writs of View, *&c.* The *Exigenters*, appointed for ſeveral Counties, make out all Exigents and Proclamations in order to Outlawry. The *Clerk of the Warrants*, enters all Warrants of Attorney; inrols Deeds of Bargain and Sale; and eſtreats all Iſſues. The *Clerk of the Eſſoins*, keeps the Roll of the Eſſoins; wherein he enters them, and Nonſuits, *&c.* The *Clerk of the Juries* makes out all Writs of *Habeas Corpora Jurator'*, for Juries to appear; and he enters the Continuances till the Verdict given. The *Clerk of the Treaſury*, keeps the Records of the Court, and makes Exemplifications of Records, Copies of Iſſues, Judgments, *&c.* The *Clerk of the Seals*, ſeals all Writs and meſne Proceſs; alſo Writs of Outlawry and *Superſedeas*, and all Patents. The *Clerk of the Outlawries*, makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*. The *Clerk of the Errors* is for the Allowance of Writs of Error, *&c.* The *Clerk of the Inrolments* of Fines and Recoveries, returns all Writs of Covenant, Writs of Entry and Seiſin, and inrols and exemplifies Fines, *&c.* The *Clerk of the King's Silver* enters the Subſtance of the Writ of Covenant: And the *Chirographer* ingroſſeth all Fines, and delivers the Indentures to the Parties, *&c.* And to theſe Officers may be added, a *Proclamator*; a *Keeper* of the Court; *Cryer*; and *Tipſtaffs*; beſides the *Warden of the Fleet*. There are alſo *Attornies* of this Court, whoſe Number is unlimited; and none may plead at the Bar of the Court, or ſign any ſpecial Pleadings, but *Serjeants* at Law.

Common Prayer, *(Preces Publicæ)* Is the Liturgy, or *Prayers* uſed in our Church. It is the particular Duty of Clergymen every *Sunday*, &c. to uſe the publick Form of *Prayer* preſcribed by the *Book of Common Prayer*: And if any Incumbent be reſident upon his Living, as he ought to be, and keep a Curate, he is obliged by the *Act of Uniformity* once every Month at leaſt, to read the *Common Prayers* of the Church, according as they are directed by the Book of *Common Prayer*, in his Pariſh Church, in his own Perſon, or he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Time he fails therein. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap* 4. Alſo by that Statute the Book of *Common Prayer* is to be provided in every Pariſh, under the Penalty of 3 *l.* a Month: And the *Common Prayer* muſt be read before every *Lecture*; the Whole appointed for the Day, with all the Circumſtances, and Ceremonies, *&c.* And by one of the *Canons of the Church*; Miniſters before all *Sermons*, are to move the People to join in a ſhort *Prayer*, for the Catholick Church; and the whole Congregation of Chriſtian People, *&c.* for the King and Royal Family; the Miniſters of God's Word, Nobility, Magiſtrates, and whole Commons of the Realm, *&c.* and conclude with the *Lord's Prayer*. *Can.* 55. Refuſing to uſe the *Common Prayer*; or uſing any other open *Prayers*, &c. is puniſhable by *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. See *Church*.

Common Weal, Is underſtood in our Law to be *Bonum publicum*, and is a Thing much favoured; and therefore the Law doth tolerate many Things to be done for *Common Good*, which otherwiſe might not be done: And hence it is that Monopolies are void in Law; and that Bonds and Covenants to reſtrain free Trade, Tillage, or the like, are adjudged void. 11 *Co. Rep.* 50. *Plowd.* 25. *Shep. Epit.* 270.

Commorancy, *(Commorantia, from Commoro)* An Abiding, Dwelling or Continuing in any Place; as an Inhabitant of a Houſe in a Vill, *&c.* And *Com-*

morancy

morancy for a certain Time, may make a Settlement in a Parish. *Dalt.* See *Poor.*

Commorth, or **Comorth**, *(Comortha)* From the Brit. *Cymmorth*, *i. e. Subsidium*; a Contribution which was gathered at Marriages, and when young Priests said or sung the first Masses, *&c.* 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 27. But the 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. prohibits the Levying any such in *Wales*, or the *Marches*, &c.

Commote, In *Wales* is Half a *Cantred* or Hundred, containing fifty Villages. *Stat. Walliæ*, 12 *Ed.* 1. *Wales* was anciently divided into three Provinces; and each of these were again subdivided into *Cantreds*, and every *Cantred* into *Commotes*. *Doderige's Hist. Wal. fol.* 2. *Commote* also signifies a great Seigniory or Lordship, and may include one or divers Manors. *Co. Litt.* 5.

Communance. The Commoners, or Tenants and Inhabitants, who had the Right of *Common*, or Commoning in open Fields, *&c.* were formerly called the *Communance*. Cowel.

Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, The Common Council of the King and People assembled in Parliament.

Communia placita non tenenda in Scaccario, Is an ancient Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, forbidding them to hold Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of the Parties belong to the same. *Reg. Orig.* 187.

Communi Custodia, A Writ which anciently lay for the Lord, whose Tenant holding by Knight's Service died, and left his eldest Son under Age, against a Stranger that entered the Land, and obtained the Ward of the Body. *F. N. B.* 89. *Reg. Orig.* 161. Since the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. hath taken away Wardships, this Writ is become of no Use.

Community of the Kingdom. *Vide* Commonalty.

Companage, *(Fr.)* Is all Kind of Food, except Bread and Drink: And the learned *Spelman* interprets it to be *Quicquid cibi* cum pane *sumitur*. In the Manor of *Fesserton* in the County of *Nottingham*, some Tenants when they performed their Boons or Work days to the Lords, had three Boon Loaves with *Companage* allowed them. *Reg. de Thurgarton* cited in *Antiq. Nottingham.*

Companion of the Garter, Is one of the Knights of that most noble Order; at the Head of which is the King, as Sovereign. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Compellativum, An Adversary or Accuser.—— *Episcopus in* Compellativum *adlegiationem docere ne quis alium perperam cogat jurejurando vel in Ordalio.* Leg. Athelstan.

Compertorium, A Judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners to find out and relate the Truth of a Cause. *Paroch. Antiq.* 575.

Composition, *(Compositio)* An Agreement or Contract between a Parson, Patron and Ordinary, *&c.* for Money or other Thing in lieu of Tithes. Land may be exempted from the Payment of Tithes, where *Compositions* have been made: And Real *Compositions* for Tithes are to be made by the concurrent Consent of the Parson, Patron and Ordinary. Real *Compositions* are distinguished from Personal Contracts; for a *Composition* called a Personal Contract is only an Agreement between the Parson and Parishioners, to pay so much instead of Tithes; and though such Agreement is confirmed by the Ordinary, yet that doth not make it a Real *Composition*, because he ought to be a Party to the Deed of *Composition*. *March's Rep.* 87. The *Compositions* for Tithes made by the Consent of the Parson, Patron and Ordinary, by Virtue of 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. shall not bind the Successor, unless made for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, as in Case of Leases of Ecclesiastical Corporations, *&c.* *Compositions* were at first for a valuable Consideration, so that though in Process of Time, upon the Increase of the Value of the Lands such *Compositions* do not amount to the Value of the Tithes, yet Custom prevails, and from hence arises what we call a *Modus decimandi. Hob.* 29. The Word *Composition* hath likewise another Meaning, *i. e. Decisio Litis.*

Compositio Mensurarum, Is the Title of an ancient Ordinance for Measures, not printed, mentioned in the *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8.

Compostum, Dung, Soil or Compost laid on Lands. *Regist. Eccl. Cantuar. MS.*

Comprint, Intends a surreptitious Printing of another Bookseller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33. and other Statutes.

Compromise, *(Compromissum)* Is defined to be a mutual Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the Ending of their Controversy to Arbitrators: And *West* says it is the Faculty or Power of pronouncing Sentence between Persons at Variance, given to Arbitrators by the Parties private Consent. *West's Symb. Sect.* 1. Matters *compromised*, are also Matters of Law referred, or made an End of.

Compurgator, One that by Oath justifies another's Innocence. See *Oath.*

Computation, *(Computatio)* Is the true Account and Construction of Time; and to the End neither Party to an Agreement, *&c.* may do Wrong to the other, nor the Determination of Time be left at large, it is to be taken according to the just Judgment of the Law. A Deed dated the 20th Day of *August*, to hold from the Day of the Date, shall be construed to begin on the 21st Day of *August*: But if in the *Habendum* it be to hold from the Making, or from thenceforth, it shall begin on the Day delivered. 1 *Inst.* 46. 5 *Rep.* 1. If an Indenture of Lease dated the 4th Day of *July*, made for three Years from thenceforth, be delivered at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon of the said 4th Day of *July*, the Lease shall end the 3d Day of *July* in the third Year: And the Law in this *Computation* rejects all Fractions or Divisions of the Day. But some have held that Rent is not due on the Day limited to be paid till the Middle of the Day, and after Noon; in Case a Tenant for Life dies at such a critical Juncture, *&c.* See *Day* and *Month.*

Computation of Miles, after the *English* Manner, is allowing 5280 Feet, or 1760 Yards to each Mile; and the same shall be reckoned not by strait Lines, as a Bird or Arrow may fly, but according to the nearest and most usual Way. *Cro. Eliz.* 212.

Computo, *(Lat.)* Is a Writ to compel a Bailiff, Receiver or Accountant, to yield up his Accounts: It is founded on the Statute of *Westm. cap.* 12. And also lies against Guardians, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 135.

Concealers, *(Concelatores*, so called *à concelando*, as *Mons à movendo*, by an *Antiphrasis)* Are such as find out *concealed* Lands, *i. e.* such Lands as are privily kept from the King by common Persons, having nothing to shew for their Title or Estate therein. 39 *Eliz. cap.* 22. There were *Concealers of Crimes*; and *Concealing* Treason, *&c.* when Misprision, see *Misprision.*

Concessi, A Word of frequent Use in Conveyances, creating a Covenant in Law; as *Dedi* makes a Warranty. *Co. Litt.* 384. This Word is of a general Extent, and said to amount to a Grant, Feoffment, Lease and Release, *&c.* 2 *Saund.* 96.

Concionators, Common-Council-Men, Freemen, called to the Hall or Assembly, as *most worthy.*—— *Quodam tempore cum convenissent* Concionatores *apud* London, *&c.* Histor. Elien. Edit. Gale, c. 46.

Conclusion, (*Conclusio*) Is when a Man by his own Act upon Record hath charged himself with a Duty or other Thing, or confessed any Matter whereby he shall be concluded: As if a Sheriff returns that he hath taken the Body upon a *Capias*, and hath not the Body in Court at the Day of the Return of the Writ; by the Return, the Sheriff is concluded from Plea of

Escape,

Escape, &c. *Terms de Ley* 153. In another Sense this Word *Conclusion* signifies the End of any Plea, Replication, &c. and a Plea to the Writ is to conclude to the Writ; a Plea in Bar, to conclude to the Action; &c. *Conclusion* of Plea in Bar shall be, *Et hoc paratus est verificare*: Of other Pleas, *Et de hoc ponit se super Patriam*. Kitch. 219, 220.

Concord, (*Concordia*) Is an Agreement made between two or more, upon a Trespass committed; and is divided into *Concord executory*, and *Concord executed*: And according to *Plowden*, one binds not, as being imperfect, but the other is absolute, and ties the Party. Though by some Opinions, Agreements executory are perfect, and bind no less than Agreements executed. *Plowd.* 5, 6, 8. These *Concords* and Agreements are by Way of Satisfaction for the Trespass, &c. *Concord* is also an Agreement between Parties, who intend the Levying of a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what Manner the Lands shall pass: It is the Foundation and Substance of the Fine, taken and acknowledged by the Party before one of the Judges of C. B. or by Commissioners in the Country, and in *Latin* begins thus: *Et est* Concordia *talis scilicet quod præd.* A. B. *recogn. Tenementa præd. cum pertin' esse jus ipsius* C. D *ut ill. quæ idem* C. D. *habet de Dono præd.* A. B. *Et ill. remisit. & quiet. clam de se & Hæred. suis præfat.* C. *& Hæred. suis imperpetuum, &c.*

Concubaria, A Fold, Pen, or Place where Cattle lie. *Cowel.*

Concubeant, Signifies a lying together. *Stat.* 1 *H.* 7. *cap.* 6.

Concubinage, (*Concubinatus*) In common Acceptation is the Keeping of a Whore or Concubine: But in a legal Sense, it is used as an Exception against her that sueth for Dower, alledging thereby that she was not a Wife lawfully married to the Party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed, but his *Concubine*. *Brit. c.* 107 *Bract lib.* 4. *tract* 6. *cap.* 8. There was a *Concubinage* allowed in Scripture to the Patriarchs, *secundum legem Matrimonii, &c.* Blount.

Conders, (from the Fr. *Conduire*, to conduct) Are such as stand upon high Places near the Sea-Coast, at the Time of Herring Fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. to the Fishermen at Sea, which Way the Shole of Herrings passeth; for this may be better discovered by such as stand upon some high Cliff on the Shore, by Reason of a Kind of blue Colour which the Herrings cause in the Water, than by those that are in the Ships or Boats for Fishing. These are otherwise called *Huers* and *Balkers*, *Directors* and *Guiders*, as appears by the *Stat.* 1 *Jac. c.* 23.

Condition, (*Conditio*) Is a Restraint or Bridle annexed to a Thing, so that by the Non performance, the Party to it shall receive Prejudice and Loss; and by the Performance, Commodity and Advantage: Or it is a Restriction of Men's Acts, qualifying or suspending the same, and making them uncertain whether they shall take Effect or not; also 'tis defined to be what is referred to an uncertain Chance, which may happen or not happen. *West's Symb. part* 1. *lib.* 2. *sect.* 156. And of *Conditions* there are divers Kinds, *viz. Conditions* in *Deed*, and in *Law*; *Conditions Precedent*, and *Subsequent*; *Conditions Inherent*, and *Collateral*, &c. A *Condition in Deed* is that which is joined by express Words to a Feoffment, Lease or other Grant; as if a Man makes a Lease of Lands to another, reserving a Rent to be paid at such a Feast, upon *Condition* if the Lessee fail in Payment, at the Day, then it shall be lawful for the Lessor to enter. *Condition in Law* is when a Person grants another an Office, as that of Keeper of a Park, Steward, Bailiff, &c. for Term of Life; here though there be no *Condition* expressed in the Grant, yet the Law makes one, which is if the Grantee do not justly execute all Things belonging to the Office, it shall be lawful for the Grantor to enter and discharge him of his Office. *Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 5. These *Conditions* are also called *Condition expressed*, and *Condition implied*. *Condition Precedent* is when a Lease or Estate is granted to one for Life, upon *Condition* that if the Lessee pay to the Lessor a certain Sum at such a Day, then he shall have Fee-simple: In this Case the *Condition* precedes the Estate in Fee, and on Performance thereof gains the Fee simple. *Condition subsequent* is when a Man grants to another his Manor of *Dale*, &c. in Fee, upon *Condition* that the Grantee shall pay to him at such a Day such a certain Sum, or that his Estate shall cease; here the *Condition* is subsequent, and following the Estate, and upon the Performance thereof continues and preserves the same: So that a *Condition Precedent* doth get and gain the Thing or Estate made upon *Condition* by the Performance of it; as a *Condition subsequent* keeps and continues the Estate, by the Performance of the *Condition*. 1 *Inst.* 201, 327. *Terms de Ley* 156. If one agree with another to do such an Act, and for the Doing thereof the other shall pay so much Money; here the Doing the Act is a *Condition Precedent* to the Payment of the Money, and the Party shall not be compelled to pay 'till the Act is done: But where a Day is appointed for the Payment of Money, which Day happens before the Thing contracted for can be performed, there the Money may be recovered before the Thing is done; for here it appears tha the Party did not intend to make the Performance of the Thing a *Condition Precedent*. 3 *Salk.* 95. *Inherent Conditions* are such as descend to the Heir, with the Land granted, &c. And *Collateral Condition* is that which is annexed to any collateral Act. *Conditions* are likewise *Affirmative*, which consist of doing; *Negative*, and consist of not doing: Some are further said to be *Restrictive*, for not doing a Thing; and some *Compulsory*, as that the Lessee shall pay the Rent, &c. Also some *Conditions* are *single*, to do one Thing only; some *Copulative*, to do divers Things; and others *Disjunctive*; where one Thing of several is required to be done. *Co Litt.* 201. *Conditions* may be to any Estate; whether in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, for Life or Years: They run with the Estate, and bind in whosesoever Hands they come. *Lit. Rep.* 128. But a *Condition* may not be made but on the Part of the Lessor, Donor, &c. For no Man may annex a *Condition* to an Estate, but he that doth create the Estate itself. *Conditions* are good to inlarge or limit Estates: And there are four Incidents, which *Conditions* to create and increase an Estate ought to have. 1. They should have a particular Estate, as a Foundation whereupon the Increase of the greater Estate shall be built. 2. Such particular Estate shall continue in the Lessee or Grantee, until the Increase happens. 3. It must vest at the Time the Contingency happens, or it shall never vest. 4. The particular Estate and Increase must take Effect by the same Deed, or by several Deeds delivered at the same Time. 8 *Rep.* 75. *Conditions* to create Estates shall be favourably construed: But *Conditions* which tend to destroy, or restrain an Estate, are to be taken strictly. A Feoffment upon *Condition*, that the Feoffee shall not alien, is void: But a *Condition* in a Feoffment not to alien for a particular Time, or to a particular Person, may be good. *Hob.* 13, 261. And if a *Condition* is, that Tenant in Tail shall not alien in Fee, &c. or Tenant for Life or Years not alien during the Term, these *Conditions* are good: Where the Reversion of an Estate is in the Donor, he may restrain an Alienation by *Condition*. 10 *Rep.* 39. 1 *Inst.* 222. If one make a Gift in Tail, on *Condition* that the Donee or his Heirs shall not alien; this is good to some Intents, and void to others: For if he make a Feoffment in Fee, or any other Estate by which the Reversion is discontinued tortiously, the Donor may enter; but 'tis otherwise if he suffer a common Recovery. 1 *Inst.* 223. A

Liberty inſeparable from an Eſtate, cannot be reſtrained; and therefore a *Condition* that a Tenant in Tail ſhall not levy a Fine, within the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. or ſuffer a Recovery; or not make a Leaſe, within the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. is void and repugnant. But if the *Condition* reſtrain levying a Fine at Common Law, it may be good. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 22. A Gift in Tail, or in Fee, upon Condition that a Feme ſhall not be endowed; or Baron be Tenant by the Curteſy, is repugnant and void. So is a *Condition* in a Leaſe, *&c.* that the Leſſee ſhall not take the Profits: And where a Man grants a Rent-charge out of Land, provided it ſhall not charge the Lands. *Co. Litt.* 146. *Conditions* repugnant to the Eſtate, impoſſible, *&c.* are void: And if they go before the Eſtate, the Eſtate and *Condition* are void; if to follow it, the Eſtate is abſolute, and the *Condition* void. 1 *Inſt.* 206. 9 *Rep.* 128. But if at the Time of entring into a *Condition*, a Thing be poſſible to be done, and become afterwards impoſſible by the Act of God, the Eſtate of a Feoffee (created by Livery) ſhall not be avoided. 2 *Mod.* 204. A Feoffment in Fee is made upon *Condition*, that the Feoffee ſhall within a Year go to *Rome*, &c. If the Feoffee dies before the Year ended, yet the Eſtate of the Feoffee is become abſolute; for the Eſtate once veſted by the Livery, ſhall not be deveſted without Default in the Feoffee. *Ibid.* Where a *Condition* is of two Parts, one poſſible, and the other not ſo, it is a good *Condition* for performing that Part which is poſſible. *Cro. Eliz.* 780. Though if a *Condition* is of two Parts diſjunctive, and one Part becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Perſon bound is not obliged to perform the other. 5 *Rep.* If a *Condition* be in the Copulative, and is not poſſible to be performed, 'tis ſaid it may be taken in the Diſjunctive. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 73. Where an Eſtate is to be wholly created upon a *Condition* impoſſible to be performed, there the Eſtate ſhall never come *in eſſe*. 1 *Leon. cap.* 311. A Woman makes a Feoffment to a Man that is married, upon *Condition* that he ſhall marry her; this *Condition* is not impoſſible, for the Man's Wife may die, and then he may marry her. 2 *Danv.* 25. A Reverſion may be granted in Tail upon *Condition*, that if the Grantee pays ſo much, he ſhall have Fee. 8 *Rep.* 73. But if a Man grants Land, *&c.* for Years, upon *Condition* that if the Leſſee pay 20 *s.* within one Year, that he ſhall have it for Life; and that if he after the Year pay 20 *s.* he ſhall have Fee: Though both Sums are paid, he ſhall have but an Eſtate for Life; the Eſtate for Life, at the Time of the Grant, being only in Contingency, and a Poſſibility cannot increaſe upon a Poſſibility, nor can the Fee increaſe upon the Eſtate for Years. 8 *Rep.* 75. If a Leaſe be made to two, with *Condition* to have Fee, and one dies, the Survivor may perform the *Condition*, and have the Fee; but if they make Partition, the *Condition* is deſtroyed. 8 *Rep.* 75, 76. If a Feoffee grant the Reverſion of Part of the Land, on a Leaſe for Years, on which a Rent upon *Condition* is reſerved, all the *Condition* is confounded and gone; though if the Leſſee aſſign Part, the *Condition* remains, for he cannot diſcharge the Eſtate of the *Condition*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 119. A Man makes a Feoffment upon *Condition*, and after levies a Fine to a Stranger, the *Condition* is gone. *Ibid* 120. If a Feoffee upon *Condition* to infeoff another, infeoff a Stranger; or if it be to reinfeoff the Feoffor, and he grant the Land to another Perſon, upon *Condition* to perform the *Condition*, the *Condition* is broke, becauſe the Feoffee hath diſabled himſelf to do it: So where ſuch Feoffee upon *Condition* to reinfeoff, *&c.* takes a Wife, that the Land is ſubject to the Dower of the Wife; and ſo if the Land is recovered, and Execution ſued out by another, the *Condition* is broke. *Co. Litt.* 221. 1 *Danv.* 79. If one diſſeiſe the Feoffee, or any other who hath Land by juſt Title, and thereof infeoff a Stranger on *Condition*, and the Land is lawfully recovered from him that hath the Title; by this the *Condition* is deſtroyed: And if a Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment in Fee upon *Condition*; and after the Diſſeiſee doth enter upon the Feoffee, this doth extinguiſh the *Condition*. *Perk. Sect.* 821. If the Feoffee makes a Feoffment of all or Part of the Land to the Feoffor, before the *Condition* is broke; the *Condition* is gone for ever: And if he make a Leaſe for Life or Years only, then the *Condition* will be ſuſpended for that Time. *Co. Litt.* 218. But 'tis otherwiſe where the Feoffment, or Leaſe for Life or Years, are made to any other but the Feoffer. *Ibid.* Where the *Condition* of a Feoffment is, that if the Feoffor or his Heir pay a certain Sum of Money to the Feoffee ſuch a Day, and before that Day the Feoffor dieth without Heir: Or if the Feoffment be made by a Woman on *Condition* to pay her 10 *l.* or that the Feoffee infeoff her by a certain Day, and they intermarry before the Day, and the Marriage doth continue till after it; in theſe Caſes the *Condition* is gone. *Perk. Sect.* 763, 764. A *Condition* may be well performed, when it is done as near to the Intent as may be: For if the *Condition* of a Feoffment be that the Feoffee ſhall make an Eſtate back to the Feoffor and his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Feoffor; in this Caſe, if the Feoffor die before, the Eſtate ſhall be made to the Wife without Impeachment of Waſte, the Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Huſband begotten on the Wife, *&c.* *Co. Litt.* 219. 8 *Rep.* 69. If a *Condition* be performed in Subſtance and Effect, it is good although it differs in Words; as where it is to deliver Letters Patent, and the Party bound having loſt them, delivers an Exemplification, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 40. Though Payment of the Money before the Day, is Payment at the Day, in Performance of a *Condition*; yet a Feoffor, *&c.* cannot re-enter, and reveſt his old Eſtate by Force of the *Condition*, till the Day whereon the *Condition* gives him Power to re-enter. *Ibid.* 121. If a Man ſeiſed of Land in Right of his Wife, make a Feoffment in Fee on *Condition*, and dies; if the Heir of the Feoffor enters for the *Condition* broken, and deſeats the Feoffment, his Eſtate vaniſhes, and preſently it is veſted in the Wife. *Co. Litt.* 202. And if a Perſon ſeiſed of Land, as Heir on the Part of his Mother, makes a Feoffment on *Condition* and dieth; though the Heir on the Part of the Father, who is Heir at Common Law, may enter for the *Condition* broken, the Heir of the Part of the Mother ſhall enter upon him, and enjoy the Land. *Ibid.* 12. Where there is a *Condition* in a Feoffment or Leaſe, that if no Diſtreſs can be found, the Feoffor, *&c.* ſhall re-enter; if the Place is not open to the Diſtreſs, as if there be only a Cupboard in the Houſe which is locked, *&c.* it is all one as if there were no Diſtreſs there, and the Feoffor, *&c.* may enter. 2 *Danv.* 46. When a Rent is to be paid upon *Condition* at a certain Day, the Leſſor cannot enter for the *Condition* broke, before Demand of the Rent. *Ibid.* 98. And the Leſſor ought to demand the Rent at the Day, or the *Condition* ſhall not be broke by the Nonpayment of the Rent. A Re entry may be given on a Feoffment, *&c.* though none be reſerved: If one make a Leaſe for Life, or Feoffment upon *Condition*, that if the Feoffee or Leſſee does ſuch an Act, the Eſtate ſhall be void: Now although the Eſtate cannot be void before Entry, this is a good *Condition*, and ſhall give an Entry to the Leſſor, *&c.* by Implication. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 408. A Leaſe for Life on *Condition*, being a Freehold, cannot ceaſe without Entry; but if it be a Leaſe for Years, the Leaſe is void *ipſo facto*, on Breach of the *Condition*, without any Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 214. If a Leaſe for Years is that on Breach of the *Condition*, the Term ſhall ceaſe, the Term is ended without Entry; but where the Words are that the Leaſe ſhall be void, it is otherwiſe. *Cro.*

Cro. Car. 511. 3 *Rep.* 64. Regularly, where one will take Advantage of a *Condition*, if he may enter, he muſt do it; and if he cannot enter, he muſt make a Claim. *Co. Litt.* 218. No one can reſerve the Power or Benefit of Re entry, on Breach of a *Condition*, to any other but himſelf, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* Parties and Privies, in Right and Repreſentation: Privies in Law, Grantees of Reverſions, *&c.* are to have no Advantage by it. But by Statute 32 *H.* 8. Grantees of Reverſions may take Advantage againſt Leſſees, *&c.* by Action. 1 *Inſt.* 214, 215. *Plowd.* 175. Where one doth enter for a *Condition* broken, it generally makes the Eſtate void *ab initio*, and the Party comes in of his firſt Eſtate; and he ſhall have the Land in the ſame Manner it was when he departed with it, and his Poſſeſſion at the Time of making the *Condition:* Therefore he ſhall avoid all ſubſequent Charges on the Lands. 4 *Rep.* 120. *Plowd.* 186. *Co. Litt.* 233. If one enters on a *Condition* performed; he ſhall avoid all Incumbrances upon the Land after the *Condition* made: And a *Condition* when broken, or performed, *&c.* will defeat the whole Eſtate. So that if there be a Leaſe for Life, Remainder in Fee, on *Condition* that the Leſſee for Life ſhall pay 20 *l.* to the Leſſor; if he pay not this Money, the Eſtate in Remainder will be avoided alſo. *Dyer* 127. 8 *Rep.* 90. But this may be otherwiſe by ſpecial Limitation to an Uſe: And if Tenant for Life, and he in Remainder join in a Feoffment on *Condition*, that if, *&c.* then the Tenant for Life ſhall re-enter, this may be good without defeating the whole Eſtate; though regularly a *Condition* may not avoid Part of an Eſtate, and leave another Part entire, nor can the Eſtate be void as to ſome Perſons, and good as to others. 8 *Rep.* 190. 1 *Inſt.* 214. Leſſee for Life makes a Feoffment on *Condition*, and enters for the *Condition* broken; by this he ſhall be reſtored to his Eſtate for Life, and reduce the Reverſion to the Leſſor; and the Rent due to the Leſſor ſhall be revived: But in this Caſe the Leſſee will not be in the ſame Courſe as he was before, for his Eſtate is ſubject to Forfeiture, though he be Tenant for Life ſtill. *Rol.* 474. *Shep. Abr.* 405. Tenants by the Curteſy, Tenant in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Tenant in Dower, for Life, or Years, *&c.* hold their Eſtates ſubject to a *Condition* in Law, not to grant a greater Eſtate than they have, nor to commit Waſte, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 233. And Eſtates made by Deed to Infants, and Feme Coverts, upon *Condition*, ſhall bind them, becauſe the Charge is on the Land. 2 *Danv.* 30. A Releaſe of all a Man's Right, may be upon *Condition:* A Leſſee may ſurrender upon *Condition*; a Contract may be upon *Condition*, &c. But a Parſon cannot reſign upon *Condition*, any more than be admitted upon *Condition:* And a *Condition* cannot be releaſed on *Condition*. 9 *Rep.* 85. A *Condition* that would take away the whole Effect of a Grant, is void; and ſo it is if it be contrary to the expreſs Words of it. *Conditions* againſt Law are void; but what may be prohibited by Law, may be prohibited by Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 223, 206. He that taketh an Eſtate in Remainder, is bound by *Condition* in a Deed, though he doth not ſeal it. No Perſon ſhall defeat any Eſtate of Freehold upon *Condition* without ſhewing the Deed wherein the *Condition* is contained: But of Chattels Real or Perſonal, *&c.* a Man may plead that ſuch Grants or Leaſes were made upon *Condition* without ſhewing the Deeds; and in the Caſe of a *Condition* to avoid a Freehold, though it may not be pleaded without the Deed, it may be given in Evidence to a Jury, and they may find the Matter at large. *Lit.* 374. 5 *Rep.* 40. A *Condition* may be apportioned by Act of the Law, or the Leſſee. 4 *Rep.* 120. But a Man cannot by his own Act divide, or apportion a *Condition*, which goes to the Deſtruction of an Eſtate. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 474. A *Condition* in a Will is a Thing odious in Law, which ſhall not be created without ſufficient Words. 2 *Leon.* 40. A Deviſe to the Heir at Law, provided he pay to *A. B.* 20 *l.* is a void *Condition*, becauſe there is no Perſon to take Advantage of the Nonperformance. 1 *Lutw.* 797. Yet *Conditional* Deviſes, as well of Lands as of Goods, are allowed by our Law, and not being performed, the Heir or Executors, ſhall take Advantage of them. 1 *Nelſ.* 467. The Word *Si* will not always make a *Condition*; but ſometimes it makes a Limitation, as where a Leaſe is made for Years, if *A. B.* lives ſo long. And this is contrary to a *Condition*, for a Stranger may take Advantage of an Eſtate determined thereby, *&c.* *Co. Litt.* 236. *Dyer* 300. *Sub Conditione* is the moſt proper Word to make a *Condition: Proviſo* is as good a Word, when not dependant upon another Sentence; but in ſome Caſes, the Word Proviſo may make no *Condition*, but be only a Qualification, or Explication of a Covenant. 2 *Danv.* 1, 2. And neither the Word Proviſo, nor any other, makes a *Condition*, unleſs it is reſtrictive. *Plowd.* 34. 1 *Nelſ.* 466. A Grant to one, to the Intent he ſhall do ſo and ſo, is no *Condition*, but a Truſt and Confidence. *Dyer* 138. Some Words in a Leaſe do not make a *Condition* but a Covenant, upon which the Leſſor may bring his Action. A Leaſe being the Deed of Leſſor and Leſſee, every Word is ſpoken by both; and a *Condition* may be therein, though it ſounds in Covenant. 1 *Nelſ.* 464. A Covenant not to grant, ſell, *&c.* may be a *Condition*; and Covenant that paying the Rent, the Leſſee ſhall enjoy the Land, is conditional. 2 *Danv.* 2, 6. Where Words are indefinite, and proper to defeat an Eſtate, they ſhall be taken to have the Force of a *Condition*. *Palm.* 503. *Conditions* regularly follow the *Habendum* in a Deed; but are good in Law, in any other Place. 2 *Rep.* 70.

Conduits for Water in *London*, ſhall be made and repaired, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may inquire into Defaults therein, *&c.* by the Statutes 32 & 35 *H.* 8.

Cone and Key. A Woman at the Age of fourteen or fifteen Years, might take the Charge of her Houſe, and receive *Cone and Key*: *Cone* or *Colne* in the *Sax.* ſignifying *Computus*, ſo that ſhe was then held to be of competent Years, when ſhe was able to keep the *Accounts* and *Keys* of the Houſe.——*Fœmina in tali ætate poteſt diſponere Domui ſuæ & habere* Cone and Key. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 37. And there is ſomething to the ſame Purpoſe in *Glanv. lib.* 7. *c.* 9.

Confederacy, *(Confœderatio)* Is when two or more combine together to do any Damage or Injury to another, or to do any unlawful Act. And falſe *Confederacy* between divers Perſons ſhall be puniſhed, though nothing be put in Execution: But this *Confederacy* puniſhable by Law before it is executed, ought to have theſe Incidents; firſt, it muſt be declared by ſome Matter of Proſecution, as by making of Bonds, or Promiſes the one to the other; ſecondly, it ſhould be malicious, as for unjuſt Revenge; thirdly, it ought to be falſe againſt an Innocent; and laſtly, it is to be out of Court voluntarily. *Terms de Ley* 158. Where a Writ of Conſpiracy doth not lie, the *Confederacy* is puniſhable: And Inquiry ſhall be made of *Conſpirators* and *Confederators*, which bind themſelves together, *&c.*

Confeſſion, *(Confeſſio)* Is where a Priſoner is indicted of Treaſon or Felony, and brought to the Bar to be arraigned; and his Indictment being read to him, the Court demands what he can ſay thereto; then either he *confeſſes* the Offence, and the Indictment to be true, or pleads *Not guilty*, &c. *Confeſſion* may be made in two Kinds, and to two ſeveral Ends: The one is, that the Criminal may confeſs the Offence whereof he is indicted openly in the Court, before the Judge, and ſubmit himſelf to the Cenſure and Judgment of the Law; which *Confeſſion* is the moſt certain Anſwer, and beſt Satisfaction that may be given to the Judge to condemn the Offender; ſo that it proceeds freely of his

own Accord, without any Threats or Extremity uſed; for if the *Confeſſion* ariſe from any of theſe Cauſes, it ought not to be recorded: As a Woman indicted for the felonious taking of a Thing from another, being thereof arraigned, confeſſed the Felony, and ſaid that ſhe did it by Commandment of her Huſband; the Judges in Pity would not record her *Confeſſion*, but cauſed her to plead *Not guilty* to the Felony; whereupon the Jury found that ſhe did the Fact by Compulſion of her Huſband, againſt her Will, for which Cauſe ſhe was diſcharged. 27 *Aſſiſ pl.* 50. The other Kind of *Confeſſion* is, when the Priſoner confeſſes the Indictment to be true, and that he hath committed the Offence whereof he is indicted, and then becomes an Approver or Accuſer of others, who have committed the ſame Offence whereof he is indicted, or other Offences with him; and then prays the Judge to have a Coroner aſſigned him, to whom he may make Relation of thoſe Offences, and the full Circumſtances thereof. There is alſo a third Sort of *Confeſſion*, formerly made by an Offender in Felony, not in Court before the Judge, as the other two are, but before a Coroner in a Church, or other privileged Place, upon which the Offender by the ancient Law of the Land was to abjure the Realm. 3 *Inſt.* 129. *Confeſſion* is likewiſe a Plea in Civil Caſes, where the Defendant confeſſes the Plaintiff's Action to be good: By which *Confeſſion* there may be Mitigation of a Fine againſt the Penalty of a Statute; though not after Verdict. *Finch* 387. 2 *Keb.* 408. And there is a *Confeſſion* indirectly implied, as well as directly expreſſed in Criminal Caſes; as if the Defendant in a Caſe not Capital, doth not directly own himſelf guilty of the Crime, but by ſubmitting to a Fine, owns his Guilt; whereupon the Judge may accept of his Submiſſion to the King's Mercy. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *c.* 9. By this indirect *Confeſſion*, the Defendant ſhall not be barred to plead Not guilty to an Action, &c. for the ſame Fact: The Entry of it is, that the Defendant *poſuit ſe in gratiam Regis, &c.* And of the direct *Confeſſion*, *quod Cognovit Iudicamentum, &c.* And this laſt *Confeſſion* carries with it ſo ſtrong a Preſumption of Guilt, that being entered on Record, in Indictment of Treſpaſs, it eſtops the Defendant to plead Not guilty to an Action brought afterwards againſt him for the ſame Matter: But ſuch Entry of a *Confeſſion* of an Indictment of a capital Crime, 'tis ſaid will not eſtop a Defendant to plead Not Guilty to an Appeal, it being in Caſe of Life. And where a Perſon upon his Arraignment actually confeſſes himſelf guilty, or unadviſedly diſcloſes the ſpecial Manner of the Fact, ſuppoſing that it doth not amount to Felony, where it doth; the Judges upon probable Circumſtances, that ſuch *Confeſſion*, may proceed from Fear, Weakneſs, or Ignorance, may refuſe ſuch a *Confeſſion*, and ſuffer the Party to plead. 2 *Hawk.* 333. A *Confeſſion* may be received, and the Plea of Not Guilty be with-drawn, though recorded. *Kel.* 11. The *Confeſſion* of the Defendant, whether taken upon an Examination before Juſtices of Peace, in Purſuance of the 1 *&* 2 *P. & M. c.* 13. or 2 *&* 3 *P. & M. c.* 10. upon a Bailment, or Commitment for Felony; or taken by the Common Law, upon an Examination before a Secretary of State, or other Magiſtrate, for Treaſon or other Crimes, is allowed to be given in Evidence againſt the Party confeſſing; but not againſt others. Alſo two Witneſſes of a *Confeſſion* of High Treaſon, upon an Examination before a Juſtice of Peace, were ſufficient to convict the Perſon ſo confeſſing, within the Meaning of 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 12. and 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 11. which required two Witneſſes in High Treaſon; unleſs the Offender ſhould willingly confeſs, *&c.* But the 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. requires two Witneſſes, except the Party ſhall willingly without Violence *confeſs*, &c. in open *Court.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 429. It has been held that where ever a Man's *Confeſſion* is made uſe of againſt him, it muſt all be taken together, and not by Parcels. *Ibid.* And no *Confeſſion* ſhall before final Judgment, deprive the Defendant of the Privilege of taking Exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment, to Faults apparent in the Record. 333. A Demurrer amounts to a *Confeſſion* of the Indictment as laid, ſo far, that if the Indictment be good, Judgment and Execution ſhall go againſt the Priſoner. *Bro* 86. *S. P. C.* 150. *H. P. C.* 246. And in criminal Caſes not capital, if the Defendant demur to an Indictment, *&c.* whether in Abatement, or otherwiſe, the Court will not give Judgment againſt him to anſwer over, but final Judgment. 2 *Hawk.* 334. Where a Priſoner confeſſes the Fact, the Court has nothing more to do than to proceed to Judgment againſt him. And *Confeſſus in Judicio pro Judicato Habetur.* 11 Rep. 30. 4 Inſt 66.

Confeſſor, (Lat. *Confeſſor, Confeſſionarius*) Hath Relation to private *Confeſſion* of *Sins*, in Order to *Abſolution:* And the Prieſt, who received the auricular Confeſſion, had the Title of *Confeſſor*; though improperly, for he is rather the *Confeſſee*, being the Perſon to whom the Confeſſion is made. This Receiving the Confeſſion of a Penitent, was in old *Engliſh* to *Shreve* or *Shrive*; whence comes the Word *Byſhrieved*, or looking like a confeſſed or *ſhrieved* Perſon, on whom was impoſed ſome uneaſy Penance. The moſt ſolemn Time of *Confeſſing* was the Day before *Lent*, which from thence is ſtill called *Shrove-Tueſday.* Cowel.

Confirmation, *(Confirmatio,* from the Verb *Confirmare, quod eſt firmum facere)* Is a Conveyance of an Eſtate, or Right *in eſſe*, from one Man to another, whereby a voidable Eſtate is made ſure and unavoidable; or a particular Eſtate is increaſed, or a Poſſeſſion made perfect. And 'tis a Strengthening of an Eſtate formerly made, which is voidable, though not preſently void: As for Example; A Biſhop granteth his Chancellorſhip by Patent, for Term of the Patentee's Life; this is no void Grant, but voidable by the Biſhop's Death, except it be ſtrengthened by the *Confirmation* of the Dean and Chapter. *Confirmation, aut eſt* perficiens, creſcens, *aut* diminuens: *Perficiens*, as if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment, and the Feoffor confirm the Eſtate of the ſecond Feoffee: *Creſcens*, that doth always enlarge the Eſtate of a Tenant; as Tenant for Years, to hold for Life, *&c. Diminuens*, as when the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms the Eſtate of his Tenant, to hold by a leſs Rent. 9 *Rep.* 142. The Lord may diminiſh the Services of his Tenant by *Confirmation*; but not reſerve new Services, ſo long as the former Eſtate in the Tenancy continues: And therefore if he confirm to the Tenant, to yield him a Hawk, *&c.* yearly, it is void. *Lit. Sect.* 539. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 296. Leaſes for Years may be confirmed for Part of the Term, or Part of the Land, *&c.* But it is otherwiſe of an Eſtate of Freehold, which being intire, cannot be confirmed for Part of the Eſtate. 5 *Rep.* 81. There may be a *Confirmation* implied by Law, as well as expreſs by Deed; where the Law by Conſtruction makes a *Confirmation* of a Grant made to another Purpoſe: And a *Confirmation* may enlarge an Eſtate, from Eſtate held at Will to Term of Years, or a greater Eſtate; from an Eſtate for Years to an Eſtate for Life; from an Eſtate for Life, to Eſtate in Tail, or in Fee; and from an Eſtate in Tail to an Eſtate in Fee ſimple. 1 *Inſt.* 305. 9 *Rep.* 142. *Dyer* 263. But if the *Confirmation* be made to Leſſee for Life or Years, of his Term or Eſtate, and not of the Land, this doth not increaſe the Eſtate, though if the Leſſor confirm the Land, to have and to hold the Land to the Leſſee and his Heirs, this will inlarge the Eſtate, and ſo of the Reſt. *Co. Litt.* 299. *Plowd.* 40. In every good *Confirmation*, there muſt be a precedent rightful or wrongful Eſtate in him to whom made, or he muſt have the Poſſeſſion of the Thing as a Foundation for the *Confirmation* to work upon; the *Confirmor* muſt have ſuch an Eſtate and Property in the Land, that he may be thereby enabled to confirm the Eſtate of the

the *Confirmee*; the precedent Eſtate muſt continue till the *Confirmation* come, ſo that the Eſtate to be increaſed comes into it; and it is required that both theſe Eſtates be lawful. *Co. Litt.* 296. 1 *Rep.* 146. *Dyer* 109. 5 *Rep.* 15. If one have Common of Paſture in another's Land, and he confirms the Eſtate of the Tenant of the Land, nothing paſſes of the Common, but it remains as it was before: So if a Man have a Rent out of the Land, and he doth confirm the Eſtate which the Tenant hath in the Land, the Rent remaineth. *Litt. Sect.* 537. Tenant for Life makes a Leaſe for Years to a Man, and after Leaſes the Land to another Perſon for Years; and he in Reverſion confirms the laſt Leaſe, and after that the firſt Leaſe, this is not good: The ſecond Leſſee hath an Intereſt before by the *Confirmation* of him in Reverſion. But in a like Caſe, *Confirmation* of the firſt Leaſe, after the Second was confirmed, was held good; for the Leaſe takes no Intereſt by the *Confirmation*, but only to make it durable and effectual. *Moor*, c 180. 1 *Inſt.* 296. *Plowd.* 10. If a Diſſeiſee confirm the Land to the Diſſeiſor, but for one Hour, one Week, a Year, or for Life, *&c.* it is a good *Confirmation* of the Eſtate for ever: And if he confirms the Eſtate of the Diſſeiſor without any Word of Heirs, he hath a Fee ſimple; and if a Diſſeiſor make a Gift in Tail, and the Diſſeiſee doth confirm the Eſtate of the Donee, it ſhall enure to the whole Eſtate: Alſo if the Diſſeiſor enfeoffs *A.* and *B.* and the Heirs of *B.* and the Diſſeiſee confirms the Eſtate of *B.* for his Life; this ſhall extend to his Companion, and for the whole Fee ſimple. *Co. Litt.* 291, 297, 299. But where the Eſtate is divided it is otherwiſe; as if there be an Eſtate for Life, the Remainder over, there the *Confirmation* may be of either of the Eſtates: And if the Leſſee of a Diſſeiſor of a Leaſe for 20 Years, makes a Leaſe for 10 Years; the Diſſeiſee may confirm to one of them, and not the other. 1 *Cro.* 472. 5 *Rep.* 81. If a Diſſeiſor or any other make a Leaſe for Years to begin at a Day to come, a *Confirmation* to the Leſſee before the Leaſe begins will not be good; for there is no Eſtate in him. *Co. Litt.* 296. The Tenant in Tail of Land, hath a Reverſion in Fee expectant; in this Caſe, the *Confirmation* of the Eſtate-tail will not extend to the Reverſion. And if my Diſſeiſor make a Leaſe for Life, the Remainder in Fee, and I confirm the Eſtate of the Tenant for Life; this ſhall not confirm the Eſtate of him in Remainder: But if I confirm the Remainder Eſtate, without any *Confirmation* to Tenant for Life; it ſhall enure to him alſo. *Co. Litt.* 297, 298. If Lands are given to two Men, and the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and the Donor confirms their Eſtates in the Lands, to have and to hold to them two and their Heirs; this ſhall be conſtrued a joint Eſtate for their Lives, and after they ſhall have ſeveral Inheritances. *Co. Litt.* 299. Tenant in Tail, or for Life of Land, lets it for Years, if after he makes a *Confirmation* of the Land to the Leſſee for Years, to hold to him and his Heirs for ever, the Leſſee hath only an Eſtate for the Life of the Tenant in Tail, *&c.* and therein his Leaſe for Years is extinct. *Litt. Sect.* 606. A Freehold for Life, and Term for Years, it is ſaid, cannot ſtand together of the ſame Land, in the ſame Perſon. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 480. If a Feme Leſſee for Years marries, and the Leſſor confirms the Eſtate of Huſband and Wife, to hold for their Lives, by ſuch a *Confirmation*, the Term will be drowned; and the Huſband and Wife be Jointenants for their Lives. *Co. Litt.* 300. But if the Feme were Leſſee for Life, then by the *Confirmation* to Huſband and Wife for their Lives, the Huſband holdeth only in Right of his Wife for her Life; but ſhall take a Remainder for his Life. *Ibid.* 299. *Confirmation* to Leſſee for Life, and a Stranger to hold for their Lives, is void, for there is no Privity: But 'tis otherwiſe, if for Years. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 141. If Tenant for Life grant a Rent-charge, *&c.* to one and his Heirs, he in Reverſion is to confirm it, otherwiſe 'tis good only for the Life of Tenant for Life. *Lit.* 529. A Tenant for Life, and Remainder-man in Fee, join in a Leaſe, this ſhall be taken to be the Leaſe of Tenant for Life, during his Life, and *Confirmation* of him in Remainder: Though after the Death of Tenant for Life, it is the Leaſe of him in Remainder, and *Confirmation* of Tenant for Life. 6 *Rep.* 18. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 481. If Leſſee for Years, without Impeachment of Waſte, accepts a *Confirmation* of his Eſtate for Life; by this he hath loſt the Privilege annexed to his Eſtate for Years. 8 *Rep.* 76. Acceptance of Rent in ſome Caſes makes a *Confirmation* of a Leaſe: And if a Man leaſes for Life, reſerving Rent upon a Condition of Re-entry; if after the Condition is broke, by Non payment of the Rent, the Leſſor diſtrains for the ſaid Rent, this Act ſhall be a *Confirmation* of the Leaſe, ſo as he cannot enter. 2 *Danv.* 128, 129. What a Perſon may defeat by his Entry, he may make good by his *Confirmation*. *Co. Litt.* 300. But none can confirm, unleſs he hath a Right at the Time of the Grant; he that hath but a Right in Reverſion cannot enlarge the Eſtate of a Leſſee. 2 *Danv.* 140, 141. And where a Perſon hath but *Intereſſe termini*, he hath no Eſtate in him, upon which a *Confirmation* may enure. *Co. Litt.* 296. A *Confirmation* is to bind the Right of him who makes it; but not alter the Nature of the Eſtate of him to whom made; it ſhall not diſcharge a Condition. *Poph.* 51. If *A.* enfeoffs *B.* upon Condition, and after *A.* confirms the Eſtate of *B.* yet the Condition remains: Though if *B.* had enfeoffed *C.* ſo that the Eſtate of *C.* had been only ſubject to the Condition in another Deed, and after *A.* had confirmed the Eſtate of *C.* this would have extinguiſh'd the Condition, which was annexed to the Eſtate of *B.* 1 *Rep.* 147. A *Confirmation* will take away a Condition annexed by Law: And by *Confirmation*, a Condition after broken in a Deed of Feoffment is extinguiſh'd. 1 *Co. Rep.* 146. *Confirmations* may make a defeaſible Eſtate good; but cannot work upon an Eſtate that is void in Law. *Co. Litt.* 295. A *Confirmation* of Letters Patent, which are void as they are againſt Law, is a void *Confirmation*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 295. If there be Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant having Iſſue is attainted of Felony, if the King pardons him, and the Lord confirms his Eſtate, and the Tenant dies, his Iſſue ſhall not inherit, but the Lord ſhall have it againſt his own *Confirmation*: For that could not enable him to take by Deſcent, who by the Attainder of his Father was diſabled. 9 *Rep.* 141. Grants and Leaſes of Biſhops not warranted by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. muſt be confirmed by Dean and Chapter: And Grants and Leaſes of Parſons, *&c.* by Patron and Ordinary. 1 *Inſt.* 297, 300, 301. Biſhops may grant Leaſes of their Church-Lands for three Lives, or twenty-one Years, having the Qualities required by 32 *Hen.* 8. and concurrent Leaſes for twenty-one Years, with *Confirmation* of Dean and Chapter. If a Prebend Leaſes Parcel of his Prebendary, and the Biſhop, who is Patron, confirms it; this ſhall not bind the ſucceeding Biſhop, without *Confirmation* of Dean and Chapter, becauſe the Patronage is Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Biſhoprick; but it ſhall bind the preſent Biſhop, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 139. If a Parſon grants a Rent, the *Confirmation* of the Patron and Biſhop, is ſufficient without the Dean and Chapter, and ſhall be good againſt the Succeſſor Biſhop. *Ibid.* 140. The Dean of *Wells* may paſs his Poſſeſſions, with the Aſſent of the Chapter, without any *Confirmation* of the Biſhop. *Ibid.* 135. Leaſes of Biſhops are affirmed *ex aſſenſu & conſenſu Decani & totius Capituli*. A *Confirmation* is in Nature of a Releaſe, and in ſome Things is of greateſt Force: And in this Deed, it is good to recite the Eſtate of the Tenant, as alſo of him that is to confirm it; and to mention the Conſideration: The Words *Ratify* and

Confirm, are commonly made Uſe of; but Words *Give*, *Grant*, *Demiſe*, &c. by Implication of Law, may enure as a *Confirmation*. 1 Inſt. 295. Weſt. Symb. 1, p. 457.

Confiſcate, From the Lat. *Confiſcare*, and that from *Fiſcus*, which ſignifies metonymically the Emperor's Treaſure: And as the *Romans* ſay, ſuch Goods as are Forfeited to the Emperor's *Treaſury* for any Offence are *Bona Confiſcata*, ſo we ſay of thoſe that are forfeited to our King's *Exchequer*. And the Title to have theſe Goods is given to the King by the Law, when they are not claimed by ſome other: As if a Man be indicted for ſtealing the Goods of another Perſon, when they are in Truth his own proper Goods, and when the Goods are brought in Court againſt him, and he is aſked what he ſays to the ſaid Goods, if he diſclaims them, he ſhall loſe the Goods, although that afterwards he be acquitted of the Felony, and the King ſhall have them as *confiſcated*; but 'tis otherwiſe if he do not diſclaim them. It is the ſame where Goods are found in the Poſſeſſion of a Felon, if he diſavows them, and afterwards is attainted for other Goods, and not of them; for there the Goods which he diſavows are *confiſcate* to the King; but had he been attainted of the ſame Goods, they ſhould have been ſaid to be *forfeited* and not *confiſcate*. So if an Appeal of Robbery be brought, and the Plaintiff leaves out ſome of his Goods, he ſhall not be received to enlarge his Appeal; and foraſmuch as there is none to have the Goods ſo left out, the King ſhall have them as *confiſcate*, according to the Rule, *Quod non Capit Chriſtus, capit Fiſcus. Staund. P. C. lib. 3. cap. 24.* Goods *confiſcated* are generally ſuch as are arreſted and ſeized for the King's Uſe: But *Confiſcare* and *Foriſfacere*, are ſaid to be *Synonyma*; and *Bona Confiſcata* are *Bona Foriſfacta*. 3 Inſt. 227.

Conformity to the Church of *England*. See *Stat.* 55 *Eliz.* &c. and *Recuſant*.

Confraitie, *(Confraternitas)* A Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society; as the *Confrairie de St.* George, or *Les Chevaliers de la bleu Gartier*, the Honourable Society of the Knights of the Garter.

Confreres, (*Confratres*) Brethren in a Religious Houſe; Fellows of one and the ſame Society. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 24.

Congeable, (From the Fr. *Conge*, i. e. Leave or Permiſſion) Signifies in our Law as much as lawful, or lawfully done, or done with Permiſſion: As *Entry Congeable*, &c. *Lit. Sect.* 420.

Conge d'Accorder, (*Fr.*) Leave to accord or agree, mentioned in the Statute of *Fines*, 18 *Ed.* 1. in theſe Words.——When the original Writ is delivered in the Preſence of the Parties before Juſtices, a *Pleader* ſhall ſay this, Sir Juſtice *Conge d'Accorder*; and the Juſtice ſhall ſay to him, what ſaith Sir *R.* and name one of the Parties, &c.

Conge d'Eſlire, (*Fr.* i. e. Leave to chooſe) Is the King's Licence or Permiſſion ſent to a Dean and Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Biſhop, when any Biſhoprick becomes vacant. According to *Gwin*, in his Preface to his *Readings*, the King of *England*, as Sovereign Patron of all Biſhopricks, and other Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, had of ancient Time free Appointment of all Church Dignities, when ever they became void, inveſting them firſt *per Baculum & Annulum*, and afterwards by his Letters Patent; and in Proceſs of Time he made the Election over to others, under certain Forms and Conditions; as, that they ſhould at every Vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the King *Conge d'Eſlire*; that is Leave to proceed to Election, and then after the Election, to crave his Royal Aſſent, &c. And he affirms that King *John* was the firſt that granted this; which was afterwards confirm'd by *Stat. Weſt.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. And by *Articuli Cleri*, 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. All the Prelacies in *England* were conferred at the Pleaſure of the King, and the Perſons inveſted by the King's Delivery of a Staff and Ring, till *Archbiſhop Anſelm* denied this Royal Prerogative; and prevailed with *Pope Paſchal* to abrogate this Cuſtom by a ſolemn Canon: After which, the firſt Biſhop who came in by a regular Election, was *Roger* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, *Anno* 3 *H.* 1. By Statute, no Man is to be preſented to the See of *Rome* for the Dignity of a Biſhop, &c. but Election is to be by the King's *Conge d'Eſlire*, or Licence, to elect the Perſon named by the King; which the Dean and Chapter muſt do in twenty Days, or they will incur a *Præmunire*: And if they fail to make Election, the King is to nominate, &c. by his Letters Patent. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. The 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 6. ouſted the Writ of *Conge d'Eſlire*, and impowered the King to collate to an Archbiſhoprick or Biſhoprick, abſolutely by Letters Patent. But this Statute was repealed by 1 *M. cap.* 2. though the Election by *Conge d'Eſlire*, as now made, ſeems to be little more than Form.

Congius, An ancient Meaſure, containing about a Gallon and a Pint.——*Et reddat quinque* Congios *ceræ & unum Ydromelli*, &c. Charta Edmondi Regis, Anno 946.

Coningeria, A Coney-Borough, or Warren of Conies.——*Item dicunt, quod Idem Dominus poteſt capere in duabus* Coningeriis *quas habet infra*, &c. 100 *Cuniculos per Annum, & valet quilibet Cuniculus* 2 *d.* Inquiſ. Anno 47 H. 3.

Conjuratio, Is an Oath; and *Conjuratus*, the ſame with *Conjurator*, viz. one who is bound by the ſame Oath. *Conjurare* is where ſeveral affirm a Thing by Oath. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 207.

Conjuration, (*Conjuratio*) Signifies a Plot or Compact made by Perſons combining by *Oath*, to do any publick Harm: But it is more eſpecially uſed for the having perſonal Conference with the Devil, or ſome evil Spirit, to know any Secret, or effect any Purpoſe. The Difference between *Conjuration* and *Witchcraft* is, that a Perſon uſing the one endeavours by Prayers and Invocations to compel the Devil to ſay or do what he commands him; the other deals rather by friendly and voluntary Conference, or Agreement with the Devil or Familiar, to have his Deſires ſerved, in Lieu of Blood or other Gift offered. And both differ from *Enchantment* or *Sorcery*; becauſe they are Perſonal Conferences with the Devil, and theſe are as it were but Medicines and ceremonial Forms of Words uſually called *Charms*, without Apparition. *Cowel. Hawkins, in his Pleas of the Crown, lib.* 1. *pag.* 5. ſays that *Conjurors* are thoſe who by Force of certain Magick Words, endeavour to raiſe the Devil, and oblige him to execute their Commands. *Witches* are ſuch who by Way of Conference bargain with an evil Spirit, to do what they deſire of him: And *Sorcerors*, are thoſe who by the Uſe of certain ſuperſtitious Words, or by the Means of Images, &c. are ſaid to produce ſtrange Effects, above the ordinary Courſe of Nature. All which were anciently puniſhed in the ſame Manner as *Hereticks*, by the Writ *de Hæretico Comburendo*, after a Sentence in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: And they might be condemned to the Pillory, &c. upon an Indictment at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 44. *H. P. C.* 38. But by *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. Theſe Offenders are divided into two Degrees; and thoſe in the *firſt Degree*, and their Acceſſaries before, ſhall ſuffer as Felons without Benefit of Clergy; and of theſe there are the four following Species. 1. Such as ſhall uſe any Invocation or *Conjuration* of any evil Spirit. 2. That conſult, covenant with, entertain, employ, or reward any evil Spirit, to any Intent. 3. As take up any dead Perſon's Body, or any Part thereof, to be uſed in any manner of Witchcraft. 4. Or that exerciſe any Witchcraft, Inchantment, Charm or Sorcery, whereby any Perſon ſhall be killed, deſtroyed, conſumed, or lamed in his Body, or any Part thereof. And if a Spirit doth not actually appear, upon Invocation, &c. Or if a dead Perſon or Part of it be taken up to be

uſed,

uſed, and not actually uſed; they are within the Statute: But one muſt actually effect the Miſchief to be within the Clauſe of killing, laming, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 45. *H. P. C.* 6, 7. Thoſe in the *ſecond Degree* ſhall for the firſt Offence, ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment, and the Pillory; and for the Second, be adjudged Felons, excluded Clergy: And theſe Offenders are divided into the following Kinds: Such as take upon them by Witchcraft, Charm, &c. to tell where Treaſure, or Things loſt or ſtolen, may be found; or to do any Thing to the Intent to provoke any Perſon to unlawful Love; or to hurt any Perſon in his Body; or whereby any Cattle or Goods of any Perſon, ſhall be deſtroyed or impaired, &c. but thoſe who take upon them to do the Laſt, are not within the Act, unleſs they actually accompliſh it. 3 *Inſt.* 46. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. This *Statute* of K. *James* I. againſt *Conjuration* and Witchcraft is repealed; and no Proſecution ſhall be commenced on the ſame: But where Perſons pretend to exerciſe any kind of Witchcraft or *Conjuration*, &c. Or undertake to tell Fortunes, or from their Skill in any crafty Science to diſcover where Goods ſtolen or loſt may be found; upon Conviction, they ſhall be Impriſoned a Year, and ſtand in the Pillory once in every Quarter, in ſome Market-Town, and may be ordered to give Security for their Good Behaviour, by *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5.

Conqueſt, Countries got by, what Laws to have for Government. See *King*.

Conſanguineo, Is a Writ mentioned in *Reg. Orig. de Ave, Proavo* & Conſanguineo, &c. *f.* 226.

Conſanguinity, (*Conſanguinitas*) Is a Kindred by Blood or Birth: As *Affinity* is a Kindred by Marriage: And it is conſiderable in the *Diſcent* of Lands, who ſhall take it as next of Blood, &c. And alſo in *Adminiſtrations*, which ſhall be granted to the next of Kin. See the *Heads*.

Conſervator, (*Lat.*) A Protector, Preſerver, or Maintainer; or a ſtanding Arbitrator, choſen and appointed as a Guarantee to compoſe and adjuſt Differences that ſhould ariſe between two Parties, &c. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 513.

Conſervator of the Peace, (*Conſervator vel Cuſtos Pacis*) Is he that hath an eſpecial Charge to ſee the King's *Peace* kept: And of theſe *Conſervators Lambard* ſaith, That before the Reign of *Ed.* 3. who firſt created *Juſtices of Peace*, there were divers Perſons that by the Common Law had Intereſt in keeping the *Peace*; ſome whereof had that Charge by Tenure, as holding Lands of the King by this Service, &c. And others as incident to their Offices which they bore, and ſo included in the ſame, that they were nevertheleſs called by the Name of their Office only: Alſo ſome had it ſimply, as of itſelf, and were thereof named *Cuſtodes Pacis, Wardens or Conſervators of the Peace.* The *Chamberlain* of *Cheſter* is a *Conſervator of the Peace* in that County, by Virtue of his Office. 4 *Inſt.* 212. Sheriffs of Counties at Common Law are *Conſervators of the Peace*; and *Conſtables*, by the Common Law were *Conſervators*, but ſome ſay they were only ſubordinate to the *Conſervators of the Peace*, as they are now to the *Juſtice*.

Conſervator of the Truce and Safe Conducts, (*Conſervator Induciarum & ſalvorum Regis Conductuum*) Was an Officer appointed by the King's Letters Patent, whoſe Charge was to inquire of all Offences done againſt the King's *Truce and Safe Conducts* upon the main Sea, out of the Liberties of the *Cinque Ports*, as the Admirals cuſtomably were wont to do, and ſuch other Things as are declared 3 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 6. Two Men learned in the Law were joined to *Conſervators* of the *Truce* as Aſſociates; and Maſters of Ships ſworn not to attempt any Thing againſt the *Truce*, &c. And Letters of Requeſt and of Marque were to be granted when *Truce* was broken at Sea, to make Reſtitution. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 5. *c.* 7.

There was anciently a *Conſervator of the Privileges of the Hoſpitalers and Templars.* Weſt. 2. c. 43. And the Corporation of the Great *Level of the Fens* conſiſts of a Governor, ſix Bailiffs, twenty *Conſervators*, and Commonalty. *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 17.

Conſideratio Curiæ, Is often mentioned in Law Pleadings, and where Matters are determined by the Court. *Ideo* Conſideratum *eſt per* Curiam, *i. e.* Therefore it is conſidered and adjudged by the Court; for *Conſideratio Curiæ* is the Judgment of the Court. In the Entry of a Judgment for Debt, it concludes thus: *Ideo* Conſideratum eſt per Cur. *quod præd.* A. *recuperet verſus præfat.* B. *Debitum ſuum, necnon, &c. pro Dampnis ſuis, &c quam pro Miſ. & Cuſtag', &c. Et præd.* B. *in mia', &c.*

Conſideration, (*Conſideratio*) Is the material Cauſe, or *Quid pro quo*, of any Contract, without which it will not be effectual or binding. This *Conſideration* is either *expreſſed*; as when a Man bargains to give ſo much, for a Thing bought; or to ſell his Land for 100 *l.* or grants it in Exchange for other Lands; or where I Promiſe that if one will marry my Daughter, or build me a Houſe, &c. I will give him a certain Sum of Money; or one agrees for 20 *s.* to do a Thing. Or it is *implied*, when the Law itſelf enforces a *Conſideration*; as where a Perſon comes to an Inn, and there ſtaying eats and drinks, and takes Lodging for himſelf and Horſe, the Law preſumes he intends to pay for both, though there be no expreſs Contract for it; and therefore if he diſcharge not the Houſe, the Hoſt may ſtay his Horſe: And ſo if a Taylor makes a Garment for another, and there is no expreſs Agreement what he ſhall have for it; he may keep the Clothes till he is paid, or ſue the Party for the ſame. 5 *Rep.* 19. *Plowd.* 308. *Dyer* 30, 337. Alſo there is a *Conſideration* of *Nature* and *Blood*; and *valuable Conſideration* in Deeds and Conveyances: But if a Man be indebted to divers others, and in *Conſideration* of natural Affection, gives all his Goods to his Son, or other Relation, this ſhall be conſtrued a fraudulent Gift, within the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 5. becauſe that Act intends a valuable *Conſideration.* Terms de Ley 165, 166. *Conſiderations* of natural Love, Affection, Marriage, &c. are good to raiſe Uſes to a Man's Family: If the *Uſes* are limited to a Stranger, then it muſt be for valuable *Conſideration*, not for Love, Affection, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 271. 1 *Rep.* 176. A Sale can never be without a valuable *Conſideration*: Though the Law eſtabliſhes free Gifts without the ſame. *Noy's Max.* 87. *Hob.* 230. One may ſell his Freedom and Privilege for a *Conſideration*; for by the *Conſideration* it is intended he hath a full Recompence for it, by Reaſon of his own Contract. And a Man may, upon a valuable *Conſideration* reſtrain himſelf by Contract from uſing his Trade in ſuch a particular Place. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 297, 298. A *Conſideration* ought to be Matter of Profit and Benefit to him to whom it is done; by Reaſon of the Charge or Trouble of him who doth it. *Cro. Car.* 8. *Conſiderations* altogether paſs; as if a Perſon hath diſburſed ſeveral Sums for another, without his Requeſt, and afterwards ſuch other ſays, that in *Conſideration* he hath paid the ſaid Sums for him, he promiſes to pay them: This is no *Conſideration*, becauſe it was executed before. But it will be otherwiſe, if the Sums were paid at the Requeſt of the other. *Moor* 220. *Cro. Eliz.* 282. A mere voluntary Curteſy will not be a good *Conſideration* of a Promiſe: But the Value and Proportion of the *Conſideration* is not material, to maintain an Action; for a Shilling, or a Penny, is as much binding as 100 *l.* Though in theſe Caſes, the Jury will give Damages proportionably to the Loſs. *Hob.* 4. 10 *Rep.* 76. A *Conſideration* that is void in Part, is void in the Whole: And if two *Conſiderations* be alledged, and one of them is found falſe by the Jury, the Action fails. *Hob.* 126. *Cro. Eliz.* 848. But if there be a double *Conſideration*,

tion, for the Grounding of a Promiſe, for the Breach whereof an Action is brought; though one of the *Conſiderations* be not good, yet if the other be good, and the Promiſe broken, the Action will lie upon that Breach: For one *Conſideration* is enough to ſupport the Promiſe. 1 *Lill.* 297. A *Conſideration* muſt be lawful, to ground an *Aſſumpſit*. 2 *Lev.* 161. Where *Conſiderations* are valuable, and conſiſt of two or more Parts, there the Performance of every Part ought to be ſhewn. *Cro. El.* 579. If a Deed expreſs a *Conſideration* of Money, on a Purchaſe, it is ſaid this will be no Proof on a Trial that the Money was actually paid; but it is to be made out by Proof of Witneſſes. *Style's Rep.* 169. In Caſe a Deed of Feoffment be made of Lands; or a Fine and Recovery be paſſed, and no *Conſideration* is expreſſed in the Deed, *&c.* for the doing thereof, it ſhall be intended by the Law, that it was made in Truſt, for the Uſe of the Feoffor or Conuſor; for it ſhall be preſumed he would not part with his Land without a *Conſideration*, and yet the Deed ſhall be conſtrued to operate ſomething, and that which is moſt reaſonable. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 299.

Conſign, Is a Word uſed by Merchants, where Goods are aſſigned or delivered over to a Factor, *&c. Lex. Mercat.*

Conſilium, *(Dies Conſilii)* Was a Time allowed for one accuſed to make his Defence, and anſwer the Charge of the Accuſer.——*In aliis quærat Accuſatus* Conſilium, *& habeat ab amicis & paribus ſuis, quod nullo jure debet defendi, &c. Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 46. It is now uſed for a ſpeedy Day appointed to argue a *Demurrer*; which the Court grants after the Demurrer joined on reading the Record of the Cauſe, *&c.*

Conſtor, A Magiſtrate ſo called: *Teſtibus* Rogero *de* Gant, Willielmo Conſtore *Ceſtriæ*, *&c.* Blount.

Conſtory, *(Conſiſtorium)* Signifies as much as *Prætorium*, or Tribunal: It is commonly uſed for a Council-Houſe of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, or Place of Juſtice in the Spiritual Court; a Seſſion or Aſſembly of Prelates. And every Archbiſhop and Biſhop of every Dioceſe, hath a *Conſiſtory Court*, held before his Chancellor, or Commiſſary in his Cathedral Church, or other convenient Place of his Dioceſe, for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. 4 *Inſt.* 338. The Biſhop's Chancellor is the Judge of this Court, ſuppoſed to be ſkilled in the Civil and Canon Law: And in Places of the Dioceſe, far remote from the Biſhop's *Conſiſtory*, the Biſhop appoints a Commiſſary *(Commiſſarius Foraneus)* to judge in all Cauſes within a certain Diſtrict, and a Regiſter to enter his Decrees, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 286. *Selden's Hiſt. of Tithes*, 413, 414.

Conſolidation, *(Conſolidatio)* Is uſed for the Uniting of two Benefices into one. *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. Which Union is to be by the Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, *&c.* and to be of ſmall Churches lying near together. *Vide* Church. This Word is taken from the *Civil Law*, where it ſignifies properly an Uniting of the Poſſeſſion, Occupancy or Profit of Lands, *&c.* with the Property. See *Extinguiſhment*.

Conſpiracy, *(Conſpiratio)* Is uſed for an Agreement of two or more Perſons falſly to indict one, or to procure him to be indicted of Felony; who after Acquittal, ſhall have Writ of *Conſpiracy*: And Writ of *Conſpiracy* lies for him that is indicted of a Treſpaſs, and acquitted, though it was not Felony: Alſo upon an Indictment for a Riot. 2 *Mod.* 306. 5 *Mod.* 405. Where a Man is falſly indicted of any Crime, which may prejudice his Fame or Reputation; and though it doth not import Slander, if it endangers his Liberty; or if the Indictment be injurious to his Property, *&c.* Writ of *Conſpiracy* lieth. 3 *Salk.* 97. And for a falſe Charge, before the Party is acquitted of it, Indictment lies, *&c.* But though a *Conſpiracy* to charge falſly be indictable, yet the Party ought to ſhew himſelf to be innocent; and the Writ of *Conſpiracy* lies not without an Acquittal. *Mod. Caſ.* 137, 185, 186. Not only Writ of *Conſpiracy*, which is a civil Action at the Suit of the Party; but alſo Action of the Caſe in the Nature of a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, doth lie for a falſe and malicious Accuſation of any Crime, whether Capital, or not Capital, even of High Treaſon; and though the Bill of Indictment is found *Ignoramus*, or it does not go ſo far as an Indictment. And the ſame Damages may be recovered in ſuch Action, as in a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, where the Party is lawfully acquitted by Verdict. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 111, 112. 9 *Rep.* 56. If one falſly and maliciouſly procure another to be arreſted, and brought before a Juſtice of Peace to be examined concerning a Felony, *&c.* on purpoſe to vex and diſgrace him, and put him to Charges and Trouble, although he is not indicted for the ſame, yet he may have an Action of the Caſe; in which he need not aver that he was lawfully acquitted, as he ought to do in a Writ of *Conſpiracy*; but he muſt aver that the Accuſation was *Falſo & Malitioſe*, which Words are neceſſary in the Declaration; and it muſt appear that there was no Ground for it. And as Action on the Caſe may be proſecuted againſt one Perſon, where the Writ of *Conſpiracy* or Indictment doth not lie but againſt two, this Action is moſt commonly brought. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 208, 213. 2 *Inſt.* 562, 638. *Conſpirators* may be indicted at the Suit of the King; and at the Common Law, one may prefer an Indictment againſt *Conſpirators*, who only conſpire together, and nothing is executed: Though the *Conſpiracy* ought to be declared by ſome Act, or Promiſe to ſtand by one another, *&c.* But a bare *Conſpiracy*, will not maintain a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, at the Suit of the Party grieved, becauſe he is not damaged by it; though it is a Ground for an Indictment. 9 *Rep* 56. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 77. If the Defendants can ſhew any Foundation or probable Cauſe of Suſpicion, they ſhall be diſcharged: And if a Man hath good Cauſe of Suſpicion, that a Perſon is guilty of Felony, and cauſes him to be indicted, in Proſecution of Juſtice, notwithſtanding there be no Felony committed, Action of *Conſpiracy* will not lie: But 'tis otherwiſe if the Proſecutor impoſes the Crime of Felony, where no Felony was committed. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 115. and *Rep.* 438. An Action lies not againſt a Juſtice of Peace, who ſends out his Warrant upon a falſe Accuſation; but it lies if he makes it out without any Accuſation. 1 *Leon.* 187. *Conſpiracies* ought to be out of Court; for if a Proſecution be ordered in a Courſe of Juſtice, and Witneſſes appear againſt a Party, *&c.* there ſhall be no Puniſhment: And if Perſons acted only as Jurors in a criminal Matter; or Judges in open Court, there is no Ground for Proſecution. *S. P. C.* 173. 12 *Rep.* 24. If all the Defendants but one are acquitted on Indictment for *Conſpiracy*, that one muſt be acquitted alſo; becauſe one Perſon alone cannot be indicted for this Crime: And Huſband and Wife being but one Perſon, may not be indicted. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 708. The Acquittal of one Perſon is the Acquittal of another upon Indictment of *Conſpiracy*. 3 *Mod.* 220. Though where one is found guilty, according to the Opinion of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hale*; if the other doth not come in upon Proceſs, or if he dies pending the Suit, Judgment ſhall be had againſt the other. 1 *Vent.* 234. Writ of *Conſpiracy* was brought againſt two Perſons, and one found Not guilty; the other ſhall not have Judgment: But in Action on the Caſe, it had been good. *Cro. Eliz.* 701. If the Parties are found guilty of the *Conſpiracy*, upon an Indictment of Felony, at the King's Suit; the Judgment is, that they ſhall loſe their *Frank Law* (which diſables them to be put upon any Jury, to be ſworn as Witneſſes, or to appear in Perſon in any of the King's Courts) and that their Lands, Goods and Chattels be ſeized as forfeited, and their Bodies committed to Priſon; which is called a *Villanous Judgment*. 2 *Inſt* 143, 222. *Crompt. Juſt.* 156. The Matter of the *Conſpiracy* ought to touch a Man's Life,

Life, where this Judgment is impoſed. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 193. For *conſpiring* to charge a Perſon with poiſoning another, *&c.* one of the Parties was fined 1000 *l* and ſome others had Judgment of the Pillory, and to be burnt in the Cheek with the Letters *F.* and *C.* to ſignify Falſe Conſpirators. *Moor* 816. Fine and Impriſonment is the uſual Puniſhment at this Day on Indictment for *Conſpiracy:* And on Writ of *Conſpiracy*, *&c.* the Party ſhall be fined, and render Damages. There is a *Conſpiracy* to maintain Suits and Quarrels; and of Victuallers, to ſell their Victuals at certain Prices; of Labourers and Artificers, *&c.* puniſhable by Statutes 33 *Ed.* 1. 37 *H.* 8. 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6.

A Writ of Conſpiracy.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* B. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you Secure in proſecuting*, &c. *then put* C. D. *and* E. F. *to find Pledges and Sufficient Sureties, that they be before us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *to ſhew, why by* Conſpiracy *between them had at* W. *they falſly and Maliciouſly procured the ſaid* A. B. *to be Indicted of a certain Felony of*, &c. *and him on that Occaſion to be taken, and in our Priſon of* R. *until in the Court before our beloved and faithful*, &c. *our Juſtices*, &c. *according to the Law and Cuſtom of our Realm he was acquitted, to be there detained; to the great Damage of him the ſaid* A. B. *and againſt the Form of the Statute or Ordinance in ſuch Caſe made and provided; and have you there the Names of the Pledges, and this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Conſpirators, (*Conſpiratores*) By 33 *E.* 1. are defined to be thoſe that do bind themſelves by Oath, Covenant, or other Alliance, that every of them ſhall aid the other falſly and maliciouſly to indict Perſons; or falſly to move or maintain Pleas, *&c.* And ſuch as retain Men in the Country, with Liveries, or Fees, to maintain their malicious Enterpriſes, which extends as well to the Takers, as the Givers; and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, who by their Office or Power, undertake to bear and maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties than ſuch as relate to the Eſtate of their Lords or themſelves. 2 *Inſt.* 384, 562. And againſt *Conſpirators*, falſe Informers and Imbracers of Inqueſt, the King hath provided a Writ in the *Chancery*; and the Juſtices of either Bench and Juſtices of Aſſiſe, ſhall on every Plaint, award Inqueſt thereupon. *Stat.* 28 *E.* 1. *c.* 10. From the Deſcription of *Conſpirators*, in ſeveral of our old Law Books, *Conſpiracy* is taken generally, and confounded with *Maintenance* and *Champerty*. Beſides theſe, there are *Conſpirators* in *Treaſon*; by plotting againſt the Government, *&c.* See *Treaſon*.

Conſpiratione, Is a Writ that lies againſt *Conſpirators*. Reg. Orig. 134. F. N. B. 114.

Conſtable, (*Conſtabularius*) Is a *Saxon* Word, compounded of *Coning*, *i. e.* King, and *Staple*, which ſignify the Stay or Hold of the King. This Word is diverſly uſed in our Law; firſt for the Lord *Conſtable* of *England*, whoſe Power was anciently ſo extenſive, that ſome Time ſince that Office hath been thought too great for any Subject; unleſs at the King's Coronation to compleat the Grandeur of that Ceremony, and for the ancient Trials by Combat, *&c.* In the Reign of *Henry* the Fourth, the *Lord North* was made Lord *Conſtable* for Life: And this Office being formerly of Inheritance, by Tenure of certain Manors, the Line of the *Bohuns, Earls of Hereford* and *Eſſex*, enjoyed it in Right of the Manors of *Harlefield, Newman*, and *Witenhurſt*, and afterwards it came to the *Staffords*, and Dukes of *Buckingham*, as Heirs general of them; but *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* being attainted of High Treaſon *Anno* 13 *H.* 8. this Office became forfeited to the Crown, and ſince that Time it was never granted but *pro hac vice*, to be exerciſed at a Coronation, *&c.* The Power and Juriſdiction of the *Lord High Conſtable*, was the ſame with the *Earl Marſhal*, and he ſat as Judge having Precedence of the Earl Marſhal in the Marſhal's Court: But the *Conſtable* of *England* is by ſome of our Books alſo called *Marſhal*; who takes Cogniſance of all Matters of War and Arms, and had originally ſeveral Courts under him; but has now only the *Marſhalſea*; and his Office is in Force both in Time of Peace and War, ſo that though the Lord *Conſtable* had the Precedency, yet the Court held before them was called the Marſhal's Court. See my *Lex Conſtitutionis, p.* 175, 176. Of this Officer or Magiſtrate, *Gwyn* ſaith to this Effect; The *Court of the* Conſtable *and Marſhal* determineth Contracts touching Deeds of Arms out of the Realm upon Land, and handleth Things concerning War within the Realm, as Combats, Blazons of Armory, *&c.* which cannot be determined by the Common Law; and in theſe Matters is commonly guided by the Civil Law. By Statute, the *Conſtable* of *England* hath Cogniſance of Things concerning Arms and Wars, which cannot be diſcuſſed by the Common Law: And when a Plea is commenced before the *Conſtable* and Marſhal, which may be tried at the Common Law, the Party grieved ſhall have a Privy Seal to cauſe the *Conſtable* and Marſhal to ceaſe, until it be decided by the King's Counſel whether it may be tried there or at the Common Law. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. The *Conſtable* and Marſhal ſhall not have Cogniſance of Pleas or Suits that ought to be tried at Common Law. *Stat.* 8 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. Appeals of Things done out of the Realm, are to be tried by the *Conſtable* and Marſhal of *England*. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 14. And if a Man be wounded on the High Sea, and die of the ſame Wound in a foreign Country, though this be done in the Seas belonging to *England*, yet it cannot be inquired of by the Common Law, becauſe it is not within any of the Counties of the Realm: Neither can the Admiral hear and determine this Murder; for though the Stroke was within his Juriſdiction, the Death was *Infra Corpus Comitatus*, whereof he cannot inquire: Nor is it within the *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. becauſe the Murder was not committed on the Sea. But by *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. the *Conſtable* and Marſhal may hear and determine the ſame. And *vide* the 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. The Office of *Conſtable* of *England* is ſaid to conſiſt in the Care of the common Peace of the Land, in Deeds of Arms and Matters of War: And there is a *Conſtable of the Tower*; a *Conſtable of Dover Caſtle* and of divers other Caſtles; but theſe are more properly called *Caſtellanes*. Out of the High Magiſtracy of the *Conſtable* of *England* (ſays *Lambard*) were drawn thoſe inferior *Conſtables*, which we call *Conſtables of Hundreds* and *Franchiſes*; and the Statute of *Wincheſter*, 13 *E.* 1. appoints for Conſervation of the Peace, and View of Armour, two *Conſtables* in every Hundred and Franchiſe, who in *Latin* are called *Conſtabularii Capitales, High Conſtables*; becauſe Continuance of Time, and Increaſe of People and Offences, have under theſe made others neceſſary in every Town, called *Petty Conſtables*, in Latin *Sub-Conſtabularii*, which are of like Nature, but of inferior Authority to the other. And there are other Officers, whoſe Duty is much the ſame with *Conſtables*; as *Headboroughs, Tithing-men*, *&c.* of which the Petty *Conſtable* ſeems to be the principal Officer, but in his Abſence, or where there is no Petty *Conſtable*, their Duty is the ſame. It has been held that both High *Conſtables*, and Petty *Conſtables*, were Officers at Common Law, before the Statute of *Winton*, 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 6. And that by the Common Law they might arreſt Perſons for a Breach of the Peace, and carry them before a Juſtice to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, *&c.* But my Lord *Coke* ſays, That they were created by 13 *Ed.* 1. and their Duty was thereby limited, though ſubſequent Statutes have enlarged their Power; but being created by Act

of Parliament, they have no more Authority than the Act that created them, or ſome other Acts have given them, and cannot preſcribe as Officers at the Common Law may. 4 *Inſt.* 267. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 148. Anciently High and Petty *Conſtables* were appointed by the Sheriff in his Tourn, and ſworn there as well as in the Leet: And by the Common Law, they ought to be choſen in the Tourn or Leet. *Dalt. cap.* 21. Of common Right, a *Conſtable* is to be choſen by the Jury in the Leet; and if he be preſent, and refuſe to be ſworn, the Steward may fine him: If he be abſent, he ſhall be ſworn before Juſtices of Peace; and if ſuch *Conſtable* refuſes to be ſworn, the Jury muſt preſent his Refuſal at the next Court, and then he ſhall be amerced, for the Steward of the Leet may not fine him if he is abſent. 1 *Salk.* 175. 5 *Mod.* 130. A High *Conſtable* may be choſen at a Court-Leet by the Steward, on Preſentment of the Jury, when Cuſtom warrants it; but where ſuch Courts are not kept, or there is a Neglect in chuſing him, the Juſtices at their Quarter Seſſions may chuſe and ſwear a High *Conſtable*; and this is the uſual Way obſerved at this Time. *Mich.* 21 *Car.* 1. *Mod. Juſt.* 133. And he may be ſworn out of Seſſions, by Warrant from thence; and be elected out of the Seſſions, by the greater Number of Juſtices in the Diviſion. *Ibid.* If one that is elected to the Office of *Conſtable*, refuſe to take the Oath to ſerve in that Office, a Writ of *Mandamus* may be had to compel him to do it. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 303. The Juſtices of Peace may appoint a *Conſtable* in ſuch Place where there was never any before. 1 *Mod.* 13. If *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* die or go out of the Pariſh, two Juſtices of Peace are to ſwear new ones till the Lord of the Manor hold a Court-Leet, or till the next Quarter-Seſſions, who ſhall approve of them or appoint others: And if any of them continue above a Year, the Juſtices of Peace may diſcharge them, and put in others till the Lord of the Manor holds a Court. By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. A *Conſtable*'s Oath runs thus: 'You ſhall well and truly 'ſerve our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Lord 'of this Leet (if ſworn in a Court-Leet) in the Office 'of *Conſtable*, in and for the Hundred of, *&c.* or 'Pariſh of, *&c.* for the Year enſuing, or until you 'ſhall be thereof diſcharged according to due Courſe 'of Law: You ſhall well and truly do and execute 'all Things belonging to the ſaid Office, according 'to the beſt of your Knowledge. *So help you God.*' Formerly the Oath of a *Conſtable* was very long, he being ſworn to ſeveral Articles which included his particular Duty. High *Conſtables* are generally choſen and ſworn by the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions: And Petty *Conſtables*, who are their Aſſiſtants, in each Town, Pariſh or Vill, the Choice of them properly belongs to the Court Leet; but at this Day they are uſually elected by the Pariſhioners, and ſworn by a Juſtice of Peace, who on juſt Cauſe may remove them. 4 *Inſt.* 267. Theſe *Conſtables* are appointed yearly; and are to be Men of Honeſty, Knowledge and Ability, not Infants, Lunaticks, *&c.* And if they refuſe to ſerve, they may be bound over to the Seſſions, and indicted, and fined and impriſoned. 8 *Rep.* 41. 5 *Mod.* 96. But Phyſicians, Apothecaries, *&c.* are excuſed by Statute from bearing the Office of *Conſtable*, or other Pariſh Office: Alſo Attornies, and Officers of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, Barriſters at Law, Aldermen of *London*, *&c.* are privileged from ſerving the Office of *Conſtable:* And if a Gentleman of Quality be choſe *Conſtable*, where there are ſufficient Perſons beſide, and no ſpecial Cuſtom concerning it; 'tis ſaid ſuch Perſons may be relieved in *B. R.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 63, 64. A *Conſtable* may make a Deputy; but the *Conſtable* is anſwerable, and his Deputy muſt be ſworn. *Sid.* 355. Diſſenters choſen to the Office of *Conſtables*, *&c.* ſcrupling to take the Oaths, may execute the Office by Deputy, who ſhall comply with the Law in this Behalf.

1 *W. & M. c.* 18. *Conſtables* may appoint a Deputy, or Perſon to execute a Warrant when by Reaſon of Sickneſs, *&c.* they cannot do it themſelves. A Woman made *Conſtable*, by Virtue of a Cuſtom, that the Inhabitants of a Town ſhall ſerve by Turns, on Account of their Eſtates or Houſes, may procure another to ſerve for her, and the Cuſtom is good. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 63. The High *Conſtable* has the Direction of the Petty *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, and Tithingmen, within his Hundred: His Duty is to keep the Peace, and apprehend Felons, Rioters, *&c.* to make Hue and Cry after Felons; and take Care that the Watch be duly kept in his Hundred; and that the Statutes for puniſhing Rogues and Vagrants be put in Execution. He ought to preſent unlawful Games; Tipling, and Drunkenneſs; Bloodſhed, Affrays, *&c.* He is to execute Precepts and Warrants, directed to him by Juſtices of the Peace, and make Returns to the Seſſions of the Peace to all the Articles contained in his Oath, or that concern his Office: And ſhall alſo cauſe the Petty *Conſtables* to make their Returns. He is to Return all Victuallers and Alehouſe-keepers that are unlicenſed; and all ſuch Perſons as entertain Inmates, who are likely to be a Charge to the Pariſh. He muſt likewiſe preſent the Faults of Petty *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* who neglect to apprehend Rogues, Vagrants and idle Perſons, Whores, Night-walkers, Mothers of Baſtard Children like to be chargeable to the Pariſh, *&c.* And alſo all Defects of Highways and Bridges, and the Names of thoſe who ought to repair them: Scavengers who neglect their Duty; and all common Nuſances in Streets and Highways; Bakers who ſell Bread under Weight; Brewers ſelling Beer to unlicenſed Alehouſes; Foreſtallers, Regrators, Ingroſſers, *&c.* And at every Quarter-Seſſions they are to pay to the Treaſurer of the County all ſuch Money as hath been levied and received by them, of the Churchwardens, *&c.* for the Relief of Priſons and Hoſpitals. *Dalt. Ca.* 28. *Lamb.* 125. By Statute, High *Conſtables* now Collect a general County Rate, made by the Juſtices in Seſſions, and aſſeſſed upon every Pariſh, *&c.* which the Churchwardens and Overſeers, out of the Money raiſed for the Poor, ſhall pay to them within thirty Days, or may be levied by Diſtreſs; and then they pay the ſame to the Treaſurers appointed, as the publick Stock for repairing Bridges, Gaols, Houſes of Correction, *&c.* *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 29. The Authority of Petty *Conſtables*, in their ſeveral Towns, Tithings, and Boroughs, is generally the ſame as the High *Conſtable* hath in his Hundred: They are to keep the Peace in the Abſence of the High *Conſtable*; and aſſiſt him in making Preſentments at the Aſſiſes and Quarter-Seſſions, of every Thing that is amiſs: They may command Affrayers to keep the Peace, and depart, *&c.* And may break into a Houſe to ſee the Peace kept; make freſh Purſuit into another County, *&c.* Alſo they may command all Perſons to aſſiſt them, to prevent a Breach of the Peace; juſtify Beating another if aſſaulted; and if they happen to be killed, doing their Duty, it will be taken to be premeditated Murder. They may, without Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, take into Cuſtody any Perſons whom they ſee committing a Felony or Breach of the Peace; but if it be out of their Sight, as where a Perſon is ſeized by another, *&c.* they may not do it without a Warrant from a Juſtice. A *Conſtable* cannot detain a Man at his Pleaſure; but only ſtay him to bring him before a Juſtice, to be examined, *&c.* And this detaining of an Offender by the *Conſtable* may be for a Day, without Warrant, and be juſtified. *Dalt. c.* 1, 8. *Lamb.* 125. *H. P. C.* 135. 1 *Leon.* 307. *Moor* 408. If one abuſes a *Conſtable* in the Execution of his Office, he cannot commit him to Priſon, there to remain till puniſhed for the Offence; but muſt carry him before a Juſtice, who may commit him, *&c.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 149. But 'tis ſaid, by

by the original Power in the *Conſtable*, he may for Breach of the Peace, and ſome other Miſdemeanors, leſs than Felony, impriſon a Man: And if an Offence be committed, for which a *Conſtable* may Arreſt, he may convey the Offenders to the Sheriff or his Gaoler; though the ſafeſt Way in all Caſes is to bring them to a Juſtice, to be bailed or committed, as the Caſe ſhall require. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 88, 90. The *Conſtable*'s Office being miniſterial and relative to the Juſtices of Peace, Coroners, Sheriffs, *&c.* their Precepts ought to be executed by him, or on Default he may be indicted and fined. *Ibid.* Petty *Conſtables* are to execute all Warrants of Juſtices, and not diſpute it where the Juſtice hath Juriſdiction, and the Warrant is lawful: And being ſworn Officers, they need not ſhew their Warrants when they come to arreſt any one. 10 *Rep.* 76. If any Juſtice ſends his Warrant to a *Conſtable*, *&c.* to bring a Perſon before him to anſwer all ſuch Matters as ſhall be objected againſt him by another, and doth not ſet forth the ſpecial Matter in the Warrant, the Warrant is unlawful, becauſe it doth not give the Offender Time and Opportunity to find Sureties: And the *Conſtable*, if he executes it, is liable to an Action of falſe Impriſonment. 2 *Inſt.* 521. So if a Juſtice of Peace ſends a Warrant to a *Conſtable* to take up one for Slander, *&c.* the Juſtices having no Juriſdiction, in ſuch Caſes, the *Conſtable* ought not to execute it. The *Conſtable* is the proper Officer to a Juſtice of Peace, and bound to execute his lawful Warrants; and therefore where a Statute authoriſes a Juſtice to convict a Perſon of any Crime, and to levy the Penalty, *&c.* without ſaying to whom ſuch Warrant ſhall be directed, the *Conſtable* is the Officer to execute the Warrant, and muſt obey it. 5 *Mod* 130. 1 *Salk.* 381. If a Warrant be directed to a *Conſtable* by Name, commanding him to execute it, though he is not compellable to go out of his own Pariſh, yet he may if he will, and execute it in any Place in the County, and ſhall be juſtified by the Warrant for ſo doing; but if the Warrant be directed to all *Conſtables*, *&c.* generally, no *Conſtable* can execute the ſame out of his Precinct. 1 *Salk.* 175. 3 *Salk.* 99. It is at the Election of a *Conſtable* to carry an Offender before any other Juſtice, than him who iſſued the Warrant; if the Warrant be not ſpecial, to bring the Offender before the Juſtice that granted it. 5 *Rep.* 59. A *Conſtable* is not obliged to return a Juſtice's Warrant to the Juſtice, but may keep the ſame for his own Juſtification, in Caſe he ſhould be queſtion'd for his Acting; but he muſt give the Juſtice an Account of what he hath done upon it. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1196. And by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, where the *Conſtable* returns Want of Diſtreſs upon a Warrant to diſtrain; the Juſtice ought to make a Record of it, and then give Judgment for corporal Puniſhment. *Ibid. Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* out of Purſe in their Offices, they and the Inhabitants may tax all Perſons chargeable, by the 43 *El. c.* 2. as every Occupier of Land, *&c.* which Rate being confirmed by two Juſtices, the *Conſtables* may levy it by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. A *Conſtable* by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, may ſell the Goods of an Offender apprehended, to diſcharge the Expence of carrying him to Priſon: If the Offender hath no Goods, then the Town where he was apprehended muſt be at the Expence, and the *Conſtable* with three or four of the principal Inhabitants, may impoſe a Tax on every Inhabitant, *&c.* which being allowed by a Juſtice, the *Conſtable* by his Warrant may levy it: And if the Inhabitants refuſe to make a Tax; two Juſtices may by Warrant compel them to do it. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 10. *Conſtables* ſued may plead the General Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, for any Thing done in their Offices. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. And if a *Conſtable* doth not his Duty, he may be indicted and fined by the Juſtices of Peace.

The *particular Duty of Conſtables*, is further as follows: They are not only to command *Affrayers* to depart, but call others to their Aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs Affrays; and they may put Affrayers in the Stocks, till they can convey them before a Juſtice, *&c.* 1 *alt.* 33. *Lamb.* 135, 141. *Conſtables* are to levy the Penalties of Perſons keeping *Alehouſes* without Licence, ſelling leſs than Meaſure, *&c.* or forfeit 40 *s. &c.* 1 *Jac.* 1. They are to ſtop Perſons as go or ride unlawfully *armed*, in Terror of the People; take away their Arms and carry them before a Juſtice of Peace. *Dalt.* 338. To take up *Artificers* going out of the Kingdom, by Juſtice's Warrant. 5 *Geo.* 1. *Conſtables* ſhall levy Penalties on *Bakers*, making or ſelling Bread wanting Weight, deficient in Goodneſs, *&c.* and ſelling large Bread at a higher Price than ſet by Mayors, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. 3 *Geo.* 2. The *Conſtable* of a Pariſh is to apprehend Mothers of *Baſtard* Children. *Dalt.* A *Conſtable* may with others called to his Aſſiſtance enter *Bawdy-Houſes*, and arreſt Perſons with lewd Women, for Breach of the Peace. *Mich.* 13 *Hen.* 7. The *Conſtable* and two moſt able Inhabitants in the Pariſh, are to make an Aſſeſſment for the Repairs of *Bridges*, to be allowed by Juſtices. 22 *H.* 8 The Forfeiture for mixing corrupt *Butter* with good, and opening Caſks, *&c.* is leviable by *Conſtables*. 14 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* By a Juſtice's Warrant, *Conſtables* ſhall levy Penalties for uſing Cloth *Buttons*, *&c.* upon Clothes. 4 & 7 *Geo.* 1. *Conſtables* ſhall provide *Carriages* on the marching of Soldiers, by Virtue of a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant, being allow'd by the Officers 1 *s.* a Mile for a Waggon, *&c.* 3 *Geo.* 1. They may ſeize *Cattle* brought from *Ireland*, and cauſe them to be killed, and the Fleſh diſtributed among the Poor. 18 *Car.* 2. High *Conſtables* may hear and determine Complaints of *Clothiers*, and their Work-people; Search for and ſeize Ropes, Engines, *&c.* for the ſtretching of Cloth: Spinſters, *&c.* imbezilling Wool from *Clothiers*, ſhall make Satisfaction, or be whipped by *Conſtables*, *&c.* and *Conſtables*, by Warrant of two Juſtices, may enter and ſearch Houſes of Clothiers for Ends and Refuſe of Yarn, which may not be worked up again, under Penalties leviable by the *Conſtables*; and they alſo levy by Diſtreſs the Forfeiture, for taking away Cloth from the Tenters, or Yarn, Wool, *&c.* left abroad to dry in the Night. 4 *E.* 4. 39 *Eliz.* 7 *Jac.* 1. 13 *Geo.* 1. 15 *Geo.* 2. Where *Coals* are ſold by Sacks not lawful Meaſure, *&c. Conſtables* ſhall levy the Forfeiture inflicted. 3 *Geo.* 2. Alſo the Penalty for ſelling Coals, at higher Price than appointed, by Juſtice's Warrant, *&c.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* are to levy the Fines impoſed on thoſe who ſhall be preſent at unlawful *Conventicles*; and by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant may enter ſuch Places, break open Doors upon their being refuſed Entrance, and take into Cuſtody Perſons unlawfully aſſembled, *&c.* 22 *Car.* 2. To levy Penalties on *Curriers*, who do not curry Leather ſufficiently, or that neglect the ſame within certain Times. 1 *Jac.* 1. 12 *Geo.* 2. They are to be aſſiſting to all Perſons appointed by the King for the Collecting and Management of the *Cuſtoms*; and to Perſons having a Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* to make a Search for Goods which have not paid the Cuſtoms. 12 & 14 *Car.* 2. 9 *Geo.* 2. The Penalties on *Deer-ſtealers* are to be levied by *Conſtables*, by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant: And the Penalties are 20 *l.* for hunting Deer in any Place incloſed; and 30 *l.* for each Deer killed, *&c.* And they may enter any ſuſpected Place, and carry away Veniſon, Skins of Deer, Toils, *&c.* 13 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* By Juſtice's Warrant to levy the Penalty of *Diſtillers*, *&c.* ſelling Brandy, about the Streets, on any Bulks, or Sheds, *&c.* 6 *Geo.* 2. And *Conſtables*, and other Officers of the Peace, are to carry unlawful Retailers of Spirituous Liquors before a Juſtice, *&c.* and refuſing

to

to be aiding in executing the Acts againſt *Diſtillers*, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables* are to aſſiſt Landlords in taking *Diſtreſſes* for Rent in Arrear; and in the Appraiſment of the Goods, Sale, *&c.* if the ſame are not replevied in five Days. 2 *W. & M.* They ſhall give Aſſiſtance to Searchers of *Dyed* Cloths, in entering and examining whether the Cloths or Stuffs are deceitfully dyed, *&c.* 13 *Geo.* 1. They are to levy the Penalty of 5 *s.* on *Drunkards*, for the Uſe of the Poor; or ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* 4 *Jac.* 1. *Conſtables* are to attend Officers of the *Exciſe*, and enter with them into Brewhouſes, private Houſes, *&c.* for Diſcovery of Frauds: And by Warrant from Juſtices, they are to levy the Penalties on Offenders againſt any Law of Exciſe, by Diſtreſs, *&c.* 12 *Car.* 2. and 7 & 8 *W.* 3. A *Conſtable* permitting a Felon to *eſcape*, before arreſted, is guilty of a Miſdemeanor, for which he may be indicted and fined; and if the Felon be actually in Cuſtody, and then he voluntarily permits him to eſcape, 'tis Felony in the *Conſtable*; but if the Eſcape be involuntary, it is only fineable: He may put a Felon in the Stocks, and lock him in; or put Irons upon him, or pinion him, to prevent an Eſcape. A *Conſtable* may diſcharge any Perſon arreſted on Suſpicion of Felony, where no Felony is actually committed. *Dalt.* 272. *Cro. Eliz.* 202, 752. *Conſtables ex Officio* are to apprehend *Felons*, may call other Perſons to their Aſſiſtance therein, and apprehend any upon Suſpicion, and carry them before a Juſtice, *&c.* A *Conſtable*, upon Complaint or common Fame of a Felony, may ſearch ſuſpicious Houſes, both for the Felon and Goods ſtolen; and may juſtify breaking open a Houſe to take a Felon; and if the Felon fly, he is to make an Inventory of his Goods, ſend Hue and Cry, after him, *&c.* *Dalt.* 289, 340. 27 *El.* *Conſtables* muſt levy the Penalty of 10 *s.* for *fiſhing* in a River, without the Owner's Conſent; and ſearch for unlawful Nets, Engines, *&c.* Alſo levy Forfeitures for uſing Engines to deſtroy the Breed of Fiſh; and ſelling Sea fiſh under certain Lengths. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 3 *Jac.* 1. 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. They are to give Aſſiſtance to Juſtices of the Peace, in removing *forcible Entries*, *&c.* or ſhall be committed and fined. 5 *R.* 2. To preſent *Foreſtallers* of Markets, Ingroſſers, *&c.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *Conſtables* are to carry Higlers, Chapmen, Victuallers, *&c.* before a Juſtice, who have in their Cuſtody any Hare, or other Game; and by a Juſtice's Warrant are to ſearch ſuſpected Houſes for Game, *&c.* They may carry Perſons, not qualified to kill Game, before a Juſtice, for keeping Greyhounds, ſetting Dogs, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Geo.* 1. They are to make a Search Monthly for *Gaming houſes*, where unlawful Games ſhall be kept; and they may commit the Maſters of ſuch Houſes, and the Gameſters found therein: Though it is beſt to carry them before a Juſtice of Peace: *Conſtables* neglecting their Duties in this particular, forfeit 40 *s.* They likewiſe levy Penalties on Perſons for playing at *unlawful Games*, Ace of Hearts, Faron, *&c.* adjudg'd to be a Kind of Lotteries. 33 *Hen.* 8. 12 *Geo.* 2. If Gaolers refuſe to receive a Felon, the *Conſtable* may either ſecure the Priſoner in his Houſe, or carry him back to the Town where apprehended: And to defray the Charge of carrying him to *Gaol*, *&c.* *Conſtables* have Power to ſell the Offender's Goods, *&c.* or the ſame may be levied by a Tax, 10 *H.* 4. *Dalt.* 340. 3 *Jac.* 1. In *London* and *Weſtminſter* the *Conſtables*, &c. ſhall make a Search for *Gunpowder* in the Houſes of Perſons keeping a greater Quantity than allowed by Statute, and remove the ſame. 5 & 11 *Geo.* 1. And they are to levy the Penalty for putting Gunpowder on board Ships, *&c.* above *Blackwall* in the River *Thames*. 5 *Geo* 1. If any *Conſtable* refuſe to aſſiſt in putting the Laws in Execution againſt *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, that travel without Licences, and are thereby liable to Penalties, he ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. The Penalties for ſelling Truſſes of Hay, *&c.* under due Weight in the *Hay-market*, are leviable by *Conſtables*. 2 W. & M. *Conſtables* are to whip *Hedge-breakers*, *&c.* for not making Satisfaction ordered by a Juſtice: They may apprehend Perſons ſuſpected of Hedge-breaking, or of having in their Poſſeſſion any Underwood, Poles, Gates, Stiles, *&c.* and carry them before a Juſtice, *&c.* 43 *El.* 15 *Car.* 2. To be aiding and aſſiſting in putting the Acts in Execution relating to the repairing of the *Highways*; under the Penalty of 40 *s.* And they are to return Liſts of Perſons qualified for the Office of Surveyor, to the Juſtices in their Seſſions on the 3d of *January* yearly, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* 22 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* 1. 1 *Geo.* 1. To levy the Penalty for privately conveying away *Hops*, to avoid paying Duty; and Forfeiture for adulterating Hops, *&c.* 9 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. 7 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables* are to be aſſiſting in driving of Commons, Foreſts, *&c.* of *Horſes* and Cattle; on Pain of 40 *s.* 32 *H.* 8. They are to make *Hue* and *Cry* after Offenders where a Felony or Robbery is committed: To call upon the Pariſhioners to aſſiſt in the Purſuit; and if the Criminal be not found in the Precinct of the firſt *Conſtable*, he is to give Notice to the next *Conſtable*, and he to the next, who are to do as the Firſt, and continue the Purſuit from Town to Town, and County to County, *&c.* 13 *Ed.* 1. 27 *Eliz.* Purſuers of the Hue and Cry may ſearch ſuſpected Houſes, and arreſt all ſuſpicious Perſons. And where Offenders are not taken, *Conſtables* ſhall levy the Tax to ſatisfy an Execution, on Recovery againſt a Hundred, and pay the ſame to the Sheriffs, *&c.* and neglecting to make *Hue and Cry*, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* 8 *Geo.* 2. A *Conſtable* on Complaint is to cauſe an *Innkeeper* to be indicted and puniſhed, for refuſing to lodge a Traveller, or to provide him Victuals, *&c.* who offers to pay for the ſame. 10 *H* 7. *Conſtables* muſt give in to the Juſtices at *Michaelmas* Seſſions yearly, a Liſt of Perſons qualified to ſerve on *Juries*; and neglecting to return Liſts, incurs a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. Theſe Liſts of Jurors, are to be made from the Rates of each Pariſh; and *Conſtables*, *&c.* wilfully omitting Perſons qualified, or inſerting wrong Perſons, ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* 3 *Geo.* 2. In the Time of Harveſt, a *Conſtable* may ſet *Labourers*, Artificers, and ordinary Tradeſmen on Work, and put thoſe in the Stocks who refuſe. 5 *El.* To levy the Forfeiture for breaking down *Lamps*, ſet up in the Streets of *London*, by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant. 9 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables* are to give their Aſſiſtance in collecting the *Land Tax*; and take Diſtreſſes for it, *&c.* when refuſed Payment 2 *W. & M.* By Warrant from Juſtices, *Conſtables* are to levy the Penalties and Forfeitures for ſelling inſufficient *Leather*, *&c.* 1 *Jac.* 1. They have Power to ſearch for bad *Malt*, and if they find any bad mingled with good, they may with the Advice of a Juſtice cauſe the ſame to be ſold at reaſonable Rates. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. And there are divers Penalties for making bad Malt, and Frauds concerning the Duty, leviable by *Conſtables*. 9 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1. 3 *Geo* 2. *Conſtables* are to ſearch and examine if any Perſons uſe other *Meaſures* than ſuch as are *Wincheſter* Meaſure, and agreeable to the Standard. 22 *Car.* 2. By Warrant from the Lieutenancy, *Conſtables* are to commit Perſons to Gaol, refuſing to provide Arms for Horſe and Foot Soldiers, for the *Militia*, if no Diſtreſs can be taken. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *Night-walkers* of ill Fame, may be taken up by *Conſtables* and carried before a Juſtice of Peace, who may bind them to the Good Behaviour, *&c.* 13 *Ed.* 1. Robbers of *Orchards*, *&c.* ſhall be whipped, by Order of a Juſtice, by the *Conſtable* of the Place. 15 *Car.* 2. *Conſtables* may complain to and carry before a Juſtice of Peace, Perſons ſuſpected to be *Papiſts*. 3 *Jac.* 1. In the City of *London*, they are to be aſſiſting to the College of *Phyſicians*, *&c.* in putting their Laws in Execution.

cution. 14 *H.* 8. They may command and oblige Perſons infected with the *Plague*, to keep within their Houſes, *&c.* And are to levy Money appointed by Juſtices, for Relief of poor Perſons infected. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Conſtables* ſhall preſent *Popiſh Recuſants*, within their Liberties, *&c.* and certify to the Seſſions, ſuch Popiſh Recuſants convict, who within twenty Days after the Arrival at the Place of their Birth, give in their Names to the Parſon of the Pariſh; And neglecting, to forfeit 20 *s.* 35 *Eliz.* 7 *Jac.* 1. To levy Money due for *Poſtage* of Letters, under 5 *l.* by Juſtice's Warrant. 9 *Ann.* They are at the Quarter-Seſſions to take *Preſentment* of all Things againſt the Peace, and belonging to their Offices, *&c.* The *Conſtables* ſhall levy a Tax on Pariſhes, for relieving poor *Pariſhioners*. 43 *Eliz.* *Conſtables* are to ſuppreſs *Riots*, and they may *ex Officio* commit Offenders, *&c.* 17 *R.* 2. And by 1 *Geo.* 1. Rioting, where twelve Rioters continue together an Hour after Proclamation, is made Felony. They are to make a Tax and Aſſeſſment by Warrant from two Juſtices on the Inhabitants of their Pariſhes, where a *Robbery* on the Highway is committed in the Hundred. 17 *Eliz.* See 8 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables* are to whip wandring *Rogues*, &c. by ſtripping them from the Middle upwards, and cauſing them to be laſhed till their Bodies be bloody. 1 *Jac.* 1. The Penalties for ſelling *Salt* under Weight, *&c.* and not entering Saltpits, are to be levied by *Conſtables*. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. 7 *Geo.* 2. *Scavengers* Rates in *London* ſhall be made by *Conſtables* and Churchwardens, *&c.* and the *Conſtables* to levy Forfeitures for Defaults of Scavengers in not carrying away Dirt, *&c.* 2 *W.* & *M.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *Conſtables* and two Houſholders of Towns, Pariſhes, *&c.* by an old Law were to give Teſtimonials to *Servants:* And Servants not procuring ſuch were not to be retained, but puniſhed as Vagrants. 5 *Eliz.* By Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant *Conſtables* ſhall ſearch after Shoes, Leather, *&c.* imbezilled or pawned by Journeymen *Shoemakers* in *London*, who ſhall make Satisfaction, *&c.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *Conſtables* are to quarter *Soldiers* in Inns, Alehouſes, Victualling Houſes, *&c.* Refuſing to billet Soldiers, they are to be fined not exceeding 40 *s.* nor leſs than 10 *s.* and receiving any Reward to excuſe Quarterage; or if Victuallers, *&c.* refuſe Soldiers quartered, they ſhall forfeit not above 5 *l.* nor under 40 *s.* If they quarter the Wives, Children, or Servants of Officers or Soldiers, in any Houſe, without Conſent of the Owner, they forfeit 20 *s.* The *Conſtables*, *&c.* ſhall give in Liſts to the Juſtices of the Houſes and Perſons obliged to quarter Soldiers, with their Names and Signs, and the Number of Officers and Soldiers billeted on them. 1 *Geo.* 1. 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. 3 *Geo.* 2. 15 *Geo.* 2. Perſons ſuſpected of Deſertion, may be taken up by *Conſtables*, and carried before a Juſtice: And 20 *s.* Reward is given for taking up a Deſerter. They are to levy the Penalty of 5 *s.* on Perſons reſorting to Wreſtling, Dancing, or other Sports on a *Sunday*; and on Perſons doing any worldly Labour on that Day, *&c.* Alſo 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on Butchers killing Meat; and 20 *s.* upon Carriers, Drovers, *&c.* travelling on *Sunday*. 1 *Car.* 1. 29 *Car.* 2. On receiving a *Superſedeas* from another Juſtice, *&c.* *Conſtables* ſhall diſcharge a Perſon taken up by Warrant. *Dalt.* To levy the Penalty for prophane *Swearing*; which is 1 *s.* for a Servant, Labourer, *&c.* and 2 *s.* for others; and as the Crime is repeated, the Penalty is to be doubled. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *Conſtables* ſhall levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* on *Taylors* giving greater Wages than allowed; likewiſe the Wages of Journeymen by Diſtreſs, by a Juſtice's Warrant. 7 *Geo.* 1. By Warrant from two Juſtices, *Conſtables*, *&c.* are to levy ſmall *Tithes*, refuſed Payment, by Diſtreſs and Sale. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *Conſtables*, on Information, are to deſtroy *Tobacco* planted contrary to the *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. or be liable to a Forfeiture of 5 *s.* for every Rod not deſtroyed: And upon Warrant to make Search, and preſent Offences of planting Tobacco, *&c.* 17 *Car.* 2. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. To execute Warrants of Commiſſioners for *Turnpikes*; and levy the Penalty for paſſing through them without paying the Toll, *&c.* 8 *Geo.* 2. 14 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables*, *&c.* are to apprehend *Vagrants*, and carry them before a Juſtice; and to convey them by the Juſtice's Paſs and Certificate, to their Place of Birth or Settlement, *&c.* being paid the Allowances mentioned in the Certificates: They are to pay 10 *s.* to any Perſon apprehending a Vagrant by Order of Juſtices, which is to be repaid by the High *Conſtable*, *&c.* and refuſing to pay it ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* Vagabonds lodging in Houſes or Barns, are alſo to be apprehended by *Conſtables*, *&c.* And if they refuſe, or neglect to do their Duty, they ſhall forfeit not above 5 *l.* nor leſs than 40 *s.* by 13 *Geo.* 2. *Conſtables* of Towns, ſhall ſee that Night *Watches* be kept, from Sun-ſetting to Sun-riſing, who muſt be able Perſons, Inhabitants of the Place, and watch by Turns; and not doing it, may put them in the Stocks, *&c.* 13 *Ed.* 1. And *Conſtables* in the large Pariſhes of *Weſtminſter* are twice or oftener in every Night to go their Rounds, and ſee that the Watch do their Duty, and uſe Endeavours to prevent Fires, Murders, Robberies, *&c.* and apprehend Malefactors, and Perſons ſuſpected. 9 & 10 *Geo.* 2. They are to execute all *Warrants* of Juſtices, being lawful, and not out of the Juſtice's Juriſdiction. 14 *H.* 8. *Conſtables* being Head Officers of Places, ſhall have in their Cuſtody ſealed *Weights*, *&c.* under Penalties: Perſons buying or ſelling by falſe Weights or Meaſures, forfeit 5 *s.* leviable by *Conſtables*. 8 *H.* 6. 17 *Car.* 1. And *Conſtables* are to call together Aſſiſtance to ſave Ships from *Wreck*; and no Perſons ſhall enter any ſuch Ships, without leave from the Commander, *Conſtable*, *&c.* 12 *Ann. cap.* 18. By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 44. No Action ſhall be brought againſt any *Conſtable*, or other Officer, or any Perſon acting by his Order, and in his Aid, for any thing done in Obedience to any Warrant of a Juſtice of Peace, until Demand hath been made, or left at the uſual Place of his Abode, by the Party intending to bring ſuch Action, or his Attorney or Agent, in Writing, ſigned by the Party demanding the ſame, of the Peruſal and Copy of ſuch Warrant, and the ſame hath been refuſed or neglected by the Space of ſix Days after ſuch Demand; and in Caſe after ſuch Demand and Compliance therewith, by ſhewing the ſaid Warrant to, and permitting a Copy to be taken thereof by the Party demanding the ſame, any Action ſhall be brought againſt ſuch *Conſtable* or other Officer, or ſuch Perſon acting in his Aid, for any ſuch Cauſe as aforeſaid, without making the Juſtice who ſigned or ſealed the ſaid Warrant, a Defendant, then on producing and proving ſuch Warrant at the Trial, the Jury ſhall give a Verdict for the Defendant, notwithſtanding any Defect of Juriſdiction in ſuch Juſtice; and if ſuch Action, be brought jointly againſt ſuch Juſtice, and alſo againſt ſuch *Conſtable* or other Officer, or other Perſon acting in his Aid, then on Proof of ſuch Warrant, the Jury ſhall find for ſuch *Conſtable*, or other Officer, and other Perſon ſo acting, notwithſtanding ſuch Defect of Juriſdiction as aforeſaid; and if the Verdict ſhall be given againſt the Juſtice, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Coſts againſt him to be taxed in ſuch Manner, as to include ſuch Coſts as ſuch Plaintiff ſhall be liable to pay to ſuch Defendant or Defendants, for whom ſuch Verdict ſhall be found as aforeſaid. No Action ſhall be brought againſt any *Conſtable*, or other Officer, or other Perſon acting as aforeſaid, unleſs commenced within ſix Calendar Months after the Act committed. By the *Stat.* 24 G. 2. *c.* 55. A *Conſtable* may execute a Warrant in any other County, *&c.* if indorſed by a Juſtice of ſuch other County, *&c.* and carry the Offender before a Juſtice of ſuch other County, *&c.* and if the Offender ſhall give Bail, the *Conſtable* is to deliver the Recognizance, Examination or Confeſſion of the

Offender, and all other Proceedings relating thereto to the Clerk of Aſſiſes, or Clerk of the Peace of the County, &c. where the Offence was committed, under the Penalty of 10*l.* But if the Offence ſhall not be bailable, or the Offender ſhall not give Bail, the *Conſtable* ſhall carry the Offender before a Juſtice of the County where the Offence was committed. By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. *Conſtables*, by the Order of the High *Conſtable*, are to give Notice to the ſeveral Inn-keepers and Alehouſe-keepers, within their reſpective *Conſtablewicks*, of the Day and Place appointed by the Juſtices for granting Licences.

Conſtables of London, (which City is divided into twenty-ſix Wards, and every Ward into the like Number of Precincts, in each whereof is a *Conſtable*) are nominated by the Inhabitants of each Precinct on St. *Thomas*'s Day, and confirmed, or otherwiſe at the Court of Wardmote; and after they are confirmed, they are ſworn in their Offices at a Court of Aldermen, on the next *Monday* after Twelfth Day. The Subſtance of their Oath is, to keep the King's Peace to the utmoſt of their Power; to arreſt Affrayers, Rioters, and ſuch as make Conteſts to the Breach of the Peace, and carry them to the Houſe of Correction or Compter of one of the Sheriffs; and in Caſe of Reſiſtance, to make Outcry on them, and purſue them from Street to Street, and from Ward to Ward, till they are arreſted: To ſearch for common Nuſances, in their reſpective Wards, being required by Scavengers, &c. and upon Requeſt to aſſiſt the Beadle and Raker in collecting their Salaries and Quarterage; to preſent to the Lord Mayor and Miniſters of the City, Defaults relating to the Ordinances of the City; to certify once a Month into the Mayor's Court, the Names and Surnames of all Freemen deceaſed; and alſo of the Children of ſuch Freemen, being Orphans: And by the Articles of the Wardmote Inqueſt, *Conſtables* are to certify the Names, Surnames, Place of Dwelling, Poſſeſſion and Trade of every Perſon, who ſhall newly come to inhabit in their Precincts, and to keep a Roll thereof; in order to which, they are to make Inquiry at leaſt once a Month into what Perſons are come to lodge and ſojourn there, and if they find by their own Confeſſions, or the Record of the Aldermens Books, that ſuch new Comers are ejected from any other Ward for bad living, or any Miſdemeanor, and refuſe to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, Warning is to be given to them and their Landlords, that they depart; and on Refuſal, they may be impriſoned, and the Landlords fined a Year's Rent agreed for by ſuch new Comers. *Calth. Rep.* 129, 138. *Conſtables of London* in each Ward are to attend the Watch by Turns, and go the Rounds; and with the Beadles every Night are to warn ſuch Perſons as are to ſerve upon the Watch in their ſeveral Precincts; and if they refuſe to appear, the *Conſtable* may hire others in their Stead, and they ſhall pay him according to the Cuſtom of the City: But the Common Council appoint the Watchmen. Watchmen are to apprehend Night-walkers, Vagabonds, Perſons going armed, &c. and may arreſt Strangers in the Night, and carry them before the *Conſtable* to be examined, and finding Cauſe of Suſpicion ſecure them till the Morning; and whether they are Horſemen or Footmen, or Drivers of Carriages, or Perſons that carry Burdens, the Watch may ſtay them till the Morning, unleſs they can render a good Account of themſelves, their Company, and Carriage, &c. And *Conſtables*, &c. are to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watch; and the Watchmen are to obey their Orders, in conveying Offenders to the Compter, which is the common Priſon for Offenders for the Breach of the Peace, till they are examined, and puniſhed by the Lord Mayor, &c. But *Conſtables* ought to be careful whom they ſend to the Compter, for fear of Action for falſe Impriſonment; Proſecution for Damages, &c. If any will not obey the Arreſt of the Watch, they may make Hue and Cry after them; and for ſuch Arreſt of a Stranger, (eſpecially one ſuſpected) none is liable to Puniſhment. *Dalt.* 240. The Court of Common Council are to meet the firſt of *October* yearly, and order a proper Number of Watchmen, Beadles and Nightly *Conſtables* for the City of *London* and Liberties, and determine Sums to be levied to bear the Charge thereof upon each Ward; and for raiſing Money, the Aldermen and Common Council-men of Wards, ſhall make a Rate and Aſſeſſment upon the Inhabitants, leviable by Diſtreſs; and ſhall appoint their Watchmen, ſet down in Writing their Stands and Number of Rounds, and make Orders for regulating the Watch, &c. *Conſtables* to keep Watch and Ward, from the 10th of *Sept.* to the 10th of *March*, from nine in the Evening, till ſeven the next Morning, and from 10th of *March* to 10th of *September*, from ten in the Evening till five next Morning. The *Conſtables* ſhall uſe their beſt Endeavours, for preventing Fires, Robberies and Diſorders, and arreſt Malefactors; and go twice or oftener about their Wards, in every Night; and the Watchmen are to apprehend all ſuſpected Perſons, &c. and deliver them to the *Conſtable* of the Night, who ſhall carry them before a Juſtice of Peace; *Conſtables* miſbehaving themſelves, to forfeit 20*s.* and the Lord Mayor, or two Juſtices for the City, may hear and determine Offences, and levy Penalties by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, &c. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. *Conſtables* are to certify to the Lord Mayor, and Common Council of the City, the Names of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall interrupt them in the Diſcharge of their Offices: And a *Conſtable of London* has Power to execute Warrants, &c. throughout the whole City, upon Occaſion. Such as are choſen into the Office are obliged to place the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City over their Doors; and if they reſide in Alleys, at the End of ſuch Alleys, towards the Streets; to ſignify that a *Conſtable* lives there, and that they may be the more eaſily found when wanted. See *Comp. Pariſh Officer*, 6 *Edit. p.* 7, 8, &c.

Conſtat, (*Lat.*) Is the Name of a Certificate, which the Clerk of the Pipe, and Auditors of the *Exchequer*, make at the Requeſt of any Perſon who intends to plead or move in that Court, for the Diſcharge of any Thing: And the Effect of it is the Certifying what does *Conſtare* upon *Record*, touching the Matter in Queſtion. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. and 13 *Eliz. c.* 6. A *Conſtat* is held to be ſuperior to an Ordinary *Certificate*, becauſe it contains nothing but what is evident on Record. And the Exemplification under the Great Seal, of the Inrolment of any Letters Patent, is called a *Conſtat*. Co. Litt. 225.

Conſuetudinarius, A Ritual or Book, containing the Rites and Forms of Divine Offices, or the Cuſtoms of Abbeys and Monaſteries: 'Tis mentioned in *Brompton*.

Conſuetudinibus & Serviciis, Is a Writ of Right Cloſe, which lies againſt the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. *Reg. Orig.* 159. *F. N. B.* 151. When the Writ is brought by the Party in the Right only, he ſhall count of the Seiſin of his Anceſtor, and the Writ be in the *Debet*; but when he counts of his own Seiſin, then the Writ is in the *Debet & ſolet*, &c. And if the Party ſay in the Writ *ut in Redditibus & Arreragiis*, theſe Words prove that the Demandant himſelf was ſeiſed of the Services; and then if he count in ſuch Writ of Seiſin of his Anceſtors, and not of his own Seiſin, the Writ ſhall abate: So that if he will bring a Writ of Cuſtoms and Services of the Seiſin of his Anceſtors, he ought to leave theſe Words *ut in Redditibus*, &c. out of the Writ. Where a Perſon brings a Writ of Cuſtoms and Services againſt any Tenant, and by Count demands Homage, the Writ ought to make ſpecial Mention thereof; as *ut in Homagio*, &c. or the Writ will abate. *New Nat. Brev.* 338. If this Writ be brought againſt Tenant for Life, where

where the Remainder is over in Fee, there the Tenant may pray in Aid of him in the Remainder, &c. The Writ, which is returnable in the Common Pleas, runs thus:

GEORGE *the Second, &c. To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that,* &c. *he do to* C. D. *the* Cuſtoms *and* Services *which to him he ought to do, for his free Tenement, that of him he holdeth in,* &c. *as in Rents, Arrearages, and other Things:* Or, *in Homage, Reliefs,* &c. Or *Suits of Court, and other,* &c. *unleſs,* &c.

Conſulta Eccleſia, A Church full, or provided for, according to *Cowel.*

Conſultation, (*Conſultatio*) Is a Writ whereby a Cauſe being removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to the King's Court, is returned thither again; for if the Judges of the King's Court, upon comparing the Libel with the Suggeſtion of the Party, find the Suggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the Cauſe to be wrongfully called from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, then upon this *Conſultation* or Deliberation they decree it to be returned; whereupon the Writ in this Caſe obtained is called a *Conſultation. Reg. Orig.* 44, *&c.* Statute of *Writ of Conſultations,* 24 *Ed.* 1. This Writ is in Nature of a *Procedendo*; but properly a *Conſultation* ought not to be granted, but in Caſe where a Man cannot recover at the Common Law, in the King's Courts. *New Nat. Br.* 119. Cauſes of which the Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Courts have Juriſdiction, are of Adminiſtrations, Admiſſions of Clerks, Adultery, Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, Apoſtacy, General Baſtardy, Blaſphemy, Solicitation of Chaſtity, Dilapidations and Church Repairs, Celebration of Divine Service, Divorces, Fornication, Hereſy, Inceſt, Inſtitution of Clerks, Marriage Rites, Oblations, Obventions, Ordinations, Commutation of Penance, Penſions, Procurations, Schiſm, Simony, Tithes, Probate of Wills, *&c.* and where a Suit is in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, for any of theſe Cauſes, or the like, and not mixed with any Temporal Thing; if a Suggeſtion is made for a Prohibition, a *Conſultation* ſhall be awarded. 5 *Rep.* 9. To move for a Prohibition in another Court, after Motion in the *Chancery, &c.* on the ſame Libel which is granted, is merely vexatious, for which a *Conſultation* ſhall be had. *Cro. Eliz.* 277. Where a *Conſultation* is granted upon the Right of the Thing in Queſtion, there a new Prohibition ſhall never be granted on the ſame Libel; but where granted upon any Default of the Prohibition, in Form, *&c.* there a Prohibition may be granted upon the ſame Libel again. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 485. A *Conſultation* muſt be purſuant to the Libel, *&c. Vide* Prohibition.

Conſul, *(Lat.)* In our Law Books ſignifies an Earl. *Bract. lib.* 1. *c.* 8. tells us, that as *Comes* is derived from *Comitatu,* ſo *Conſul* is derived from *Conſulendo*; and in the Laws of *Edward the Confeſſor,* Mention is made of *Vicecomites* and *Viceconſules.* Blount. *Conſuls* among the *Romans,* were chief Officers, of which two were yearly choſen, to govern the City of *Rome:* But this Government of *Rome* has long ſince been abrogated. Our *Conſuls* abroad take Care of the Affairs and Intereſts of Merchants, in foreign Kingdoms where they are appointed by the King; as at *Liſbon, &c.*

Contempt, (*Contemptus*) Is a Diſobedience to the Rules and Orders of a Court, which hath Power to puniſh ſuch Offence: And one may be impriſoned for a *Contempt* done in Court; but not for a *Contempt* out of Court, or a private Abuſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 689. Attachment alſo lies againſt one for *Contempt* to the Court, to bring in the Offender to anſwer on Interrogatories, *&c.* and if he cannot acquit himſelf, he ſhall be fined. 1 *Lill.* 305. If a Sheriff being required to return a Writ directed to him, doth not return the Writ, it is a *Contempt:* And this Word is uſed for a kind of Miſdemeanor, by doing what one is forbidden; or not doing what he is commanded. 12 *Rep.* 36. And as this is ſometimes a greater, and ſometimes a leſſer Offence; ſo it is puniſhed with greater or leſs Puniſhment, by Fine, and ſometimes Impriſonment. *Dyer* 177, 128. 1 *Bulſt.* 85. See *Attachment.*

Contenement, (*Contenementum*) Is ſaid to ſignify a Man's Countenance or Credit, which he hath together with, and by Reaſon of his Freehold: In which Senſe, it is uſed in the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 3. and other Statutes: And *Spelman* in his *Gloſſary* ſays, Contenementum *eſt Æſtimatio & Conditionis forma, qua quis in Repub. ſubſiſtit.* But *Contenement* is more properly that which is neceſſary for the Support and Maintenance of Men, agreeable to their ſeveral Qualities, or States of Life: And ſeems to be Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-Houſe, that is in his own Occupation. For by *Magna Charta, cap.* 14. it is enacted, that a Freeman ſhall not be amerced, but *ſecundum magnitudinem delicti, ſalvo ſibi* Contenemento *ſuo; & Mercator eodem modo, ſalva Merchandiſa; & villanus ſalvo Wainagio;* that is, as *Glanvil* tells us, he ſhould be amerced, *ſecundum quantitatem feodorum ſuorum, & ſecundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel ſuum* Contenementum *amittere.* Lib. 9. c. 8.

Contingent Uſe, Is a *Uſe* limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may, or may not happen to veſt, according to the *Contingency* expreſſed in the Limitation of ſuch *Uſe:* A *Uſe* in *Contingency* is ſuch which by Poſſibility may happen in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion or Remainder. 1 *Rep.* 121. A *Contingent Remainder* is where an Eſtate is limited to take Place *in futuro,* upon an uncertain Event; as where a particular Eſtate which doth ſupport a Remainder, may or may not determine before the Remainder may commence. 10 *Rep.* 85. A Remainder *Contingent* is ſaid to be an Eſtate veſted; but on ſuch Remainder in executory Deviſes, the Eſtate deſcends till the *Contingency* happens, and nothing is veſted till then. 1 *Vent.* 189.

Continual Claim, Is a *Claim* made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Thing, which in ſome Reſpect we cannot attain without Danger: As if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of Land, into which though he hath a Right of Entry, he dare not enter for fear of Beating, *&c.* it behoves him to hold on his Right of Entry at his beſt Opportunity, by approaching as near it as he can, once a Year, as long as he lives, and to ſave the Right of Entry to his Heir. *Litt. lib.* 3. *c.* 7. *Continual Claim* is where it is made, and repeated yearly, ſo as to be within a Year and a Day before the Death of him that hath the Lands; and if after he dies ſeiſed, ſo that his Heir is in by Diſcent, yet he that makes the *Claim* may enter, *&c.* but if no *Claim* be made, then the Entry of the Perſon diſſeiſed, *&c.* is taken away. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33. Though by the Statute the Diſſeiſor is to have peaceable Poſſeſſion for five Years, without Entry or *Continual Claim,* for a Diſcent on his Death, to take away the Entry of the Diſſeiſee, or his Heir; after the five Years, the Diſſeiſee is to make *Continual Claim,* as before the Statute: The Feoffee of a Diſſeiſor, Abators, *&c.* are out of the Statute. As to this *Claim,* though the Tenant die within the Year and Day, and it be but once made, it ſhall preſerve the Entry of him that maketh it: And if the Anceſtor *claim,* and the Diſſeiſor die, and then the Anceſtor dieth, now his Heir may enter: But if an Anceſtor or Predeceſſor make a *Continual Claim,* and dieth, and the Son or Succeſſor make no *Continual Claim,* and within the Year and Day after the *Claim* made by the Anceſtor, the Diſſeiſor dies; this ſhall take away the Entry of the Son or Succeſſor, for the Diſcent

Diſcent was caſt in his Time. *Co. Litt.* 250, 251. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder for Life, the Remainder in Fee, and the Tenant for Life alien in Fee; if he in Remainder for Life maketh *Continual Claim*, before the Dying ſeiſed of the Alienee, and after the Alienee die ſeiſed, and after that the Remainder-Man for Life dieth before any Entry made by him: In this Caſe he in Remainder in Fee ſhall have Benefit by the *Claim* of Tenant for Life, and he may enter upon the Heir of the Alienee, *&c. Lit. Sect.* 416. This *Claim* ſhall not avoid a Diſcent, unleſs it be made by him that hath Title to enter, and in whoſe Life the Dying ſeiſed was: And ſo it is for the *Continual Claim* of a Tenant for Life, to give him in Remainder Advantage, except the Diſſeiſor, *&c.* die in the Life-time of Tenant for Life. *Co. Litt.* 250.

Continuance, Is the Continuing of a Cauſe in Court, by an Entry upon the Records there for that Purpoſe. There is a *Continuance* of the *Aſſiſe*, *&c.* And *Continuance* of a *Writ* or *Action* is from one Term to another, in Caſe where the Sheriff hath not returned a former Writ, iſſued out in the ſaid Action. *Kitch.* 262. *Continuances* and Eſſoins are amendable upon the Roll, at any Time before Judgment: They are the Acts of the Court, and at Common Law they may amend their own Acts before Judgment, though in another Term; but their Judgments are only amendable in the ſame Term wherein they are given. 3 *Lev.* 431. Upon an Original, a Term or two or three Terms, may be meſne between the Teſte and the Return; and this ſhall be a good *Continuance*; for the Defendant is not at any Prejudice by it, and the Plaintiff may give a Day to the Defendant beyond the common Day if he will: But a *Continuance* by *Capias* ought to be made from Term to Term, and there cannot be any meſne Term, becauſe the Defendant ought not to ſtay ſo long in Priſon. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 150. If a Man recovers upon Demurrer, or by Default, *&c.* and a Writ of Inquiry of Damages is awarded, there ought to be *Continuances* between the firſt and ſecond Judgment, otherwiſe it will be a Diſcontinuance; for the firſt is but an Award, and not compleat till the ſecond Judgment upon the Return of the Writ of Inquiry of Damages. *Ibid.* 153. If the Plaintiff be nonſuit, by which the Defendant is to recover Coſts; if the Plaintiff will not enter his *Continuances*, on Purpoſe to ſave the Coſts, the Defendant ſhall be ſuffered to enter them. *Cro. Jac.* 316, 317. The Courſe of the Court of *King's Bench* is to enter no *Continuance* upon the Roll, till after Iſſue or Demurrer; and then to enter the *Continuance* of all upon the Back, before Judgment: And if it is not entered, it is Error. *Trin.* 16 *Jac. B. R.* Vide *Diſcontinuance*.

Continuando, Is a Word uſed in a ſpecial Declaration of Treſpaſs, when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in the ſame Action: And to avoid multiplicity of Suits, a Man may in one Action of Treſpaſs recover Damages for many Treſpaſſes, laying the firſt to be done with a *Continuando* to the whole Time, in which the reſt of the Treſpaſſes were done; which is in this Form, Continuando *Tranſgreſſionem prædictam, &c. a prædicto die, &c. uſque talem Diem*, including the laſt Treſpaſs. *Terms de Ley* 173. In Treſpaſs with a *Continuando* of divers Things, though of ſome of thoſe Things there could be no *Continuando*; yet it ſhall be good for thoſe Things for which the *Continuando* could be, and not for the others: But if the *Continuando* had been particularly of ſuch Things whereof a *Continuando* could not be, then it had been naught. 3 *Lev.* 94. Every Day's Treſpaſs is ſaid to be a ſeveral Treſpaſs; though a *Continuando* may not be of Men's continuing a Treſpaſs Day and Night, for ſome Time together; for Mankind muſt take ſome Reſt: Where Cattle do Treſpaſs upon Ground, they are continually treſpaſſing Night and Day, and therefore the *Continuando* in that Caſe is good. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 307. Treſpaſs for Breaking an Houſe with a *Continuando*, is good; and until a Re-entry is made, the Continuation of the Poſſeſſion is a Continuing of the Treſpaſs. *Lutw.* 1312. It is uſual in Practice to lay the *Continuando* for longer Time than you can prove; but Damages ſhall be given only for what can be proved. 2 *Mod.* 253.

Contraband Goods, (from *Contra*, and the Ital. *Bando*, an Edict or Proclamation) Are thoſe which are prohibited by Act of Parliament, or the King's Proclamation to be imported into, or exported out of this into any other Nation: As during the late War with *France*, *French* Wines, *&c.* were prohibited by Statute to be imported here from thence: And Wool, *&c.* is not to be exported from hence to other Kingdoms. *Stat.* 27 *E.* 3. *c.* 3. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *&c.*

Contracauſator, A Criminal, or one proſecuted for a Crime: This Word is mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 61.

Contract, *(Contractus)* Is a Covenant or Agreement between Two or more Perſons, with a lawful Conſideration or Cauſe. *Weſt. Symb. part* 1. As if a Man ſells his Horſe or other Thing to another, for a Sum of Money; or covenants, in Conſideration of 20*l.* to make him a Leaſe of a Farm, *&c.* theſe are good *Contracts*, becauſe there is a *Quid pro quo*, or one Thing for another: But if a Perſon make Promiſe to me, that I ſhall have 20*s.* and that he will be Debtor to me therefore, and after I demand the 20*s.* and he will not give it me, yet I ſhall never have any Action to recover this 20*s.* becauſe this Promiſe was no *Contract*, but a bare Promiſe, or *Nudum Pactum*; though if any Thing were given for the 20*s.* if it were but to the Value of a Penny, then it had been a good *Contract*. Every *Contract* doth imply in itſelf an *Aſſumpſit* in Law, to perform the ſame; for a *Contract* would be to no Purpoſe, if there were not Means to enforce the Performance thereof. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 308. Where an Action is brought upon a *Contract*, and the Plaintiff miſtakes the Sum agreed upon, he will fail in his Action: But if he brings his Action on the Promiſe in Law, which ariſes from the Debt, there, although he miſtakes the Sum, he ſhall recover. *Aleyn* 29. There is a Diverſity where a Day of Payment is limited on a *Contract*, and where not; for where it is limited, the *Contract* is good preſently, and an Action lies upon it, without Payment; but in the other not: If a Man buys 20 Yards of Cloth, *&c.* the *Contract* is void, if he do not pay the Money preſently; but if Day of Payment be given, there the One may have an Action for the Money, and the other Trover for the Cloth. *Dyer* 30, 293. Where a Seller ſays to a Buyer, he will ſell his Horſe for ſo much, and the Buyer ſays he will give it; if he preſently tell out the Money it is a *Contract*; but if he do not, it is no *Contract*. *Noy's Max.* 87. *Hob.* 41. The Property of any Thing ſold is in the Buyer immediately by the *Contract*; though regularly it muſt be delivered to the Buyer, before the Seller can bring his Action for the Money. *Noy* 88. If one contract to buy a Horſe or other Thing of me, and no Money is paid, or Earneſt given, nor Day ſet for Payment thereof, nor the Thing delivered; in theſe Caſes, no Action will lie for the Money, or the Thing ſold, but it may be ſold to another. *Plowd.* 309, 128. All *Contracts* are to be certain, perfect, and compleat: For an Agreement to give ſo much for a Thing as it ſhall be reaſonably worth, is void for Incertainty; ſo a Promiſe to pay Money in a ſhort Time, *&c.* or to give ſo much, if he likes the Thing when he ſees it. *Dyer* 91. 1 *Bulſt.* 92. But if I *contract* with another to give him 10*l.* for ſuch a Thing, if I like it on ſeeing the ſame; this Bargain is ſaid to be perfect at my Pleaſure: Though I may not take the Thing before I have paid the Money; if I do, the Seller may have

Treſpaſs

Treſpaſs againſt me; and if he ſell it to another, I may bring Action of the Caſe againſt him. *Noy* 104. If a *Contract* be to have for Cattle ſold 10 *l.* If the Buyer do a certain Thing, or elſe to have 20 *l.* it is a good *Contract*, and certain enough: And if I agree with a Perſon to give him ſo much for his Horſe, as *J. S.* ſhall judge him to be worth, when he hath judged it, the *Contract* is compleat, and an Action will lie on it; and the Buyer ſhall have a reaſonable Time to demand the Judgment of *J. S.* But if he dies before his Judgment is given, the *Contract* is determined. *Perk. Sect.* 112, 114. *Shep. Abr.* 294. In *Contracts*, the Time is to be regarded, in and from which the *Contract* is made: The Words ſhall be taken in the common and uſual Senſe, as they are taken in that Place where ſpoken; and the Law doth not ſo much look upon the Form of Words, as on the Subſtance and Mind of the Parties therein. 5 *Rep.* 83. 1 *Bulſt.* 175. A *Contract* for Goods may be made as well by Word of Mouth, as by Deed in Writing; and where it is in Writing only, not ſealed and delivered, it is all one as by Word. But if the *Contract* be by Writing ſealed and delivered, and ſo turned into a Deed; then it is of another Nature, and in this Caſe generally the Action on the verbal *Contract* is gone, and ſome other Action lies for Breach thereof. *Plowd.* 130, 309. *Dyer* 90. *Contracts*, not to be performed in a Year, are to be in Writing, ſigned by the Party, *&c.* or no Action may be brought on them: But if no Day is ſet, or the Time is uncertain, they may be good without it. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And by the ſame Statute, no *Contract* for the Sale of Goods for 10 *l.* or upwards, ſhall be good, unleſs the Buyer receive Part of the Goods ſold; or gives ſomething in Earneſt to bind the *Contract*; or ſome Note thereof be made in Writing, ſigned by the Perſon charged with the *Contract*, *&c.* If two Perſons come to a Draper, and one ſays, let this Man have ſo much Cloth, and I'll ſee you paid; there the Sale is to the Undertaker only, though the Delivery is to another by his Appointment: But if a *Contract* be made with *A. B.* and the Vendor ſcruples to let the Goods go without Money, and *C. D.* comes to him and deſires him to let *A. B.* have the Goods, and undertakes that he ſhall pay him for them, that will be a Promiſe within the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. and ought to be in Writing. *Mod. Caſ.* 249. A *Contract* made and entered into upon good Conſideration, may for good Conſiderations be diſſolved. See *Agreement* and *Sale*. *Uſurious Contracts*, vide *Uſury*.

Contrafaction, *(Contrafactio)* A Counterfeiting; as Contrafactio *ſigilli Regis*, Counterfeiting the King's Seal. *Blount.*

Contra formam Collationis, Is a Writ that lay where a Man had given Lands in perpetual Alms, to any late Houſes of Religion, as to an Abbot and Convent, or to the Warden or Maſter of any Hoſpital and his Convent, to find certain poor Men with Neceſſaries, and do Divine Service, *&c.* If they aliened the Land, to the Diſheriſon of the Houſe and Church, then the Donor, or his Heirs, ſhould bring this Writ to recover the Lands. It was had againſt the Abbot, or his Succeſſor; not againſt the Alienee, though he were Tenant of the Land: And was founded upon the Statute of *Weſt.* 2. *c.* 1. Reg. Orig. 238. F. N. B. 210.

Contra formam Feoffamenti, A Writ that lies for the Heir of a Tenant enfeoffed of certain Lands or Tenements, by Charter of Feoffment from a Lord to make certain Services and Suits to his Court, who is afterwards diſtrained for more Services than are mentioned in the Charter. *Reg. Orig.* 176. *Old Nat. Br.* 162.

Contra formam Statuti, Is the uſual Concluſion of every Indictment, *&c.* laid on an Offence created by Statute.

Contramandatio Placiti, Signifies a reſpiting or giving a Defendant further Time to anſwer; or a Countermand of what was formerly ordered. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 59.

Contramandatum, Is ſaid to be a lawful Excuſe which the Defendant in a Suit by Attorney alledgeth for himſelf, to ſhew that the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Complaint. *Blount.*

Contrapoſitio, A Plea or Anſwer.——*Si quis in Placito per Juſtitiam poſito ſui vel ſuorum cauſam injuſtis Conterminationibus vel* Contrapoſitionibus *differciet, hanc perdat.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 34.

Contrarients. In the Reign of King *Edw.* 2. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* taking Part with the *Barons* againſt the King, it was not thought fit, in Reſpect of their great Power, to call them Rebels or Traitors, but *Contrarients:* And hence we have a Record of thoſe Times, called *Rotulum Contrarienſium.*

Contratenere, To with-hold. *Si quis Decimas* contrateneat. *Leg. Alfredi apud Brompton, c.* 9.

Contributes, *Contribunales*, Kindred or Couſins. *Lamb. pag.* 75.

Contribution, *(Contributio)* Is where every one pays his Share, or *contributes* his Part to any Thing. One Parcener ſhall have *Contribution* againſt another; one Heir have *Contribution* againſt another Heir, in equal Degree: And one Purchaſer have *Contribution* againſt another. Alſo Conuſors in a Statute ſhall be equally charged, and not one of them ſolely extended. 3 *Rep.* 12, 13, *&c.* On a Statute or Recognizance, there is a *Contribution* and Stay till the full Age of the Heir, *&c.* and this doth extend to the Leſſee for Life or Years of the Conuſor, who has Part of the Land liable, and the Heir within Age the Reſidue: For the Land of every one of them ought to be charged equally, becauſe the whole is liable to the Judgment; and this cannot be, if during the Nonage, the Burden ſhall fall upon one only. *Jenk. Cent.* 36. If Lands are mortgaged, and then deviſed to one Perſon for Life, with Remainder to another; both Deviſees ſhall make *Contribution* to Payment of the Mortgage-Money. *Chan. Caſ.* 224, 271. Where Goods are caſt into the Sea, for the Safe guard of a Ship, or other Goods, *&c.* aboard in a Tempeſt; there is a *Contribution* among Merchants, towards the Loſs of the Owners. 32 *H* 8. *c.* 14. And where a Robbery is committed on the Highway, and Damages are recovered againſt one or a few Perſons, in Action againſt the Hundred, the Reſt of the Inhabitants ſhall make *Contribution* to the ſame. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13.

Contributione faciendâ, Is a Writ that lieth where there are Tenants in Common, that are bound to do one Thing, and one is put to the whole Burden; or who jointly hold a Mill *pro Indiviſo*, and take the Profits equally, and the Mill falling into Decay, one of them will not repair the Mill; now the other ſhall have a Writ to compel him to *contribute* to the Reparations. And if there be three Coparceners of Land, that owe Suit to the Lord's Court, and the eldeſt performs the Whole; then may ſhe have this Writ to compel the other to make their Contribution. So where one Suit is required for Land, and that Land being ſold to divers Perſons, Suit is demanded of them all, or ſome of them by Diſtreſs, as entirely as if all the Land were ſtill in one. *Reg. Orig.* 175. *F. N. B.* 162.

Form *of the Writ of* Contributione faciendâ.

GEORGE *the Second, &c. To the Sheriff of, &c. If* A. B. *makes you ſecure, &c. then ſummon, &c.* C. D. *and* E. F. *that they be at, &c. to ſhew why, whereas the ſaid* A. B. C. D. *and* E. F. *a certain Mill, in, &c. undivided hold, the Iſſues thence proceeding to take by equal Portions, and to the Reparation and Suſtentation of the ſame Mill are held; the ſaid*

C. D. *and* E. F. *although their Portion of these Issues happening they take, refuse to contribute to the Reparation and Sustentation of the said Mill, to the Damage of the said* A. B. &c. *And have you there,* &c.

Controller, (Fr. *Contrerolleur*, Lat. *Contrarotulator*) Is an Overseer or Officer relating to Publick Accounts, &c. And we have divers Officers of this Name; as *Controller* of the *King's Houshold*; of the *Navy*; of the *Customs*; of the *Excise*; of the *Mint*, &c. And in our Courts, there is the Controller of the *Hamper*; of the *Pipe*, and of the *Pell*, &c. The Office of *Controller of the Houshold* is to control the Accounts of the Green Cloth; and he sits with the Lord Steward and other Officers in the Counting-House, for daily taking the Accounts of all Expences of the Houshold. The *Controller of the Navy* controls the Payment of Wages; examines and audits Accounts; and inquires into Rates of Stores for Shipping, &c. *Controllers of the Customs and Excise*, their Office is to control the Accounts of those Revenues: And the *Controller of the Mint* controls the Payment of Wages, and Accounts relating to the same. *Controller of the Hamper* is an Officer in the *Chancery* attending the Lord Chancellor daily in Term-Time, and upon Seal Days; whose Office is to take all Things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, inclosed in Bags of Leather, and to note the just Number and Effect of all Things so received, and enter the same in a Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Majesty, and other Officers for the same. The *Controller of the Pipe* is an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; and keeps a Controlment of the Pipe, &c. *Controller of the Pell* is also an Officer of the Exchequer; of which Sort there are Two, who are the Chamberlains Clerks, that do or should keep a Controlment of the Pell, of Receipts and Goings out: And this Officer was originally such as took Notes of other Officers Accounts or Receipts, to the Intent to discover if they dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. This last seems to be the original Use and Design of all *Controllers*.

Controver, (*Fr. Controveur*) Signifies in our Law one that of his own Head devises or invents false News. 2 *Inst.* 227.

Convenable, *(Fr.)* Agreeable. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 21. See *Covenable*.

Convenient, *(Conveniens)* Of the Use of this Word, the Lord *Coke* in his Institute says,——*Non solum quod licet sed quod est* conveniens *est Considerandum, nihil quod est* inconveniens *est licitum.* 1 Inst. 66.

Convent, *(Conventus)* Signifies the Fraternity of an *Abbey* or *Priory*; as *Societas* doth the Number of Fellows in a College. *Bract lib.* 2. *c.* 35.

Conventicle, *(Conventiculum)* A private Assembly or Meeting for the Exercise of Religion; first attributed in Disgrace to the Meetings of *Wickliff* in this Nation, above Two hunpred Years since; and now applied to the illegal Meetings of the *Nonconformists:* It is mentioned in the Statutes 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 15. 1 *H.* 6. *c.* 3. and 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. which Statute was made to prevent and suppress *Conventicles:* And by 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. It is enacted, That if any Persons of the Age of sixteen Years, Subjects of this Kingdom, shall be present at any *Conventicle*, where there are Five or more assembled, they shall be fined 5*s.* for the first Offence, and 10*s.* for the Second; and Persons Preaching incur a Penalty of 20*l.* Also suffering a Meeting to be held in a House, &c. is liable to 20*l* Penalty. Justices of Peace have Power to enter such Houses, and seize Persons assembled, &c. And if they neglect their Duty, they shall forfeit 100*l.* And if any Constable, &c. know of such Meetings, and do not inform a Justice of Peace, or chief Magistrate, &c. he shall forfeit 5*l.* But the 1 *W. & M. c.* 18. ordains, that Protestant Dissenters shall be exempted from Penalties: Though if they meet in a House, with the Doors lock'd, barr'd, or bolted, such Dissenters shall have no Benefit from 1 *W. & M.* Officers of the Government, &c. present at any *Conventicle*, at which there shall be ten Persons, if the Royal Family be not prayed for in expres Words, shall forfeit 40*l.* and be disabled. *Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 2. See *Heresy*.

Conventio, Is a Word used in ancient Law-Pleadings, for an Agreement or Covenant: As *A. B. queritur, &c. de* C. D. *&c. pro eo quod non teneat* Conventionem, &c. There is a pleasant *Record* of the *Court* of the Manor of *Hatfield, in Com. Ebor.* held *Anno* 11 *Ed.* 3. which runs thus: Robertus R. *qui optulit se versus* Johannem J. *de eo quod non teneat* Conventionem *inter eos factam, & unde queritur, quod cerio die & anno apud, &c.* convenit *inter prædictum* Robertum & Johannem, *quod prædictus* Johannes *vendidit prædicto* Roberto *Diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iii d. ob. & prædictus* Robertus *tradidit prædicto* Johanni *quoddam* obolum earles *(i.* Earnest-Money) *per quod Proprietas dicti* Diaboli *commoratur in Persona dicti* Roberti *ad habend. deliberationem dicti* Diaboli, *infra quartam diem prox. sequent. Ad quam diem idem* Robertus *venit ad præfatum* Johannem, *& petit deliberationem dicti* Diaboli, *secundum* Conventionem *inter eos factam; idem* Johannes *prædictum* Diabolum *deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult, &c. ad grave dampnum ipsius* Roberti *lx. sol. Et inde producit sectam, &c. Et prædictus* Johannes *venit, &c. Et non dedicit* Conventionem *prædictam. Et quia videtur Curiæ quod tale Placitum non jacet inter Christianos, Ideo partes prædicti adjournantur usque in Infernum, ad audiendum Judicium suum, & utraque Pars in Misericordia, &c.*

Conventione, Is a Writ that lies for the Breach of any Covenant in Writing, whether Real or Personal: And it is called a *Writ of Covenant.* Reg. Orig. 115. F. N. B. 145.

Convention, Is properly where a Parliament is assembled, but no Act is passed, or Bill sign'd, &c. See *Parliament*.

Convention Parliament. On the Abdication of King *James* II. *Anno* 1689. The Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, to take Care of their Rights and Liberties, and who settled King *William* and Queen *Mary* on the Throne, was called the *Convention:* And the Lords and Commons thus *convened* were declared the two Houses of Parliament, notwithstanding the Want of any Writ of Summons, &c. *Stat.* 1 *W. & M.*

Conventuals, Are those Religious Men who are united together in a *Convent* or Religious House. *Cowel.*

Conventual Church, Is a Church that consists of Regular Clerks, professing some Order of Religion; or of Dean and Chapter, or other Societies of Spiritual Men.

Converts. The *Jews* here in *England* were formerly called *Converses*, because they were converted to the *Christian* Religion. King *Hen.* 3. built an House for them in *London*, and allowed them a competent Provision or Subsistence for their Lives; and this House was called *Domus Conversorum.* But by Reason of the vast Expences of the Wars, and the Increase of those *Converts*, they became a Burden to the Crown; so that they were placed in Abbeys and Monasteries for their Support and Maintenance. And the *Jews* being afterwards banished, King *Ed.* 3. in the 51st Year of his Reign, gave this House which had been used for the converted *Jews*, for the Keeping of the Rolls; and it is said to be the same which is at this Time enjoyed by the Master of the Rolls. *Blount.*

Conveyance, Is a Deed which passes Land from one Man to another. *Conveyance* by *Feoffment*, and *Livery*, was thegeneral *Conveyance* at Common Law; and

and if there was a Tenant in Poſſeſſion, ſo that Livery could not be made, then was the Reverſion granted, and the Tenant always attorned: Alſo upon the ſame Reaſon, a *Leaſe* and *Releaſe* was held to be a good *Conveyance*, to paſs an Eſtate; but the Leſſee was to be in actual Poſſeſſion, before the Releaſe. And by the Common Law, when an Eſtate did not paſs by Feoffment, the Vendor made a Leaſe for Years, and the Leſſee actually entered; and the Leſſor granted the Reverſion to another, and the Leſſee attorn'd: Afterwards, when an Inheritance was to be granted, then likewiſe was a Leaſe for Years uſually made, and the Leſſee entered (as before) and then the Leſſor releaſed to him: But after the *Statute of Uſes*, it became an Opinion, that if a *Leaſe for Years* was made upon a valuable Conſideration, a *Releaſe* might operate upon it without an actual Entry of the Leſſee; becauſe the Statute did execute the Leaſe, and raiſed an Uſe preſently to the Leſſee: And *Serjeant Moor* was the Firſt who practiſed this Way. 2 *Mod.* 251, 252. The moſt common *Conveyances* now in Uſe are *Deeds of Gift, Bargain and Sale, Leaſe and Releaſe, Fines and Recoveries, Settlements to Uſes*, &c. A Son did *give* and *grant* Lands to his Mother, and her Heirs; though this was a defective *Conveyance* at Common Law, yet it was adjudged good by Way of *Uſe*, to ſupport the Intention of the Doner, and therefore by theſe Words an Uſe did ariſe to the Mother by Way of Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed. 2 *Lev.* 225. A Feoffment without *Livery and Seiſin*, will not enure as a Grant; but where made in Conſideration of a Marriage, &c. it has been adjudged, that it did enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes. 2 *Lev.* 213. Tenant in Fee, in Conſideration of Marriage, *covenanted, granted*, and *agreed* all that Meſſuage to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, then to his Wife for Life, for her Jointure, then to their firſt Son in Tail Male, &c. Now by theſe Words it appeared, that the Huſband intended ſome Benefit for his Wife, wherefore the Court ſupplied other Words to make the *Conveyance* ſenſible. 1 *Lutw.* 782. The Words *Give* and *Grant*, &c. are proper for a *Conveyance* at Common Law; but it has been held, that though ſome Books warrant that *Conveyances* ſhall operate according to the Words, yet of late the Judges have a greater Conſideration of the Paſſing the Eſtate, than the Manner by which 'tis paſſed. 2 *Lutw.* 1209. A *Conveyance* cannot be fraudulent in Part, and good as to the Reſt: For if it be fraudulent and void in Part, it is void in all, and it cannot be divided. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 311. Fraudulent *Conveyances* to deceive Creditors; defraud Purchaſers, &c. are void, by *Stat.* 50 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 4. Vide *Deeds*. See my *Accompliſh'd Conveyancer, Vol.* 1. *Edit.* 2.

Convict, (*Convictus*) Is he that is found guilty of an Offence by Verdict of a Jury. *Staund. P. C.* 186. *Crompton* ſaith, That *Conviction* is either when a Man is outlawed, or appeareth and confeſſeth, or is found guilty by the Inqueſt: And when a Statute excludes from Clergy Perſons found guilty of Felony, &c. it extends to thoſe who are *convicted* by Confeſſion. *Cromp. Juſt.* 9. The Law implies a *Conviction*, before Puniſhment, though not mentioned in a Statute: And where any Statute makes a Second Offence Felony, or ſubject to a heavier Puniſhment than the Firſt, it is always implied that ſuch ſecond Offence ought to be committed after a *Conviction* for the firſt. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 13, 107. Judgment amounts to *Conviction*; though it doth not follow that every one who is *convict*, is adjudged. *Ibid.* 14. A *Conviction* at the King's Suit may be pleaded to a Suit by an Informer, on a Penal Statute; becauſe while in Force it makes the Party liable to the Forfeiture, and no one ought to be puniſhed twice for the ſame Offence: But *Conviction* may not be pleaded to a new Suit by the King. *Ibid.* 18. A Perſon *convicted* or attainted of one Felony, may be proſecuted for another, to bring Acceſſaries to Puniſhment, &c. *Fitz. Coron.* 379. On a joint Indictment or Information, ſome of the Defendants may be acquitted, and others *convicted*. 2 *Hawk.* 240. Perſons *convicted* of Felony by Verdict, &c. are not to be admitted to *Bail*, unleſs there be ſome ſpecial Motive for granting it; as where a Man is not the ſame Perſon, &c. for Bail ought to be before Trial, when it ſtands indifferent whether the Party be guilty, or not. *Ibid.* 99, 114. *Conviction* of Felony, and other Crimes, diſables a Man to be a Juror, Witneſs, &c. By our Books, *Conviction* and Attainder are often confounded.

Conviction, before Juſtices of Peace. When an Act of Parliament orders the *Conviction* of Offenders by *Juſtices of Peace*, &c. it muſt be intended after Summons to bring them in, that they may have an Opportunity of making their Defence; and if it be otherwiſe, the *Conviction* ſhall be quaſhed. *Mich.* 2. *Ann. B. R. Mod. Caſ.* 41.

Convict Recuſant, According to the Statutes of 1 & 23 *Eliz.* See *Recuſants*.

Convictum, Signifies the ſame Thing among the Laity, as *Procuratio* doth with the Clergy, *viz.* When the Tenant by Reaſon of his Tenure is bound to provide Meat and Drink for his Lord once or oftener in the Year. *Blount.*

Convocation, (*Convocatio*) Is the Aſſembly of all the Clergy, to conſult of Eccleſiaſtical Matters in Time of Parliament: And as there are two Houſes of Parliament, ſo there are two Houſes of *Convocation*; the one called the *Higher or Upper Houſe*, where the Archbiſhops and all the Biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; and the other the *Lower Houſe of Convocation*, where all the Reſt of the Clergy ſit, *i. e.* All Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Dioceſe, making in the whole Number One hundred and ſixty ſix Perſons. Each *Convocation* Houſe hath a Prolocutor, choſen from among themſelves, and that of the Lower Houſe is preſented to the Biſhops, &c. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is the Preſident of the *Convocation*, and prorogues and diſſolves it by Mandate from the King. The *Convocation* exerciſes Juriſdiction in making of Canons, with the King's Aſſent: For by the *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. the *Convocation* is not only to be aſſembled by the King's Writ; but the Canons are to have the Royal Aſſent: They have the Examining and Cenſuring of heretical and ſchiſmatical Books, and Perſons, &c. But Appeal lies to the King in Chancery, or to his Delegates. 4 *Inſt.* 322. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 225. The Clergy called to the *Convocation*, and their Servants, &c. have the ſame Privileges as Members of Parliament. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 1.

Conuſance of Pleas, A Privilege that a City or Town hath to hold Pleas. See *Cogniſance*.

Conuſant, (Fr. *Connoiſant*) Knowing or Underſtanding: As if the Son be *Conuſant*, and agreed to the Feoffment, &c. *Co. Litt.* 159.

Coopers, Shall make their Veſſels of ſeaſonable Wood, and mark them with their own Marks, on Pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Forfeiture; and the Contents of Veſſels are appointed to be obſerved under like Penalty, as the Beer Barrel ſhall contain 36 Gallons, a Kilderkin 18, and Firkin 9, &c. The Wardens of the *Coopers* Company in *London*, with an Officer of the Mayor, are to ſearch all Veſſels for Ale, Beer and Soap to be ſold there; and to mark them that are right, and they may burn thoſe that be not ſo: And if any *Cooper*, &c. diminiſh a Veſſel by taking out the Head, or a Staff thereof, it ſhall be burnt, and the Offender forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Alſo *Coopers* are to ſell their Veſſels at ſuch Rates as ſhall be ordained by Juſtices, Mayors, &c. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. This laſt Clauſe is repealed by 8 *Eliz. cap.* 9.

Coopertio, The Head or Branches of a Tree cut down; though *Coopertio Arborum* is rather the Bark of Timber Trees felled, and the Chumps and broken Wood. *Cowel.*

Coopertura, A Thicket or Covert of Wood. *Chart. de Foreſta, cap.* 12.

Coparceners, *(Participes)* Otherwiſe called *Parceners,* are ſuch as have equal Portion in the Inheritance of an Anceſtor; and by *Law* are the Iſſue Female, which, in Default of Heirs Male, come in Equality to the Lands of their Anceſtors. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30. They are to make Partition of the Lands; which ought to be made by *Coparceners* of full Age, *&c.* And if the Eſtate of a *Coparcener* be in Part evicted, the Partition ſhall be avoided in the Whole. *Lit.* 243. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 1 *Rep.* 87. The Crown of *England* is not ſubject to *Coparcenary*; and there is no *Coparcenary* in Dignities, *&c. Co. Litt.* 27. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 22. Vide Parceners.

Copartnerſhip, Is a Deed of Covenants between Merchants, or others, for carrying on a joint Trade, *&c.*

Cope, Is a Cuſtom or Tribute due to the King or Lord of the Soil, out of the *Lead Mines* in ſome Part of *Derbyſhire*; of which *Manlove* ſaith thus:

Egreſs and Regreſs to the King's Highway,
The Miners have; and Lot *and* Cope *they Pay:*
The thirteenth Diſh of Oar within their Mine,
To the Lord, for Lote *they pay at meaſuring Time;*
Six-pence a Load for Cope *the Lord demands,*
And that is paid to the Berghmaſter's *Hands,* &c.

Agreeable to this you may find in Sir *John Pettus's Fodinæ Regales,* where he treats on this Subject. This Word, by *Domeſday-Book,* as Mr. *Hagar* hath interpreted it, ſignifies a Hill: And *Cope* is taken for the ſupreme Cover, as the *Cope of Heaven.* Alſo it is uſed for the Roof and Covering of a Houſe; the upper Garment of a Prieſt, *&c.*

Copia Libelli deliberanda, Is a Writ that lies where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hand of a Judge Eccleſiaſtical, to have the ſame delivered to him. *Reg. Orig.* 51.

Coppa, A Cop or Cock of Graſs, Hay or Corn, divided into Titheable Portions; as the Tenth Cock, *&c.* This Word in Strictneſs denotes the gathering or laying up the Corn in *Copes* or Heaps, as the Method is for Barley or Oats, *&c.* not bound up, that it may be the more fairly and juſtly tithed: And in *Kent* they ſtill retain the Word, a *Cop* or *Cap* of *Hay,* Straw, *&c. Thorn in Chron.*

Copy, (*Copia*) Is in a legal Senſe the Tranſcript of an original Writing; as the *Copy* of a *Patent,* of a *Charter,* Deed, *&c.* A Clauſe out of a Patent, taken from the Chapel of the Rolls, cannot be given in Evidence; but you muſt have a true *Copy* of the whole Charter examined: It is the ſame of a Record. And if upon a Trial, you will give Part of a *Copy* of an Office in Evidence to prove a Deed, which Deed is to prove the Party's Title to the Land in Queſtion that gives it in Evidence; if that Part of the Office given in Evidence, be not ſo much of it as doth any Ways concern the Land in Queſtion, the Court will not admit of it: For the Court will have a *Copy* of the whole given, or no Part of it ſhall be admitted. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 312, 313. Where a Deed is inrolled, Certifying an atteſted *Copy* is Proof of the Inrollment; and ſuch *Copy* may be given in Evidence. 3 *Lev.* 387. A common Deed cannot be proved by a *Copy* or Counterpart, when the Original may be procured. 10 *Rep.* 92. And a *Copy* of a Will of Lands, or the Probate, is not ſufficient; but the Will muſt be ſhewn as Evidence. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 74. *Copies* of Court Rolls admitted as Evidence. See *Evidence.*

Copyhold, *(Tenura per Copiam Rotuli Curiæ)* Is a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the *Copy* of the *Rolls,* made by the Steward of the Lord's Court; on ſuch Tenant's being admitted to any Parcel of Land or Tenement belonging to the Manor. 4 *Rep.* 25. It is called *Baſe Tenure,* becauſe held at the Will of the Lord: And *Fitzherbert* ſays, it was anciently *Tenure in Villenage,* and that *Copyhold* is but a new Name. Some *Copyholds* are held by the *Verge* in *Ancient Demeſne*; and though they are by *Copy,* yet are they a Kind of Freehold; for if a Tenant of ſuch a *Copyhold* commit Felony, the King hath *Annum, Diem & Vaſtum,* as in the Caſe of Freeholders: Some other *Copyholds* are ſuch as the Tenants hold by common Tenure, called *Meer Copykold,* whoſe Land, upon Felony committed, eſcheats to the Lord of the Manor. *Kitch.* 81. But *Copyhold* Land cannot be made at this Day; for the Pillars of a *Copyhold* Eſtate are, That it hath been demiſed Time out of Mind by Copy of Court-Roll; and that the Tenements are Parcel of or within the Manor. 1 *Inſt.* 58. 4 *Rep.* 24. A *Copyhold* Tenant had originally in Judgment of Law but an Eſtate at Will; yet Cuſtom ſo eſtabliſhed his Eſtate, that by the Cuſtom of the Manor it was deſcendible, and his Heirs inherited it: And therefore the Eſtate of the *Copyholder* is not merely *ad voluntatem Domini,* but *ad voluntatem Domini ſecundum conſuetudinem Manerii*; ſo that the Cuſtom of the Manor is the Life of *Copyhold* Eſtates; for without a Cuſtom, or if *Copyholders* break their Cuſtom, they are ſubject to the Will of the Lord: And as a *Copyhold* is created by Cuſtom, ſo it is guided by Cuſtom. 4 *Rep.* 21. A *Copyholder* ſo long as he doth his Services, and doth not break the Cuſtom of the Manor, cannot be ejected by the Lord; if he be, he ſhall have Treſpaſs againſt him: But if a *Copyholder* refuſes to perform his Services, it is a Breach of the Cuſtom, and Forfeiture of his Eſtate. *Copyholds* deſcend according to the Rules and Maxims of the Common Law; but ſuch cuſtomary Inheritances ſhall not be Aſſets, to charge the Heir in Action of Debt, *&c. Ibid.* Though a Leaſe for one Year of *Copyhold* Lands, which is warranted by the Common Law, ſhall be Aſſets in the Hand of an Executor. 1 *Vent.* 163. *Copyholders* hold their Eſtates free from Charges of Dower, being created by Cuſtom, which is paramount to Title of Dower. 4 *Rep.* 24. *Copyhold* Inheritances have no collateral Qualities, which do not concern the Diſcent; as to make them Aſſets; or whereof a Wife may be endowed; a Huſband be Tenant by the Curteſy, *&c.* But by particular Cuſtom, there may be Dower and Tenancy by the Curteſy. *Cro. Eliz.* 361. There may be an *Eſtate-tail* in *Copyhold* Lands by Cuſtom, with the Co-operation of the Statute *W.* 2. And as a *Copyhold* may be entailed by Cuſtom, ſo by Cuſtom the Tail may be cut off by Surrender. 1 *Inſt.* 60. A *Copyhold* may be barred by a Recovery, by ſpecial Cuſtom; and a Surrender may bar the Iſſue by Cuſtom. A Fine and Recovery at Common Law, will not deſtroy a *Copyhold* Eſtate; becauſe Common Law Aſſurances do not work upon the Aſſurance of the *Copyhold:* Though *Copyhold* Lands are within the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. of Fines with Proclamations, and five Years Non-claim, and ſhall be barred. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 506. A Plaint may be made in the Court of the Manor, in the Nature of a Real Action, and a Recovery ſhall be had in that Plaint againſt Tenant in Tail, and ſuch a Recovery ſhall be a Diſcontinuance to the Eſtate-tail. 1 *Brownl.* 121. And the ſuffering a Recovery by a *Copyholder* Tenant for Life in the Lord's Court is no Forfeiture, unleſs there is a particular Cuſtom for it. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 507. *Copyholders* may entail *Copyhold* Lands, and bar the Entails and Remainders, by committing a Forfeiture, as making Leaſe without Licence, *&c.* and then the Lord is to make three Proclamations, and ſeize the *Copyhold,* after which the Lands are granted to the *Copyholder,* and his Heirs, *&c.*

&c. This is the Manner in ſome Places, but it muſt be warranted by Cuſtom. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 191. *Sid.* 314. *Cuſtoms* ought to be Time out of Memory; to be reaſonable, *&c.* And a Cuſtom in Deprivation or Bar of a *Copyhold* Eſtate, ſhall be taken ſtrictly; but when for Making and Maintaining it, ſhall be conſtrued favourably. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 33. *Cr. El.* 879. An unreaſonable Cuſtom, as for a Lord to exact exorbitant Fines; for a *Copyholder* for Life to cut down and fell Timber-Trees, *&c.* is void. A *Copyholder* for Life pleaded a Cuſtom, that every *Copyholder* for Life, might in the Preſence of two other *Copyholders* appoint who ſhould have his *Copyhold* after his Death; and that the two *Copyholders* might aſſeſs a Fine ſo as not to be leſs than had been uſually paid; and it was adjudged a good Cuſtom. 4 *Leon.* 238. But a Cuſtom to compel a Lord to make a Grant, is ſaid to be againſt Law; though it may be good to admit a Tenant. *Moor* 788. By the Cuſtom of ſome Manors, where *Copyhold* Lands are granted to Two or more Perſons for Lives, the Perſon firſt named in the Copy may ſurrender all the Lands. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 497. There are Cuſtoms *Ratione loci*, different from other Places: But though a Cuſtom may be applied to a particular Place; yet 'tis againſt the Nature of a Cuſtom of a Manor to apply it to one particular Tenant. 1 *Nelſ.* 504. 1 *Lutw.* 126. There are uſually *Cuſtom Rolls* of Manors, exhibited on Oath by the Tenants; ſetting forth the Bounds of the Manor, the Royalties of the Lord, Services of the *Copyhold* Tenants, the Tenures granted, whether for Life, *&c.* concerning Admittances, Surrenders, and the Rights of the *Copyholders*, as to taking Timber for Repairs, Fire-boot, *&c.* Common belonging to the Tenants, Payment of Rent, ſuing in the Court of the Manor, taking Heriots, *&c.* All which Cuſtoms are to be obſerved. *Comp. Court-Keep.* 21. When an Act of Parliament altereth the Service, Cuſtoms, Tenure, and Intereſt of Land, in Prejudice of the Lord or Tenant, there the general Words of ſuch an Act ſhall not extend to *Copyholds*. 3 *Rep.* 7. *Copyholders* are not within the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. of Jointures; nor the 32 *H.* 8. of Leaſes, *Copyholds* being in their Nature demiſable only by *Copy*: They are not within the Statute of Uſes; nor are *Copyholds* extendible in Execution: But *Copyholds* are within the Statute 18 *Ed.* 1. of Limitation of Actions; and the 13 *Eliz. &c.* againſt Bankrupts. The Lord ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Lands of Ideots, *&c.* And a *Copyholder* is not within the Act 12 *Car.* 2. to diſpoſe of the Cuſtody and Guardianſhip of the Heir; for if there be a Cuſtom for it, it belongs to the Lord of the Manor. 3 *Lev.* 395. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 492, 522. *Copyholders* ſhall neither *implead* nor be *impleaded* for their Tenements by Writ, but by Plaint in the Lord's Court held within the Manor: And if on ſuch Plaint, erroneous Judgment be given, no Writ of falſe Judgment lies, but Petition to the Lord in Nature of a Writ of falſe Judgment, wherein Errors are to be aſſigned, and Remedy given according to Law. *Co. Lit.* 60. Where a Man holds *Copyhold* Lands in Truſt to ſurrender to another, *&c.* if he refuſes to ſurrender to the other accordingly, he may be compelled by Bill exhibited in the Lord's Court, who, as Chancellor has Power to do Right. 1 *Leon.* 2. A *Copyholder* may have a Formedon in Deſcender in the Lord's Court. Leſſee of a *Copyholder* for Life for one Year, ſhall maintain an Ejectment: But Ejectment will not lie for a *Copyhold*, unleſs the Plaintiff declare on the Cuſtom, upon a Leaſe, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 26. *Moor* 679. A Manor is loſt when there are no cuſtomary Tenants or *Copyholders:* And if a *Copyhold* comes into the Hands of the Lord in Fee, and the Lord Leaſes it for one Year, or half a Year, or for any certain Time, it can never be granted by Copy after: But if the Lord aliens the Manor, *&c.* his Alienee may regrant Land by Copy. If the Lord keeps the *Copyhold* for a long Time in his Hand, it is no Impediment but that he may after Grant it again by Copy. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 176, 177. A *Copyholder* in Fee accepts of a Leaſe, Grant, or Confirmation of the ſame Land from the Lord, this determines his *Copyhold* Eſtate. 2 *Cro.* 16. *Cro. Jac.* 253. If a *Copyholder* bargains and ſells his *Copyhold* to a Leſſee for Years, *&c.* of the Manor, his *Copyhold* is *extinguiſhed*. 2 *Danv.* 205. A *Copyholder* may grant his Eſtate to his Lord, by Bargain and Sale, Releaſe, *&c.* for between Lord and Tenant the Conveyance need not be according to Cuſtom. 1 *Nelſ.* 504. A *Copyholder* in other Caſes cannot alien by Deed: Though he that hath a Right only to a *Copyhold* may releaſe it by Deed. And if a *Copyholder* ſurrenders upon Condition, he may afterwards releaſe the Condition by Deed. 2 *Danv.* 205. *Cro. Jac.* 36. Alſo one joint *Copyholder* may releaſe to another, which will be good without any Admittance, *&c. Ibid.* The cuſtomary Grant of a *Copyhold* from Lord to Tenant is in this Form:

A Grant *and* Admittance *by* Copy of Court-Roll.

Manor of *A.* } *At a Court Baron of* T. B. *Eſquire, Lord of the Manor aforeſaid, held for the ſaid Manor the twenty-ſixth Day of* October *in the ſixth Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *and in the Year of our Lord* 1732. *Before* G. J. *Gentleman, Steward there; it was inrolled among other Things, as follows.*

AT this Court came J. C. *and took of the Lord of the Manor aforeſaid, by the Delivery of the Steward aforeſaid, one Meſſuage or Tenement, and forty Acres of Land, Meadow, and Paſture, with their Appurtenances, within the aforeſaid Manor, late in the Tenure of* W. D. *deceaſed:* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and forty Acres of Land with all and ſingular the Appurtenances, unto the aforeſaid* J. C. *and alſo to* J. *and* T. *his Sons, for the Term of their Lives, and the Life of either of them longeſt living ſucceſſively, at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor aforeſaid;* By *the Rent of ten Shillings by the Year, and for a Heriot when it happens, thirty Shillings, and by all other Rents, Works, Suits, Cuſtoms and Services therefore due, and of Right accuſtomed; and for ſuch Eſtate and Entry ſo in the Premiſſes had, the aforeſaid* J. C. *gives to the Lord for a Fine ninety Pounds before-hand paid: And ſo he is admitted Tenant thereof, and doth his Fealty; but the Fealties of the others are reſpited, until,* &c Dated *by Copy of the Rolls of the aforeſaid Court, the Day and Year aboveſaid.*

Examined with the Rolls of the ſaid Court,

By me G. J. *Steward there.*

A *Copyholder* cannot convey or transfer his *Copyhold* Eſtate to another otherwiſe than by Surrender; which is the Yielding up of the Land by the Tenant to the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, to the Uſe of him that is to have the Eſtate: Or it is in Order to a new Grant, and further Eſtate in the ſame. And theſe Surrenders are as follow:

Form *of a* Surrender *of a* Copyhold Eſtate *in Fee.*

AT this Court A. B. *a cuſtomary Tenant of this Manor, ſurrendered into the Hands of the Lord, by the Hands of the Steward aforeſaid, all that cuſtomary Meſſuage or Tenement,* &c. *called,* &c. *with the Appurtenances, to the Uſe and Behoof of* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; which ſaid* C. D. *being preſent here in*

Court, prayed to be admitted Tenant to the Tenement aforesaid, with the Appurtenances; to whom the Lord, by the Steward aforesaid, granted and delivered to him Seisin thereof by the Rod: To have and to hold *the Tenement aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, to the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns at the Will of the Lord, according to the Custom,* &c. *and he gives to the Lord for a Fine,* &c. *and is admitted Tenant thereof, and does Fealty,* &c.

A Surrender *and* New Grant *of* Copyhold *Lands for Life.*

AT this Court came W. E. *who claims to hold for the Term of his Life, and of the Life of* J. *his Son, by Copy of Court-Roll of the Manor there, bearing Date,* &c. *one Tenement, called,* &c. *with the Appurtenances within the Manor aforesaid; and all and singular the Premisses, and the whole Estate thereof, Right, Title, Interest, Possession, Reversion, Claim and Demand of him the said* W. E. *and* J. *his Son, (the said* W. *being sole Purchaser of the Premisses) together with a Copy thereof made now to be cancelled, into the Hands of the Lord in the aforesaid Court he hath surrendered, that the said Lord may do therewith according to his Pleasure; from whence there accrues to the Lord a Heriot, which is included in the Fine here underwritten:* Whereupon *to this same Court came the aforesaid* W. E. *and* J. *his Son, and took of the Lord in the said Court, by the Delivery of the Steward, the aforesaid Premisses, with the Appurtenances:* To have and to hold *the Tenement and Premisses aforesaid with all and singular the Appurtenances, to the aforesaid* W. E. *and* J. E. *and also to* A. E. *Daughter of the said* W. E. *for the Term of their Lives, and of the Life of the longest Liver of them successively, at the Will of the Lord, according to the Custom of the Manor aforesaid; by the Rent therefore by the Year of* 13*s.* 4*d. and one Heriot when it shall happen, and by all other Rents, Burdens, Works, Suits, Customs and Services, formerly due and of Right accustomed; and the aforesaid* W. and J. *to have such Estate in and Entry on the Premisses, give to the Lord for a Fine,* &c. *before hand paid; and so the aforesaid* W. *is admitted Tenant thereof, and doth his Fealty to the Lord, but the Fealties of the said* J. *and* A. *are respited, until,* &c.

As to *Copyhold Grants*; which are made either in Fee, or for three Lives, &c. the *Lord of the Manor* that hath a lawful Estate therein, whether he be Tenant for Life or Years, Tenant by Statute Merchant, &c. or at Will, is *Dominus pro tempore*, and may grant Lands, Herbage of Lands, a Fair, Mill, Tithes, &c. and any Thing that concerns Lands, by *Copy of Court-Roll*, according to Custom; and such Grants shall bind those in Remainder: The Rents and Services reserved by them shall be annexed to the Manor, and attend the Owner thereof after their particular Estates are ended. 4 *Rep.* 23. 11 *Rep.* 18. And if a Lord of a Manor for the Time being, Lessee for Life, Years, &c. take a Surrender, and before Admittance he dieth, or the Years or Interest determine, though the next Lord comes in above the Lease for Life or Years, or other particular Interest, yet he shall be compelled to make Admittance according to the Surrender. *Co. Litt.* 59. But a Lord at Will, of a *Copyhold* Manor, cannot Licence a *Copyhold* Tenant to make a Lease for Years; though he may grant a *Copyhold* for Life, according to the Custom: If a Lord for Life, gives Licence to a Tenant to make a Lease for Years, this Lease shall continue no longer than the Life of the Lord. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 202. If he that is *Dominus pro tempore* of the Manor, admits one to a *Copyhold*, he dispenses with all precedent Forfeitures; not only as to himself, but also as to him in Reversion; for such Grant and Admittance amount to an Entry for the Forfeiture, and a new Grant; but a Lord by Tort cannot by such Admittance purge the Forfeiture as to the rightful Lord. 1 *Lev.* 26. Grants by Copy of Court-Roll by Infants, &c. will be binding: And if a Guardian in Socage grants a *Copyhold* in Reversion, according to the Custom of the Manor, this shall be a good Grant; for he is *Dominus pro tempore*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 41. If Baron and Feme seised of a Manor in Right of the Feme grant a *Copyhold*, this shall bind the Feme notwithstanding her Coverture. 4 *Rep.* 23. An Executor may make Grants of *Copyhold* Estates, according to the Custom of the Manor, where a Devise is made that the Executor shall grant Copies for Payment of Debts. 2 *Danv.* 178. A Manor may be held by Copy of Court-Roll, and the Lord of such Manor grant Copies; and such customary Manor may pass by Surrender and Admittance, &c. A customary Manor may be holden of another Manor, and such customary Lord may grant Copies and hold Courts: But a *Copyholder* Lord of such a Manor cannot hold a Court Baron to have Forfeitures, and hold Pleas in a Writ of Right, &c. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 524. All Grants of *Copyhold* Estates are to be according to the Custom of the Manor; and Rents and Services customary must be reserved; for what Acts of the Lord in granting *Copyholds* are not confirmed by Custom, but only strengthened by the Power and Interest of the Lord, have no longer Duration than the Lord's Estate continueth. *Comp. Court Keeper* 421. If by the Custom, a *Copyhold* may be granted for three Lives, and the Lord grants it to one for Life, Remainder to such Woman as he shall marry, and to the first Son of his Body; both these Remainders are void: And a Remainder limited upon a void Estate in the Creation, will be likewise void. But if by Custom it is demisable in Fee, a Surrender may be to the Use of one for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder in Fee. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 203. *Cro. Eliz.* 373. It is held, where by the Custom of a Manor the Lord can grant a *Copyhold* for three Lives, he may grant it for an Estate coming within the Intent of the Custom; as to *A. B.* and his Assigns, To hold to him and his Assigns for the Lives of three others, and of the longer Liver of them successively, &c. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 994, 1000. The Lord of a Manor may himself grant a *Copyhold* Estate at any Place out of the Manor; but the Steward cannot grant a *Copyhold* at a Court held out of the Manor. 4 *Rep.* 26. Though the Steward may take Surrenders out of the Manor, as well as the Lord. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 181. A Steward is in Place of the Lord, and without a Command to the contrary may grant Lands by Copy, &c. But if a Lord command a Steward that he shall not grant such a Copy, if he grants it, it is void: And if the Steward diminishes the ancient Rents and Services, the Grant will be void. *Cro. Eliz.* 699. Things of Necessity done by a Steward, who is but in reputed Authority, are good if they come in by Presentment of the Jury; as the Admittance of an Heir upon Presentment, &c. Though Acts voluntary, as Grants of *Copyholds*, &c. are not good by such Stewards. *Ibid.* If an Under-Steward hold a Court without any Disturbance of the Lord of the Manor, though he hath no Patent nor Deputation to hold it, yet it is good; because the Tenants are not to examine what Authority he hath, nor is he bound to give them an Account of it. *Moor* 110. A Deputy Steward may authorise another to do a particular Act; but cannot make a Deputy to act in general. 1 *Salk.* 95. In *Admittances*, in Court upon voluntary Grants, the Lord is Proprietor; in Admittances upon Surrender, the Lord is not Proprietor of the Lands, but only a necessary Instrument of Conveyance; and in Admittances by Descent the Lord is a meer Instrument, not being necessary to strengthen the Heir's Title, but only to give the Lord his Fine. 4 *Rep.* 21, 22. The Heir of a *Copyholder* may enter, and bring Trespass, before Admittance, being in by Descent; and he may surrender before Admittance: But he is not compleat Tenant to be sworn of the Homage, or to maintain

tain a Plaint in the Lord's Court. And if the Heir do not come in and be admitted, on the Death of his Anceſtor, where the ſame is preſented and Proclamation made, he may forfeit his Eſtate. *Cro. El.* 90. 4 *Rep.* 22, 27. On Surrender of a *Copyhold*, the Surrenderor or Perſon making the ſame, continues Tenant till the Admittance of the Surrendree; and the Surrendree may not enter upon the Lands, or Surrender before Admittance, for he hath no Eſtate till then; though 'tis otherwiſe of the Heir by Deſcent, who is in by Courſe of Law, and the Cuſtom caſts the Poſſeſſion upon him. *Comp. Court Keep.* 436. A Surrender is not of any Effect until Admittance, and yet the Surrendree cannot be defrauded of the Benefit of the Surrender; for the Surrenderor cannot paſs away the Land to another, or make it ſubject to any other Incumbrances; and if the Lord refuſe the Surrendree Admittance, he is compellable in *Chancery*. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 39. A Grantee hath no Intereſt veſted in him till he is admitted: But Admittance of a *Copyholder* for Life is an Admittance of him in Remainder, for they are but one Eſtate; and the Remainder Man may, after the Death of Tenant for Life, ſurrender without Admittance. 3 *Lev.* 308. *Cro. El.* 504. Every Admittance upon a Deſcent or Surrender may be pleaded as a Grant; and a Perſon may alledge the Admittance of his Anceſtor as a Grant; and ſhew the Deſcent to him, and that he entered, *&c.* But he cannot plead that his Father was ſeiſed in Fee, *&c.* and that he died ſeiſed, and the Land deſcended to him. 2 *Danv.* 208. Admittance on Surrender, muſt in all Reſpects agree with the Surrender; the Lord having only a cuſtomary Power to admit *ſecundum formam & effectum ſurſumreddidionis*. 4 *Rep.* 26. If any are admitted otherwiſe, they ſhall be ſeiſed according to the Surrender: Yet where a voluntary Surrender is general, without ſaying to whoſe Uſe, a ſubſequent Admittance may explain it. 2 *Danv.* 187, 204. In voluntary Admittances, if the Lord admits any one contrary to Cuſtom, it ſhall not bind his Heir or Succeſſor. If a *Copyholder* ſurrender to the Uſe of another, and after the Lord having Knowledge of it, accepts the Rent of ſuch other out of Court, this is an Admittance in Law: And any Act implying the Conſent of the Lord to the Surrender, ſhall be adjudg'd a good Admittance. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 493. If the Steward accept a Fine of a *Copyholder*, it amounts to an Admittance. 2 *Danv.* 189. But delivering a Copy is no Admittance. Where a *Widow's Eſtate* is created by Cuſtom, that ſhall be an Admittance in Law: And her Eſtate ariſing out of that or her Huſband's, his Admittance is the Admittance of her. *Hut.* 18. And ſhe who hath a Widow's Eſtate by the Cuſtom of the Manor, upon the Death of her Huſband, need not pay a Fine to the Lord for the Eſtate; for this is only a Branch of the Huſband's. *Hob.* 181. When a Cuſtom is, that the Wife of every *Copyholder* for Life ſhall have her Free-Bench, after the Death of the Baron, the Law caſts the Eſtate upon the Wife, ſo that ſhe ſhall have it before Admittance, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 184. But if a Wife is entitled to her Free-Bench by Cuſtom, and a *Copyholder* in Fee ſurrenders to the Uſe of another, and then dies; it has been adjudged that the Surrendree ſhould have the Land, and not the Wife; becauſe the Wife's Title doth not commence till after the Death of her Huſband; but the Plaintiff's Title begins by the Surrender, and the Admittance relates to that 1 *Inſt.* 59. 1 *Salk.* 185. The Widow's Title commenceth not by the Marriage; if it did, then the Huſband could do nothing in his Life-time to prejudice it: But 'tis plain he may Alien or Extinguiſh his Right, ſo as to bind the Eſtate of the Widow: The Free Bench grows out of the Eſtate of the Huſband; and 'tis his dying ſeiſed which gives the Widow a Title, and as the Huſband has a defeaſible Eſtate, ſo the Wife may have her Free-Bank defeated. 4 *Mod. Rep.* 452, 453. Admittances are never by Attorney, for the Tenant ought to do Fealty: Though Surrenders are oftentimes by Attorney. 2 *Danv.* 189. A *Copyholder* in Fee may *Surrender* in Court, by Letter of Attorney: But not out of Court, without a ſpecial Cuſtom. 9 *Rep.* 75, 76. If one cannot come into Court to ſurrender in Perſon, the Lord may appoint a Special Steward to go to him, and take the Surrender. 1 *Leon.* 36. A *Copyholder* being in *Ireland*, the Steward of a Manor here, made a Commiſſion to one to receive a Surrender from him there, and it was held good. 2 *Danv.* 181. The Intent of *Surrenders* is, that the Lord may not be a Stranger to his Tenant, and the Alteration of the Eſtate. As a *Copyholder* cannot transfer his Eſtate to a Stranger by any other Conveyance than Surrender; ſo if one would exchange a *Copyhold* with another, both muſt ſurrender to each other's Uſe, and the Lord admit accordingly: And if any Perſon would deviſe a *Copyhold* Eſtate, he cannot do it by his Will; but he muſt ſurrender to the Uſe of his laſt Will and Teſtament, and in his Will declare his Intent. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 36, 39. Alſo where a *Copyholder* ſurrenders to the Uſe of his Will, the Lands do not paſs by the Will, but by the Surrender; the Will being only declaratory of the Uſes of the Surrender. 1 *Bulſt.* 200. But in Caſe of a Will, the Chancery will ſupply the Defect of a Surrender, in the Behalf of Children, if not to diſinherit the eldeſt Son; and for the Benefit of Creditors, where a *Copyhold* Eſtate is charged by Will with the Payment of Debts, though there is no Surrender to thoſe Uſes, it will be good in Equity. 4 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Salk.* 187. 3 *Salk.* 84. Yet 'tis held, that Equity ſhall not ſupply the Want of ſuch Surrender in Favour of a Grandchild; or Baſtard, who is not conſidered as a Child; or a Wife againſt the Heir; nor in Behalf of Legatees: But where the Surrender is refuſed, a Will of a *Copyhold* may be ſufficient without it. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 122, 124. A *Cſtui que Truſt* may deviſe an Intereſt in Land, *&c.* without Surrender; and if *Copyhold* Lands are in Mortgage, the Mortgagor can diſpoſe of the Equity of Redemption by Will, without any Surrender made; becauſe he hath at that Time no Eſtate in the Land, whereof to make a Surrender. *Preced. Canc.* 320, 322. One Jointenant may ſurrender his Part in the Lands to the Uſe of his Will, *&c.* And where there are two Jointenants of a *Copyhold* in Fee, if one of them make a Surrender to the Uſe of his Will, and die, and the Deviſee is admitted, the Surrender and Admittance ſhall bind the Survivor. 2 *Cro.* 100. A Surrender may not be to commence *in futuro*; as after the Death of the Surrenderor, *&c.* though *Copyholds* may be ſurrendered to the Uſe of a Man's Will. *March* 177. A *Copyholder* cannot ſurrender an Eſtate abſolutely to another, and leave a particular Eſtate in himſelf: Though he may ſurrender to Uſes, *&c.* A *Copyholder* ſurrendered to the Uſe of his Wife and younger Son, without mentioning what Eſtate; and adjudged that they had an Eſtate for Life. 4 *Rep.* 29. If a Man having bought a *Copyhold* to himſelf, his Wife and Daughter, and their Heirs, afterwards ſurrenders it to another and his Heirs, for ſecuring a Sum of Money; after his Death, the Surrendree ſhall not be intitled to the Land, it being an Advancement for the Wife and Daughter. 2 *Vern.* 120. A Feme Covert may receive a *Copyhold* Eſtate, by Surrender from her Huſband, becauſe ſhe comes not in immediately by him, but by the Admittance of the Lord according to the Surrender. 4 *Rep.* A Feme Covert is to be ſecretly examined by the Steward, on her ſurrendering her Eſtate. *Co. Litt.* 59. An Infant ſurrendered his *Copyhold*, and afterwards entered at full Age, and it was held lawful, though the Surrenderee was admitted. *Moor* 597. By the general Cuſtom of *Copyhold* Eſtates, *Copyholders* may ſurrender in Court, and need not alledge any particular Cuſtom to warrant,

rant it: But where they ſurrender out of Court, into the Hands of the Lord by Cuſtomary Tenants, &c. Cuſtom muſt be pleaded. 9 *Rep.* 75. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 500. And Surrenders out of Court are to be *preſented* at the next Court; for it is not an effectual Surrender till preſented in Court. Where a *Copyholder* in Fee ſurrenders out of Court, and dies before it is preſented, yet the Surrender being preſented at the next Court will ſtand good, and *Ceſtui que Uſe* ſhall be admitted: So if *Ceſtui que Uſe* dies before it is preſented, his Heir ſhall be admitted. But if the Surrender be not preſented at the next Court, it is void. *Co. Litt.* 62. 2 *Danv.* 188. If the Tenants by whoſe Hands the Surrender was made ſhall die, and this upon Proof is preſented in Court, it is well enough. 4 *Rep.* 29. Tenants refuſing to make Preſentment, are compellable in the Lord's Court. And by Surrender of *Copyhold* Lands to the Uſe of a Mortgagee, the Lands are bound in Equity, though the Surrender be not preſented at the next Court. 2 *Salk.* 449. When a *Copyholder* ſurrenders upon Condition, and this is preſented abſolutely, the Preſentment is void: But where a conditional Surrender is preſented, and the Steward omits entering the Condition, on Proof thereof the Condition ſhall not be avoided; but the Rolls ſhall be amended. 4 *Rep.* 25. A *Copyholder* may ſurrender to the Uſe of another, reſerving Rent with a Condition of Re entry for Non-payment, and in Default of Payment may re-enter. *Ibid.* 21. If a *Copyholder* of Inheritance, takes a Leaſe for Years of his *Copyhold* Eſtate, it is a Surrender in Law of his *Copyhold.* Where there is a Tenant for Life, and Remainder in Fee, he in Remainder may ſurrender his Eſtate, if there be no Cuſtom to the contrary. 3 *Leon.* 329. If a Surrender is made with Remainders over, Caſe lies for him in Remainder againſt a *Copyholder* for Life, who commits Waſte, &c. 3 *Lev.* 128. A Surrendree of a Reverſion of a *Copyhold*, is an Aſſignee within the Equity of the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. to bring Action of Debt or Covenant againſt a Leſſee, &c. 1 *Salk.* 185. A *Copyholder* in Fee ſurrenders to the Uſe of one for Life, with Remainder to another for Life, Remainder to another in Fee; as the particular Eſtates and Remainders make but one Eſtate, there is but one *Fine* due to the Lord. 2 *Danv.* 191. Fines are paid to the Lord on Admittances; and may be due on every Change of the Eſtate by Lord or Tenant: In Caſe of a Surrender, the Lord may make what Fine he pleaſes; but Fines are to be reaſonable; They are either certain, by Cuſtom, or uncertain; a Fine certain is to be paid preſently; but if it be uncertain, the *Copyholder* is to have Notice, and Time to pay it. The Lord may have an Action of Debt for his Fine; or may diſtrain by Cuſtom. 4 *Rep.* 27. 13 *Rep.* 2. A *Heriot* is a Duty to the Lord, rendered at the Death of the Tenant, or on a Surrender and Alienation of an Eſtate; and is the beſt Beaſt or Goods, found in the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant deceaſed, or otherwiſe, according to Cuſtom. And for Heriots, Reliefs, &c. the Lord may diſtrain, or bring Action of Debt. *Plowd.* 96. *Relief* is a Sum of Money which every *Copyholder* in Fee, or Freeholder of a Manor pays to the Lord, on the Death of his Anceſtor; and is generally a Year's Profits of his Land. *Services* ſignify any Duty whatſoever accruing unto the Lord from Tenants; and are not only annual, and accidental; but corporal, as Homage, Fealty, &c. *Comp. Court Keep.* 7, 8, 9, &c.

Copyholds eſcheat, and are *forfeited* in many Caſes; *Eſcheat* of a *Copyhold* Eſtate, is either where the Lands fall into the Hands of the Lord, for want of an Heir to inherit them; or where the *Copyholder* commits Felony, &c. But before the Lord can enter on an Eſtate eſcheated, the Homage Jury ought to preſent it. *Forfeitures* proceeding from Treaſons, Felonies, Alienation by Deed, &c. a Preſentment of them muſt be alſo made in Court, that the Lord may have Notice of them. A *Copyholder* refuſing to do Suit of Court, being ſufficiently warned, is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate; unleſs he be prevented by Sickneſs, Inundations of Water, &c. If the Lord demandeth his Rent, and the *Copyholder* being preſent denies to pay it at the Time required, this is a Forfeiture; but if the Tenant be not upon the Ground when demanded, the Lord muſt continue his Demand upon the Land, ſo that by a continual Denial in Law, it may amount to a Denial in Fact: Though it is ſaid there muſt be a Demand from the Perſon of the *Copyholder*, and a wilful Denial, to make a Forfeiture. A *Copyholder* not performing the Services due to his Lord; or if he ſue a Replevin againſt the Lord, upon the Lord's lawful Diſtreſs for his Rent or Services, theſe are Forfeitures. If the Lord upon Admittance of a *Copyholder*, the Fine by the Cuſtom of the Manor being certain, demandeth his Fine, and the *Copyholder* denieth to pay it upon Demand, this is a Forfeiture. Upon the Deſcent of any *Copyhold* of Inheritance, the Heir by the general Cuſtom is tied, upon three ſolemn Proclamations, made at three ſeveral Courts, to come in and be admitted to his *Copyhold*; or if he faileth therein, this Failure worketh a Forfeiture; but if an Infant come not in to be admitted at three Proclamations, it is no Forfeiture: So of one beyond Sea, &c. An Ideot, Lunatick, &c. though able to take *Copyholds*, yet they are unable to forfeit them: And in Reſpect to others, Forfeitures may be mitigated by Cuſtom, and the *Copyholder* only amerced. By Stat. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. On Default of Infants, and Feme Coverts appearing to be admitted Tenants to *Copyhold* Lands, the Lord or his Steward may name a Perſon to be Guardian or Attorney for them, and by ſuch Guardian, &c. admit them: And if the uſual Fine thereon be not paid in three Months, being demanded in Writing, the Lord may enter on the *Copyhold*, and receive the Rents, &c. till the Fine is paid with all Charges. And by this Statute, no Infant or Feme Covert ſhall forfeit any *Copyhold* Lands for their Neglect to come to Court to be admitted, or Refuſal to pay any Fine. The general Cuſtom of *Copyholds* allows a *Copyholder* to make a Leaſe for one Year of his *Copyhold* Eſtate, and no more, without incurring a Forfeiture: But a *Copyholder* may make a Leaſe for one Year, and covenant with the Leſſee, that after the End of that Year, he ſhall have the ſame for another Year, and ſo *de anno in annum* during the Space of ſeven Years, &c. and be no Forfeiture. *Cro. Jac.* 300. Though a *Copyholder* may not make a Leaſe to hold for one Year, and ſo from Year to Year during his Life, excepting one Day yearly, &c. which will be a Forfeiture, being a mere Evaſion. A Woman who was a *Copyholder* in Fee married, her Huſband made a Leaſe for Years, not warranted by the Cuſtom, which was a Forfeiture; the Huſband died; and adjudged that the Lord ſhall not take Advantage of this Forfeiture after his Death, but the Wife ſhall injoy the Eſtate. *Cro. Car.* 7. Livery upon any Conveyance of a *Copyhold* Eſtate amounts to a Forfeiture. And yet if a *Copyholder* for Life ſurrender to another in Fee, this is no Forfeiture; for it paſſeth by Surrender to the Lord, and not by Livery. If *Copyholder* for Life cuts down Timber-Trees, it is a Forfeiture of his *Copyhold:* Though ſuch *Copyholder* may take Houſe-boot, Hedge-boot, and Plough boot, upon his *Copyhold*, of common Right, as a Thing incident to the Grant; if he be not reſtrained by Cuſtom, to take them by the Aſſignment of the Lord or his Bailiff. Where a *Copyholder* for Life ſells Timber-Trees, the Lord may take them, and the Eſtate is forfeited: But if Under-Leſſee for Years of a *Copyholder* cut down Timber, this ſhall not be a Forfeiture of the *Copyhold* Eſtate, but the Lord is put to his Action of the Caſe againſt the Leſſee. 1 *Bulſt.* 150. *Style* 233. A *Copyhold* granted to two for their Lives ſucceſſively,

ly, where the Cuſtom of the Manor is, that they ſhall not fell Trees; if the firſt *Copyholder* for Life cut down Trees, &c. 'tis not only a Forfeiture of his own Eſtate for Life, but of him in Remainder. *Moor* 49. In other Caſes, a *Copyholder* for Life committing Waſte, ſhall not forfeit the Eſtate of him in Remainder. *Cro. Eliz.* 880. If *Copyholder* for Life, where the Remainder is over for Life, commits a Forfeiture by Waſte, &c. he in Remainder ſhall not enter, but the Lord. 2 *Danv.* 198. A *Copyholder* committing Waſte voluntary, or permiſſive, this is a Forfeiture: Voluntary, as if he pluck down any Houſe, though built by himſelf; lop Trees, and ſell them, plough up Meadow, whereby the Ground is made worſe, &c. Permiſſive, if he ſuffer the Roof of the Houſe to let in Rain, or the Houſe to fall; or if he permit his Meadow Ground to be ſurrounded with Water, ſo that it becomes marſhy, or his arable Land to be thus ſurrounded and become unprofitable, &c. theſe and the like are Forfeitures. See 2 *Danv. Abr.* 192, 193, 196, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 509, 510, &c. If a Feme *Copyholder* for Life takes Huſband, who commits Waſte, and dies, the Eſtate of the Feme is forfeited: Though not if a Stranger commit the Waſte, without the Aſſent of the Huſband. 4 *Rep.* 37. Moſt Forfeitures are cauſed by Acts contrary to the Tenure: But a ſucceeding Lord of a Manor, ſhall not have any Advantage of a Forfeiture, by Waſte done by a *Copyholder* in the Time of his Predeceſſor. 2 *Sid.* 8. And if a preſent Lord doth any Thing whereby he acknowledges the Perſon to be his Tenant after Forfeiture, this Acknowledgment is a Confirmation of his Eſtate. *Coke's Cop.* 61. The Court of *Chancery* will not relieve a *Copyhold* Tenant, againſt a voluntary Forfeiture, on committing Waſte, &c. But it doth for permiſſive Waſte; and when the Eſtate is forfeited for Non-payment of Rent, a Fine, or ſuch Things, where a Value may be ſet on them, and Compenſation made the Lord on any Laches of Time, the Tenant may be relieved; for there the Land is but in Nature of a Security for thoſe Sums. *Preced Canc.* 569, 572. In Caſe of making a Leaſe for Years, without Licence, and not warranted by Cuſtom, found to be a Forfeiture at Law, Equity has nothing to do with it, to give any Remedy; it is like to a Feoffment made, or Fine levied by particular Tenants, againſt which there can be no Relief. *Ibid.* 574. Where *Copyhold* Lands are purchaſed in Fee, in Truſt for an Alien, the Lands are not ſeiſable by the King; nor is the Truſt forfeited to him; for if the Lands were forfeited as purchaſed for ſuch Alien, then the Lord of the Manor would loſe his Fines and Services, &c. *Hard.* 436. *Copyhold* Eſtates of poor Priſoners, aſſigned to Creditors, and Aſſignees admitted by the Lord, on paying the uſual Fine due on a Surrender, &c. See Stat. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. See my *Com. Court-Keeper*, 3*d Edit.* throughout, and *Nelſon's Lex Manerior'*, 2*d Edit.*

Coragge, *(Coraagium)* Is a Kind of extraordinary Impoſition, growing upon ſome unuſual Occaſion, and ſeems to be of certain Meaſures of Corn: For *Corus tritici* is a Meaſure of Wheat. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 116. *Numb.* 6. Who in the ſame Chapter *Numb.* 8. hath theſe Words.——*Sunt etiam quædam communes Præſtationes, quæ ſervitia non dicuntur, nec de Conſuetudine veniunt, niſi cum neceſſitas intervenerit, vel cum Rex venerit: ſicut ſunt* Hidagia, Coraagia & Carvagia, &c. *alia plura de neceſſitate, & ex conſenſu communi totius Regni introducta,* &c. Blount.

Coracle, A ſmall Boat uſed by Fiſhermen on ſome Parts of the River *Severn*, made of an oval Form, of ſplit Sally Twigs interwoven, and on that Part next the Water covered with Leather, in which one Man being ſeated in the Middle, will row himſelf ſwiftly with one Hand, while with the other he manages his Net or Fiſh-Tackle: and coming off the Water, he will take the light Veſſel on his Back, and carry it home. This Boat is of the ſame Nature of the Indian *Canoos*; though not of the ſame Form, or imployed to the like Uſe.

Coram non Judice, Is when a Cauſe is brought and determined in a Court whereof the Judges have not any Juriſdiction; then it is ſaid to be *Coram non Judice*, and void. 2 *Cro.* 351.

Corbel Stones, Are Stones wherein Images ſtand: The old *Engliſh Corbel*, was properly a Nich in the Wall of a Church, or other Structure, in which an Image was placed for Ornament or Superſtition; and the *Corbel* Stones were the ſmooth poliſhed Stones, laid for the Front and Outſide of the *Corbels* or Niches. The Niches remain on the Outſide of very many Churches and Steeples in *England*, though the little Statues and Reliques are moſt of them broken down. *Paroch. Antiq.* 575.

Cord of Wood, Is a Quantity of Wood eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four Foot high, ordained by the Statute.

Cordage, *(Fr.)* Is a general Appellation for all Stuff to make Ropes, and for all Kind of Ropes belonging to the Rigging of a Ship: It is mentioned in 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13.

Cordiner, From the Fr. *Cordouannier*, a Shoemaker; we call him vulgarly a *Cordwainer*; and ſo this Word is uſed in divers Statutes, as 3 *H* 8 *c.* 10. 5 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22, &c. By which laſt Statute the Maſters and Wardens of the *Cordwainers* Company in *London*, &c. are to appoint Searchers and Triers of Leather; and Leather is not to be ſold before ſearched and ſealed, &c.

Cordubanarius, Alſo ſignifies a Shoemaker. *Cowel.*

Corettes, From the Brit. *Cored*, Pools, Ponds, &c.
——*Et cum ſuis Piſcibus & Coretibus anguillarum & cum toto Territorio ſuo.* Du Freſne.

Corium Forisfaccre, Was where a Perſon was condemned to be whipped; which was anciently the Puniſhment of a Servant. *Si quis* Corium *ſuum* foriſfaciat & *ad Eccleſiam incurrat, ſit ei verberatio condonata.* Corium perdere, the ſame: And *Corium redimere* is to compound for a Whipping

Corn, No *Corn* was formerly to be Tranſported, without the King's Licence; except for the Victualling of Ships, and in ſome ſpecial Caſes, from ſome Ports only: And none may buy *Corn* to ſell again, without Licence from Juſtices, &c Stat. 5 *El. c.* 12. But now *Corn*, as Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. may be tranſported to States in Amity when they exceed not ſuch and ſuch Prices, *viz.* Wheat 48 *s.* the Quarter, Barley 24*s.* Oats 16*s.* &c. by many Statutes; and the Exporters of it ſhall pay no Duty or Cuſtom, but be intitled to Bounty-Money or a certain Allowance for Exportation; *viz.* 5 *s.* for every Quarter of Wheat, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for Barley, &c. 3 *Car.* 1. 12. 15 & 22 *Car.* 2. 2 *W.* & *M.* &c. The Tranſportation of *Corn* to foreign Parts, was prohibited by 8 *Ann. c.* 2. See 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 18. A Cuſtom Duty is granted on *foreign Corn* imported; to be paid according to the Price of *Engliſh Corn*, and no foreign *Corn* ſhall be tranſported from one Port of *Great Britain* to another, on Pain of Forfeiture, and 20*s.* a Buſhel. *Stat.* 5 *Geo* 2. *cap.* 12. If any Perſon uſe Violence on another Perſon to hinder him from buying, or carrying *Corn* to any Sea port Town to be tranſported, &c. he ſhall be impriſoned by two Juſtices, not exceeding three Months, and be publickly whipped, &c. and committing a ſecond Offence, or deſtroying Granaries, or *Corn* in any Boat or Veſſel, to be adjudged a Felon, and tranſported for ſeven Years: And the Hundred to make good the Damage, if not above 100 *l.* as in Caſes of Robbery; where any Offender is not apprehended and convicted within twelve Months, but Notice muſt be given to the Conſtable in two Days, &c. by 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. This Statute is of little Uſe; for no Sort of

Corn, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Beef, *&c.* may now be exported, on Pain of forfeiting 20*s.* for every Bushel of Grain, and 12*d.* every Pound Weight of Bread, *&c.* But his Majeſty before a certain Time may permit the Exportation of *Corn* by Proclamation, and Notice in the *Gazette*. Stat. 14 Geo. 2. c. 3.

Cornage, (*Cornagium*, from the Lat. *Cornu*) a Horn, Was a Kind of Tenure in Grand Serjeanty; the Service of which was to blow a Horn when any Invaſion of the *Scots* was perceived: And by this Tenure many Perſons held their Lands Northward, about the Wall commonly called the *Picts Wall*. *Camd. Britan.* 609. This old Service of *Horn-blowing* was afterwards paid in Money, and the Sheriffs accounted for it under the Title of *Cornagium*.——*Memorandum quod cum vicecomes* Cambriæ *ſederet compotum ad Scaccarium apud* Salop, *idem vicecomes fecit Tallagium ſub nomine ſuo lx. lib tam de* Cornagio, *quam de aliis debitis*. Mem. in Scacc. 6 Ed. 1. Sir *Edward Coke* in his firſt Inſtitute, *pag.* 107. ſays *Cornage* is alſo called in the old Books *Horngeld*; but they ſeem to differ much. See *Horngeld*.

Cornare, To blow in the Horn——*Faciat* Cornare *ne videatur furtive facere*. Mat. Pariſ. pag. 181.

Cornwall, A Royal Dutchy belonging to the Prince of *Wales*, abounding with Mines, and having *Stannary* Courts, *&c.* It yields a great Revenue to the Prince; and how Leaſes are to be made of Lands in the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, for three Lives, or thirty-one Years, under the ancient Rents, *&c.* See Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. and 12 *Ann. c.* 22

Corody, (*Corodium*) Signifies a Sum of Money or Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing due to the King from an Abbey, or other Houſe of Religion, whereof he was Founder, towards the Suſtentation of ſuch a one of his Servants as he thought fit to beſtow it upon. The Difference between a *Corody* and *Penſion* ſeems to be, that a *Corody* was allowed towards the Maintenance of any of the King's Servants in an Abbey: A Penſion is given to one of the King's Chaplains, for his better Maintenance, till he may be provided of a Benefice: And of both theſe you may read *Fitz. Nat. Br. fol.* 250. where are ſet down all the *Corodies* and Penſions that our Abbies, when they were ſtanding, were obliged to pay to the King. *Corody* is ancient in our Laws: And it is mentioned in *Staundf. Prærog.* 44. And by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 25. it is ordained, that an Aſſiſe ſhall lie for a *Corody*. It is alſo apparent by 34 *&* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. that *Corodies* belonged ſometimes to Biſhops, and Noblemen, from Monaſteries: And in the *New Terms of Law*, it is ſaid that a *Corody* may be due to a common Perſon, by Grant from one to another; or of common Right to him that is a Founder of a Religious Houſe, not holden in *Frank Almoine*; for that Tenure was a Diſcharge of all *Corodies* in itſelf: By this Book it likewiſe appears, that a *Corody* is either certain or uncertain, and may be not only for Life or Years, but in Fee. *Terms de Ley* 182. 2 *Inſt.* 630. In the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, there is recorded the following Grant of a *Corody*.

Form *of a* Grant *of a Corody*.

SCiant, *&c. quod nos* Radulphus *Abbas Monaſterii* Sti. Johannis de Haghmon *&* *ejuſdem Loci Conventus, ad inſtantiam &* *ſpeciale rogatum Excellentiſſimi &* *Reverendiſſimi Domini noſtri* Thomæ *Comitis Arundeliæ &* *Surreiæ, Dedimus, &c.* Roberto Lee *unum* Corodium *pro termino vitæ ſuæ, eſſendo cum Abbate Monaſterii prædicti Armigerum cum uno Garcione & duobus Equis; capiendo ibidem Æſculenta & poculenta ſufficientia pro ſeipſo, ſicut Armigeri Abbatis, qui pro tempore fuerint, capiunt & percipiunt; & pro Garcione ſuo, ſicut Garciones Abbatis & Armigerorum ſuorum capiunt & percipiunt; capiendo etiam pro Equis ſuis fœnum & præbendam.——*

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Et quod idem Robertus *habeat veſturam Armigerorum, &c.* Dat. 3 Hen. 5. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 933.

Corodio Habendo, A Writ to exact a *Corody* of an Abbey or Religious Houſe. *Reg. Orig.* 264.

Corona Mala, or **Mala Corona**, The Clergy who abuſed their Character, were formerly ſo called. *Blount.*

Coronare Filium, To make one's Son a Prieſt. Anciently, Lords of Manors, whoſe Tenants held by *Villenage*, did prohibit them *Coronare Filios*, leſt ſuch Lords ſhould loſe a Villein by their entering into Holy Orders: For Ordination changed their Condition, and gave them Liberty, to the Prejudice of the Lord, who could before claim them as his Natives or born Servants.——*Homo Coronatus* was one who had received the firſt *Tonſure*, as preparatory to ſuperior Orders; and the *Tonſure* was in Form of a *Corona*, or Crown of Thorns. *Cowel.*

Coronatore Eligendo, Is a Writ which lies on the Death or Diſcharge of any Coroner, directed to the Sheriff out of the Chancery, to call together the Freeholders of the County, for the Choice of a new Coroner; and to certify into the Chancery both the Election, and the Name of the Party elected, and alſo to give him his Oath, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 177. *F. N. B.* 163. There are uſually four Coroners in a County, in ſome Counties fewer, and in ſome but one, according as the Uſage is; and if any of them dieth, or is diſcharged, then ſhall iſſue this *Writ*; which is in this Form: The King to the Sheriff, *&c.* Becauſe *A. B.* late one of our *Coroners* in your County is dead, as we have underſtood; We command you, that if ſo it be, then in your full County-Court by the Aſſent of the ſame County, in the Place of the ſaid *A. B.* you cauſe to be choſen another *Coroner*, according to the Form of the Statute thereof ſet forth and provided, who having taken his Oath, as the Manner is, ſhall thence-forward thoſe Things do and keep, which to the Office of the *Coroner*, belongeth in the ſame County; and ſuch Perſon cauſe to be, choſen, who beſt ſhall know, and may that Office attend, and his Name make known to us, *Witneſs*, &c.

Coronatore exonerando, Is a Writ for the Diſcharge of a Coroner, for Negligence, or Inſufficiency in the Diſcharge of his Duty: And where Coroners are ſo far ingaged in any other publick Buſineſs, that they cannot attend the Office; or if they are diſabled by old Age or Diſeaſe, to execute it; or have not ſufficient Lands, *&c.* they may be diſcharged by this Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 32. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 44. But if any ſuch Writ be grounded on an untrue Suggeſtion, the Coroner may procure a Commiſſion from the Chancery to inquire thereof; and if the Suggeſtion be diſproved, the King may make a *Superſedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not remove the Coroner; or if he have removed him, that he ſuffer him to execute the Office. *Reg. Orig.* 177, 178. *F. N. B.* 164.

Coroner, (*Coronator*, *a Corona*) Is an ancient Officer of this Realm. Mention being made of him in King *Athelſtan*'s Charter to *Beverly*, *Anno* 925. and is ſo called, becauſe he deals wholly for the King and *Crown*. This Officer by the Statute of *Weſtm. c.* 10. ought to be a ſufficient Perſon, that is the wiſeſt and diſcreeteſt Knight, that beſt would and might attend upon ſuch an Office: And there is a Writ in the Regiſter, *Niſi ſit Miles, &c.* whereby it appears it was good Cauſe to remove a *Coroner* choſen, if he were not a Knight, and had not an hundred Shillings Rent of Freehold. *Coroners* are to be Men of good Ability, and have Lands in Fee in the County where choſen, to anſwer all People: And if inſufficient, the County ſhall anſwer for them. 2 *Inſt.* 174. The Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, is the *Sovereign Coroner* of the whole Kingdom in Perſon whereſoever he is. 4 *Rep.* 57. There are alſo ſpecial *Coroners*, within divers Liberties, as well as the ordinary Officers in every County; as the *Coroner of the Verge*, which is

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a certain Compaſs about the King's Court; who is likewiſe called *Coroner of the King's Houſe*. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 102. And ſome Corporations and Colleges are licenſed by Charter to appoint their *Coroners* within their own Precincts. 4 *Inſt.* 271. And for what ariſes on the High Sea, we read of *Coroners* appointed by the King or his Admiral. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 53. The Office of *Coroners* eſpecially concerns the Pleas of the Crown; and they are Conſervators of the Peace in the County where generally elected. Their Authority is *Judicial* and *Miniſterial*; Judicial, where one comes to a violent Death, and to take and enter Appeals of Murder, pronounce Judgment upon Outlawries, &c. And to inquire of Lands and Goods, and Eſcapes of Murderers, Treaſure Trove, Wreck of the Sea, Deodands, &c. The Miniſterial Power is where *Coroners* execute the King's Writs, on Exception to the Sheriff, as being Party to a Suit, Kin to either of the Parties, on Default of the Sheriff, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 271, 1 *Plowd.* 73. And the Authority of *Coroners* does not determine by the Demiſe of the King; as that of Judges, &c. doth, who act by the King's Commiſſion. 2 *Inſt.* 174. Where *Coroners* are impowered to act as Judges, as in taking an Inquiſition of Death, or receiving an Appeal of Felony, &c. The Act of one of them, is of the ſame Force as if they had all joined; but after one of them has proceeded to act, the Act of another of them will be void: And where they are authoriſed to act only miniſterially, in the Execution of a Proceſs directed to them upon the Incapacity of the Sheriff, their Acts are void if they do not all join. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 52. *Hob.* 70. So that *Coroners* as Miniſters muſt all join; but as Judges, they may divide. But two *Coroners* ought to be Judges in Rediſſeiſin; and though one ſerves to pronounce an Outlawry, the Entry ought to be in the Name of all of them: And ſo of all Proceſſes directed to the *Coroners*. *Staundf.* 53. *Jenk. Cent.* 85. If the Sheriff is either Plaintiff or Defendant, or one of the Cogniſees, the Writ muſt be directed to the *Coroner*. *Cro. Car.* 300. But the *Coroner* is not the Officer of *B. R.* but where the Sheriff is improper; not where there is no Sheriff; for if the Sheriff die, the *Coroner* cannot execute a Writ. In Caſe of two *Coroners*, if one is challenged, the other may execute the Writ, &c. yet both make but one Officer: It is the ſame of two Sheriffs of a City, &c. 1 *Salk.* 144. A *Venire facias* ſhall go to the *Coroner*, where the Sheriff is a Party, or the Defendant is Servant to the Sheriff, &c. but it ought to be on principal Challenge to the Favour. *Moor* 470. On Defaults of Sheriffs, *Coroners* are to impanel Juries, and return Iſſues on Juries not appearing, &c. 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 8. As the Sheriff in his Turn might inquire of all Felonies by the Common Law, ſaving the Death of a Man; ſo the *Coroner* can inquire of no Felony but of the Death of a Perſon, and that *ſuper viſum Corporis*. 4 *Inſt.* 271. By *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 17. no Sheriff, &c. or *Coroner*, ſhall hold Pleas of the Crown: But by Stat. *Weſtm* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10. it is enacted, that *Coroners* ſhall lawfully attach and preſent Pleas of the Crown; and that Sheriffs ſhall have Counter-Rolls with the *Coroners*, as well of Appeals, as of Inqueſts, &c. *Coroners* before the Stat. *Magn. Chart.* might not only receive Accuſations againſt Offenders, but might try them: But ſince that Statute, they cannot proceed ſo far; and Appeals before them, are removeable into *B. R.* &c. by *Certiorari*, directed to the *Coroners* and Sheriffs, &c. Though Proceſs may be awarded by the Sheriff and *Coroner*, or the *Coroner* only, in the County-Court on Appeals, till the Exigent, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 51. By the Statute *de Officio Coronatoris*, 4 *Ed.* 1. The *Coroner* is to go to the Place where any Perſon is ſlain or ſuddenly dead, and ſhall by his Warrant to the Bailiffs, Conſtables, &c. ſummon a Jury out of the four or five neighbouring Towns, to make Inquiry upon View of the Body; and the *Coroner* and Jury are to inquire into the Manner of Killing, and all Circumſtances that occaſioned the Party's Death, who were preſent, whether the dead Perſon were known, where he lay the Night before, &c. Examine the Body if there be any Signs of Strangling about the Neck, or of Cords about the Members, &c. Alſo all Wounds ought to be viewed, and Enquiry made with what Weapons, &c. And the *Coroner* may ſend his Warrant for Witneſſes, and take their Examination in Writing; and if any appear guilty of the Murder, he ſhall inquire what Goods and Lands he hath, and then the dead Body is to be buried. A *Coroner* may likewiſe commit the Perſon to Priſon who is by his Inquiſition found Guilty of the Murder; and the Witneſſes are to be bound by Recogniſance to appear at the next Aſſiſes, &c. When the Jury have brought in their Verdict, the *Coroner* is to inrol and return the Inquiſition, whether it be brought in Murder, Manſlaughter, &c. to the Juſtices of the next Gaol-delivery of the County, or certify it into *B. R.* where the Murderers ſhall be proceeded againſt. 2 *Rol. Abr.* 32. Upon an Inquiſition taken before the *Coroner*, he muſt put into Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him; and bind them to appear, &c. which is to be certified to the Court with the Inquiſition; and neglecting it ſhall be fined. 1 & 2 *P. & M. cap* 13. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 327. The Word *Murdravit* is not neceſſary in a *Coroner's* Inquiſition; though 'tis in an Indictment for killing another Perſon. 1 *Salk.* 377. It is not neceſſary that the Inquiſition be taken in the Place where the Body was viewed. 2 *Hawk.* 48. But a *Coroner* has no Authority to take an Inquiſition of Death without a View of the Body; and if the Inqueſt be taken by him without ſuch View, it is void. 2 *Lev.* 140. The *Coroner* may in convenient Time take up a dead Body that hath been buried, in Order to view it; but if it be buried ſo long that he can diſcover nothing from the Viewing it; or if there be Danger of Infection, the Inqueſt ought not to be taken by the *Coroner*, but by Juſtices of Peace, by the Teſtimony of Witneſſes; for none can take it on View, but the *Coroner*. *Bro. Coron.* 167, 173. If the Body is buried, the Town ſhall be amerced; as it ſhall be if the Body is ſuffered to lie ſo long that it ſtinks. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 209. &c. Where the Body hath lain for ſome Time, that it cannot be judged how it came by its Death, that muſt be recorded, that at the Coming of the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, the Town where, &c. may be amerced on Sight of the *Coroner's* Rolls. A *Coroner* may find any Nuiſance by which the Death of a Man happens; and the Townſhip ſhall be amerced on ſuch Finding. 1 *Neſſ Abr.* 536. If one is ſlain in the Day, and the Murderer eſcapes, the Town where done ſhall be amerced, and the *Coroner* is to inquire thereof on View of the Body. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 1. A *Coroner* may take an Indictment upon View of the Body; as alſo an Appeal, within a Year after the Death of one ſlain. *Wood's Inſt.* 491. But a *Coroner ſuper viſum Corporis*, cannot make an Inquiſition of an Acceſſary after the Murder; though he may of Acceſſaries before the Fact. *Moor* 29. *Coroners* ought to ſit and inquire on the Body of every Priſoner that dies in Priſon: They have no Juriſdiction within the Verge of the King's Courts; nor of Offences committed at Sea, or between high and low Water Mark, when the Tide is in; though they have in Arms and Creeks of the Sea. 3 *Inſt.* 134. If a Body is drowned, and cannot be found to be viewed, the Inquiſition muſt be taken by Juſtices of Peace, on the Examination of Witneſſes, &c. 5 *Rep.* 110. Where a *Coroner's* Inqueſt is quaſhed, he muſt make a new one *ſuper viſum Corporis*: And a *Coroner* may attend and amend his Inquiſition in Matters of Form: But if he miſbehaves himſelf, and a *Melius Inquiſitum*

dum is granted upon it, that Inquiſition muſt be taken by the Sheriffs or Commiſſioners, upon Affidavits, and not *ſuper viſum Corporis*; becauſe none but a *Coroner* can take Inquiſition *ſuper viſum*, &c. and he is not to be truſted again. 1 *Salk.* 190. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 210. If a *Coroner* hath been Guilty of any corrupt Practice, Bribery, &c. in taking the Inquiſition, a *Melius Inquirendum* may be awarded for taking a new one by ſpecial Commiſſioners, &c. *Coroners* concealing Felonies, &c. are to be fined, and ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 9. Alſo for Miſmanagement in the *Coroner*, Filing the Inquiſition may be ſtopped. 1 *Mod.* 82. A *Coroner*'s Inquiſition is not traverſable: If it be found before the *Coroner ſuper viſum Corporis*, that one was *Felo de ſe*, the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Deceaſed, it is ſaid, cannot traverſe it. 3 *Inſt.* 55. But it has been held that the Inqueſt being moved into *B. R.* by *Certiorari*, may be there traverſed by the Executor or Adminiſtrator of the Deceaſed. 2 *Hawk.* 54. And it hath been adjudged, that the Inquiſition of *Felo de ſe* is traverſable; though *Fugam fecit* is not. 2 *Leo.* 152. A *Coroner*'s Inquiſition being final, the *Coroner* ought to hear Counſel, and Evidence on both Sides. 2 *Sid.* 90, 101. The *Coroner* muſt admit Evidence, as well againſt the King's Intereſt as for it; but it hath been held, that if a Perſon be killed by another, and it is certainly known that he did it, the *Coroner*'s Jury are to hear the Evidence only for the King: And inquire whether the Killing were by Malice, or without Malice, &c. *Per Hale* C. J. Where a *Coroner* would not admit of Evidence againſt the King, to prove a *Felo de ſe* to be *Non compos Mentis*, his Inquiſition was ſet aſide; and a new Inquiſition taken, whereby it was found that the Party was *Non compos*. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 60. If there be an Inquiſition of Manſlaughter or Murder, and alſo an Indictment by the Grand Jury againſt one, and he is arraigned, and found Not Guilty on the Indictment; here it is neceſſary to quaſh the *Coroner*'s Inquiſition, or to arraign the Party upon it, and acquit him on that alſo: For otherwiſe it ſtands as a Record againſt him, whereon he may poſſibly be outlawed. 2 *Hale* 65. And where a Perſon found Guilty by the *Coroner*'s Inqueſt, pleads, and is acquitted by the Petit Jury; they muſt give in who it was that killed the Man, which ſerves as an Indictment againſt that other Perſon, and if they cannot tell who, they may mention ſome fictitious Name. *Ibid.* By the *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Coroners* ſhall demand or take nothing for doing their Offices: And by the ancient Law of *England*, none having any Office concerning the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, could take any Fee for doing his Office; and therefore this Statute was only in Affirmance of the Common Law. By 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. upon an Inquiſition taken on View of the Body, the *Coroner* ſhall have 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Fee of the Goods of the Murderer; and if he be gone, out of the Amercement of the Town for the Eſcape. Though the 1 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. enacts, that where a Perſon is ſlain by Miſadventure, the *Coroner* is to take no Fee, on Pain of 40 *s.* Juſtices of Aſſiſe and of Peace have Power to enquire of and puniſh Extortions of *Coroners*, and alſo their Defaults. *Stat. Ibid.* By the *Stat.* 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 29. for every Inquiſition, not taken upon the View of a Body dying in Gaol, which ſhall be taken by any *Coroner* in any Townſhip or Place contributory to the Rates directed by *Stat.* 12 *G.* 2. *c.* 29. the Sum of 20 *s.* and for every Mile which he ſhall travel from the Place of his Abode, the further Sum of 9 *d.* ſhall be paid him out of the Money ariſing by the ſaid Rates. And for every Inquiſition taken upon the View of a Body dying in Gaol, ſo much Money not exceeding 20 *s.* ſhall be paid him as the Juſtices at Seſſions ſhall think fit to allow, out of the Money ariſing from the ſaid Rates. Provided that over and above the Recompence hereby appointed for Inquiſitions taken as aforeſaid, the *Coroner* who ſhall take an Inquiſition upon the View of a Body ſlain or murdered, ſhall have the Fee of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* payable by *Stat.* 3 *H.* 2. payable out of the Goods of the Slayer or Murderer, or out of the Amerciaments upon the Townſhip, if the Slayer or Murderer eſcape. *Coroner* taking further Fees guilty of Extortion. Provided, that no *Coroner* of the King's Houſhold, and of the Verge of the King's Palaces, nor any *Coroner* of the Admiralty, nor of the County Palatine of *Durham*, nor of the City of *London* and Borough of *Southwark*, or of any of the Franchiſes belonging to the ſaid City, nor any *Coroner* of any City, Borough, Town, Liberty or Franchiſe not contributory to the Rates directed by *Stat.* 12 *G.* 2. *c.* 29. or within which ſuch Rates have not been uſually aſſeſſed, ſhall be intitled to any Fee, Recompence or Benefit given by this Act. If a *Coroner* be convicted of Extortion, wilful Neglect of Duty or Miſdemeanor in his Office, the Court before whom he ſhall be ſo convicted, may adjudge that he ſhall be removed from his Office.

A Coroner's Inquiſition for Murder.

Wilts, ſſ. *AN Inquiſition indented, taken at* M. *in the ſaid County, before me* E. F. *one of the* Coroners *of our Sovereign Lord the King for the County aforeſaid, on* Thurſday *the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *upon View of the Body of* C. D. *(then and there lying dead) being feloniouſly murdered at* M. *aforeſaid, upon the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of the ſaid Town of* M. *and three others of the next Towns, that is to ſay*, &c. (naming three other Places) *as the Cuſtom is, to inquire after what Manner, and by what Means the ſaid* C. D. *came to his Death, on the Oaths of* G. H. J. K. L. M. &c. (the Jury) *who ſay upon their Oath, that the ſaid* C. D. *on the Day, Year, and Place above mentioned, about Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon on the ſaid* Thurſday, *was in the Peace of God and our ſaid Sovereign Lord the now King, at* M. *aforeſaid, and then and there came* A. B. *late of*, &c. *Yeoman, and feloniouſly and as a Felon of our ſaid Lord the King, and of his Malice forethought, on the Day, Year, Hour, and Place above mentioned, did make an Aſſault upon the ſaid* C. D. *in the ſaid County, and ſtrike the ſaid* C. D. *with a certain Sword (of the Price of two Shillings, which the ſaid* A. B. *then and there held in his Right Hand) upon the Right Part of his Breaſt, and gave the ſaid* C. D. *one mortal Wound, of which ſaid Wound the ſaid* C. D. *immediately died; and ſo the ſaid* A. B. *then and there feloniouſly killed and murdered the ſaid* C. D. *againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And the ſaid Jurors farther ſay, upon their Oath aforeſaid, that* N. B. *of*, &c. *aforeſaid was feloniouſly preſent with a drawn Sword, at the Time of the ſaid Felony and Murder committed in Form aforeſaid, that is to ſay, on the ſaid Day*, &c. *in the Year*, &c *at* M. *in the ſaid County, about Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, then and there comforting, abetting and aiding the ſaid* A. B. *to do and commit the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And moreover the Jurors aforeſaid upon their Oath ſay, that the ſaid* A. B. *and* N. B. *had not, nor had either of them, any Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, to their Knowledge, within the ſaid County, at the Time of the Felony and Murder committed as aforeſaid.* In Witneſs, &c.

Coroner of the King's Houſhold, Hath an exempt Juriſdiction within the Verge, and the *Coroner* of the County cannot intermeddle within it; as the *Coroner of the King's Houſe* may not intermeddle within the County out of the Verge. 2 *Hawk.* 45. If an Inquiſition be found before the *Coroner* of the County, and the

Coroner of the Verge, where the Homicide was committed in the County, and it is ſo entered and certified, it will be Error. 4 *Rep.* 45. But if a Murder be committed within the Verge, and the King removes before any Indictment taken by the *Coroner of the King's Houſhold*; the *Coroner* of the County, and the *Coroner of the King's Houſe* ſhall inquire of the ſame: And according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, the *Coroner* of the County might inquire thereof at the Common Law. 2 *Hawk.* 45. 2 *Inſt.* 550. If the ſame Perſon be *Coroner* of the County, and alſo *of the King's Houſe*, an Indictment of Death taken before him as *Coroner*, both *of the King's Houſe*, and of the County, is good. 4 *Rep.* 46. 2 *Inſt.* 134. By the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. 12. *Par.* 1 & 3. *It is ordained, That all Inquiſitions upon the View of Perſons ſlain, within any of the King's Palaces or Houſes, or any other Houſe or Houſes wherein his Majeſty ſhall happen to be abiding in his Royal Perſon, ſhall be taken by the* Coroner *for the Time being* of the King's Houſhold, *without any Aſſiſting of another Coroner of any Shire within this Realm, by the Oaths of Twelve or more of the Yeomen Officers* of the King's Houſhold, *returned by the two Clerks Controllers, the Clerks of the Check, and the Clerks Marſhal, or one of them, of the ſaid Houſhold, to whom the ſaid* Coroner of the Houſhold *ſhall direct his Precept; and the ſaid* Coroner *ſhall certify under his Seal, and the Seals of ſuch Perſons as ſhall be ſworn before him, all ſuch Inquiſitions before the Maſter or Lord Steward* of the Houſhold; *who hath the Appointment of ſuch* Coroner, &c.

Coroner of London. By the Charter of King *Ed.* 4. the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* may grant the Office of *Coroner* to whom they pleaſe; and no other *Coroner* but he that belongs to the City, ſhall have any Power there: Alſo the Lord Mayor, &c. may chuſe two *Coroners* in *Southwark*. When any one is killed, or comes to an untimely Death in *London*, the *Coroner* upon Notice ſhall attend where the Body is, and forthwith cauſe the Beadles of the Ward to ſummon a Jury to make the neceſſary Inquiry, how ſuch Perſon came by his Death? And after Inquiſition taken, he ſhall give a Certificate to the Churchwarden, Clerk or Sexton of the Pariſh, to the Intent the Corpſe may be buried: The *Coroner*'s Fees here formerly amounted to 25 *s.* now to above double that Sum; unleſs the Friends of the Deceaſed are poor, and then he ſhall execute his Office for nothing. *Cit. Lib.* 46, 47. The *Coroners* in *London* and *Middleſex*, and in other *Cities*, &c. may bail Felons and Priſoners in ſuch Manner as hath been heretofore accuſtomed. 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 13. *ſect.* 6. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 327. What anciently belonged to *Coroners*, you may read at large in *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5, 6, 7 & 8. *Britton*, *cap.* 1. and *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 18.

Coronæ, (Fr.) All Matters of the *Crown*, were heretofore reduced to this Law Head or Title; They are the Things that concern Treaſon, Felony, and divers other Offences, by the Common Law, and by Statute; of which ſome are greater, and others leſs, according to their Nature. *Shep. Epit.* 367.

Coronal Oath, And how it is adminiſtred. See *Oath*.

Coronation, (*Coronatio*) Is a Body Politick or Incorporate, ſo called, as the Perſons are made into a *Body*, and of Capacity to take and grant, &c. Or it is an Aſſembly and Joining together of many into one Fellowſhip and Brotherhood, whereof one is Head and Chief, and the Reſt are the Body; and this Head and Body knit together, make the *Corporation:* Alſo it is conſtituted of ſeveral Members like unto the natural Body, and framed by *Fiction* of Law to endure in perpetual Succeſſion. And of *Corporations* ſome are *Sole*, ſome *Aggregate*; *Sole*, when in one ſingle Perſon, as the King, a Biſhop, Dean, &c. *Aggregate*, which is the moſt uſual, conſiſting of many Perſons, as Mayor and Commonalty, Dean and Chapter, &c. Likewiſe *Corporations* are *Spiritual* or *Temporal*; *Spiritual*, of Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, Parſons, Vicars, &c. *Temporal*, of Mayors, Commonalty, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, &c. and ſome *Corporations* are of a *mixt Nature*, compoſed of Spiritual and Temporal Perſons, ſuch as Heads of Colleges and Hoſpitals, &c. All *Corporations* are ſaid to be *Eccleſiaſtical*, or *Lay:* And Bodies Politick or Incorporate may commence and be eſtabliſhed three Manner of Ways, *viz.* by *Preſcription*, by *Letters Patent*, or by *Act of Parliament*; but are moſt commonly by Patent or Charter. 1 *Inſt.* 250. 3 *Inſt.* 202. 3 *Rep.* 73. There may be a *Corporation* without a Head: But where there is a Head, all Acts ought to be by and to the Head; nor can they ſue without ſuch Head; and if he dies, nothing can be done in the Vacancy. 10 *Rep.* 30, 32. 1 *Inſt.* 264. If Land be given to a Mayor and Commonalty for their Lives, they have an Eſtate by Intendment not determinable: So it is, if a Feoffment be made of Land to a Dean and Chapter, without Mention of Succeſſors. In caſe of a ſole *Corporation*, as Biſhop, Dean, Parſon, &c. no Chattel either in Action or Poſſeſſion ſhall go in Succeſſion; but the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Biſhop, Parſon, &c. ſhall have them: But it is otherwiſe of a *Corporation* Aggregate, as a Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty, and the like; for they in Judgment of Law never die. And yet the Caſe of the *Chamberlain of London* differs from all theſe; his Succeſſor may in his own Name have Execution of a Recogniſance acknowledged to his Predeceſſor for *Orphanage* Money; and the Reaſon is, becauſe the *Corporation* of the Chamberlain is by *Cuſtom*, which hath enabled the Succeſſor to take and have ſuch Recognizances, Obligations, &c. that are made to his Predeceſſor. *Terms de Ley* 187, 188. Though a ſole *Corporation* cannot generally take in Succeſſion Goods and Chattels, &c. yet it may take a Fee-ſimple in Succeſſion, by the Word Succeſſors. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 9, 46. Aggregate *Corporations* may take not only Goods and Chattels, but Lands in Fee-ſimple, without the Word Succeſſors, for the Reaſon afore-mentioned. 4 *Inſt.* 249. And Succeſſion in a Body Politick, is as Inheritance in a Body private. If a Leaſe for Years be made to a Biſhop and his Succeſſors, 'tis ſaid his Executors ſhall have it *in auter droit*; for regularly no Chattel can go in Succeſſion in caſe of a ſole *Corporation*, no more than if a Leaſe be made to a Man and his Heirs, it can go to his Heirs. 1 *Inſt.* 46. In making Aggregate *Corporations*, there muſt be, 1. Lawful Authority. 2. Proper Perſons to be incorporated. 3. A Name of Incorporation. 4. A Place, without which no *Corporation* can be made. 5. Words ſufficient in Law to make a *Corporation*. 10 *Rep.* 29, 123. 3 *Rep.* 73. The Words *Incorporo*, *Fundo*, &c. are not of Neceſſity to be uſed in making *Corporations*; but other Words equivalent are ſufficient: And of ancient Time, the Inhabitants of a Town were incorporated, when the King granted to them to have *Guildam Mercatoriam*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 214. He that gave the firſt Poſſeſſions to the *Corporation*, is the Founder. The Pariſhioners or Townſmen of a Pariſh or Town; and Tenants of a Manor, are to ſome Purpoſes a *Corporation*. *Co. Lit.* 342, 95. If the King grants Lands to the Inhabitants of *B. Hæredibus & Succeſſoribus ſuis*, rendring a Rent, for any Thing touching theſe Lands, this is a *Corporation*; though not to other Purpoſes: But if the King grants Lands *Inhabitantibus de* B. and they be not incorporated before, if no Rent be reſerved to the King, the Grant is void. 2 *Danv.* 214. If the King grants *Hominibus de Iſlington* to be diſcharged of Toll, this is a good *Corporation* to this Intent; but not to purchaſe, &c. And by ſpecial Words the King may make a limited *Corporation*, or a *Corporation* for a ſpecial Purpoſe. *Ibid. London* is a *Corporation* by Preſcription; but though a *Corporation* may be by Preſcription, it ſhall be intended that it did originally

derive its Authority by Grant from the King; for the King is the Head of the Common-wealth, and all the Common-wealth, in Reſpect of him, is but as one *Corporation*; and all other *Corporations* are but Limbs of the greater Body. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 330. A Mayor and Commonalty or *Corporation*, cannot make another *Corporation*, or Commonalty. 1 *Sid.* 290. The City of *London* cannot make a *Corporation*, becauſe that can only be created by the Crown; but *London*, or any other *Corporation*, may make a Fraternity. 1 *Salk.* 193. A *Corporation* is properly an inveſting the People of the Place with the local Government thereof, and therefore their Laws ſhall be binding to Strangers; but a Fraternity is ſome People of a Place united together in Reſpect of a Myſtery and Buſineſs into a Company, and their Laws and Ordinances cannot bind Strangers, for they have not a local Power. *Salk. Ibid.* No Maſters and Wardens, *&c.* of any Myſtery, or other *Corporation*, ſhall make any By-Laws or Ordinances in Diminution of the King's Prerogative, or againſt the common Profit of the People; except the ſame be approved by the Lord Chancellor, or Chief Juſtices, *&c.* on Pain of 40 *l.* And ſuch Bodies Corporate ſhall not make any Acts or Ordinances for the reſtraining Perſons to ſue in the King's Courts for Remedy, *&c.* under the like Penalty. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. Ordinances made by *Corporations*, to be obſerved on Pain of Impriſonment, or of Forfeiture of Goods, *&c.* are contrary to *Magna Charta.* 2 *Inſt.* 47, 54. But Penalties may be inflicted by By-Laws, which may be recovered by Diſtreſs or Action of Debt: And a Cuſtom for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, to commit a Citizen for not accepting of the Livery, *&c.* was held a good Cuſtom, being for the good Government of the City. 5 *Mod.* 320. *Corporations* may not, by Bond, or otherwiſe, reſtrain any Apprentice, *&c.* from keeping Shop in the *Corporation* under the Penalty of 40 *l.* *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. When a *Corporation* is duly created, all Incidents, as to Purchaſe and Grant, ſue and be ſued, *&c.* are tacitly annexed to it; and although no Power to make Laws is given by a ſpecial Clauſe to a *Corporation*, it is included by Law in the very Act of Incorporating. 1 *Inſt.* 264. A new Charter doth not merge or extinguiſh any of the antient Privileges of the old Charter. And if an antient *Corporation* is incorporated by a new Name, yet their new Body ſhall enjoy all the Privileges that the old *Corporation* had. *Raym.* 439. 4 *Rep.* 37. There are uſually granted in Charters to *Corporations*, divers Franchiſes; as Felons Goods, Waifs, Eſtrays, Treaſure Trove, Deodands, Courts, and Cogniſance of Pleas, Fairs, Markets, Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 65. Actions ariſing in *Corporations*, may be tried in the *Corporation* Courts; but if they try Actions which ariſe not within their Juriſdictions, and encroach upon the Common Law, they ſhall be puniſhed for it. *Lutw.* 1571, 1572. The *Corporation* of the City of *London* is to anſwer for all particular Miſdemeanors, which are committed in any of the Courts of Juſtice within the City; and for all other general Miſdemeanors committed within the City: So 'tis conceived of all other *Corporations.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 329. If a common Officer of a Town doth any Thing for their common Uſe, it is reaſonable the Corporate Town ſhall be anſwerable for it. 1 *Leon.* 215. A *Corporation* may be diſſolved, for it is created upon a Truſt; and if that be broken 'tis forfeited. 4 *Mod.* 58. *Corporations* are diſſolved by Forfeiture of their Charter, Miſuſer, *&c.* upon the Writ *Quo Warranto* brought; by Surrender, or by Act of Parliament; And if they neglect to chooſe Officers, or make falſe Elections, *&c.* it is a Forfeiture of the *Corporation.* 4 *Rep.* 77. But by Statute 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. no *Corporation* ſhall be diſſolved, for any Default to chuſe a Mayor, *&c.* but the Electors are ſtill to proceed to Election; and if no Election be made, the Court of King's Bench ſhall iſſue a *Mandamus* requiring the Electors to chooſe ſuch Mayor, *&c.* By 2 *Ann. c.* 20. where Perſons intrude into the Office of Mayor, *&c.* of a *Corporation*, a *Quo Warranto* ſhall be brought againſt the Uſurpers, who ſhall be ouſted, and fined: And none are to execute an Office in a *Corporation* for more than a Year. No Perſons ſhall bear Office in any *Corporation*, &c. but ſuch as have received the Sacrament of the Church, and taken the Oaths. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. But ſee the *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. confirming Officers in *Corporations.* In Acts done by *Corporations*, the Conſent of the major Part ſhall be binding, by 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 27. Grants of *Corporations* are to be by Deed, under their common Seal, and are good without Delivery; for the common Seal gives Perfection to *Corporation* Deeds. *Dav.* 44. An Obligation ſealed with the common Seal of a *Corporation*, if the Mayor ſigns it, he is ſuable if the *Corporation* be diſſolved: But if two of the Members ſign it, the particular Perſons are not bound by it. 2 *Lev.* 137. *Raym.* 152. A Releaſe of a Mayor for any Sum of Money due to the *Corporation*, made in his own Name, is not good in Law; the *Corporation* muſt join and do it by their common Seal. *Terms de Ley.* A *Corporation* which hath a Head, may make a perſonal Command without Writing; but a *Corporation* aggregate without a Head cannot. *Lutw.* 1497. A *Corporation* aggregate may employ any one in ordinary Services, without Deed; though not to appear for them, in any Act which concerns their Intereſt or Title. 1 *Ventr.* 47, 48. Such a *Corporation* may appoint a Bailiff to take a Diſtreſs, without Deed or Warrant. 1 *Salk.* 191. But cannot without Deed command a Bailiff to enter into Lands for a Condition broken; for ſuch Command without Deed is void. *Cro.* 815. Though a *Corporation* cannot do an Act *in pais* without their common Seal, they may do an Act upon Record; and the Reaſon is, becauſe they are eſtopped by the Record to ſay it is not their Act. 1 *Salk.* 192. A Promiſe to a *Corporation* is good without Deed. 2 *Lev.* 252. The Head of a *Corporation* aggregate may not be charged with the Act of his Predeceſſor if it be not by common Seal, or for ſuch Things as come to the Uſe of the whole Body or Society. 1 *And.* 23, 196. A *Corporation* may do an Act in that Capacity, to one of themſelves in his natural Capacity; and any Member in his natural Capacity, may perform an Act to the *Corporation* in its politick Capacity; And ſo they may ſue one another, in their diſtinct Capacities. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 436. Treſpaſs for an Aſſault and Battery, *&c.* will not lie againſt a *Corporation*; but it muſt be brought againſt the Perſons that do the Treſpaſs by their proper Names: Though if the Beaſts of the *Corporation* treſpaſs on a Man in his Ground, Action of Treſpaſs lies againſt them for this: Proceſs of Outlawry will not lie againſt a *Corporation*; nor *Capias* or Exigent, but Diſtreſs. 22 *Aſſ.* 67. 39 *E.* 3. 13. 21 *Ed.* 4. A *Corporation* cannot ſue, or appear in Perſon, but by Attorney: They cannot commit Treaſon or Felony, or be excommunicate, *&c.* They may not be Executors, or Adminiſtrators, be Jointenants, Truſtees, *&c.* Nor ſhall the Members of a *Corporation* be regularly Witneſſes for the *Corporation.* 10 *Rep.* 32. 11 *Rep.* 98. 1 *Inſt.* 134. But they may be diſfranchiſed, and then be Witneſſes; though not ſurrender by Conſent. Attachment doth not lie againſt a *Corporation.* Raym. 152. *Corporations* may have Power not only to infranchiſe Freemen, but to diſfranchiſe a Member, and deprive him of his Freedom; if he doth any Act to the Prejudice of the Body, or contrary to his Oath, *&c.* Though for conſpiring to do any Thing contrary to his Duty; or for Words of Contempt againſt the Chief Officers, he may not be diſfranchiſed, but may be committed till he

he find Sureties for his good Behaviour. 11 *Rep.* 98. 5 *Mod.* 257. A *Corporation* cannot disfranchiſe for Breach of a By-Law. 1 *Lill.* 331. And one wrongfully disfranchiſed, may be reſtored, and have his Remedy by *Mandamus*, &c. in *B. R.* An Alderman or Freeman of a *Corporation*, cannot be removed from his Freedom or Place without good Cauſe, and a Cuſtom to remove them *ad Libitum* is void, becauſe the Party hath a Freehold therein. *Cro. Jac.* 540. A Perſon may be bound to the good Behaviour for Words ſpoke againſt Mayors, &c. but he may not be indicted for it: And if Juſtices of a *Corporation* deny to do Right, it is a Forfeiture of their Exemption from the Inquiry of the Juſtices of the County. *Mod. Caſ.* 125, 164. Head Officers of *Corporations* are to redreſs Abuſes of Merchant-Strangers, &c. or the Franchiſe ſhall be ſeized, *Stat.* 9 *Eliz.* 3. *ſect.* 1. and have Authority in many Caſes by Statute; for which ſee *Mayors*. No Strangers ſhall ſell by retail any Woollen or Linen Cloth, or Mercery Wares, in Corporate Towns, except at Fairs, on Pain of Forfeiture, &c. But ſuch Perſons may ſell Wares by Wholeſale, and Cloth of their own making by Retail. 1 & 2 *P. & M. cap.* 7. Bodies Politick Eccleſiaſtical may make Leaſes for three Lives, or twenty-one Years, under the Reſtrictions in the Acts 1 & 13 *Eliz.* &c. If Land is given in Fee to a Dean and Chapter, or to a Mayor and Commonalty, &c. and after ſuch Body Politick or Incorporate is diſſolved, the Donor ſhall have the Land again, and not the Lord by Eſcheat. 1 *Inſt.* 31.

Corporeal Inheritance, In Houſes, Lands, &c. Vide *Inheritance*.

Corpus Chriſti Day, Is a Feaſt inſtituted in the Year 1264, in Honour of the bleſſed *Sacrament*: To which alſo a *College* in *Oxford* is dedicated. It is mentioned in the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21.

Corpus cum Cauſa, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, to remove both the *Body* and Record, touching the *Cauſe* of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the *King's Bench*, &c. there to lie till he have ſatisfied the Judgment. *F. N. B.* 251. See *Habeas Corpus*.

Corrector of the Staple, Is a Clerk belonging to the *Staple*, that writeth and recordeth the Bargains of Merchants there made. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 22. & 23.

Corredium and **Couredium**, The ſame with *Corrodium*. See *Corody*.

Corruption of Blood, (*Corruptio Sanguinis*) Is an Infection growing to the State of a Man, and to his Iſſue; and is where a Perſon is attainted of Treaſon or Felony, by Means whereof his Blood is ſaid to be corrupted, and neither his Children, nor any of his Blood, can be Heirs to him or any other Anceſtor: Alſo if he is of the Nobility, or a Gentleman, he and all his Poſterity by the Attainder are rendered baſe and ignoble: But by Pardon of the King, the Children born afterwards may inherit the Land of their Anceſtor, purchaſed at the Time of the Pardon or after; and ſo cannot they, who were born before the Pardon. *Terms de Ley* 189. If a Man that hath Land in Right of his Wife hath Iſſue, and his Blood is corrupt by Attainder of Felony, and the King pardons him; in this Caſe, if the Wife dies before him, he ſhall not be Tenant by the Curteſy, for the *Corruption of the Blood* of that Iſſue: Though it is otherwiſe, if he hath Iſſue after the Pardon; for then he ſhould be Tenant by the Curteſy, although the Iſſue which he had before the Pardon be not inheritable. 13 *H.* 7. *c.* 17. A Son attainted of Treaſon or Felony in the Life of his Anceſtor, obtains the King's Pardon before the Death of his Anceſtor, he ſhall not be Heir to the ſaid Anceſtor, but the Land ſhall rather eſcheat to the Lord of the Fee by the *Corruption of Blood*. 26 *Aſſ. pl.* 32 *H.* 8. But if a Man ſeiſed of Lands hath Iſſue two Sons, and the Eldeſt is attainted in the Life-time of his Father, and after the Father dies ſeiſed; the youngeſt Son ſhall inherit the Lands as Heir unto his Father, if the eldeſt Son leaves no Iſſue alive: *Contra*, if he hath Iſſue, which ſhould have inherited but for the Attainder; then the Land ſhall eſcheat. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 391. *Dyer* 48. 3 *Inſt.* 211. If the Father of a Perſon attainted die ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance, during his Life, no younger Brother can be Heir; for the elder Brother though attainted, is ſtill a Brother, and no other can be Heir to his Father while he is alive; but if he die before the Father, the younger Brother ſhall be Heir. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 457. *Corruption of Blood* from an Attainder is ſo high that it cannot be abſolutely ſalved but by Act of Parliament; for the King's Pardon doth not reſtore the Blood ſo as to make the Perſon attainted capable either of inheriting others, or being inherited himſelf by any one born before the Pardon. 1 *Inſt.* 391, 392. 2 *Hawk.* 458. A Statute which ſaves the *Corruption of Blood*, impliedly ſaves the Deſcent of the Land to the Heir; and it prevents the *Corruption of Blood* ſo far: Alſo it ſaves the Wife's Dower, &c. But nevertheleſs the Land ſhall be forfeited for the Life of the Offender. 3 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Hawk.* 107. For Counterfeiting the Coin or Clipping, there is no *Corruption of Blood*. Stat. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 11. So on Attainder of Piracy, &c. And in Felony by imbezilling the King's Ordnance, Armour, &c. 22 *Car.* 2. And therefore it ſhall not make any Diſinheritance of an Heir, &c. See *Attainder*.

Corſelet, (*Fr.* in Lat. *Corpuſculum*) Signifies a little Body: And it is uſed with us for an Armour to cover the Body or Trunk of a Man, wherewith *Pikemen* commonly ſet in the Front and Flanks of the Battle were formerly armed, for the better Reſiſtance of the Aſſaults of the Enemy, and the ſurer Guard of the Soldiers placed behind, who were more ſlightly armed for their ſpeedier Advancing and Retreating to Fire. 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 2.

Corſepreſent, (From the Fr. *Corps preſent*) Is a Word ſignifying a Mortuary: And the Reaſon why it was thus term'd ſeems to be, that where a Mortuary became due on the Death of any Man, the Beſt or ſecond Beaſt was, according to Cuſtom, offered or *preſented* to the Prieſt, and carried with the *Corps*. ——*Ego* Brianus *de* Brompton, &c. *Volo Corpus meum ſepeliri in Prioratu Majoris Malverniæ inter Prædeceſſores meos, & cum* Corpore *meo* Palefridum *meum cum herneſio & Equum Summarium, cum leſto meo*, &c. In Codice MS. penes Gul. Dugdale, Mil. See *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and *Mortuary*.

Corſned Bread, (*Panis conjuratus*) *Ordeal Bread*: It was a Kind of ſuperſtitious Trial uſed among the *Saxons*, to purge themſelves of any Accuſation, by taking a Piece of Barley Bread, and eating it with ſolemn Oaths and Execrations, that it might prove *Poiſon*, or their laſt Morſel, if what they aſſerted or denied were not punctually true. Theſe Pieces of Bread were firſt execrated by the Prieſt, and then offered to the ſuſpected guilty Perſon to be ſwallowed by Way of Purgation: For they believed a Perſon, if guilty, could not ſwallow a Morſel ſo accurſed; or if he did, it would choak him. The Form was thus: *We beſeech Thee, O Lord, that he who is guilty of this Theft, when the Exorciſed Bread is offered to him in order to diſcover the Truth, that his Jaws may be ſhut, his Throat ſo narrow that he may not ſwallow, and that he may caſt it out of his Mouth, and not eat it. Du Cange.* The old Form, or *Exorciſmus panis hordeacei vel caſei ad Probationem veri*, is extant in *Lindenbrogius*, *pag.* 107. And in the Laws of King *Canute*, *cap.* 6.——*Si quis altari miniſtrantium accuſetur, & amicis Deſtitutus ſit, cum Sacramentales non habeat, vadat ad judicium quod Anglice*

Anglice dicitur Corſned, *& fiat ſicut Deus velit, niſi ſuper Sanctum Corpus Domini permittatur ut ſe Purget:* From which it is conjectured, that *Corſned Bread* was originally the very Sacramental Bread, conſecrated and devoted by the Prieſt, and received with Solemn Abjuration, and devout Expectance that it would prove Mortal to thoſe who dared to ſwallow it with a Lie in their Mouth; till at Length the Biſhops and Clergy were afraid to proſtitute the Communion Bread to ſuch raſh and conceited Uſes, when to indulge the People in their ſuperſtitious Fancies, and idle Cuſtoms, they allowed them to practice the ſame judicial Rite, in eating ſome other Morſels of Bread, bleſt or curſt to the like Uſes. It is recorded of the perfidious *Godwin Earl of Kent*, in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, that on his Abjuring the Murder of the King's Brother, by this Way of Trial, as a juſt Judgment of his ſolemn Perjury, the Bread ſtuck in his Throat, and choaked him.——*Cum* Godwinus *Comes in menſa Regis de nece ſui fratris impetretur, ille poſt multa Sacramenta, tandem per Buccellam deglutiendam abjuravit, & buccella guſtata continuo ſuffocatus interiit.*——*Ingulph.* This with other barbarous Ways of Purgation, was by Degrees aboliſhed: Though we have ſtill ſome Remembrance of this ſuperſtitious Cuſtom in our uſual Phraſes of Abjuration; as, *I will take the Sacrament upon it;*——*May this Bread be my Poiſon;*—— or, *May this Bit be my laſt*, &c.

Cortis, *(Curtis)* A Court or Yard before a Houſe. *Blount.*

Cortilarium, *(Curtilagium,* Is alſo a Yard adjoining to a Country Farm. *Cartul. Glaſton. MS. f.* 42.

Corus, A certain Corn-Meaſure heaped up, from the Hebr. *Cora*, a *Hill:* Eight Buſhels of Wheat in a Heap, making a Quarter, are of the Shape of a little Hill; and probably a *Corus* of Wheat was eight Buſhels; for we read in *Bracton, Decem* Coros *tritici ſive decem Quarteria.* Bract. lib. 2. c. 6.

Cosduna, An ancient Word for Cuſtom or Tribute. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 562.

Coſenage, (Fr. *Couſinage*, i. e. Kindred, Couſinſhip) Is uſed for a Writ that lies where the *Treſail*, that is, the Father of the *Beſail*, or Great Grandfather, being ſeiſed of Lands and Tenements in Fee at his Death, and a Stranger enters upon the Heir and abates; then ſhall his Heir have his Writ of *Coſenage. Brit. c.* 89. *F. N. B.* 221. A Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Coſenage* of the Seiſin of his Great Grandfather, but ſhall be put to his Writ of *Beſail:* And if a Perſon may have a Writ of *Aiel*, he ſhall not bring a Writ of *Coſenage.* Alſo on the Death of an Uncle, Writ of *Coſenage* doth not lie, becauſe *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor* may be had of his Seiſin: And *Coſenage* lies not between Privies in Blood, no more than *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*, but the Party muſt bring *Nuper Oblit.* New Nat. Br. 492. In Writs of *Coſenage*, *Aiel* and *Beſail*, the Tenant's Anſwer that the Plaintiff is not next Heir, of the ſame Anceſtor by whoſe Death he demandeth his Lands, ſhall be admitted and inquired; and according to the ſame Inquiſition, the Juſtices ſhall proceed to Judgment. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 20.

Form of a Writ of Coſenage.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that juſtly*, &c. *he render to* C. D. *one Meſſuage with the Appurtenances in* M. *of which* E. D. *Couſin of the ſaid* C. D. *whoſe Heir he is, was ſeiſed in his Demeſne as of Fee, the Day that he died, as 'tis ſaid, and unleſs*, &c.

Coſening, Is an Offence where any Thing is done deceitfully, whether belonging to Contracts or not, which cannot be properly termed by any ſpecial Name. *Weſt. Symb. pag.* 2. *ſect.* 68.

Coſhering, As there were many Privileges inherent by Right and Cuſtom, allowed in the *Feudal* Laws; ſo were there ſeveral grievous Exactions impoſed by the Lords on their Tenants, by a Sort of Prerogative or ſeignioral Authority, as to lie and feaſt themſelves and their Followers at their Tenants Houſes, *&c.* which were called *Coſhering.* Spelm. of Parliaments, MS.

Coſmus, A Word mentioned by *Blount* for Clean.

Coſtard, Apple, whence *Coſtard-monger*, i. e. Seller of Apples. *Cartular. Abbat. Rading. MS. fol.* 916.

Coſtera, Coaſt, Sea-Coaſt.——Richardum T. *ad Cuſtodiam* Coſteræ *Maris in Com.* Eſſex, *per Literas noſtras Patentes aſſignavimus, &c.*——Memor. in Scaccar. Paſch. 24 Ed. 1.

Coſts, Are *Expenſæ Litis*, recovered by the Plaintiff in a Suit, together with his Damages: And if the Plaintiff be nonſuit, or overthrown by lawful Trial in any Action, the Defendant ſhall have Coſts 4 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. Alſo putting off Trials, inſufficient Pleas, *&c.* on their Amendment, are liable to *Coſts:* But it has been held *Coſts* ought not to be paid for the putting off a Trial, where no Fault was in the Party againſt whom it is moved; for *Coſts* are only to be paid by ſuch Perſons which by their Occaſion have cauſed the other Party to have been at extraordinary Charges: And no *Coſts* ſhall be allowed for unreaſonable Motions, but only for ſuch as the Party was neceſſarily put unto. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 335, 337. The Common Law doth not give *Coſts* in any Caſe; but they are given by Statute: For the Defendant on a Writ of Error, brought to delay Execution, if Judgment be affirmed, *Coſts* are allowed. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 10. So in Actions of Waſte; Debt upon the Statute for Tithes; in all Suits by *Scire facias*, for malicious Treſpaſſes, *&c.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. And by ſome Statutes double and treble *Coſts*, and Damages, are given: But in Perſonal Actions, Actions of Treſpaſs, Aſſault and Battery, Actions on the Caſe for Words, *&c.* if the Debt or Damage amount not to 40*s.* or the Judge do not certify that the Battery was ſufficiently proved, *&c.* no more *Coſts* ſhall be allowed than Damages. 43 *Eliz. c.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Where ſeveral are made Defendants in Action of Treſpaſs, Aſſault, *&c.* and one or more is acquitted, all of them ſhall have *Coſts*; unleſs the Judge certify there was reaſonable Cauſe for making them Defendants. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 11. In an Action of Treſpaſs removed out of an inferior Court into *B. R.* by *Habeas Corpus*, the Plaintiff ſhall have full *Coſts*, though the Damages are under 40*s.* And ſo it has been held in Action of the Caſe for Words, where ſpecial Damage is received, *&c.* 1 Ld. *Raym.* 395. 2 *Raym.* 1588. On a Judgment on Demurrer upon a Plea in Abatement, *Coſts* are not allowed; they are given only where the Merits of the Cauſe are determined on the Demurrer. *Ibid.* 992. No *Coſts* ſhall be allowed the Defendant where the Suit is commenced for the Uſe of the King. 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. And *Coſts* are not awarded againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators. *Ibid.* Nor for or againſt one that ſues *in Forma Pauperis.* Though it has been adjudged that the King ſhall pay *Coſts* for an Amendment; but not for not going to Trial, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 193. And, if Executors bring an Action in their own Right, as for Converſion or Treſpaſs, *&c.* in their own Time, and a Verdict paſs againſt them, they ſhall pay *Coſts.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 224. Alſo if a Plaintiff being admitted *in Forma Pauperis*, be afterwards nonſuited, the uſual Courſe is to tax *Coſts*, and if not paid, to puniſh the Plaintiff by Whipping; but it is in the Diſcretion of the Court to ſpare both. 2 *Sid.* 261. Where a *Pauper* Plaintiff has a Decree to recover with *Coſts*; he ſhall be allowed no more than he is out of Pocket. *Preced. Canc.* 219. An Executor, Defendant in Equity pays no *Coſts*; though

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at Law it's ſaid he does in all Caſes. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 125. An Heir at Law, ſuing for the Family Eſtate, where he ſhall not pay *Coſts*, ſee 1 *Peer Williams* 482. When there is a Fault in the Original Writ, if a Plaintiff be afterwards nonſuit, 'tis ſaid he ſhall pay no *Coſts*; becauſe when the Original is abated, it is as if no Suit had been between the Parties. 1 *Leon.* 105. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 547. If a Sum certain is given to a Stranger by Statute, as where 'tis given to the Proſecutor, he ſhall have no *Coſts*, as he had no Right of Action till he commenced it; ſo in popular Actions, whether the Penalty is certain or not, there ſhall be no *Coſts*. 1 *Salk.* 206. 1 *Lutw.* 201. Where *Coſts* are allowed, it is not neceſſary that the Jury ſhould give the *Coſts*; but they may leave it to the Court to do it, who are beſt able to judge of what *Coſts* are fitting to be given. 23 *Car. B. R.* It is the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* to refer the Taxing of the *Coſts* to the Secondary of the Office, and not to make any ſpecial Rules for ſuch Matters; except it be in extraordinary Caſes. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 338. If at a Trial Evidence be given, and the Jury charged and ready to give their Verdict, but the Plaintiff becomes nonſuited, on which the Jury depart without aſſeſſing *Coſts* and Damages, they ſhall be aſſeſſed by a Writ of Enquiry, *&c. Skin.* 595. Attachment lies where *Coſts* are refuſed Payment: And where a Plaintiff is nonſuit, Action of Debt may be brought for the *Coſts*; alſo the Defendant may have a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* againſt him. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 550. Where *Coſts* are given after a Verdict, the Court will ſtop Proceeding in the ſame Court till they are paid, on Motion made: But when *Coſts* are given for not going on to Trial, a Party may proceed, though they are not paid. *Sid.* 279. The Awarding of *Coſts* is always diſcretionary in the Court; and in Caſe of a great Fraud, a Perſon may be obliged to pay ſuch *Coſts* as ſhall be aſcertained by the injured Party's Oath. 2 *Vern.* 123. See *Damages, &c.*

Coſts are allowed in *Chancery*, for failing to make Anſwer to a Bill exhibited; or making an inſufficient Anſwer: And if a firſt Anſwer be certified by a Maſter to be inſufficient, the Defendant is to pay 40 *s. Coſts*; 3 *l.* for a ſecond inſufficient Anſwer; 4 *l.* for a Third, *&c.* But if the Anſwer be reported good, the Plaintiff ſhall pay the Defendant 40 *s. Coſts*. An Anſwer is not to be filed, (till when it is not reputed an Anſwer) until *Coſts* for Contempt in not anſwering are paid. *Practiſ. Attorn.* 1 *Edit. pag.* 210, 212. If a Plaintiff in Chancery diſmiſſes his Bill, or the Defendant; or if a Decree be obtained for the Defendant, *Coſts* are allowed by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16.

Cot, In the old *Saxon* ſignifies *Cottage*, and ſo is ſtill uſed in many Parts of *England*.

Cotarius, A Cottager: The *Cotarii*, or Cottagers, are mentioned in *Domeſday*.

Cote and **Cot.** The Names of Places which begin or end with theſe Words or Syllables, have the Signification of a little Houſe or *Cottage*: There are likewiſe *Dove Cotes*, which are ſmall Houſes or Places for the Keeping of *Doves* or Pigeons. *Game Law*, 2 *par. fol.* 133, 135. See *Pigeon houſe*.

Cotellus, Coteria, Both ſignify a ſmall Cottage, Houſe or Homeſtall. *Cowel.*

Coterellus. *Cotarius* and *Coterellus*, according to *Spelman* and *Du Freſne*, are ſervile Tenants: But in *Domeſday* and other ancient MSS. there appears a Diſtinction, as well in their Tenure and Quality, as in their Name. For the *Cotarius* had a free Socage Tenure, and paid a ſtated Firm or Rent in Proviſions or Money, with ſome occaſional cuſtomary Services; whereas the *Coterellus* ſeems to have held in mere Villenage, and his Perſon, Iſſue and Goods, were diſpoſable at the Pleaſure of the Lord. ——— *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, gave to the *Bon hommes* of *Aſherugge*, his Manor of *Cheſterton* and *Ambroſden* —— *una cum Villanis*, Coterellis, *eorum Catallis, Servitiis, Sectis, & omnibus ſuis ubicunque pertinentibus.* Paroch Antiq. 310.

Coteswold, Is uſed for Sheep Cotes and Sheep feeding on Hills: From the Sax. *Cote* and *Wold*, a Place where there is no Wood.

Cotgare, A kind of refuſe Wool, ſo clung or clotted together, that it cannot be pulled aſunder. By Stat. 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 9. it is provided, that neither Denizen or Foreigner ſhall make any other Refuſe of Wools but *Cotgare* and *Villein*.

Cotland and **Cotſethland,** Land held by a Cottager, whether in Socage or Villenage. —— *Dimidia acra terræ jacet ibidem inter* Cotland, *quam* Johannes Goldering *tenet, ex una parte, &* Cotland *quam* Thomas Webbe *tenet ex altera.* Paroch. Antiq. 532.

Cotſethla, Cotſetle, The little Seat or Manſion belonging to a ſmall Farm —— *Ego* Thomas de C. *Dedi Deo & Eccleſiæ* Malmſbury *unam* Cotſetle *in* Culern, *cum omnibus pertinentiis.* Cartular. Malmſbur MS.

Cotſethus, A Cottage-holder, who by ſervile Tenure was bound to work for the Lord. *Cowel. Cotſets* are the meaneſt Sort of Men, now termed *Cottagers*. And *Cotſeti* are thoſe who live in Cottages. ——— *Villani vero vel* Cotſeti, *vel Perdingi, vel qui ſunt hujuſmodi viles, vel inopes perſonæ, non ſunt inter legum Judices numerandi.* Leg. H. 1. c. 30.

Cottage, *(Cotagium)* Is properly a little Houſe for Habitation, without Lands belonging to it. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 1. But by a later Statute, the 31 *El. cap.* 7. No Man may build a *Cottage*, unleſs he lay four Acres of Land thereto; except it be in Market-Towns or Cities, or within a Mile of the Sea, or for the Habitation of Labourers in Mines, Sailors, Foreſters, Shepherds, *&c.* and *Cottages* erected by Order of Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* for poor impotent People, are excepted out of the Statute. The four Acres of Land to make it a *Cottage* within this Law, are to be Freehold, and Land of Inheritance: And four Acres of Ground holden by Copy, or for Life or Lives, or for any Number of Years, will not be ſufficient to make it a lawful *Cottage*. 2 *Inſt.* 737. Alſo the four Acres in Fee ſimple, or Fee-Tail, muſt lie near the *Cottage*, and be occupied therewith, ſo long as the *Cottage* ſhall be inhabited. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 139. But this Statute doth not extend to Houſes that are Copyhold. 1 *Bulſt.* 50. The Penalty of erecting *Cottages* contrary to the Statute, is 10 *l.* for every Erection, and 40 *s.* a Month for the Continuance of it; which is inquirable in the Leet, or the Offenders may be puniſhed by Indictment at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, *&c.* And no Owner or Occupier of any *Cottage* ſhall ſuffer any *Inmates*, or more Families than one to inhabit therein, on Pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Leet 10 *s.* a Month: But in *Cottages* built for the Poor, more Families than one may be placed. *Cottages* are oftentimes erected on the Waſte at the Charge of Pariſhes, for poor impotent Perſons, by the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, having obtained Leave of the Lord of the Manor, in Writing under Hand and Seal; but then it muſt be confirmed by the Juſtices in Seſſions. *Mod. Juſt.* 152. *Cottagers* of new erected *Cottages* within the Memory of Man, ought not to have Common in the Lord's Waſte, though they have four Acres of Land laid to them. *Wood's Inſt.* 445. Every *Cottager, &c.* is obliged to work towards the Repairs of the Highways, or to hire an able Labourer to work on the Days appointed by the Statute, on Pain of forfeiting 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day. *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2.

Cotton Library. For better ſetling and preſerving the *Library* kept in the Houſe at *Weſtminſter*; called *Cotton-houſe*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons* for the Benefit of the Publick, a Statute was made 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. See Stat. 5 *Ann. c.* 30.

Cotuca, Coat-Armour. *Ad Arma profiliunt & Milites quidem super Armatura* Cotucas *induerant, vocat.* Quarteloys. *Walsing.* 114.

Cotuchans, Boors or Husbandmen, of which Mention is made in *Domesday*.

Coucher, or **Courcher**, Signifies a Factor that continues abroad in some Place or Country for Traffick; as formerly in *Gascoign*, for buying of Wines. *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 16. This Word is also used for the General Book wherein any Corporation, *&c.* registers their particular Acts. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10.

Covenable, (Fr. *Convenable*, Lat. *Rationabilis*) Is what is convenient or suitable.——*Every of the same three Sorts of Goods*, &c. *shall be good and* covenable, *as in old Time hath been used.* Stat. 31 Ed. 3. cap. 2. *Covenably* indowed, that is, indowed as is fitting. 4 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. See *Plowd.* 472.

Covenant, *(Conventio)* Is the Consent and Agreement of two or more Persons to do or not to do some Act or Thing, contracted between them: Also it is the Declaration the Parties make, that they will stand to such Agreement, relating to Lands or other Things; and is created by Deed in Writing, sealed and executed by the Parties, or otherwise it may be implied in the Contract as incident thereto. 2 *Mod. Entr.* 91. And if the Persons do not perform their Covenants, a Writ or Action of *Covenant* is the Remedy to recover Damages for the Breach of them. *Ibid.* A *Covenant* is generally either in Fact, or in Law: In *Fact* is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties, and inserted in the Deed; and *in Law*, is that *Covenant* which the Law intends and implies, though it be not expressed in Words; as if a Lessor demise and grant to his Lessee a House or Lands, *&c.* for a certain Term, the Law will intend a *Covenant* on the Lessor's Part, that the Lessee shall during the Term quietly injoy the same against all Incumbrances. 1 *Inst.* 384. There is also a *Covenant Real*, and *Covenant Personal*: A real *Covenant* is that whereby a Man ties himself to pass a Thing real, as Lands or Tenements; or to levy a Fine of Lands, *&c.* And *Covenant* personal, is where the same is annexed to the Person and merely personal; as if a Person *Covenants* with another by Deed to build him a House, or to serve him, *&c. F. N. B.* 145. 5 *Rep.* 10. *Covenants* are likewise *Inherent*, that tend to the Support of the Land or Thing granted; or are *collateral* to it; and are *affirmative*, where somewhat is to be performed, or *negative*; *executed*, of what is already done, or *executory*: But a *Covenant* being to bind a Man, to do something *in futuro*, is for the most part executory. 1 *Vent.* 176. *Dyer* 112, 271. And where a *Covenant* shall be construed *dependant* upon another, and when *distinct* by itself, see *Winch* 74. 3 *Cro.* 107. Further, this Word is taken for the *solemn league and Covenant*; which was a seditious Conspiracy, invented in *Scotland*, and voted illegal by Parliament, and Provision is make against it, by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. All *Covenants* between Persons must be to do what is lawful, or they will not be binding; and if the Thing to be done be impossible, the *Covenant* is void. *Dyer* 112. But where the Thing is lawful at the Time of the *Covenant* made, and afterwards the Matter agreed to be done, is prohibited by Act of Parliament, yet such *Covenant* will be binding. 3 *Mod.* 39. And if a Man *covenants* to do a Thing before a certain Time; and it becomes impossible by the Act of God, this shall not excuse him, inasmuch as he hath bound himself precisely to do it. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 84. If a Person *covenants* expresly to repair a House, and it is burnt down by Lightning, or any other Accident, yet he ought to repair it; for it was in his Power to have provided against it by his Contract. *Alleyn* 26, 27. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 349. But he is not so bound by *Covenant* in Law. Where Houses are blown down by Tempest, the Law excuses the Lessee in Action of Waste; though in a *Covenant* to repair and uphold, it will not. 1 *Plowd.* 29. If a Lessee for Years, rendring Rent, *covenants* for him and his Assigns to repair the House, and after the Lessee assigns over the Term, and then the Lessor accepts the Rent from the Assignee, and then the *Covenant* is broke; notwithstanding Acceptance of Rent from the Assignee, action of *Covenant* lies against the first Lessee, on his express *Covenant* to repair: And this Personal *Covenant* cannot be transferred by the Acceptance of the Rent. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 240. Action of *Covenant* also lies on *Covenant* for Payment of Rent against such Lessee; but not Action of Debt after Acceptance. 3 *Rep.* 24. In *Covenant* upon a Demise, rendring Rent, the Defendant cannot say, that Part of it was to be allowed; for this is a *Covenant* against a *Covenant*. *Comb.* 21. There may be an Agreement and *Covenant*, only to be performed by the Parties themselves; and there are some *Covenants* which none but the Party and his Heirs may take Advantage of, being such as concern the Inheritance, and descend to the Heir, as knit to the Estate: *Covenants* in gross go to the Executors, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 520. 2 *Danv.* 235. Not only Parties to Deeds, but their Executors and Administrators, shall take Advantage of inherent *Covenants*, though not named; and every Assignee of the Land may have the Benefit of such *Covenants*: Likewise Executors and Assigns are bound by them, although not named, as a *Covenant* to repair, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 16, 17. 1 *Cro.* 552. If a Man *Covenants* with another to do any Thing, his Heir shall not be bound, unless he be expresly named: And yet where a Lessee *covenants* to repair, the Heir shall have the Benefit of the *Covenant*, though not named, because it runs with the Land. 2 *Lev.* 92. 5 *Rep.* 8. The Grantee of a Reversion may bring Action of *Covenant* against a Lessee, as well in the County where the Demise was made, as in the County where the Lands lie. *Carthew* 183. And Grantees of Reversions have the like Remedy by Action of *Covenant* against Termors, as the Lessors and their Heirs, *&c.* by *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. A Person *covenants* with another, to pay him Money at a Time to come, and doth not say to his Executors, *&c.* if the *Covenantee* die before the Day, yet his Executors or Administrators shall have the Money. *Dyer* 112, 257. And in every Case where the Testator is bound by a *Covenant*, the Executor shall be bound by it; if it be not determined by his Death. 48 *Ed.* 3. 2. 2 *Danv.* 232. Assignees shall not have an Action upon Breach of any *Covenant*, before their Time. *Cro. Eliz.* 863. Nor shall an Assignee be charged in a Writ of *Covenant* for any Breach, after the Death of the first Lessee; as it is personal to the Lessee himself. 2 *Danv.* 238. If *A.* seised of Land in Fee, conveys it to *B.* and *covenants* with *B.* his Heirs and Assigns, to make any other Assurance upon Request; and after *B.* conveys it to *C.* who conveys it to *D.* and then *D.* requires *A.* to make another Assurance, according to the *Covenant*; if he refuses, *D.* shall have Action of *Covenant* against him, as Assignee to *B. Ibid.* 236. A Lessor made a Lease of an House for Years, excepting two Rooms, and free Passage to them; the Lessee assigned the Term, and the Lessor brought *Covenant* against the Assignee for disturbing him in his Passage to those Rooms; and adjudged that the Action lies: For the *Covenant* goes with the Tenement, and binds the Assignee. 1 *Salk.* 196. If a Man leases for Years, and ousts the Lessee, he shall have *Covenant* against him. 48 *Ed.* 3. 2. But if, where a Person leases Lands for Years, a Stranger enters before the Lessee, such Lessee shall not have an Action of *Covenant* upon this Ouster, because he was never a Lessee in Privity to have the Action. 2 *Danv.* 234. A Man grants a Watercourse, and afterwards

stops

ſtops it; for this voluntary Misfeaſance, *Covenant* lies. 1 *Saund.* 322. Though where the Uſe of a Thing is demiſed, and it runs to decay, ſo that the Leſſee cannot have the Benefit of it, for this Nonfeaſance no Action of *Covenant* lieth: Nor may *Covenant* be brought for a Thing which was not *in eſſe* at the Making of the Leaſe. 2 *Danv.* 233. If one makes a Leaſe for Years, reſerving a Rent, Action of *Covenant* lies for Non-payment of the Rent; for the *Reddendum* of the Rent is an Agreement for Payment of it, which will make a *Covenant*. *Ibid.* 230. A Leaſe is made to two, and one Seals the Deed, but the other doth not; if he accepts the Eſtate and occupies the Land, he is bound to perform the *Covenants* for Payment of the Rent, Reparations, and the like. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 458. Where there is an Agreement under Hand and Seal, Action of *Covenant* may be brought on it: And if a Man is Party to a Deed, his Agreement to pay amounts to a *Covenant*, though formal Words are wanting. 2 *Mod.* 91, 269. Action of *Covenant* lies on a Deed indented, or Poll: Alſo on a Bond, it proving an Agreement. 2 *Danv.* 228. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 346. And if one Man *Covenants* to pay another 20 *l.* at a Day; although he may have Action of Debt for the 20 *l.* yet 'tis ſaid he may have a Writ of *Covenant* at his Election. 2 *Danv.* 229. It is agreed that *A. B.* ſhall pay to *C. D.* 100 *l.* for Lands in *E.* this is a mutual *Covenant*, whereon Action of *Covenant* may be brought if *C. D.* will not convey. 1 *Sid.* 423. But where there are mutual *Covenants*, and the one not to be performed before a precedent *Covenant*, in ſuch Caſe the *Covenant* is not ſuable till the other is performed: Though if the *Covenants* are diſtinct and mutual, ſeveral Actions may be brought by and againſt the Parties. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 350. 2 *Mod.* 74. In a *Covenant* to pay another ſo much Money, he making him an Eſtate in ſuch Land, *&c.* It has been adjudged, that if he tender the *Covenantor* a Feoffment, and offer to make Livery, he may have Action of *Covenant* for the Money, as if he had made a Title. 3 *Salk* 107. If a Perſon *covenants* that he hath good Right to grant, *&c.* and he hath no Right, it is a Breach of *Covenant*, for which Action of *Covenant* lies. 2 *Bul.* 12. Where a Man *covenants* that he hath Power to grant, and that the Grantee, ſhall quietly enjoy notwithſtanding any claiming under him; theſe are diſtinct *Covenants*, for one goes to the Title, and the other to the Poſſeſſion. 1 *Mod.* 101. A *Covenant* for the Leſſee to enjoy againſt all Men; this extends not to tortious Acts and Entries, *&c.* for which the Leſſee hath his proper Remedy againſt the Aggreſſors. *Vaugh.* 111, 123. Where there is a *Covenant* to ſave harmleſs againſt a certain Perſon, there the *Covenantor* muſt ſave the *Covenantee* harmleſs againſt the Entry of that Perſon, be it by wrong or rightful Title: But if it be to ſave harmleſs againſt all Perſons, the Entry and Eviction muſt be by lawful Title. *Cro Eliz.* 213. *Covenant* that Lands ſhall continue of ſuch a Value notwithſtanding any Act done, or to be done, extendeth only to the Time of the *Covenant* made; and 'tis ſaid cannot extend as well to that Time, as to the Time future. *Ibid.* 43, 479. 1 *Lill.* 352. A *Covenant* was entered into, that Lands ſettled on a Woman for her Jointure, were of the Value of 100 *l. per Ann.* and ſo ſhould continue notwithſtanding any Act done by the *Covenantor*; in Action of *Covenant* for that the Lands were not of that yearly Value, adjudged that the Action did not lie, except ſome Act done by the *Covenator* was the Cauſe which made them not of that Value. *Cro. Eliz.* 43. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 557. Where the *Covenant* is to do a Thing, and no Time appointed for it, it muſt be done in convenient Time: If it be inſerted in a Deed among other *Covenants*, that the Leſſee ſhall repair, provided the Leſſor allows Timber, *&c.* this will be a good *Covenant* on both Sides. 2 *And.* 73. *Dyer* 57, 150. *Hob.* 28. But a *Covenant* muſt wait upon and join with the Grant; ſo that if it be to make ſuch Aſſurance as ſhall be reaſonably deviſed, it muſt be of an Aſſurance as differs not from the Bargain: And when the Eſtate to which a *Covenant* is annexed is at an End, the *Covenant* is gone. *Hob.* 276. 1 *Leon.* 179. In an Indenture, the Word *Covenant*, is a Word both of Leſſor and Leſſee; and therefore if the Leſſee *covenants* to pay the Rent, this is a Reſervation. Though when there is a *Covenant* for a Leſſee to repair, and he makes an Under-Leaſe to one who is in Poſſeſſion, the Under Leſſee is not liable to that *Covenant*, in Law or Equity. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 80. 1 *Vern.* 87. 'Tis held in all Caſes where Words that begin any Sentence are *conditional*, and give another a Remedy, they ſhall not be conſtrued a *Covenant*; and yet if Words of Condition and Covenant are coupled together in the ſame Sentence, as *Provided always, and it is covenanted*, &c. in that Caſe they may be adjudged both a Condition and *Covenant*. March 103. There is this Difference however between a *Covenant* and Condition; a Condition gives Entry, and *Covenant* gives an Action only. *Owen* 54. A Perſon cannot have Action of *Covenant* upon a verbal Agreement, for it cannot be grounded without Writing, except by ſpecial Cuſtom. *F. N. B.* 145. An Infant within Age may bind himſelf Apprentice; but neither at Common Law nor by Statute may be bound by *Covenant* for his Apprenticeſhip, ſo as to make him liable to an Action of *Covenant* if he depart, *&c.* But Action of the Caſe may lie upon the *Covenant* in Law, if he defraud his Maſter: And by the Cuſtom of *London* he may bind himſelf by his *Covenant* at fourteen Years old. 1 *Cro.* 129. *Winch* 63. An expreſs *Covenant* in a Deed, will qualify the general *Covenant* of Law: Though on a *Covenant* in Law, the Leſſee cannot charge the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Leſſor; as he may upon an expreſs *Covenant* for quiet Enjoyment. *Dyer* 257. See 4 *Rep.* 80. If a Leſſor *Covenant* with the Leſſee that he ſhall have Houſe-bote, *&c.* by Aſſignment of his Bailiff, this is a good *Covenant*; and yet it doth not reſtrain the Power that the Leſſee hath by Law to take thoſe Things without Aſſignment: But if a Leſſee *Covenants*, that he will not cut any Timber, without the Leave or Aſſignment of the Leſſor; by this he will be reſtrained. *Dyer* 19, 115. A Man makes a Leaſe, wherein are divers *Covenants* to be performed by the Leſſee; and after the Leſſee doth *Covenant* that if any of the *Covenants* are broken, the Leſſor ſhall enter upon the Land demiſed, and hold it till the Leſſee make him Amends, *&c.* it is good, and the Leſſor may take Advantage thereof. *Fitz. Coven.* 3. No Duty nor Cauſe of Action ariſes on a *Covenant*, till it is broken: And as to Breaches of *Covenant*, if a Perſon by his own Act diſables himſelf to perform a *Covenant*, it is a Breach thereof. 5 *Rep.* 21. Though there can be no *Covenant* or Breach, where a Leaſe, *&c.* is void. *Yelv.* 18, 19. But here although when a *Covenant* concerns the Intereſt of the Leaſe, as where 'tis for paying Rent, it is void, if the Leaſe be ſo: Yet where *Covenants* are collateral to the Leaſe and Intereſt, though that be void, the *Covenants* may be good. *Owen* 136. And if a *Covenant* to do a Thing is performed in Subſtance, and according to the Intent, it is good, though it differs from the Words; and on the other Hand, although the *Covenantor* performs the Letter of his *Covenant*, if he does any Act to defeat the Intent and Uſe of it, he is guilty of a *Breach*. Mod. Entr. Engl. In *Covenant* that a Perſon ſhall hold Lands free from all Incumbrances, and be kept indemnified from Arrears of Rent; there till an Action is brought, or Diſtreſs made, he is not damnified: And a Suit in Chancery is no Breach in ſuch Caſe; but where a Jointure, or Dower is recovered, it is. *Skin.* 397. *Moor* 859. *Palm.* 339. If *Covenants* perpetual are once broken, and an Action is brought, and Recovery thereon; upon a new Breach, a *Scire facias* ſhall be had on that Judgment, and the Plaintiff need

need not bring a new Writ of *Covenant*. *Cro. Eliz.* 5. When the Intention of the Parties can be collected out of a Deed for the doing, or not doing of the Thing, *Covenant* ſhall be had thereupon. *Chanc. Rep.* 294. A *Covenant* being one Part of a Deed, is ſubject to the general Rules of Expoſition of all Parts of the Deed: And in a *Covenant* the laſt Words, that are general, ſhall be expounded by the firſt Words, which are ſpecial and particular. 1 *Vent.* 218. Alſo a later *Covenant* cannot be pleaded in Bar to a former. When a *Covenant* is to two Perſons jointly, one of them may not bring Action of *Covenant*, or plead alone, but both muſt join. 1 *Nelſ.* 558. If a Man is bound to perform all the *Covenants* in an Indenture, and they are all in the Affirmative, he may plead Performance generally. *Co. Lit.* 303. *Covenants* in the Negative muſt be pleaded ſpecially. *Ibid.* 330. When ſome *Covenants* are in the Negative, and ſome in the Affirmative, the Defendant is to plead ſpecially to the Negative *Covenants*, that he had not done the Thing, and Performance generally as to the Affirmative: And where the Negative *Covenants* are againſt Law, and the Affirmative agreeable to Law, Performance generally may be pleaded. *Moor* 856. If any of the *Covenants* are in the Disjunctive, ſo that 'tis in the Election of the *Covenantor* to perform the one, or the other, the Performance ought to be ſpecially pleaded, that it may appear what Part hath been perform'd. *Cro. Eliz.* 23. 1 *Nelſ.* 573. And commonly where an Act is to be done, according to a *Covenant*, he who pleads Performance ought to do it ſpecially. 1 *Leon.* 136. In Debt upon Bond for Performance of *Covenants*, one whereof for peaceable Enjoyment, and free from all Incumbrances, and another for farther Aſſurance, *&c.* the Defendant ſhould plead ſpecially, that the Houſe was free from Incumbrances at the Time of the Conveyance made, and not charged at any Time ſince, and that no farther Aſſurance had been required, or ſuch an Aſſurance which he had executed, *&c.* yet where a Defendant pleaded generally, in this Caſe, it was held good. 1 *Lutw.* 603. *Covenants* are generally taken moſt ſtrongly againſt the *Covenantor*, and for the *Covenantee*. *Plowd.* 287. But it is a Rule in Law, that where one Thing may have ſeveral Intendments, it ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt favourable Manner for the *Covenantor*. 1 *Lut.* 490. The common Uſe of *Covenants* is for aſſuring of Land; quiet Enjoyment free from Incumbrances; for Payment of Rent reſerved; and concerning Repairs, *&c.* And in Deeds of *Covenant*, ſometimes a Clauſe for Performance with a Penalty, is inſerted in the Body of the Deed: Other Times, and more frequently Bonds for Performance, with a ſufficient Penalty, are given ſeparate; which laſt being ſued, the Jury muſt find the Penalty; but on *Covenant*, only the Damages. *Wood's Inſt.* 250. It is held an Action of *Covenant* may be laid in *London*, for Non-payment of Rent on a Leaſe of Lands in any other Place. 1 *Sid.* 401. And if in this Action, a Sum be miſcaſt, either too little or too much; it is amendable; and not like to the Action of Debt, which if alledged leſs than it is, without ſhewing the Reſt to be ſatisfied, it is ill. 3 *Keb.* 39. 2 *Cro.* 247. In Action of *Covenant*, the Plaintiff muſt have Recourſe to the Deeds or Writings, and the Circumſtances of Time, Place, *&c.* and take Notice what particular *Covenant* in the Deed it is beſt to inſiſt upon, to lay a Breach right, *&c.* The Words of *Covenanting* are, *Covenant*, *Grant*, *Promiſe*, and *Agree*, *&c.* but there needs no great Exactneſs in Words to make a *Covenant*.

Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed of Uſes, Is when a Man that hath a Wife, Children, Brother, Siſter, or Kindred, doth by *Covenant* in Writing under Hand and Seal agree that for their or any of their Proviſion or Preferment, he and his Heirs will ſtand ſeiſed of Land to their Uſe; either in Fee ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Life. The Uſe being created by the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. which conveyeth the Eſtate as the Uſes are directed; this *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed* is become a Conveyance of the Land ſince the ſaid Statute. The Conſiderations of theſe Deeds, are natural Affection, Marriage, *&c.* and the Law allows in ſuch Caſes Conſideration of Blood and Marriage, to raiſe Uſes, as well as Money and other valuable Conſideration when a Uſe is to a Stranger. *Plowd.* 302. There are no Conſiderations now to raiſe Uſes upon *Covenants to ſtand ſeiſed*, but natural Love and Affection, which is for Advancement of Blood; and Conſideration of Marriage, which is the joining of the Blood and Marriage together: Other Conſiderations, as Money, *&c.* for Land, though the Words in the Deed are *ſtand ſeized*, yet they are Bargains and Sales, and without Inrolment they raiſe no Uſe. *Carter* 138. *Lill. Abr.* 353. The uſual *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes* need not be by Deed indented and inrolled: And where a Man limits his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Wife for Life, this imports a ſufficient Conſideration in itſelf: Alſo if a Perſon *covenants to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe* of his Wife, Son, or Couſin, it will raiſe an Uſe without any expreſs Words of Conſideration, for ſufficient Conſideration appears. 7 *Rep.* 40. In Caſe of a *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed*, ſo much of the Uſe as the Owner doth not diſpoſe of, remains ſtill in him. 1 *Ventr.* 374. And where an Uſe is raiſed by Way of *Covenant*, the *Covenantor* continues in Poſſeſſion; and there the Uſes limited, if they are according to Law, ſhall riſe and draw the Poſſeſſion out of him: But if they are not, the Poſſeſſion ſhall remain in him until a lawful Uſe ariſeth. 1 *Leon.* 197. 1 *Mod.* 159, 160. If on a *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes*, no Uſe doth ariſe, yet it may be good by Way of *Covenant* and give Remedy to the Covenantee in an Action; as if the *Covenant* be future, that in Conſideration of a Marriage, Lands ſhall deſcend or remain to a Son, and the Heirs of his Body on the Body of his Wife; in this Caſe the Covenantee may have *Writ of Covenant* upon the *Covenant* againſt the Covenantor: But if a *Covenant* be that a Man and his Heirs, ſhall from henceforth *ſtand and be ſeiſed* to ſuch and ſuch Uſes, and the Uſes will not ariſe by Law; here no Action of *Covenant* lies on the *Covenant*, for this Action will never lie upon any *Covenant* but ſuch as is either to do a Thing hereafter, or where the Thing is already done, and not when it is for a Thing preſent. *Plowd.* 307, 398. *Finch's Law* 49.

Covert Baron, A married Woman. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 3.

Coverture, *(Fr.)* Any Thing that *covers*; as Apparel, a Coverlet, *&c.* but it is by our Law particularly apply'd to the State and Condition of a *married* Woman, who is *ſub poteſtate viri*; and therefore diſabled to contract with any to the Damage of herſelf or Huſband, without his Conſent and Privity, or his Allowance and Confirmation thereof. *Bract. lib.* 1. *c.* 10. *lib.* 2. *c.* 15, *&c. Bro. Abr.* When a Woman is married, ſhe is called a *Feme Covert*; and whatever is done concerning her, during the Marriage, is ſaid to be during the *Coverture*: All Things that are the Wife's, are the Huſband's; nor hath the Wife Power over her ſelf, but the Huſband: And if the Huſband alien the Wife's Land, during the *Coverture*, ſhe cannot gainſay it during his Life; but after his Death, ſhe may recover by *Cui in vita*. Terms de Ley 195. See *Baron* and *Feme*.

Covin, *(Covina)* Is a deceitful Compact between two or more to deceive or prejudice others; as if Tenant for Life or in Tail, conſpires with another, that he ſhall recover the Land which he the Tenant holds, in Prejudice of him in Reverſion. *Plowd.* 546. *Covin* is commonly converſant in and about Conveyances of Land by Fine, Feoffment, Recovery, *&c.* And then it tends to defeat Purchaſers of the Lands they purchaſe, and

and Creditors of their Juſt Debts; and ſo it is uſed in Deeds of Gift of Goods: It may be likewiſe ſometimes in Suits of Law, and Judgments had in them. But where ever *Covin* is, it ſhall never be intended, unleſs it appears and be particularly found; for *Covin* and Fraud though proved, yet muſt be found by the Jury, or it will not be good. *Brownl.* 188. *Bridgm* 112. If one make a Leaſe to a Perſon by *Covin*, and after grant another Leaſe to another *bona fide*, but without any Fine or Rent; in this Caſe the ſecond Leſſee may not avoid the firſt Leaſe, becauſe he is not a Purchaſer that comes in for Money. 3 *Rep.* 83. On Recovery by a good Title, there may be *Covin*; as where Tenant for Life by Aſſent, &c. ſuffers a Recovery by *Nil dicit*, without making any Defence: And if a Man hath a rightful and juſt Cauſe of Action, and of *Covin* and Content ſhall raiſe up a Tenant by Wrong againſt whom he may recover; the *Covin* doth ſo ſuffocate the Right, that the Recovery, although it be upon good Title, ſhall not bind. *Bro. Covin* 47. *Co. Litt.* 357. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 365. *A.* is Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail to *B.* and a *Præcipe* is brought againſt them as Jointenants, by *Covin* between the Demandant and *A.* and an Anſwer procured for *B* as Jointenant, and they join the Miſe, and after make Default, whereby final Judgment is given; this ſhall not defeat the Eſtate of *B.* who may bring a Writ of Diſceit and ſhall be reſtored to his Land. *Roll. Abr.* 621. If a Man that has a Right to certain Lands, by *Covin* cauſes another to ouſt the Tenant of the Land, to the Intent to recover it from him, and he recovers accordingly againſt him by Action tried; yet he ſhall not be remitted to his ancient Right; but is in of the Eſtate of him who made the Ouſter; and an Aſſiſe lies againſt him. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 309. Land is aliened, pending a Writ of Debt, by *Covin*, to avoid the Extent thereof for the Debt; the Land ſo aliened ſhall be extended, when the *Covin* appears upon the Return of the *Elegit* by the Sheriff. *Ibid.* 311. If a Man makes a Deed of Gift, &c. of his Goods in his Life-time by *Covin*, to ouſt his Creditors of their Debts, after his Death the Donee or Vendee ſhall be charged for them. 13 *H.* 4. And if Goods are ſold in Market overt by *Covin*, on Purpoſe to bar him that hath Right, this ſhall not bar him thereof. 2 *Inſt.* 713.

Council. In the City of *London*, there are Common *Council men* choſen in every Ward at a Court of Wardmote held by the Aldermen of the reſpective Wards on St. *Thomas*'s Day yearly: They are to be choſen out of the moſt ſufficient Men; and ſworn to give true *Council* for the common Profit of the City, &c. *Lex Londinen.* 117. In the Court of *Common Council*, are made Laws for Advancement of Trade; and Committees yearly appointed, &c. But Acts made by them, are to have the Aſſent of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by Stat. 11 *Geo.* 1.

Counſellor, *(Conſiliarius)* Is a Perſon retained by a Client to plead his Cauſe in a Court of Judicature. A *Counſellor* at Law hath a Privilege to enforce any Thing which is informed him by his Client, if pertinent to the Matter, and is not to examine whether it be true or falſe; for it is at the Peril of him who informs him. *Cro. Jac.* 90. But after the Court hath delivered their Opinions of the Matter in Law depending before them, the *Counſel* at the Bar are not to urge any thing further in that Cauſe. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 355. It has been held that the *King's Counſel* ought not to be admitted to argue any Cauſe againſt the King; though this was oppos'd by *Serjeant Maynard*, Hill. 21 Car. 2. 1 Mod. 38. A *Counſellor* muſt not ſet his Hand to a frivolous Plea, to delay a Trial; which argues Ignorance or foul Practice. *Ibid.* And as *Counſellors* have a ſpecial Privilege to practice the Law, they are puniſhable by Attachment, &c. for Miſbehaviour. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 157. No Recuſant Convict, or Nonjuror, ſhall practice the Law, as a *Counſellor*, or otherwiſe, under Penalties, by Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. 13 & 14 *W.* 3 *c.* 6.

Counſel, for *Priſoners*. No *Counſel* is allowed a *Priſoner* upon a General Iſſue, on Indictment of Felony, &c. unleſs ſome doubtful Point of Law ariſe: The Court is the Priſoner's only *Counſel*; and the Behaviour of the Priſoner in his own Defence, is one Means of diſcovering the Truth. In Appeals, and upon ſpecial Pleas, &c. the Priſoner ſhall have *Counſel* aſſigned him by the Court: Tho' *Counſel* is not to prompt the Priſoner in Matters of Fact. 2 *Hawk.* 400, 401. Proviſion is made for *Counſel* for Priſoners in Treaſon, by Stat. 7 *W.* 3.

Count, Signifies the original Declaration of Complaint in a real Action. As Declaration is applied to perſonal; ſo *Count* is applicable to real Cauſes: But *Count* and Declaration are oftentimes confounded, and made to ſignify the ſame Thing. *F. N. B.* 16, 60. In paſſing a Recovery at the Common Pleas Bar, a Serjeant at Law *counts* upon the *Præcipe*, &c. See *Countors* and *Declarations*.

Countee, (Fr. *Comte*) Was the moſt eminent Dignity of a Subject, before the Conqueſt; and thoſe who in ancient Time were created *Countees*, were Men of great Eſtate: For which Reaſon and becauſe the Law intends that they aſſiſt the King with their Counſel for the publick Good, and preſerve the Realm by their Valour, they had great Privileges; as they might not be arreſted for Debt or Treſpaſs; or be put on Juries, &c. Of old the *Countee* was *Præfectus*, or *Præpoſitus Comitatus*, and had the Charge and Cuſtody of the *County*; but this Authority the *Sheriff* now hath. 9 *Rep.* 46. A *Countee* or *Count*, is an Earl, in the Law *French*. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Countenance. This Word ſeems to be uſed for Credit or Eſtimation. *Old Nat. Br* 111. And in the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. See *Contenement*.

Counter, (*Computatorium* from the Lat. *Computare*) Is the Name of two Priſons in *London*, the *Poultry-Counter*, and *Woodſtreet-Counter*, for the Uſe of the City, to confine Debtors, Peace breakers, &c. wherein if any enter, he is like to *account* before he gets out. *Cowel.*

Counterfeits. Perſons obtaining any Money, Goods, &c. by *Counterfeit* Letters or falſe Tokens, being convicted before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or Juſtices of Peace, are to ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as ſhall be thought fit, under Death; as Impriſonment, Pillory, &c. Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 1. It was the Opinion of Sir *Edward Coke*, that upon this Statute the Offender could not be fined; and that only corporal Pains ought to be inflicted: But it hath been otherwiſe adjudg'd in *Terry*'s Caſe, who by a falſe Note in the Name of another obtain'd into his Hands a Wedge of Silver, of the Value of two hundred Pounds; and on Conviction thereof, was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, pay a Fine of five hundred Pounds to the King, and be impriſoned during the King's Pleaſure. *Cro. Car.* 407. The Obtaining of Money from one Man to another's Uſe, upon a falſe Pretence of having a Meſſage and verbal Order to that Purpoſe, is not puniſhable by criminal Proſecution; it depending on a bare naked Lie, againſt which common Prudence and Caution may be a Security. 6 *Mod.* 105. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 188. *Counterfeiting* the *King's Seal*, or Money, &c. which is Treaſon, *Vide Treaſon:* And *Counterfeiting Exchequer Bills*, Bank Bills, Lottery Orders, &c. which are Felony. See *Felony*.

Countermand, Is where a Thing formerly executed, is afterwards by ſome Act or Ceremony made void by the Party that firſt did it. And it is either actual by Deed, or implied: *Actual*, where a Power to execute any Authority, &c. is by a formal Writing for that very Purpoſe put off for a Time, or made void: And *implied* is where a Man

makes his laſt Will and Teſtament, and thereby deviſes his Land to *A. B.* if he afterwards enfeoffs another of the ſame Land, here this Feoffment is a *Countermand* to the Will, without any expreſs Words for the ſame, and the Will is void as to the Diſpoſition of the Land: Alſo if a Woman ſeiſed of Land in Fee-ſimple, makes a Will and deviſeth the ſame to *C. D.* and his Heirs, if he ſurvives her; and after ſhe intermarries with the ſaid *C. D.* there by taking him to Huſband, and Coverture at the Time of her Death, the Will is *countermanded*. *Terms de Ley* 198. But if a Woman makes a Leaſe at Will, and then marries, this Marriage is no *Countermand* to the Leaſe, without expreſs Matter done by the Huſband to determine the Will. Where Land is deviſed, and after a Leaſe made thereof for Years only; it ſhall not be a *Countermand* of the Will, which is good notwithſtanding for the Reverſion after the Leaſe for Years is ended: But in Caſe a Man have a Leaſe for Years, and gives it by his Will, and after Surrenders it; it is a *Countermand* of the Deviſe, and the Deviſee ſhall not have this Leaſe. *Dyer* 47. *Goldsb.* 93. If a Copyholder like to die, do ſurrender his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Wife or Children, without any Conſideration of Money, *&c.* and he recover before the Preſentment and Admittance, it may be *Countermanded:* 'Tis otherwiſe if it be to the Uſe of a Stranger. *Kitch.* 82. If there be a Feoffment with Letter of Attorney to make Livery and Seiſin; and before it is made the Feoffor makes a Feoffment, or Bargain and Sale of the Land, or Leaſe to another, it will be a *Countermand* in Law of the Authority given by the Letter of Attorney. 2 *Brownl.* 291. A Perſon may *countermand* his Command, Authority, Licence, *&c.* before the Thing is done; and if he dies, it is *countermanded*. There is a *Countermand* of *Notice of Trial*, &c. in Law Proceedings.

Counterplea, Is when the Tenant in any real Action, Tenant by the Curteſy, or in Dower, in his Anſwer and Plea, vouches any one to warrant his Title, or prays in Aid of another, who hath a larger Eſtate; as of him in Reverſion, *&c.* Or where one that is a Stranger to the Action, comes and prays to be received to ſave his Eſtate; then that which the Demandant alledgeth againſt it, why it ſhould not be admitted, is called a *Counterplea:* In which Senſe it is uſed Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. So that *Counterplea* is in Law a Replication to *Aid Prier*; and is called *Counterplea to the Voucher:* But when the Voucher is allowed, and the Vouchee comes and demands what Cauſe the Tenant hath to vouch him, and the Tenant ſhews his Cauſe, whereupon the Vouchee pleads any Thing to avoid the Warranty; that is termed a *Counterplea of the Warranty*. *Terms de Ley* 199. Stat. 3 *E.* 1. *cap.* 39. If on Demurrer to a *Counterplea* of the Voucher upon a Warranty, it be found againſt the Vouchee, Judgment ſhall not be peremptory, but only *Stet vocare:* 'Tis otherwiſe upon a Plea to the Writ tried by the Country. 10 *Rep.* 34. 4 *Rep.* 80.

Counter-Rolls, Are the *Rolls* which *Sheriffs* of Counties have with the *Coroners* of their Proceedings, as well of Appeals, as of Inqueſts, *&c.* Stat. 3. *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10.

Countors, (Fr. *Contours*) Have been taken for ſuch *Serjeants* at Law, which a Man retains to defend his Cauſe, and ſpeak for him in any Court, for their Fees. *Horn's Mirror, lib.* 2. And as in the Court of *C. B.* none but Serjeants at Law may plead; they were anciently called *Serjeant Countors*. 1 *Inſt.* 17.

County, (*Comitatus*) Signifies the ſame with *Shire*, the one coming from the *French*, the other the *Saxons*; and contains a Circuit or Portion of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice: So that there is no Part of this Kingdom that lies not within ſome County; and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff. *Forteſcue, cap.* 24. Of theſe *Counties*, there are in *England* forty, beſides twelve in *Wales*, making in all fifty-two: And four of them are of ſpecial Note, which are therefore term'd *Counties Palatine*; as *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, *Durham*, and *Ely*; and we read anciently of the *Counties* Palatine of *Pembroke* and *Hexam*, though they have long ſince loſt their Privileges. The chief Governors of the *Counties* Palatine, by ſpecial Charter from the King, heretofore did all Things touching the Adminiſtration of Juſtice as abſolutely as the Prince himſelf in other *Counties*, only acknowledging him their Superior and Sovereign: But by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24. their Power is abridged. 4 *Inſt.* 204, 221. The *Counties Palatine* are reckoned among the ſuperior Courts: And are privileged as to Pleas, ſo as no Inhabitant of ſuch *Counties* ſhall be compelled by any Writ to appear or anſwer out of the ſame; except for Error, and in Caſes of Treaſon, *&c.* and the *Counties* Palatine of *Cheſter* and *Durham*, are by Preſcription, where the King's Writ ought not to come, but under the Seal of the *Counties* Palatine; unleſs it be Writs of Proclamation. *Compt. Juriſd.* 137. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 750. But *Certiorari* lies out of *B. R.* to Juſtices of a *County* Palatine, *&c.* to remove Indictments, and Proceedings before them. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 286. There is a Court of Chancery in the *Counties* Palatine of *Lancaſter* and *Durham*, over which there are Chancellors; that of *Lancaſter* called Chancellor of the Dutchy, *&c.* and there is a Court of Exchequer at *Cheſter*, of a mixt Nature, for Law and Equity, of which the *Chamberlain of Cheſter* is Judge. There is alſo a Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*; and other Juſtices in the other *Counties* Palatine, to determine Civil Actions and Pleas of the Crown. The Biſhops of *Durham* and *Ely*, have thoſe *Counties* Palatine; and if any erroneous Judgment be given in the Courts of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, a Writ of Error ſhall be brought before the Biſhop himſelf; and if he give an erroneous Judgment thereon, a Writ of Error ſhall be ſued out returnable in *B. R.* 4 Inſt. 218. But it has been held, that *Ely* is not a *County* Palatine, only a *Royal* Franchiſe, having Cogniſance of Pleas like unto the *Cinque Ports*. Carthew 109. *Counties* Palatine, with *Jura Regalia*, were probably erected at firſt, becauſe they were adjacent to the Enemies Countries heretofore; as *Lancaſter* and *Durham* to *Scotland*, and *Cheſter* to *Wales*; that the Inhabitants might have Adminiſtration of Juſtice at Home, and remain there to ſecure the Country from Incurſions. 1 *Vent.* 155. The King may make a *County* Palatine by his Letters Patent without Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 201. Beſides theſe *Counties* of both Sorts, there are *Counties Corporate*. Stat. 3 *E.* 4. *cap.* 5. And they are certain *Cities*, with Lands and Territories, having Liberties and Juriſdiction by Grant from the King: As the *County* of *Middleſex* annexed to the City of *London* by King *Hen.* 1. The *County* of the City of *York*, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. The *County* of the City of *Cheſter*, 42 *Eliz.* The *County* of the City of *Briſtol*, *Norwich*, *Worceſter*, *&c.* and the *County* of the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, *New Caſtle*, *&c.* *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *Cromp. Juſt.* 59. And *County* in another Signification, is uſed for the *County Court*, kept by the Sheriff within his Charge, or by his Deputy. *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 25. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. See *Comitatus*.

County-Court, (*Curia Comitatus*) Is by *Lambard* called *Conventus*, in his Explication of *Saxon* Words, and divided into two Sorts; one retaining the general Name, as the *County Court* held every Month, by the Sheriff or his Deputy: the other called the *Turn*, held twice in every Year, *viz.* within a Month

after *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*; of both which you may read in *Cromp Juriſd fol.* 241. All Adminiſtration of Juſtice was at firſt in the King's Hands; but afterwards when by the Increaſe of the People the Burden grew too great for him; as the Kingdom was divided into Counties, Hundreds, *&c.* So the Adminiſtration of Juſtice was diſtributed amongſt divers Courts; of which the Sheriff had the *County-Court* for Government of the County, and Lords of Liberties had their *Leets* and *Law-Days*, for the ſpeedier and eaſier adminiſtring Juſtice therein, *&c.* Before the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter* were erected, the *County Courts* were the chief Courts of the Kingdom: And among the Laws of King *Edgar* it is ordained, that there be two *County-Courts* kept in the Year, in which there ſhall be a Biſhop and an Alderman, or Earl, as Judges; one to judge according to the Common Law, and the other according to the Eccleſiaſtical Law: But theſe united Powers of a Biſhop and Earl, to try Cauſes, were ſeparated by *William* the Firſt, called the *Conqueror*; and ſoon after the Buſineſs of *Eccleſiaſtical* Cogniſance was brought into its proper *Courts*, and the Common Law Buſineſs into the *King's Bench*. *Blount*. That the *County Court* in ancient Times had the Cognition of great Matters, appears by *Glanv. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. by *Bracton*, and *Briton*, in divers Places, and *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *c.* 62. But the Power of this *Court* was much reduced by *Magn. Chart. c.* 17. and by 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. It had formerly, and now hath the Determination of certain Treſpaſſes, and Debts under 40 *s.* And this *Court* holdeth not Plea of any Debt or Damage to the Value of 40 *s.* or above; nor of Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, *&c* But of Debt and other Actions perſonal above that Sum, the Sheriff may hold Plea by Force of a Writ of *Juſticies*, which is in Nature of a Commiſſion to him to do it. 4 *Inſt.* 266. Here the Plaintiff takes out a Summons, and if the Defendant do not appear, an Attachment or *Diſtringas* is to be made out againſt him; but if the Defendant appears, the Plaintiff is to file his Declaration, and after the Defendant is to put in his Anſwer or Plea; and the Plaintiff having joined Iſſue, the Trial proceeds, *&c.* whereupon, if Verdict is given for the Plaintiff, Judgment is entered, and a *Fieri Facias* may be awarded againſt the Defendant's Goods, which may be taken by Virtue thereof, and be appraiſed and ſold to ſatisfy the Plaintiff: But if the Defendant hath no Goods, the Plaintiff is without Remedy in this *Court*; for no *Capias* lies therein, but an Action may be brought at Common Law, upon the Judgment entered. *Greenwood of Courts*, *p.* 22. No Sheriff is to enter in the *County Court*, any Plaint in the Abſence of the Plaintiff; nor above one Plaint for one Cauſe, under Penalties: The Defendant in the *County-Court* is to have lawful Summons; and two Juſtices of Peace are to view the Eſtreats of Sheriffs, before they iſſue them out of the *County Court*, *&c.* By Statute 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 15. Cauſes are removed out of the *County Court*, by *Recordare*, *Pone*, and Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, into *B. R. &c.* See *Stat.* 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 33. for preventing Delays and Expences in the Proceedings in the *County-Court* of *Middleſex*, and for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of Small Debts in the ſaid *County Court*.

County-Rates, Are thoſe ordered by Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter Seſſions, who may make one General *Rate*, to anſwer all former diſtinct Rates, which ſhall be aſſeſſed on every Pariſh, *&c.* and collected and paid by the High Conſtables of Hundreds to Treaſurers appointed by the Juſtices; which Money ſhall be deemed the Publick Stock, and be laid out in Repairing of Bridges, Gaols, or Houſes of Correction, on Preſentment made by the Grand Jury, at the Aſſiſes or Quarter-Seſſions, of their wanting Reparation; But Appeal lies by the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſhes to the Juſtices at the next Seſſions, againſt the *Rate* on any particular Pariſh. 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29.

Counting-Houſe of the King's Houſhold, *(Domus Computus Hoſpitii Regis)* Is uſually called the *Green-Cloth*; where ſit the Lord Steward, and Treaſurer of the King's Houſe, the Comptroller, Maſter of the *Houſhold*, Cofferer, and two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, *&c.* for daily taking the Accounts of all Expences of the *Houſhold*, making Proviſions, and ordering Payment for the ſame; and for the good Government *of the King's Houſhold* Servants, and paying the Wages of thoſe below Stairs. *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Courier, (from the Fr. *Couree* to run) An expreſs Meſſenger of Haſte.

Courtacier, A *French* Word ſignifying a Horſe-Courſer. 2 *Inſt.* 719.

Court, *(Curia)* Signifies the King's Palace, or Manſion; and is more eſpecially the Place where Juſtice is judicially adminiſtred. The *Superior Courts* are thoſe at *Weſtminſter*; and of *Courts ſome are of Record*, and ſome not, which are accounted *Baſe Courts*, in Reſpect of the Reſt: A *Court* of Record is that *Court* which hath Power to hold Plea, according to the Courſe of the Common Law, of real, perſonal, and mixed Actions, where the Debt or Damage is 40 *s.* or above; as the *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, *&c.* A *Court* not of Record is where it cannot hold Plea of Debt or Damages amounting to 40 *s.* but of Pleas under that Sum; or where the Proceedings are not according to the Courſe of the Common Law, nor inrolled; as the *County Court*, and the *Court Baron*, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 117, 260. 4 *Rep.* 52. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 574. Every *Court* of Record is the *King's Court*, though his Subjects have the Benefit of it; and the free Uſe of all *Courts* of Record and not of Record, is to be granted to the People: The Leet and Tourn are the King's *Courts*, and of Record. 2 *Danv.* 259. The Rolls of the ſuperior *Courts* of Record are of ſuch Authority, as no Proof will be admitted againſt them; and they are only triable by themſelves. 3 *Inſt.* 71. But the County-*Court*, *Court*-Baron, *&c.* as they are no *Courts* of Record, the Proceedings therein may be denied, and tried by a Jury: And upon their Judgments, a Writ of Error lies not; but Writ of Falſe Judgment. 1 *Inſt.* 117. At the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, the Plaintiff need not ſhew at large in his Declaration, that the Cauſe of Action ariſes within their Juriſdiction, it being general: Inferior *Courts* are to ſhew it at large, becauſe they have particular Juriſdictions. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 371. Alſo nothing ſhall be intended to be within the Juriſdiction of an inferior *Court*, but what is expreſly ſo alledged: And if Part of the Cauſe ariſes within the inferior Juriſdiction, and Part thereof without it, the inferior *Court* ought not to hold Plea. 1 *Lev.* 104. 2 *Rep.* 16. An inferior *Court* not of Record cannot impoſe a Fine, or Impriſon: But the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter* may fine, impriſon, and amerce. 11 *Rep.* 43. The King being the Supream Magiſtrate of the Kingdom, and intruſted with the executive Power of the Law, all *Courts* Superior and Inferior ought to derive their Authority from the Crown. *Staund.* 54. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Though the King himſelf cannot ſit in Judgment in any *Court* upon an Indictment, becauſe he is one of the Parties to the Suit. *Hawk. Ibid.* The King hath committed all his Power Judicial to one *Court* or other. 4 *Inſt.* 71. And by Statute it is enacted, that all Perſons ſhall receive Juſtice in the King's *Court*, and none take any Diſtreſs, *&c.* of his own Authority, without Award of the King's *Courts*. *Stat.* 52 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 1. It is ſaid the Cuſtoms, Precedents, and common Judicial Proceedings of a *Court*, are a Law to the *Court:* And the Determinations of *Courts*, make Points to be Law. 2 *Rep.* 16. 4 *Rep.* 53. *Hob.* 298. All Things determinable in *Courts*, that are *Courts* by the Common Law, ſhall be

be determined by the Judges of the ſame *Courts*; and the King's Writ cannot alter the Juriſdiction of a *Court*. 6 *Rep.* 11. The *Court* of *B. R.* regulates all the *Courts* of Law in the Kingdom, ſo that they do not exceed their Juriſdictions, nor alter their Forms, *&c.* 22 *Car. B. R.* And as the *Court* of King's Bench hath a general Superintendency over all Inferior *Courts*, it may award an Attachment againſt any ſuch *Court*, uſurping a Juriſdiction not belonging to it: But it is ſometimes uſual firſt to award a Writ of Prohibition, and afterwards an Attachment, upon its continuing to proceed. 2 *Hawk.* 149, 150. If a *Court* having no Juriſdiction of a Cauſe depending therein, do nevertheleſs proceed, the Judgment in ſuch *Court* is *coram non Judice*, and void; and an Action lies againſt the Judges who give the Judgment, and any Officer that executes the Proceſs under them: Though where they have Authority, and give an ill Judgment, there the Party who executes the Proceſs, *&c.* upon the Judgment, ſhall be excuſed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 370. Action on the Caſe lies againſt the Plaintiff in an Action for ſuing one in an Inferior *Court*, where the Cauſe of Action is out of its Juriſdiction. 1 *Vent.* 369. And if a Plaintiff on a Contract for a large Sum, ſplits it into ſeveral Actions for ſmall Sums to give an inferior *Court* Juriſdiction, a Prohibition ſhall go. *Mod. Caſ.* 90. Striking in the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, is puniſhed by cutting off the right Hand, and Forfeiture of Goods, *&c.* How *Contempts* to *Courts* are puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, *&c.* *Vide Attachment*: See more of *Courts*, under *Judges*.

Court of Admiralty, *(Curia Admiralitatis)* Was erected, as generally held, by King *Ed.* 3. for deciding Maritime Cauſes; and the Title of its Judge is *Supremæ Curiæ* Admiralitatis *Angliæ Locum tenens, Judex ſive Præſidens.* The *Admiralty Court* is not allowed to be a *Court* of Record, becauſe it proceeds by the *Civil Law*; and the Judge has no Power to take ſuch a Recogniſance, as a *Court* of Record may: The Proceſs and Proceedings are in the Name of the Lord *Admiral*, and by Libel; and the Plaintiff and Defendant enter into a Stipulation, or Bond, for Appearance, and to abide the Sentence. 4 *Inſt.* 134, 135. This *Court* hath Juriſdiction to determine all Cauſes ariſing wholly upon the Sea; out of the Juriſdiction of a County: And a Judgment of a Thing done upon Land, is void. 1 *Inſt.* 260. If the *Court of Admiralty* hold a Plea of an Agreement made at Sea, but put in Writing and ſealed in foreign Lands, a Prohibition may be granted; but not if only a bare Remembrance had been made of it at Land. *Hob.* 69, 211. See *Latch* 11. By the Cuſtom of the *Admiralty*, Goods may be attached in the Hands of a third Perſon *in Cauſa civili & maritima.* March 204.

Court-Baron, *(Curia Baronis)* Is a *Court* which every Lord of a Manor, hath within his own Precinct: It is an inſeparable Incident to the Manor; and muſt be held by Preſcription, for it cannot be created at this Day. 1 *Inſt.* 58. 4 *Inſt.* 268. A *Court-Baron* muſt be kept on ſome Part of the Manor: And is of two Natures. 1. By *Common* Law, which is the *Barons* or *Freeholders Court*, of which the Freeholders being Suitors are the Judges; and this cannot be a *Court Baron*, without two Suitors at leaſt. 2. By *Cuſtom*, which is called the *Cuſtomary Court:* And concerns the Cuſtomary Tenants and Copyholders, whereof the Lord, or his Steward is Judge. The *Court Baron* may be of this double Nature, or one may be without the other: But as there can be no *Court Baron* at Common Law without Freeholders; ſo there cannot be a cuſtomary *Court* without Copyholders or Cuſtomary Tenants. 4 *Rep.* 26. 6 *Rep.* 11, 12. 2 *Inſt.* 119. The Freeholders *Court*, which hath Juriſdiction for trying of Actions of Debt, Treſpaſſes, *&c.* under 40 *s.* may be held every three Weeks; and is ſomething like a *County-Court*, and the Proceedings much the ſame: Though on Recovery of Debt, they have not Power to make Execution, but are to diſtrain the Defendant's Goods, and retain them till Satisfaction is made. The other *Court-Baron*, for taking and paſſing of Eſtates, Surrenders, Admittances, *&c.* is held but once or twice in a Year, (uſually with the *Court-Leet*) unleſs it be on Purpoſe to grant an Eſtate; and then it is holden as often as requiſite. In this *Court* the *Homage Jury* are to inquire that their Lords do not loſe their Services, Duties, or Cuſtom; but that the Tenants make their Suits of *Court*; pay their Rents and Heriots, *&c.* and keep their Lands and Tenements in Repair; they are to preſent all common and private Nuſances, which may prejudice the Lord's Manor; and every publick Treſpaſs muſt be puniſhed in this Court, by Amercement, on preſenting the ſame. By Statute, It ſhall be inquired of cuſtomary Tenants, what they hold, by what Works, Rents, Heriots, Services, *&c.* And of the Lord's Woods, and other Profits, Fiſhings, *&c.* *Stat. Extent. Manerii*, 4 *Ed.* 1. See my *Compleat Court Keeper*, 3d Edit.

Court of Chivalry, *(Curia Militaris)* Otherwiſe called the *Marſhal Court*; the Judges of it are the Lord *Conſtable of England*, and the *Earl Marſhal:* This *Court* is ſaid to be the Fountain of the *Martial Law*, and the Earl Marſhal hath both a judicial and miniſterial Power; for he is not only one of the Judges, but to ſee Execution done. 4 *Inſt.* 123. See *Conſtable*.

Court Chriſtian, *(Curia Chriſtianitatis)* Is an Eccleſiaſtical Judicature, oppoſed to the Civil *Court*, or Lay Tribunal: And as in ſecular *Courts*, Human Laws are maintained; ſo in the *Court Chriſtian*, the Laws of *Chriſt* ſhould be the Rule. And therefore the Judges are Divines; as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Archdeacons, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 488. *Courts Chriſtian* are ſo called, becauſe they handle Matters eſpecially appertaining to *Chriſtianity*; and were held heretofore by our Biſhops from the *Pope*, as he challenged the Superiority in all Cauſes Spiritual: But ſince his Ejection, they hold them by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magiſtratus ſui, &c.* and as the Appeal from theſe *Courts* did lie to *Rome*, now by the *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 19. it lies to the King, in his *Chancery*. 4 *Inſt.* Theſe *Courts* were complained againſt long before the Reformation, the Biſhops having extended their Juriſdiction ſo far, that they had left very little Buſineſs for the ſecular Judges; for they aſſumed an Authority over the Clergy, even in Criminal Caſes, though they had no legal Power, but only in the Execution of the Sentence of Degradation, *&c.* and took upon them to judge in a great many other Things, that did not belong to them.

Court of Conſcience, *(Curia Conſcientiæ)* In the 9th Year of King *Hen.* 8. the *Court of Conſcience in London* was erected; there was then made an Act of Common Council, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould aſſign monthly two Aldermen, and four diſcreet Commoners, to be Commiſſioners to ſit in this *Court* twice a Week, to hear and determine all Matters brought before them between Party and Party, between Citizens and Freemen of *London*, in all Caſes where the Debt or Damage was under 40 *s.* And this Act of Common Council is confirmed by the *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. which impowers the Commiſſioners of this *Court* to make ſuch Orders between the Parties touching ſuch Debts, as they ſhall find ſtand to Equity and good *Conſcience.* Alſo the *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. further eſtabliſhes this *Court*; the Courſe and Practice whereof is by Summons, to which if the Party appear, the Commiſſioners proceed ſummarily; examining the Witneſſes of both Parties, or the Parties themſelves on Oath, and as they ſee Cauſe give Judgment. And if the Party ſummoned appear not, the Commiſſioners may commit him to the Compter Priſon, till he does; alſo the Commiſſioners have Power to commit a Perſon refuſing to obey their Orders, *&c.* *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. By a late

a late Statute, the Proceedings of the *Court of Conſcience* are regulated; and in Caſe any Perſon affront or inſult any of the Commiſſioners, on their certifying it to the Lord Mayor, he ſhall puniſh the Offender by Fine, not exceeding 20 *s.* or may impriſon him ten Days. 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 47. a like *Court* is erected for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of ſmall Debts within the Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. *Saviour*, St. *Mary* at *Newington*, St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, *Chriſt Church*, St. *Mary Lambeth*, and St. *Mary* at *Rotherhith* in the County of *Surry*, and the ſeveral Precincts and Liberties of the ſame, by the Name of *The Court of Requeſts for the Town and Borough of* Southwark *in the County of* Surry. And ſince ſeveral like Courts are erected in other Places, as by Stat. 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 27. 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 42. for the City of *Weſtminſter*. 23 *G.* 2. *c.* 30. for the *Tower* Hamlets. 24 *G.* 2. *c.* 16. 26 *G.* 2. *c.* 7. for the City and Bail of *Lincoln*. 25 *G.* 2. *c* 34. for the Town of *Birmingham*. 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 38. for the Town of St. *Albans*. 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 43. for the Town of *Liverpoole*. 25 *G.* 2. *c.* 45. for the City of *Canterbury*, and all made publick Acts by Stat. 27 *G.* 2. *c.* 16.

Court of Delegates, *(Curia Delegatorum)* Is ſo called, becauſe the Judges are *delegated*, and ſit by Force of the King's Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, upon Appeals to the King, in three Caſes. 1. When a Decree or Sentence is given in an Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe, by the Archbiſhop, or any of his Officials. 2. When any Decree or Sentence is given in an Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe in Places exempt, or Peculiars, belonging to the King, or an Archbiſhop. 3. When a Sentence is given in the *Court* of Admiralty in a Civil and Marine Cauſe, according to the Civil Law. 4 *Inſt.* 339. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8 *c.* 19. If the *Delegates* in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes are Spiritual Perſons, they may proceed to Excommunication, *&c.* This is the higheſt Court for Civil Affairs that concern the Church. See *Appeal to Rome*.

Courts Eccleſiaſtical, *(Curiæ Eccleſiaſticæ)* Are thoſe *Courts* which are held by the King's Authority as ſupreme Governor of the Church, for Matters which chiefly concern Religion. 4 *Inſt.* 321. And the *Laws and Conſtitutions* whereby the *Church* of *England* is governed, are, 1. Divers immemorial *Cuſtoms*. 2. Our own *Provincial Conſtitutions*; and the *Canons* made in Convocations, eſpecially thoſe in the Year 1603. 3. Statutes or *Acts of Parliament* concerning the Affairs of Religion, or Cauſes of *Eccleſiaſtical* Cognizance; particularly the *Rubricks* in our Common Prayer-Book, founded upon the Statutes of Uniformity. 4. The *Articles of Religion*, drawn up in the Year 1562, and eſtabliſhed by 13 *Eliz. cap.* 12. 5. And 'tis ſaid, by the General *Canon Law*, where all others fail. See the 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 28. As to Suits in Spiritual or *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, they are for the Reformation of Manners, or for puniſhing of Hereſy, Defamation, laying violent Hands on a Clerk, and the like; and ſome of their Suits are to recover ſomething demanded, as Tithes, a Legacy, Contract of Marriage, *&c.* And in the Cauſes of this Nature, the Courts may give Coſts, but not Damages: Things that properly belong to theſe Juriſdictions are Matrimonial and Teſtamentary, and Defamatory Words, for which no Action lies at Law; as for calling one Adulterer, Fornicator, Uſurer, or the like. 11 *Rep.* 54. *Dyer* 240. The Proceedings in the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, are according to the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, by *Citation*, *Libel*, *Anſwer* upon *Oath*, Proof by *Witneſſes*, and *Preſumptions*, *&c.* and after *Sentence*, for Contempt, by *Excommunication:* And if the Sentence is diſliked, by *Appeal*. The Juriſdiction of theſe *Courts*, is *voluntary*, or *contentious:* And the Puniſhments inflicted by them, are Cenſures and Puniſhments *pro ſalute Animæ*, by way of Penance, *&c.* They are not *Courts* of Record. Vide *Conſultation* and *Prohibition*.

Court of Huſtings, *(Curia Huſtingi)* Is the higheſt Court of Record, holden at *Guildhall*, for the *City of London*, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Recorder. 4 *Inſt.* 247. This *Court* determines all Pleas real, perſonal, and mixt: And here all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rents and Services, within the City of *London*, and *Suburbs* of the ſame, are pleadable in two *Huſtings*; one called *Huſtings of Plea of Lands*, and the other *Huſtings of Common Pleas*. In the *Huſtings* of Plea of Lands, are brought *Writs of Right Patent* directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, on which Writs the Tenant ſhall have three Summons at the three *Huſtings* next following; and after the three Summons there ſhall be three Eſſoins at three other *Huſtings* next enſuing; and at the next *Huſtings* after the third Eſſoin, if the Tenant makes Default, Proceſs ſhall be had againſt him by *Grand Cape*, or *Petit Cape*, *&c.* And if the Tenant appears, the Demandant is to declare in the Nature of what Writ he will; without making Proteſtation to ſue in Nature of any Writ: Then the Tenant ſhall have the View, *&c.* and if the Parties plead to Judgment, the Judgment ſhall be given by the Recorder: But no Damages, by the Cuſtom of the City, are recoverable in any ſuch Writ of Right Patent. *Practiſ. Solic.* 416, 417. In the *Huſtings* of Common Pleas, are pleadable Writs *Ex gravi Querela*, Writs of *Gavelet*, of *Dower*, *Waſte*, *&c.* alſo Writs of *Exigent* are taken out in the *Huſtings*; and at the fifth *Huſtings* the Outlawries are awarded, and Judgment pronounced by the Recorder. If an erroneous Judgment is given in the *Huſtings*, the Party grieved may ſue a Commiſſion out of Chancery directed to certain Perſons to examine the Record, and thereupon do Right. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 745.

Court-Leet, (*Leta*, *Viſus franci plegii*) Is a *Court* of Record, ordained for puniſhing Offences againſt the Crown; and is ſaid to be the moſt ancient *Court* of the Land. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 289. It enquires of all Offences under High Treaſon; but thoſe which are to be puniſhed with Loſs of Life or Member, are only inquirable and preſentable here, and to be certified over to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. And this *Court* is called the *View of Frankpledge*, becauſe the King is to be there certified by the View of the Steward, how many People are within every Leet, and have an Account of their good Manners, and Government; and every Perſon of the Age of 12 Years, which hath remained there for a Year and a Day may be ſworn to be faithful to the King, and the People are to be kept in Peace, *&c.* Alſo every one from the Age of twelve to ſixty Years, that dwells within the Leet, is obliged to do Suit in this Court; except Peers, Clergymen, *&c.* unleſs they are under the *Sheriff's Turn*. 4 *Inſt.* 261, 263, *&c.* A Leet is incident to a Hundred, as a Court-Baron to a Manor; for by Grant of a Hundred, a Leet paſſeth, and a Hundred cannot be without a Leet. *Kitch.* 70. Leets may be held by Charter or Preſcription; but are commonly claim'd by Preſcription; and are to be kept twice a year, one Time within a Month after *Eaſter*, and the other within a Month after *Michaelmas*, at a certain Place within the Precinct: Theſe are the uſual Times of holding the Leet; but if it hath been a Cuſtom to keep this Court at any other Time of the Year, it is good if due Warning be given. 1 *Inſt.* 115. 2 *Inſt.* 72. The Steward is the Judge of this Court, as the Sheriff is in the Turn: And he hath Power to elect Officers; as Conſtables, Tithingmen, *&c.* as well as puniſh Offenders. 6 *Rep.* 12. 2 *Inſt.* 199. A Preſentment in a *Court-Leet*, or Sheriff's Turn, after the Day of Preſentment, ſubjects the Party to a Fine or Amerciament; and is not traverſable, except it toucheth the Party's Freehold; as that one ought to cleanſe the Highways, *&c.* by Reaſon of his Tenure: Though ſuch Preſentment may be re-

moved into *B. R.* by *Certiorari*, where it may be traverſed. *Dyer* 131. 2 *Inſt.* 52. *Kitch.* 86, 91, *&c.* A *Court Leet* may fine, but not impriſon: A Steward may impoſe a reaſonable Fine, for a Contempt in Court; or commit thoſe who make an Affray before him, in the Execution of his Office, or bind them to the Peace or Good Behaviour: But he may not grant Surety of the Peace, unleſs by Preſcription. 8 *Rep.* 38. 1 *Saund.* 135. The uſual Method of Puniſhment in the *Court-Leet*, is by Fine and Amercement; the former aſſeſſed by the Steward, and the latter by the Jury: For both of which, the Lord may have an Action of Debt, or take a Diſtreſs, *&c.* Twelve Freeholders or Reſiants, are to be of the Jury: And the particular *Articles* to be enquired into, by Statute, are, if all that owe Suit of Court are preſent; of Cuſtoms withdrawn; Purpreſtures in Lands, Woods, *&c.* of Houſes ſet up, or beat down, Cottages erected contrary to Law, and other Annoyances; of Bounds taken away; Ways or Waters turned or ſtopped; of Thieves, and Hues and Cries not purſued; of Bloodſhed, Eſcapes, Perſons outlawed, Money Coiners, Treaſure found; Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale, Perſons keeping Ale-houſes without Licence; Falſe Weights and Meaſures, Unlawful Games, Offences relating to the Game; Offences of Tanners in ſelling inſufficient Leather, of Foreſtallers, *&c.* of Markets, Victuallers and Labourers, unlawful Fiſhing, idle Perſons, *&c.* *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 2. 14 *&* 15 *H.* 8. 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. 31 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac. &c.* All theſe Articles are drawn up in Form, and given in *Charge* by the Steward. The Lord of the Leet ought to have a Pillory and Tumbrel, to puniſh Offenders; and for Want thereof, the Lord may be fined, or the Liberty ſeized. 2 *Danv.* 289. Alſo all Towns in the Leet are to have Stocks in Repair; and the Town that hath none ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* *Ibid.* Stewards of Leets, *&c.* are not to receive Profits to their own Uſe, belonging to the Lord, on Pain of 40 *l.* *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. *Vide* my *Compleat Court-Keeper.* 3 Edit.

Court of Marſhalſea, (*Curia Palatii*) A Court of Record to hear and determine Cauſes between the Servants of the King's Houſhold and others within the Verge; and hath Juriſdiction of all Matters within the Verge of the Court, and of Pleas of Treſpaſs, where either Party is of the King's Family; and of all other Actions perſonal, wherein both Parties are the King's Servants; and this is the original Juriſdiction of the *Court of Marſhalſea.* But the *Curia Palatii*, erected by K. *Charles* I. by Letters Patent, in the 6th Year of his Reign, and made a Court of Record, hath Power to try all Perſonal Actions, as Debt, Treſpaſs, Slander, Trover, Actions on the Caſe, *&c.* between Party and Party, the Liberty whereof extends twelve Miles about *Whitehall*; which Juriſdiction hath ſince been confirmed by King *Charles* the Second: And the Judges of this Court, are the Steward of the King's Houſehold, and Knight-Marſhal for the Time being, and the Steward of the Court, or his Deputy, being always a Lawyer. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 102. *Kitch.* 199, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 548. This Court is kept once a Week, in *Southwark:* And the Proceedings here are either by *Capias* or Attachment; which is to be ſerved on the Defendant, by one of the Knight Marſhal's Men, who takes Bond with Sureties for his Appearance at the next Court; upon which Appearance, he muſt give Bail, to anſwer the Condemnation of the Court; and the next Court after the Bail is taken, the Plaintiff is to declare, and ſet forth the Cauſe of his Action, and afterwards proceed to Iſſue and Trial by a Jury, according to the Cuſtom of the Common Law Courts. If a Cauſe is conſiderable, it is uſually removed into *B. R.* or *C. B.* by an *Habeas Corpus cum cauſa*: Otherwiſe Cauſes are here brought to Trial in four or five Court-Days. *Practiſ. Solic.* 409, 410. By Statute, The Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſe, are not to hold Plea of Freehold, *&c.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 3. Error in the *Marſhalſea* Court may be removed into the *King's Bench.* 10 *Ed.* 3. And the Fees of the *Marſhalſea* are limited by the Stat. 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23. This *Marſhalſea*, is that of the Houſhold; not the *King's Marſhalſea*, which belongs to the King's Bench.

Court Martial, (*Curia Martialis*) Is a Court for Puniſhing the Offences of Officers and *Soldiers* in Time of War. And it appears by our Books, that if any Perſon in Commiſſion, in Time of Peace, put to Death any Man by Martial Law, it is againſt *Magna Charta*, and Murder. 3 *Inſt.* 52. Though Temporal Acts of Parliament have of late enabled our Kings to hold *Courts Martial* in Time of Peace, *&c.* By 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 13. Deſertion and Mutiny is puniſhable by a *Court Martial:* And the King, or the General of the Army, may grant Commiſſions to any Field-Officer, *&c.* to call a *Court Martial*, of thirteen at leaſt Commiſſion Officers, who are to take an Oath for trying truly; and Sentence of Death is not to be given unleſs Nine concur: And a Field-Officer is not to be tried by any under the Degree of a Captain. By a ſubſequent Act, *Court Martials* may be called within the Realm, for trying Offenders againſt the Laws of War out of the Realm; or a Deſerter abroad may be ſent back to his Regiment to be proceeded againſt. And an Acquittal or Conviction in a *Court Martial*, is a good Bar to an Indictment. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 4. See 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 9. 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. *Court Martial at Sea*, vide *Navy.*

Court of Piepowders, (*Curia Pedis Pulveriſati*) Is a Court held in Fairs, to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redreſs of Diſorders committed in them: So called, becauſe they are moſt uſual in Summer, when the Suitors to the Court have duſty Feet; and, from the Expedition in hearing Cauſes proper thereunto, before the Duſt goes off the Feet of the Plaintiffs and Defendants. 4 *Inſt.* 272. It is a Court of Record incident to every Fair; and to be held only during the Time that the Fair is kept. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 5. As to the Juriſdiction, the Cauſe of Action for Contract, Slander, *&c.* muſt ariſe in the Fair or Market; and not before at any former Fair, nor after the Fair: It is to be for ſome Matter concerning the ſame Fair or Market; and be done, complained of, heard and determined the ſame Day. Alſo the Plaintiff muſt make Oath that the Contract, *&c.* was within the Juriſdiction and Time of the Fair. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 220. The Court of *Piepowders* may hold Plea of a Sum above 40 *s.* and 'tis ſaid, Judgment may be given at another Fair, at a Court held there: And a Writ of Error lies upon a Judgment given. *Dyer* 133. *F. N. B.* 18. This Court may not meddle with any Thing done in a Market, without a ſpecial Cuſtom for it; but for what is done in a Fair only: And not there for ſlanderous Words, unleſs they concern Matter of Contract in the Fair; as where it is for Slandering the Wares of another, and not of his Perſon in the ſame Fair. *Moor ca.* 854. The Steward before whom the Court is held, is the Judge: And the Trial is by Merchants and Traders in the Fair; and the Judgment againſt the Defendant ſhall be *Quod Amercietur.* If the Steward proceeds contrary to the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.*

Court of Requeſts, (*Curia Requiſitionum*) Was a Court of Equity, of the ſame Nature with the Court of *Chancery*, but inferior to it; principally inſtituted for the Relief of ſuch Petitioners, as in conſcionable Caſes addreſſed themſelves by Supplication to his Majeſty. Of this Court, the *Lord Privy Seal* was Chief Judge, aſſiſted by the *Maſters of Requeſts*; and it had Beginning about the 9 *H.* 7. according to Sir *Julius Cæſar*'s Tractate on this Subject: Though Mr. *Gwyn*, in his

Preface

Preface to his Readings, ſaith it began from a Commiſſion firſt granted by King *Hen.* 8. This Court having aſſumed great Power to itſelf, ſo that it became burdenſome, *Mich. Anno* 40 & 41 *Eliz.* in the Court of Common Pleas, it was adjudged upon ſolemn Argument, that the *Court of Requeſts* was no Court of Judicature, &c. And by the *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10. it was taken away. 4 *Inſt.* 97. See *Court of Conſcience.*

Court of the Lord Steward of the King's Houſe. The Lord Steward, or in his Abſence, the Treaſurer and Controller of the King's Houſe, and Steward of the Marſhalſea, may inquire of, hear and determine in this Court, all Treaſons, Murders, Manſlaughters, Bloodſheds, and other malicious Strikings, whereby Blood ſhall be ſhed, in any of the Palaces and Houſes of the King, or in any other Houſe where his Royal Perſon ſhall abide. And this Juriſdiction was given by *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. 3 *Inſt.* 140. But this Court was at firſt intended only to inquire of and puniſh Felonies, &c. by the King's Servants, againſt any Lord or other Perſon of the King's Council. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 14.

Court of Star-Chamber, *(Curia Cameræ Stellatæ)* A Court erected by 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 8. which ordained, That the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Lord Privy Seal, calling a Biſhop, and Lord of the King's Council, and the Two Chief Juſtices to their Aſſiſtance, on Bill or Information might make Proceſs againſt Maintainors, Rioters, Perſons unlawfully Aſſembling, and for other Miſdemeanors, which through the Power and Countenance of ſuch as did commit them lifted up their Heads above their Faults, and puniſh them as if the Offenders had been convicted at Law, by a Jury, &c. But this Act was repealed, and the Court diſſolved by Statute 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10.

Courts of Univerſities. The *Courts of Univerſities of Oxford* and *Cambridge* are of a particular Nature: They were granted by Charters, and confirmed by Authority of Parliament. See *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* 4 *Inſt.* 227. Theſe Courts are called the *Chancellor's Courts*, and are kept by the Vice-Chancellors of the Univerſities: Their Juriſdiction extends to all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, (except for Maihem, Felony, and relating to Freehold) where a Scholar, Servant, or Miniſter of the Univerſities is one of the Parties to the Suit. The Cauſes are managed by Advocates and Proctors: And they proceed in a ſummary Way, according to the Practice of the Civil Law; and the Judges in their Sentences follow the Juſtice and Equity of the Civil Law, or the Laws, Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Univerſities, or the Laws of the Land, at their Diſcretion. 3 *Cro.* 73. If any erroneous Judgment be given in theſe Courts, Appeal lies to the *Congregation*; thence to the *Convocation*; and thence to the *King* in *Chancery*, by his Delegates. *Wood's Inſt.* 526.

Courts of Wales, *(Curiæ Principalitatis Walliæ)* The Courts of the Principality of *Wales*, and their Juriſdiction, are ſettled by Acts of Parliament: And beſides County-Courts, Hundred-Courts, Courts-Leet, &c. by 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. it is enacted, that there ſhall be a *Court of Grand Seſſions*, kept twice in every Year in every of the twelve Counties of *Wales*; and the Juſtices of thoſe Courts may hold Pleas of the Crown in as large a Manner as the King's Bench, &c. And alſo Pleas of Aſſiſes, and all other Pleas and Actions Real and Perſonal, in as large a Manner as the Common Pleas, &c. And Errors in Judgment before any of the Juſtices in the Great Seſſions, ſhall be redreſſed by Writ of Error out of the Chancery of *England* returnable in *B. R.* The Proceedings in theſe Courts are according to the Laws of *England:* And the King's Writs ought not to go into *Wales*; though a *Quo Minus* out of the Exchequer is often ſent thither.

Court-Lands, Demains, or Lands kept in the Lord's Hands, to ſerve his Family. See *Cartiles Terræ.*

Couſenage, The Writ of and Proceedings therein. See *Coſenage.*

Couthutlaugh, (from the Sax. *Couth.* i. e. *Sciens*, and *Utlaugh*, exlex) Is a Perſon that willingly and knowingly receives a Man *outlawed*, and cheriſhes or conceals him: For which Offence he was, in ancient Time, to undergo the ſame Puniſhment as the Outlaw himſelf. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 13.

Cows, One Milch *Cow* is to be kept to every ten Beaſts, and ſixty Sheep, by Farmers, &c. on Pain of 20*s.* *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 3.

Craiera, *Crayer*, A ſmall Veſſel of Lading; a Hoy or Smack. *Pat.* 2 *R.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 27.

Crail, An Engine made uſe of to catch Fiſh. *Blount.*

Cranage, *(Cranagium)* Is a Liberty to uſe a *Crane* for drawing up of Goods and Wares of Burden from Ships and Veſſels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make Profit of it: It alſo ſignifies the Money paid and taken for the ſame. *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Crannock, An ancient Meaſure of Corn.——*Quilibet debet flagellare dimidium* Crannock *frumenti ad ſemen, & duos Buſſellos, &c. in firma ſua.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. f. 39.

Craſpicis, Is a Word ſignifying a Whale, *viz. Piſcis craſſus.*

Craſtino Sancti Vincentii, The Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Vincent* the Martyr, *i. e.* the 22d of *January*; which is the Date of the *Statutes* made at *Merton*, *Anno* 20 *Hen.* 3. There are likewiſe certain *Return-Days* of *Writs* in Terms, in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, beginning with *Craſtino*, &c. as *Craſtino Animarum*, in *Michaelmas* Term; *Craſtino Purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, in *Hillary* Term; *Craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini* in *Eaſter* Term; and *Craſtino Sanctæ Trinitatis*, in *Trinity* Term. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 16 & 17 *Car.* 1.

Crates, (Lat.) Is an Iron Grate before a *Priſon*, uſed in the Time of the *Romans.* 1 *Vent.* 304.

Cravare, To impeach. *Si Homicida divadetur ibi vel* Cravetur, &c. Leg. H. 1. c. 30.

Cravent, Was a Word of Obloquy, where in the ancient Trial by Battel, the Victory ſhould be proclaimed, and the Vanquiſhed acknowledge his Fault, or pronounce the Word *Cravent*, in the Name of *Recreantiſſe*, &c. and thereupon Judgment was given forthwith; after which the *Recreant* ſhould become infamous, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 248. If the Appellant join'd Battel, and cried *Cravent*, he ſhould loſe *Liberam Legem*; but if the Appellee cried out *Cravent*, he was to be hanged. 3 *Inſt.* 221.

Creamer, A Foreign Merchant; but generally taken for one who hath a Stall in a Fair or Market. *Blount.*

Creanſor, *Creditor*, (of the Fr. *Croyance*) Signifies him that truſts another with any Debt, Money, or Wares: In which Senſe it is uſed in *Old Nat. Br.* 66. and 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5.

Creaſt, or **Creſt,** *(Chriſta)* Any Imagery, or carved Work, to adorn the Head of Wainſcot, &c. like our modern *Cornice:* But this Word is now applied by the *Heralds* to their Devices ſet over a Coat of Arms. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 573.

Creation-Money. This is mentioned in *Stat. Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Creche, A Drinking Cup. *Mon. Angl. tom.* 1. *pag.* 104.

Creditors, Shall recover their Debts of Executors or Adminiſtrators, who in their own Wrong waſte, or convert to their Uſe the Eſtate of the Deceaſed, &c. *Stat.* 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. Wills and Deviſes of Lands, &c. as to *Creditors* on Bonds or other Specialties, are declared void; and the *Creditors* may have Actions of Debt againſt the Heir at Law and Deviſees. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 14. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. And in Favour of *Creditors*,

Creditors, whenever it appears to be the Teſtator's Intent, in a Will, that his Lands ſhould be liable for paying his Debts; in ſuch Caſe Equity will make them ſubject, though there are not expreſs Words; but there muſt be more than a bare Declaration, or it ſhall be intended out of the perſonal Eſtate. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 708. Where one deviſes that all his Debts, *&c.* ſhall be firſt paid; if his perſonal Eſtate is not ſufficient to pay the *Creditors*, it ſhall amount to a Charge on his Real Eſtate for that Purpoſe. *Preced. Canc.* 430. See *Debtors* and *Executor*.

Creek, *(Creca, Crecca)* Is a Part of a Haven where any Thing is landed from the Sea: So that it is obſerved, if when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, you look round and ſee how many landing Places there are, ſo many *Creeks* may be ſaid to belong to that *Haven*. *Cromp. Juriſd. fol.* 110. It is alſo ſaid to be a Shore or Bank whereon the Water beats, running in a ſmall Channel from any Part of the Sea; from the Lat. *crepido*. This Word is uſed in the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 20. and 5 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Crementum Comitatus, The Sheriffs of Counties anciently anſwered in their Accounts for the *Improvement* of the King's Rents above the ancient *Vicontiel* Rents, under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*, or *Firma de* Cremento Comitatus. *Hale's Sher. Acco. p.* 36.

Crepare Oculum, To put out an Eye; which had a pecuniary Puniſhment annexed to it.——*Si quis alii* crepat Oculum *ſolvat ei ſexaginta ſolid.* Leg. H. 1. c. 78.

Cretinus, *Cretena*, A ſudden Stream or Torrent. *Hiſtor. Croyland contin.* 485, 617.

Crocards, A Sort of old baſe Money. See *Pollards*.

Crocia, The *Croſier* or Paſtoral Staff, ſo called *à ſimilitudine* Crucis, which Biſhops, *&c.* had the Privilege to carry as the common Enſign of their Religious Office; and being inveſted in their Prelacies, by the Delivery of ſuch a *Croſier*: Hence the Word *Grocia* did ſometimes denote the Collation to, or Diſpoſal of Biſhopricks and Abbies, by the Donation of ſuch Paſtoral Staff; ſo as when the King granted large Juriſdictions, *Exceptis Crociis*, it is meant, except the Collation or Inveſtiture of Epiſcopal Sees, *&c. Addit. to Cowel.*

Crociarius, The *Crociary* or Croſs-bearer, who like our Virger, went before the Prelate, and bore his Croſs.——Robertus de Wycombe, *Clericus Epiſcopi* Dunelm. *quem vulgo* Crociarium *ejus vocant*. Liber de Miraculis Tho. Epiſc. Heref. MS. Anno 1290.

Croft, (Sax. *Croftum* and *Crofta*) A little Cloſe adjoining to a Dwelling-houſe; and encloſed for Paſture or Arable, or any particular Uſe. In ſome old Deeds *Cruſta* occurs as the *Latin* Word for a *Croft*; but *cum* Toftis & Croftis, is moſt frequent. *Ingulph.* It ſeems to be derived from the old *Engliſh* Word *Creaft*, ſignifying, *Handy Craft*; becauſe ſuch Grounds are uſually manured and extraordinarily dreſt by the Hand and Skill of the Owner.

Croiſes, and *Croiſado*, Are mentioned in our ancient Law Books. See *Croyſes*.

Crok, *(Crocus)* Turning up the Hair into Curls or *Croks*; whence comes *Crook*, *crocked*, *&c.*——*Sciatis quod Poteſtatem vobis Dedimus ſcindendi Capillos Clericorum noſtrorum, longos crines habentium, & ad* Crocos Capillorum *ſuorum deponendos*, *&c.* Pat. 21 H. 3.

Crop, *Creppa*, The Seeds or Products of the Harveſt in Corn, *&c. Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 82.

Croſs-Bows. None ſhall ſhoot in, or keep any *Croſs Bow*, Hand gun, Hagbut, *&c.* but thoſe who have Lands of the Value of 100 *l. per Annum*: And no Perſon ſhall travel with a *Croſs-Bow* bent, or Gun charged, except in Time of War; or ſhoot within a Quarter of a Mile of any City, or Market-Town, unleſs for Defence of himſelf or his Houſe, or at a dead Mark, under the Penalty of 10 *l. Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6.

Croſſes. By *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 2. *Croſſes*, Beads, *&c.* uſed by the Roman Catholicks, are prohibited to be brought into this Kingdom, on Pain of a *Præmunire*, *&c.* And it was uſual in former Times for Men to erect *Croſſes* on their Houſes, by which they would claim the Privileges of the *Templars* to defend themſelves againſt their rightful Lords; but this was condemned by the *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 37. It was likewiſe cuſtomary in thoſe Days, to ſet up *Croſſes* in Places where the *Corps* of any of the Nobility reſted, as it was carried to be buried, that *à Tranſeuntibus pro ejus anima deprecetur. Walſing. Anno* 1291. There were ſeveral of theſe *Croſſes* erected over *England*, eſpecially in Honour to the Reſting-places of our Kings, on their Bodies being tranſmitted to any diſtant Place for Burial: But theſe Superſtitions ſunk in this Kingdom with the *Romiſh Religion*.

Croyſes, *(Cruce Signati)* Is uſed by *Briton* for *Pilgrims*, becauſe they wear the Sign of the *Croſs* upon their Garments. Of theſe and their Privileges, *Bracton* hath treated, *lib.* 5. *par.* 2. *cap.* 2. and *par.* 5 *cap.* 9. Under this Word are alſo ſignified the *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims; and all thoſe worthy Perſons who in the Reigns of K. *Hen.* 2. *Ric.* 1. *Hen.* 3. and *Ed.* 1. *Cruce Signati* took upon them the *Croiſado*, dedicating and liſting themſelves to the Wars, for the Recovery of *Jeruſalem* and the *Holy Land*. Greg. Syntag. Lib. 15. cap 13, 14.

Croy, Signifieth Marſh Land.——*Et quia paluſtris hujus* Croyland *ipſum nomen Indicat, nam crudam terram & cænoſam ſignificat.* Ingulphus, p. 853.

Crown, (*Corona*) Signifies the Poſſeſſions and Dignity of a King of any Kingdom. The *Crown of England* has from the Beginning been ſucceſſive, by Right of Inheritance; but ſometimes our Kings, for political Reaſons, have conferred their Principalities on whom they pleaſed, eſteeming it lawful to appoint their Succeſſors after them. For *Edward* the *Confeſſor* appointed the *Crown*, after his Deceaſe, at ſeveral Times, to *William* called the *Conqueror*, and *Edgar* and *Harold*; and *Harold*, after the Deceaſe of his Father, upon the Title left him, was *crown'd* by the Archbiſhop of *York*; but *William of Normandy* having ſlain *Harold* at the Battle of *Haſtings*, he claim'd the Kingdom as well by the Nomination of *Edward the Confeſſor*, as by Right of Conqueſt, and he was *crown'd* and enjoy'd the Kingdom for his Time. *Bac. Coron.* 4. 27. And to come further down, we find that the Parliament, (which had the beſt Right) have aſſerted their Authority in theſe Caſes: The *Crowns* of *England* and *France* were entail'd on King *Henry the Fourth*, and his four Sons by Act of Parliament. *Stat.* 7 *H.* 4. *c.* 2. And the Parliament entail'd the *Crown* on *Henry* the *Sixth*, and his Iſſue; alſo *Richard* the *Third* was recognized by Parliament. But the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of this Nature was, the Nomination and Appointment of King *Henry* the *Eighth*, to whom the Parliament granted Power by his Laſt Will and Teſtament to make Conditions and Limitations at his Pleaſure, for ſettling the Inheritance of the *Crown*; and he by his Will ordain'd, that his Son *Edward* ſhould ſucceed him, and he dying without Iſſue, his Daughter *Mary*, and for her Want of Iſſue, his Daughter *Elizabeth* to enjoy the *Crown* in Succeſſion; with Remainders to ſuch as the King by his Letters Patent, *&c.* ſhould appoint. *Stat.* 35 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 1. After the Death of King *Henry* 8. his Son *Edward* the *Sixth* ſucceeded; and he was prevailed upon to appoint the Lady *Jane*, Daughter to the *Duke of Suffolk*, (who married King *Henry*'s Siſter) a Proteſtant Lady, by his Letters Patent to ſucceed him: But this Appointment, ſoon after the Death of K. *Edward*, was vacated by Queen *Mary*; the Lady *Jane* beheaded, and the Proteſtant Reform'd Religion

Religion eclipſed during her Reign; but it revived again and received Perfection, by her Succeſſor the glorious Q. *Elizabeth*. By the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. the Parliament acknowledg'd the Queen to be right Heir to the *Crown*; and by this Act the Limitation of the *Crown* contain'd in 35 *H.* 8. is declared to ſtand and remain Law for ever. And when King *James* the *Firſt* came to the *Crown*, the Parliament made a Recognition, that upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death, the *Crown* of *England*, and all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights belonging to the ſame, did by lawful Birthright and Succeſſion deſcend to K. *James*. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. After this, I do not find that the Parliament intermeddled in ſettling the Succeſſion of the *Crown* till the *Abdication* of King *James* the *Second*; when the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, lawfully repreſenting all the Eſtates of the People of the Realm, invited over *William*, *Prince of Orange*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, (eldeſt Daughter of King *James* II.) to take Care of their Rights and Liberties; whom they declared to be King and Queen of *England*. And by *Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 2. reciting the *Declaration* of the Lords and Commons for ſecuring the *Liberties of the Kingdom*, upon which the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* accepted the *Crown*, the ſaid Prince and Princeſs were recogniſed King and Queen of *England*, &c. for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and after their Deaths, the *Crown* was ſettled on the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs; and for Want of ſuch Iſſue to the *Princeſs Anne* of *Denmark*, Siſter to the Queen, and the Heirs of her Body. Alſo by 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. (after the Deceaſe of Q. *Mary* without Iſſue) the *Princeſs Sophia of Hanover*, (Daughter of *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of King *James* the *Firſt*) was declared next in Succeſſion after King *William*, and the *Princeſs Anne*, and their Iſſue; and the *Crown* to remain to the *Princeſs Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants. By Virtue of which laſt Statute, his Majeſty King *George* the *Firſt*, eldeſt Son of the *Princeſs Sophia*, on the Death of her Majeſty Queen *Anne* without Iſſue, the ſaid *Princeſs Sophia* being likewiſe dead, came to the Poſſeſſion of the *Crown* of theſe Realms: By theſe laſt Acts, Papiſts are rendered incapable to inherit the *Crown* of *England*; and Subjects are abſolved of their Allegiance to ſuch; Perſons coming to the *Crown*, are to join in the Communion of the Church of *England*. And this Nation is not to be engaged in a War for Defence of Dominions not belonging to the *Crown*. Perſons endeavouring to deprive the next in Succeſſion to the *Crown* from ſucceeding, and who attempt it by any Overt act, are guilty of High Treaſon. *Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 2. And if any affirm by Writing, &c. that the King or Queen of *England* cannot make Laws by the Authority of Parliament to bind the *Crown*, they are guilty of Treaſon: And Preaching or Speaking it incur a *Præmunire*. 4 *Ann. c.* 3. Affirming by Writing or Printing, that any other Perſon hath Right to the *Crown*, otherwiſe than according to the *Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M.* &c. is declared High Treaſon. *Stat. Ibid.* There is no *Interregnum* in this Kingdom; for when the *Crown* deſcends to the right Heir, he is *Rex* before Coronation, as there muſt always be a King in whoſe Name Laws are to be maintained and executed. *Hill.* 1 *Jac.* See *Deſcent of the Crown* and *King*.

Crown-Office. This is an Office under the King's Bench, of which the King's Coroner or Attorney there is commonly Maſter. The Attorney General, and Clerk of the Crown exhibit Informations in this Office, for Crimes and Miſdemeanors; the one *ex officio*, and the other uſually by Order of Court: And here Informations may be laid for Offences and Miſdemeanors at Common Law, as for *Batteries*, *Conſpiracies*, *Libelling*, *Nuſances*, *Contempt*, *Seditious Words*, &c. wherein the Offender is liable to pay a Fine to the King. *Finch* 340. *Show.* 109. By *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 18. the Clerk of the Crown in *B. R.* is not to receive or file any Information for *Treſpaſs*, *Battery*, &c. without expreſs Order of Court; nor to Iſſue any Proceſs without taking a Recogniſance in 20 *l.* Penalty to proſecute with Effect; and if the Party appear, and the Plaintiff do not procure a Trial in a Year, or if Verdict paſs for the Defendant, &c. the Court ſhall award the Defendant Coſts: But this Act doth not extend to Informations in the Name of the King's Coroner or Attorney, &c. When a *Battery* is committed privately, ſo that the Perſon receiving it can make no Proof thereof by Witneſſes at Law; it is uſual to bring an Information in this Office, where the Party may be a Witneſs for the King, it being his Suit. Informations in the Nature of *Quo Warranto's* brought by the Attorney General, againſt Corporations, &c. Vide *Quo Warranto*.

Cruſtum, Was a Garment of Purple, mix'd with many Colours.——*Duas Patenas argenteas auro ornatas, cum duobus Urceolis & Cruſto aureo.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 210.

Cry de Pais, On a Robbery or other Felony done, Hue and Cry may be raiſed by the Country in the Abſence of the Conſtable, which is called *Cry de pais*. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 100.

Crypta, A Chapel or Oratory under Ground: *Egreſſo toto Conventu, accepta abſconſa ſi nox eſt vadit per* Cryptam *Du Cange*.

Cuckingſtool, *(Tumbrellum)* Is an Engine invented for the Puniſhment of *Scolds*, and unquiet Women, by Ducking them in Water, called in ancient Time a *Tumbrel*; and ſometimes a *Trebuchet*. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. And *Bracton* writes this Word *Tymborella*. In *Domeſday* it is called *Cathedra Stercoris*: And it was in Uſe even in our *Saxons* Time, by whom it was deſcribed to be *Cathedra, in qua rixoſæ mulieres ſedentes aquis demergebantur*. It was anciently alſo a Puniſhment inflicted upon *Brewers* and *Bakers*, tranſgreſſing the Laws; who were thereupon in ſuch a Stool immerged over Head and Ears *in Stercore*, ſome ſtinking Water. Some think it is a Corruption from *Duckingſtool*; others from *Choakingſtool*; *quia hoc modo demerſæ aquis ferè ſuffocantur*. Blount.

Cude. A *Cude Cloth* is a Chryſom or Face-Cloth for a Child baptized. *Vide* Chriſmale.

Cui ante Divortium, Is a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Huſband hath to recover her Lands and Tenements which ſhe had in Fee-ſimple, or in Tail, or for Life, from him to whom her Huſband did alienate them during the Marriage, when ſhe could not gainſay it. *Reg. Orig.* 233. *F. N. B.* 240. And the Heir ſhall have a *Sur cui ante Divortium*, where the Wife dieth before the Action brought; as well as ſhe ſhall have a *Sur cui in Vita*: But of an Eſtate-tail, the Heir ſhall not have *Sur cui in Vita ante Divortium*, but ſhall be put to his *Formedon* in the Deſcender. *New Nat. Br.* 454.

Cui in Vita, Is a Writ of Entry, which a Widow hath againſt him to whom her Huſband alienated her Lands or Tenements in his Life-time; which muſt contain in it, that during his Life ſhe could not withſtand it. *Reg. Orig.* 232. *F. N. B.* 193. If Huſband and Wife be Jointenants before the Coverture, and the Huſband alieneth all the Land, and dieth, ſhe ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* for a Moiety, and no more: But if they are joint Purchaſers, during the Coverture, and he alien all the Land, and dieth, his Wife ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* of the whole Land; becauſe that during the Coverture, as to Purchaſe, they are but one Perſon in Law. *F. N. B.* 187. And from this Reaſon, if Huſband and Wife, and a third Perſon, purchaſe jointly, and the Huſband alieneth all in Fee, and dieth, the Wife ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* of a Moiety. *Ibid.* Where the Huſband and Wife exchange the Lands of the Wife for other Lands, if the Wife agree unto the Exchange

after the Husband's Death, she shall not have a *Cui in Vita*. Also if the Wife do accept of Parcel of the Land in Dower, of which she hath a *Cui in vita*, by that Acceptance she shall be barred of the Residue. *New Nat. Br.* 430. If the Husband and Wife lose by Default the Wife's Lands, after the Death of her Husband, she shall have a *Cui in Vita* to recover those Lands so lost by Default. *F. N. B.* 187. By Stat. 13 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 3. *Cui in Vita* is given to the Wife where the deceased Husband lost her Lands by Default in his Life-time: And she shall be admitted to defend her Right during his Life, if she come in before Judgment. Likewise if Tenant in Dower, by the Curtesy, or for Life, do make Default, *&c.* the Heirs and they to whom the Reversion belongeth, shall be admitted to their Answer, if they come before Judgment: And if on Default Judgment happen to be given, such Heirs, *&c.* shall have a Writ of *Entry* for Recovery of the same, after the Death of such Tenants. The Form of the Writ *Cui in Vita* runs thus:

Form of a Writ *Cui in Vita*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff*, &c. *Command* A. B. *that justly*, &c. *he render to* C. D. *who was the Wife of* T. D. *one Messuage, with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *which she claimeth to be her Right and Inheritance, and into which the said* A. B. *hath not entered, but by the aforesaid* T. D. *sometime Husband of her the said* C. D. *who that to him demised; whom she in his Life-time could not contradict, as she saith*, &c.

Culagium, Is when a Ship is laid up in the Dock to be repaired. *MS. Arth. Trevor Arm. de Plac. Edw.* 3.

Culpzit, Is a Reply of a proper Officer in Behalf of the King, affirming a Criminal to be *Guilty*, after he hath pleaded Not guilty, without which the Issue to be tried is not joined: It is compounded of two Words, *viz. Cul* and *Prit*; the one an Abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and the other derived from the *French* Word *Prest*, *i. e.* Ready; and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the Offender guilty.

Cultura, This Word is often found in old Writings, and signifies a Parcel of arable Land. *Blount.*

Culvertage, (*Culvertagium*) Is said by some Persons to be derived from *Culum & Vertere*, to turn Tail: And in this Sense, *sub nomine* Culvertagii, was taken to be on Pain of Cowardice, or being accounted Cowards. But in the Opinion of others, it rather signifies some base Slavery, or the Confiscation of an Estate; being a *Feudal* Term for the Lands of the Vassal forfeited and escheating to the Lord: And *sub nomine* Culvertagii, in this Signification, was under Pain of Confiscation. *Matt. Paris. Anno* 1212.

Culward and **Culverd**, Words used for a Coward, or Cowardice. *Chart. Temp. E.* 1.

Cuna Cervisiæ, A Tub of Ale. *Domesday*. But this Word is truly *Cuva*.

Cuneus, A Mint or Place to coin Money: *Cuneum Monetum* signifies the King's Stamp for Coinage; and from the Word *Cune*, is derived Coin. See *Coin.*

Cuntey-Cuntey, Is a Kind of Trial, as appears by *Bracton*, in these Words; *In Brevi de Recto, negotium terminabitur per* Cuntey-Cuntey, *&c.* which is taken to be the *Ordinary Jury*. Bract. lib. 4. tract. 3. c. 18.

Curagulus, One who taketh Care of a Thing. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2.

Cura Monasterii, An Officer so called, who had the Charge of a Monastery.

Curate, (*Curatus*) Is he who represents the Incumbent of a Church, Parson or Vicar, and officiates Divine Service in his Stead: And in Case of Pluralities of Livings, or where a Clergyman is old and infirm, it is requisite there should be a *Curate* to perform the Cure of the Church. He is to be licensed and admitted by the Bishop of the Diocese, or by an Ordinary, having Episcopal Jurisdiction: And when a *Curate* hath the Approbation of the Bishop, he usually appoints the Salary too; and in such Case, if he be not paid, the *Curate* hath a proper Remedy in the Ecclesiastical Court, by a Sequestration of the Profits of the Benefice; but if he hath no Licence from the Bishop, he is put to his Remedy at Common Law, where he must prove the Agreement, *&c. Right Clerg.* 127. By Statute, where *Curates* are licensed by the Bishop, they are to be appointed by him a Stipend not exceeding 50 *l. per Ann.* nor less than 20 *l.* a Year, according to the Value of the Livings, to be paid by the Rector or Vicar: And the same may be done on any Complaint made. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 2. One Person cannot be *Curate* in two Churches, unless such may satisfy the Law, by Reading both Morning and Evening Prayers at each Place: Nor can he serve one Cure on one Sunday, and another Cure on the next; for he must not neglect to read Morning and Evening Prayer in his Church every Lord's Day; if he doth he is liable to Punishment. *Comp. Incumb.* 572. But it is otherwise where a Church or Chapel is a Member of the Parish Church; and where one Church is not able to maintain a *Curate*. *Can.* 48. A *Curate* having no fixed Estate in his Curacy, not being instituted and inducted, may be removed at Pleasure by the Bishop or Incumbent. *Noy.* But there are *Perpetual Curates*, as well as temporary, who are appointed where Tithes are impropriate, and no Vicarage endowed: These are not removeable; and the Impropriators are obliged to find them, some whereof have certain Portions of the Tithes settled on them. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. Every Clergyman that officiates in a Church, (whether Incumbent or Substitute) is in our Liturgy called a *Curate: Curates* must subscribe the Declaration, according to the Act of Uniformity, or are liable to Imprisonment, *&c.*

Curfeu, (of the Fr. *Couvrir*, i. e. *Tegere*, and *Feu*, Ignis) Signifies the Ringing of a Bell, or Evening Peal, by which *William* the First, called the *Conqueror*, commanded every Person to rake up or cover over his Fire, and put out his Light: and in many Places of *England* at this Day, where a Bell is customarily rung towards Bed-time, it is said to Ring *Curfew*. Stow's Annals.

Curia, The Word was sometimes taken for the Persons, as feudatory and other customary Tenants, who did their Suit and Service at the Court of the Lord. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 139. And it was usual for the Kings of *England*, in ancient Times, to assemble the Bishops, Peers, and great Men of the Kingdom to some particular Place, at the chief Festivals in the Year, and this Assembly is called by our Historians *Curia*; because there they consulted about the weighty Affairs of the Nation. And it was therefore called *Solemnis Curia, Augustalis Curia, Curia Publica, &c.* See *Court.*

Curia advisare vult, Is a Deliberation which a Court of Judicature sometimes takes, where there is any Point of Difficulty, before they give Judgment in a Cause. *New Book Entr.* And when Judgment is staid, upon Motion to arrest it; then 'tis entered by the Judges *Curia advisare vult.* Shep. Epit. 682.

Curia Cursus Aquæ, A Court held by the Lord of the Manor of *Gravesend* for the better Management of Barges and Boats using the Passage on the River of *Thames* from thence to *London*, and plying at *Gravesend* Bridge, *&c.* mentioned in the *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26.

Curia

Curia Claudenda, Is a Writ to compel another to make a Fence or Wall, which he ought to make between his Land and the Plaintiff's, on his refuſing or deferring to do the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 155. This Writ doth not lie but againſt him who hath a Cloſe adjoining to the Plaintiff's Land, who is obliged to encloſe it; and it lieth not but for him who hath a Freehold, *&c.* It may be ſued before the Sheriff in the County-Court, or in the Common Pleas: And the Judgment is to recover the Incloſure and Damages. *New Nat. Br.* 282, 283.

Curia Domini, The Lord's Houſe, Hall or Court, where all the Tenants attend at the Time of keeping Courts.

Curia Pentiariarum, Is a Court held by the Sheriff of *Cheſter*, in the Place there called the *Pendice* or *Pentice:* And 'tis probable its being originally kept under a *Pent-houſe*, or open Shed covered with Boards, gave it its Denomination.

Curnock, A Meaſure containing four Buſhels, or Half a Quarter. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 12.

Curriers, Are Perſons that curry and dreſs Leather. No *Currier* ſhall uſe the Trade of a Butcher, Tanner, *&c.* or ſhall curry Skins inſufficiently tanned, or gaſh any Hides of Leather, on Pain of Forfeiting for every Hide or Skin 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And Perſons in *London* putting Leather to be curried to any but Freemen of the *Curriers* Company; and ſuch *Curriers* not currying the Leather ſufficiently, ſhall forfeit the Wares, or the Value, *&c.* Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. The Clauſe relating to Freemen is repealed; but if any *Currier* do not curry Leather ſent him, within Sixteen Days between *Michaelmas* and *Lady Day*, and in Eight Days at other Times, on Conviction before a Juſtice, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* yet ſubject to Mitigation. 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. *Curriers* and ſuch as deal in Leather, may cut and ſell it in ſmall Pieces in their Shops to any Perſons whatſoever. *Stat. Ibid.*

Curriculus, The Year, or Courſe of a Year: *Actum eſt hoc annorum Dominicæ incarnationis quatuor quinquagenis & quinquies, quenis Luſtris, & tribus* Curriculis. This is Year 1028; for four Times 50 make 200, and five Times 200 make 1000. Then five *Luſtra* are twenty-five Years, and three *Curriculi*, three Years, making in all the very Year.

Curſitors, (*Clerici de Curſu*) Clerks belonging to the *Chancery*, who make out original Writs; and are called *Clerks of Courſe*, in their Oath appointed 18 *Ed.* 3. There are of theſe Clerks twenty-four in Number, which make a Corporation of themſelves; and to each Clerk is allotted a Diviſion of certain Counties, in which they exerciſe their Functions. 2 *Inſt.* 670.

Curſones terræ, Is uſed for Ridges of Land. 14 *Ed.* 2.

Curſoriæ, A Sort of light Ships, or ſwift Sailers: This Word is mentioned in *Hoveden, R.* 1. *Applicuerunt ibi Naves & Buſciæ* 500. *exceptis Galeis & Curſoriis, &c.*

Curteſy of England, (*Jus Curialitatis Angliæ*) Is where a Man taketh a Wife ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, or Fee tail general, or as Heireſs in ſpecial Tail, and hath Iſſue by her, Male or Female, born alive, which by any Poſſibility may inherit, and the Wife dies; the Huſband holds the Lands during his Life; and is called *Tenens per Legem Angliæ*, or *Tenant by the Curteſy of England*; becauſe this Privilege is not allowed in any other Country, except *Scotland*, now belonging to *England*. And four Things are requiſite to give an Eſtate by the *Curteſey*, *viz.* Marriage, Seiſin of the Wife, Iſſue, and Death of the Wife. 1 *Inſt.* 30. If Land deſcend to the Wife, after the Huſband hath Iſſue by her; or if the Iſſue be dead at the Time of her Death, being born alive; the Huſband ſhall be Tenant by the *Curteſy*. Alſo if a Child is born alive, 'tis not material whether 'tis baptized, or ever heard to cry, to make the Huſband Tenant by the *Curteſy*; for if 'tis born alive, 'tis enough. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 578. But the Child muſt be ſuch as by Poſſibility may inherit; and therefore if Land be given to a Woman, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and ſhe takes Huſband and hath Iſſue a Daughter, and dies; as this Iſſue cannot poſſibly inherit, the Huſband ſhall not be Tenant by the *Curteſy*. *Terms de Ley* 206. If the Child is rip'd forth of the Mother's Belly, after her Death, tho' it be alive, it will not entitle Tenancy by the *Curteſy*; for this ought to begin by the Iſſue, and be conſummate by the Death of the Wife, and the Eſtate of Tenant by the *Curteſy* ſhould avoid the immediate Deſcent. *Ibid.* A Man ſhall not be Tenant by the *Curteſy* of a bare Right, Title, Uſe, Reverſion, *&c.* expectant upon an Eſtate of Freehold, unleſs the particular Eſtate is determined during the Coverture; nor of a Seiſin in Law: But if a Wife dies before a Rent becomes due; or in the Caſe of an Advowſon, before the Church becomes void; the Huſband ſhall be Tenant by the *Curteſy*, though the Wife had only a Seiſin in Law: for in this Caſe no other Seiſin could be attained. *F. N. B.* 149. 1 *Inſt.* 29, 30, 40. There is no Tenancy by the *Curteſy* of *Copyhold* Lands, except there be a ſpecial Cuſtom for it. And where a Huſband is entitled to this Tenancy, if after the Wife is an Ideot, and her Eſtate in the Land found; when ſhe dies, he ſhall not be Tenant by the *Curteſy*, for the King's Title by Relation prevents it. *Plowd.* 263. If the Wife be ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, and attaint of Felony, but have Iſſue by her Huſband, and ſhe is hanged, *&c.* 'tis ſaid the Huſband ſhall be Tenant by the *Curteſy:* But yet the Land will be forfeited according to this Book. *Kitch.* 159. 21 *Ed.* 3. 49. A Woman ſeiſed of Land had two Daughters, and covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of *E.* her eldeſt Daughter in Tail; on Condition that ſhe ſhould pay to her other Daughter within a certain Time 300 *l.* And if *E.* made Default, or died without Iſſue before ſuch Payment, then the Land to go to the ſecond Daughter; the Mother dying, *E.* took a Huſband, and had Iſſue, and died afterwards without any Iſſue living, before the Day of Payment: It was here held, that her Huſband ſhould be Tenant by the *Curteſy*. 1 *Leon. cap.* 233. See *Kitch.* 159.

Curteyn, (*Curtana*) Was the Name of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Sword; which is the firſt Sword carried before the Kings of *England* at their Coronation: And it is ſaid the Point of it is broken as an Emblem of Mercy. *Mat. Pariſ. in Hen.* 3.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*, from the Fr. *Cour*, *Court*, and *Sax. Leagh* locus) Is a Court-Yard, Back-ſide, or Piece of Ground lying near and belonging to a Dwelling-houſe. 4 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. 39 *Eliz. c.* 10. 6 *Rep.* 64. ——*Mihi dici videtur* Curtilagium *à* Curtillum & ago, *ſcil. locus ubi* Curtis *vel* Curtilli *negotium* agitur. *Spelm.* And though it is ſaid to be a Yard or a Garden, belonging to a Houſe; it ſeems to differ from a Garden, for we find, *cum quodam* Gardino & Curtilagio. 15 *Ed.* 1. *n.* 34.

Curtiles Terræ, Court Lands. It is recorded, that among our *Saxon* Anceſtors, the *Thanes* or Nobles who poſſeſſed *Bockland*, or hereditary Lands, divided them into *Inland* and *Outland:* The *Inland* was that which lay moſt convenient for the Lord's Manſion-houſe; and therefore the Lords kept that Part in their own Hands, for Support of their Families, and for Hoſpitality: Afterwards the *Normans* called theſe Lands *Terras Dominicales*, the Demains, or Lord's Lands: The *Germans* term'd them *Terras Indominicatas*, Lands in the Lord's own Uſe: And the *Feudiſts*, *Terras Curtiles*, Lands appropriate to the Court or Houſe of the Lord. *Spelm. of Feuds, cap.* 5.

Cuſtantia,

Cuſtantia, The ſame with *Cuſtagium*, which ſignifies Coſts.

Cuſtode admittendo, and **Cuſtode amovendo,** Writs for the Admitting or Removing of Guardians. *Reg. Orig.*

Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ Authoritate Parliamenti, Was the Style in which Writs and all judicial Proceſs did run during the Grand Rebellion, from the Murder of King *Charles* I. till the Uſurper *Oliver* was declared Protector, *&c.* mentioned and declared traiterous, by Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c* 3.

Cuſtodiam dare, Was taken for a Gift or Grant for Life. *Du Cange.*

Cuſtom, *(Conſuetudo)* Is a Law not written, eſtabliſhed by long Uſage, and the Conſent of our Anceſtors. No Law can oblige a People without their Conſent: So where ever they conſent and uſe a certain Rule or Method as a Law, ſuch Rule, *&c.* gives it the Power of a Law; and if 'tis univerſal, then 'tis Common Law; if particular to this or that Place, then 'tis *Cuſtom.* 3 *Salk.* 112. And as to the Riſe of *Cuſtoms*, when a reaſonable Act once done was found to be good and beneficial to the People, then did they uſe it often, and by frequent Repetition of the Act, it became a *Cuſtom*; which being continued without Interruption Time out of Mind, it obtain'd the Force of a Law, to bind the particular Places, Perſons, and Things concerned therein. Thus a *Cuſtom* had Beginning and grew to Perfection: And a good *Cuſtom* muſt be grounded on Antiquity, Continuance, Certainty, and Reaſon; *Antiquity*, for that it hath been Time out of Memory, or threeſcore Years, as limited by Statute; and Time out of Mind is where no Man then living hath heard or known any Proof to the contrary: If two or more Witneſſes can depoſe that they heard their Fathers ſay it was a *Cuſtom* all their Time; and that their Fathers heard their Grandfathers ſay it was ſo alſo in their Time; it is enough for the Proof of a *Cuſtom.* Blount. Davis Rep. 32. *Continuance* of a *Cuſtom* ought to be without any Interruption Time out of Memory; for if it be diſcontinued within Time of Memory, the *Cuſtom* is gone. *Certainty*, a *Cuſtom* muſt be certain, becauſe an uncertain Thing may not be continued Time out of Mind: And *Cuſtom* muſt be *reaſonable*, for unreaſonable Things are unlawful. *Cuſtoms* have four inſeparable Incidents: They are to have a reaſonable Commencement, to be certain, and not ambiguous; to have uninterrupted Continuance; and not be againſt the King's Prerogative. And the two Pillars of *Cuſtom*, are common Uſage, and that they be Time out of Mind. *Davis* 32. 4 *Leon.* 384. A *Cuſtom* contrary to the publick Good; or injurious to a Multitude, and beneficial only to ſome particular Perſons, ſuch *Cuſtom* is repugnant to the Law of Reaſon, and conſequently void. *Dav.* 1. *Cuſtoms* ought to be beneficial to all, but may be good where againſt the Intereſt of a particular Perſon, if for the publick Good. *Dyer* 60. A *Cuſtom* is not unreaſonable for being injurious to private Perſons or Intereſts, ſo as it tends to the general Advantage of the People. 3 *Salk.* A *Cuſtom* may be good in ſome Caſes, where a Preſcription is not: But *Cuſtoms* that are good for the Subſtance and Matter of them, may yet be bad for the Manner; if they are incertain, or mix'd with any other *Cuſtom* that is unreaſonable, *&c.* 2 *Bulſt.* 166. 2 *Brownl.* 198. *Cuſtom* that every one who paſſeth over ſuch a Bridge, within the Lord's Manor, and which the Lord doth repair, ſhall pay him one Penny, is a good *Cuſtom*; but if it be to pay the Lord 12 *d.* it will be naught, for it is unreaſonable. *Calth. Cop.* 35. 1 *Bulſt.* 203. A *Cuſtom* that a Lord ſhall have within his Manor *Liberam faldam*, or throughout the Village; and that no other ſhall have it but by Agreement with him, and if any take it, the Lord may abate the ſame; this hath been held a good *Cuſtom.* 1 *Rol.* 560. The *Cuſtom* of a Place, for all the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, to have Common in a great Waſte of the Lord's for all Manner of Beaſts all the Year; and to have Liberty to Water them in ſuch a Pond, and when the Pond was foul, to cleanſe it, was adjudged good. *Mich.* 4 *Jac.* 1. 2 *Brownl.* 293. A *Cuſtom*, that Tenants of a Manor ſhall grind all the Corn they ſpend in their own Houſes, in the Lord's Mill, *&c.* is good: But *Cuſtom* that every Inhabitant of a Houſe held of the Lord, ſhall grind the Corn that he ſpends, or ſhall ſell, at his Mill, is void. *Moor, cap.* 1217. *Hob.* 149. *Cuſtom* to have a common Bakehouſe in a Manor or Pariſh, for all the Tenants or Inhabitants, is a good *Cuſtom.* 2 Bulſt. 198. *Cuſtom* is, and muſt always be alledg'd to be in many Perſons, and ſo it may be claimed by Copyholders, or the Inhabitants of a Place, and when it is claimed, it muſt be as within ſuch a County, Hundred, City, Borough, Manor, Pariſh, Hamlet, *&c. Co. Litt.* 110, 113. 4 *Rep.* 31. A good *Cuſtom* or Preſcription hath the Force of a Grant; as where one and his Anceſtors have had a Rent Time out of Mind, and uſed to diſtrain, *&c.* But a *Cuſtom* that begins by Extortion of Lords of Manors, is Judged wanting a lawful Commencement, and therefore void: And where *Cuſtom* is amongſt many, and they are all dead but one, the *Cuſtom* is gone. *Plow.* 322. *Dyer* 199. *Cuſtoms* muſt be conſtrued according to vulgar Apprehenſion: And are to be taken ſtrictly, being in Derogation of the Common Law. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 270. They are not good which are meerly in the Negative; but if mixed with an Affirmative, they may be good. 1 *Roll.* 565. A *Cuſtom* which may be intended to have had lawful Beginning, is a good *Cuſtom*; otherwiſe not: Nor will Continuance of Time make *Malum in ſe* good. 1 *Lill. Ab.* 375. *Cuſtoms* againſt common Right and the Rule of Law, are held good. 8 *Rep.* 126. The Law takes Notice of *Cuſtoms* of *Gavelkind*, *&c.* which alter Deſcents from the Common Law, in Favour of all the Sons, *&c.* And *Cuſtoms* for an eldeſt Daughter to inherit, or a youngeſt Son, may be good: For theſe, though contrary to a particular Rule of Law, may have a reaſonable Beginning. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 579. And by *Cuſtom* a Woman may be endowed of a Moiety of the Huſband's Lands, *&c.* Alſo by *Cuſtom*, an Infant may make a Feoffment, at the Age of Fifteen: And Infants may bind themſelves Apprentices, *&c.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 438. Regularly a Man cannot alledge a *Cuſtom* againſt a Statute, becauſe that is the higheſt Matter of Record in Law: But a *Cuſtom* may be alledged againſt a negative Statute, which is made in Affirmance of the Common Law. 1 *Inſt.* 115. And Acts of Parliament do not always take away the Force of *Cuſtoms*. *Cuſtom* pleaded againſt *Cuſtom* is not good. 2 *Danv.* 436. A *Cuſtom* is to be poſitively alledged, by Uſage in Fact. *Lutw.* 1319. *General Cuſtoms* which are uſed throughout *England*, and are the Common Law, are to be determined by the Judges: But *Particular Cuſtoms*, ſuch as are uſed in ſome certain Town, Borough, City, *&c.* ſhall be determined by Jury. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 7, 10. 1 *Inſt.* 110. *Conſuetudo pro Lege ſervatur, &c.* ſaith *Bracton, lib.* 3. *c.* 3. And *Cuſtom* is ſaid to be *altera Lex:* But the Judges of the Court of *B. R.* or *C. B.* can over-rule a *Cuſtom* though it be one of the *Cuſtoms* of *London*, if it be againſt natural Reaſon, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 212.

Cuſtom of London. The City of *London* hath divers particular Cuſtoms, different from any other Place. By the *Cuſtom of London*, when a Citizen and Freeman dies, his Goods and Chattels ſhall be divided into three Parts; the Wife to have one Part, the Executors another, to diſcharge Legacies, *&c.* and the Children unprovided for, the other third Part. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 311, 312. If a Freeman of *London* hath no Wife, but Children, the Half of his Perſonal Eſtate goes to them, and he may diſpoſe of the other Moiety; ſo if he have a Wife and no Children, the Half belongs

belongs to her; but if he have both Wife and Children, then one third Part belongs to the Wife, another third to the Children, and he may diſpoſe of the other third; and if he dies Inteſtate, the remaining third is to be diſtributed according to the Statute. 2 *Nelſ.* 1139. But ſee 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. An after born Child ſhall come in with the others, for a *Cuſtomary* Share of a Freeman's Eſtate. And where any Child dies, before one and twenty, his Share ſurvives to the other Children; but in Caſe he die after that Age, at which Time he might make a Will of it, there on his dying Inteſtate, it ſhall go according to the Statute of Diſtributions. *Preced. Canc.* 499, 537. A Deviſe or Settlement of Lands, does not bar a Child of his Part of the Perſonal Eſtate by the *Cuſtom:* But where a Wife is to have a certain Sum out of the Huſband's Eſtate, it ſhall be intended in Satisfaction of her Share. 2 *Vern.* 753. 1 *Chan. Caſ.* 160. A Freeman of *London* dies without Iſſue, his Widow is to have her Widow's Chamber, and a Moiety of the Reſt of the Eſtate; and in an extraordinary Caſe, ſhe was allowed the Benefit of the other Moiety for Life, by Virtue of her Huſband's Will. 1 *Vern.* 132. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 110. By the Statute 11 *Geo.* 1. Freemen by Will may now give and diſpoſe of their Perſonal Eſtates, to whom they think fit; yet if they die Inteſtate, ſuch Eſtates ſhall be ſubject to, and be diſtributed agreeable to the *Cuſtom* of the City. Where a Freeman dies, and leaves Orphan Children under Age, unmarried, the Court of Orphans hath the Cuſtody of their Bodies and Goods, by the *Cuſtom of London:* It is alſo the ſame, though he dies, or the Children were born out of *London.* 1 *Mod.* 80. By the City *Cuſtom*, Action on the Caſe lies for calling a married Woman Whore; for in *London* ſuch Woman may be carted: And this reaches to all the Inhabitants within *London.* 2 *Danv.* 310. 1 *Lill.* 378. A Woman that uſeth a Trade in *London*, without her Huſband, is chargeable without him as a *Feme Sole* Merchant: She ſhall plead as ſole, and if condemned, be put in Priſon till ſhe pay the Debt; alſo the Bail for her are liable, if ſhe abſent herſelf; and the Huſband ſhall not be charged. *Privil. Londini.* And if Action of Treſpaſs be brought againſt a Man and his Wife, and the Wife only arreſted, *&c.* by the *Cuſtom of London*, the Plaintiff may proceed againſt the Wife. It is the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, that where a Perſon is educated in one Trade, he may ſet up another. 1 *Saund.* 312. If a Debtor be Fugitive, he may be arreſted by the *Cuſtom of London*, before the Day, to find better Security. *Hob.* 86. Where two Perſons are bound as Sureties for another, and Recovery is had againſt one of them, he may have Contribution againſt the other, by the City Laws. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 310. Debts on ſimple Contract will maintain an Action in *London*, as well as Debts on Specialty: And it is the *Cuſtom* of the City, that Action of Debt ſhall be maintained upon ſuch a Contract againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, who ſhall be chargeable therewith, as if it were upon a Bond or Obligation. 8 *Co. Rep.* 126. 5 *Rep.* 82. There is a foreign Attachment, by the *Cuſtom of London*, of Money, *&c.* in the Hands of a third Perſon, where one Man owes another any Debt, *&c.* See *Attachment.* By a *Cuſtom of London*, every Tenant at Will of any Houſe above 40 *s. per Ann.* in the City, ought to give, or to have, half a Year's Warning, on leaving it: And a Landlord recovered half a Year's Rent, where the Tenant had left the Houſe, *&c.* without ſuch Warning. *Comber.* 384. If any *Cuſtom of London* be pleaded and denied, it ſhall be tried by Writ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to certify whether there be ſuch a *Cuſtom*; who ſhall make Certificate by the Mouth of their Recorder. *Cro. Car.* 516. The Courts at *Weſtminſter* of Courſe take Notice of the *Cuſtoms of London*; but not of any other Place, without being alledged. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 106.

Cuſtom of Merchants, Merchants giving Characters of Strangers to thoſe who ſell them Goods, are liable to the Debts of ſuch Strangers for the Goods ſold; by the *Cuſtom of Merchants. Lex Mercat. cap.* 10. *fol.* 69. If two Perſons be found in arrear, upon an Account grounded on the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, any one of them may be charged to pay the whole Sum, that both were found in Arrear. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 376. And if two joint Merchants occupy their Stock and Merchandiſe in Common, one of them naming himſelf a Merchant, ſhall have an Account againſt the other, and charge him as Receiver. *Co. Litt.* 172. By the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, where a Merchant orders his Factor to buy Goods of a particular Perſon, there the Merchant is Debtor, and not the Factor: But 'tis otherwiſe where the Merchant orders his Factor to buy Goods generally, without ſaying of whom; here the Factor is Debtor, though the Goods come to the Uſe of the Merchant. 1 *Lill.* 376. The *Cuſtom of Merchants* as to Bills of Exchange, that the Indorſee ſhall charge the firſt Drawer before the Indorſor, *&c.* See *Bill of Exchange.*

Cuſtoms, (*Cuſtuma*) Are uſed for the Tribute or Toll that Merchants pay to the King, for carrying out and bringing in Merchandiſe. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 21. They are Duties payable to the Crown for Goods exported and imported, and are due to the King of common Right; firſt becauſe the Subject hath Leave to depart the Kingdom, and to export the Commodities thereof; ſecondly, for the Intereſt which the King hath in the Sea, and as he is Guardian of, and maintains all the Ports, wherein the Commodities are exported or imported; and laſtly, for that the King protects Merchants from Enemies and Pirates. *Dyer* 43. The Word *Cuſtoms* comprehends *Magna & Antiqua Cuſtuma*, which is payable out of our own native Commodities, as for Wool, Woodfels, and Leather; and *Parva Cuſtuma*, which are *Cuſtoms* payable by Merchants, Strangers and Deniſens; and theſe began in the Reign of *Edw.* I. when the Parliament granted him 3 *d.* in the Pound for all Merchandiſes exported and imported. *Ibid.* 165. But that which is granted by Parliament, is properly called a *Subſidy*; and ſometimes granted to the King for Life; and there are ſeveral Sorts of theſe Subſidies, as *Tonnage*, a Duty granted out of every Ton of Wine imported, which was firſt granted by Parliament to King *Edward* III. And *Poundage*, a Subſidy granted for all Goods exported and imported, except Wines, *&c.* and is uſually the twentieth Part of the Value of the Goods, or 12 *d.* in the Pound; and this was firſt given to *Hen.* 6. for Life. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 583. 584. In the Reign of *Edward* III. the Great Charter for free Traffick was confirm'd: And *Anno* 6 *Ed.* III. it was enacted, that no new *Cuſtoms* could be levied, nor ancient increaſed, but by Authority of Parliament. 2 *Inſt.* 60. But though the King cannot lay any Impoſition on Merchandiſe without Conſent of Parliament; yet by his Prerogative he may reſtrain Merchants from Trading without his Royal Licence. In the 14th Year of *Ed.* 3. it was enacted in Parliament, that a Mark ſhould be paid as *Cuſtom* for a Sack of Wool. *Anno* 4 *H.* 8. Collectors were appointed of the Subſidy of Cloth of Gold, Silver, Velvet, *&c.* And 1 *Eliz.* Duties were granted on Sweets, Wines, *&c.* And *An.* 12 *Car.* 2. The Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, *&c.* were granted to King *Charles* during his Life; as they have been ſince to his Royal Succeſſors, down to his Majeſty King *George* II. And many and various are the Duties of *Cuſtoms* granted on foreign Goods and Merchandiſe, in the Reigns of King *James* II. K. *William*, Q. *Anne*, and his late and preſent Majeſty. The *Tonnage* Duty granted to King *Charles* II. was for every Tun of *French* Wine, brought into the Port of *London*, by Merchants natural Subjects, 4 *l.* 10 *s.* by Alien Strangers 6 *l.* for *Malmſeys*, *Tents*, *Alicants*, *Sacks*, *Canaries*, *Maloga's*, *Madera's*, and all other ſweet Wines, by native Subjects, 2 *l.* 5 *s.* the

Tun, by Strangers and Aliens 3 *l.* &c. The *Poundage* Duty was 12 *d.* in the Pound value for all *Merchandiſe Goods*, according to the *Book of Rates*, except Woollen Cloths made in *England*, and for all *Woollen Broad Cloths*, to be paid after the Rate of each 64 Pounds in Weight, by Subjects 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and Strangers 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. If Goods and Merchandiſe are brought by a Merchant to a Port or Haven, and there Part thereof ſold but never put on Land, they muſt pay the *Cuſtoms*; and diſcharging them out of the Ship into another upon the Sale, amounts in Law to a putting them upon the Land, ſo that if the *Cuſtom* Duties are not paid, the Goods will be forfeited. *Hill.* 24 *Eliz.* 12 *Co. Rep.* 18. By the Statute 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 2. over and above all Subſidies of *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, and other Duties whatſoever already payable on any Goods or Merchandiſes imported, a further Subſidy of *Poundage* of 12 *d.* in the Pound is given to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, payable by the Importer according to the Rate of the ſame Goods, as valued in the *Book of Rates*. Unrated *Eaſt India* Goods are to pay 5 *l. per Cent.* of the Groſs Price, for which they ſhall be ſold at the Candle. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. If any Perſons, to the Number of three or more, armed with offenſive Weapons, ſhall be aſſembled in order to be aiding in the illegal Exportation of Goods prohibited to be exported, or the Running uncuſtomed Goods, or the illegal Relanding any Goods, or reſcuing the ſame, after Seizure, from any Officer, or from the Place where they ſhall be lodged, or in the Reſcuing any Perſon apprehended for any Offence made Felony by any Act relating to the *Cuſtoms* or Exciſe, or preventing the Apprehending any Perſon guilty of any ſuch Offence; or in Caſe any Perſons to the Number of three or more, ſo armed, ſhall be ſo aſſiſting, or if any Perſon ſhall have his Face blacked, or wear any Maſk, or other Diſguiſe when paſſing with ſuch Goods, or ſhall forcibly hinder, obſtruct, aſſault, oppoſe, or reſiſt any Officer of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the Seizing ſuch Goods, or ſhall maim or dangerouſly wound any ſuch Officer in his attempting to go on board any Veſſel, or ſhoot at or dangerouſly wound any ſuch Perſon when on board and in the Execution of his Office, every ſuch Perſon ſhall be guilty of Felony and ſuffer Death. On Information on Oath of any Perſon's being guilty of any of the above Offences, the Juſtice may certify the Information to one of the Secretaries of State, who is to lay it before his Majeſty; whereupon his Majeſty may make an Order, requiring the Offender to ſurrender himſelf in forty Days after Publication thereof in the *Gazette*; and in Default thereof, the Order being publiſhed twice in the *Gazette*, and proclaimed in two Markets near where the Offence was committed, and a Copy thereof affixed up in ſome publick Place there, the Offender ſhall be attainted of Felony and ſuffer Death. Any Perſon harbouring or aiding any ſuch Offender after the Time for his Surrender expired, knowing him to have been ſo required to ſurrender, being proſecuted within a Year, ſhall be tranſported for ſeven Years. Offences made Felony by this Act, may be ſued in any County. If any Officer, &c. in the Seizing, &c. ſuch Goods, or in the Endeavouring to apprehend any ſuch Offender, ſhall be beat, wounded, maimed or killed, or the Goods be reſcued, the Inhabitants of the Rape, Lath or Hundred, unleſs the Offender be convicted within ſix Months, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* to the Executors of any Officer killed; and pay Damages to any Officer beat, &c. not exceeding 40 *l.* and for any Goods reſcued, not exceeding 200 *l.* A Reward of 500 *l.* for apprehending any Offender; a Perſon wounded in apprehending an Offender to have 50 *l.* extraordinary, and the Executors of a Perſon killed to have 100 *l.* Ships and Veſſels outward bound, are not to take in any Goods, till the Veſſel, &c. is entered with the Collector of the *Cuſtoms*; and before Departure, the Contents of the Lading is to be brought in under the Hands of the Laders, &c. Alſo when Ships arrive from beyond Sea, the Maſters are to make a true Entry upon Oath, of the Lading, Goods, Ship, &c. under the Penalty of 100 *l.* And if any concealed Goods are found after Clearing, for which the Duties have not been paid, the Maſter of the Veſſel ſhall be ſubject to the like Penalty. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. Keepers of Wharfs, Keys, &c. landing or ſhipping Goods, without the Preſence of ſome Officer of the *Cuſtoms*, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* And reſiſting Officers of the *Cuſtoms* in the Execution of their Office, is liable to a Fine not exceeding 100 *l.* *Stat. Ibid.* But by 6 *Geo.* 1. Where Officers of the *Cuſtoms* are hindred in the Execution of their Duty, by Perſons armed to the Number of Eight, the Offenders are to be tranſported for ſeven Years. If any Goods are put into any Veſſel to be carried beyond Sea; or be brought from beyond Sea, and unſhipped to be landed, the Duties not being paid, nor agreed for at the Cuſtom-Houſe; the ſame ſhall be forfeited, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Seizor, &c. And by late Statutes, Foreign Goods taken in at Sea, by any Coaſting Veſſel, &c. ſhall be forfeited, and treble Value. To prevent clandeſtine Running of Goods, foreign Brandy, &c. imported in Veſſels under forty Tuns, the Veſſel and Brandy to be forfeited: If any Perſon conceal Run Goods, he ſhall forfeit them, and treble Value; and the like Penalty is inflicted for offering ſuch Goods to Sale. 8 & 11 *Geo.* 1. The Commiſſioners of the *Cuſtoms*, &c. ſhall cauſe all Goods ſeized for unlawful Importation, or Non-payment of Duties, to be publickly ſold; and damaged Wines for Diſtillation, &c. And one or more Juſtices of Peace, of the County where any Seizure ſhall be made by Officers of Run Goods, &c. mentioned in Informations before them, may adminiſter an Oath to any Perſon ſkilled in the Nature and Quality of the Goods, to view the ſame, and make a Return of the Species and Value; and after they ſhall be condemned and ſold. Stat. 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 26. By the late Act, where three Perſons are aſſembled and armed with Fire-Arms, &c. to be aſſiſting in the Running of Goods, they ſhall be guilty of Felony and tranſported, and 50 *l.* to be paid for apprehending ſuch Offenders, alſo the like Reward to any of them for diſcovering others. All Perſons two or more in Company, found paſſing within five Miles from the Sea-Coaſts, with any Horſes, Cart, &c. wherein are put above ſix Pounds of Tea, or five Gallons of Brandy, or other foreign Goods of 30 *l.* Value, landed without Entry, and not having Permits, and who ſhall carry offenſive Weapons, &c. or Aſſault any of the Officers of the *Cuſtoms*, ſhall be adjudged Runners of Goods, and be tranſported as Felons, and all the Goods to be ſeized and forfeited: And ſuſpected Perſons lurking near the Coaſts, not giving a good Account of themſelves, may be ſent by a Juſtice to the Houſe of Correction for a Month; and Informers to have 20 *s.* for every Offender ſo taken. If any Perſon offers any Tea, Brandy, &c. to Sale, without a Permit, the Perſons to whom offered may ſeize and carry it to the next Warehouſe belonging to the *Cuſtoms* or Exciſe; and the Seizors ſhall have a third Part, &c. And Watermen, Carmen, Porters, &c. in whoſe Cuſtody Run Goods are found, ſhall forfeit treble Value, or be committed for three Months. Ships and Veſſels from foreign Parts, having on Board Tea, or Brandy, Rum, &c. in Caſks under ſixty Gallons, (except for the Uſe of Seamen) found at Anchor, or hovering near any Port, or within two Leagues of the Shore, and not proceeding in their Voyages, unleſs in Caſes of unavoidable Neceſſity, all ſuch Tea, &c. ſhall be forfeited. Perſons offering any Bribe to Officers of the *Cuſtoms*, to connive at the Running of Goods, to forfeit 50 *l.* and obſtructing ſuch Officers in entering or ſearching Ships, incurs a Forfeiture of 100 *l.*

100 *l.* And if an Officer be wounded or beaten on board any Ship, the Offenders to be tranſported, *&c.* Stat. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. There is a *Drawback* allowed Merchants for ſome Goods and Merchandize; and they have Allowances of ſo much *per Cent.* out of the *Cuſtoms*, where Goods are defective, or receive Damage, *&c.*

By Statute, no Cuſtomer or Comptroller of the *Cuſtoms*, ſhall have any Ships of his own, or meddle with the Freight of Ships. 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 10. And no Searcher, Surveyor, *&c.* or their Clerks, Deputies, or Servants, may have any ſuch Ships of their own; nor ſhall uſe Merchandize, keep a Wharf, Inn or Tavern, or be Factor, Attorney, *&c.* to a Merchant, under the Penalty of 40 *l.* Stat. 20 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. Cuſtomers, Collectors, or Comptrollers, ſhall not conceal *Cuſtoms* duly entered and paid, in Pain to forfeit the treble Value of Merchandize ſo *cuſtomed*, and to make Fine and Ranſom to the King. 3 *H.* 6. *c.* 3. If any Perſons employed about the *Cuſtoms* and Subſidies take a Bribe, or connive at any falſe Entry, they ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* and be incapable of any Employment under the King. Stat. 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. Alſo if any Officer of the Revenue, ſhall make any colluſive Seizure of foreign Goods, to the Intent the ſame may eſcape Payment of the Duties, he is to forfeit 500 *l.* and be incapable of ſerving his Majeſty; and the Importer and Owner ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Goods ſo colluſively ſeized, *&c.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 11. Officers of the *Cuſtoms*, *&c.* are not to trade in Brandy, Coffee, *&c.* or any exciſeable Liquor, on Pain of 50 *l.* and Forfeiture of Offices. 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 28. See *Information*.

Cuſtoms and Services, Belonging to Tenure of Lands, are ſuch as Tenants owe unto their Lord; which being with-held from the Lord, he may have a Writ of *Cuſtoms and Services*. See *Conſuetudinibus & Servitis*.

Cuſtos Brevium, Is the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all the Writs returnable in that Court, and put them upon Files, every Return by it ſelf; and to receive of the *Prothonotaries* all the Records of *Niſi Prius*, called the *Poſtea's*; for they are firſt brought in by the Clerk of Aſſiſe of every Circuit to the Prothonotary, who entered the Iſſue in the Cauſes, to enter the Judgment: And four Days after the Return thereof, the Prothonotary enters the Verdict and Judgment thereupon, into the Rolls of the Court; whereupon he afterwards delivers them over to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, who binds them into a Bundle. He makes Entry likewiſe of all Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine; and maketh forth Exemplifications, and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office, and of all Fines levied. The *Fines* after they are engroſſed, are divided between the *Cuſtos Brevium* and the *Chirographer*; the Chirographer always keeps the Writ of Covenant and the Note, and the *Cuſtos Brevium* the Concord and Foot of the Fine; upon which Foot of the Fine, the Chirographer cauſeth the Proclamations to be indorſed, when they are proclaimed. This Officer is made by the King's Letters Patent: And in the Court of *King's Bench*, there is alſo a *Cuſtos Brevium & Rotulorum*, who fileth ſuch Writs as are in that Court filed, and all Warrants of Attorney, *&c.* and whoſe Buſineſs it is to make out the Records of *Niſi prius*, *&c.*

Cuſtos Placitorum Coronæ, An Officer which ſeems to be the ſame with him we now call *Cuſtos Rotulorum*. Bract. lib. 2. c. 5.

Cuſtos Rotulorum, Is he who hath the Cuſtody of the Rolls or Records of the Seſſions of the Peace, and alſo of the Commiſſion of the Peace itſelf. He is always a Juſtice of the Peace of the *Quorum* in the County where appointed, and uſually ſome Perſon of Quality; But he is rather termed an Officer or Miniſter, than a judge. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *p.* 373. The *Cuſtos Rotulorum* in every County is appointed by a Writing ſigned by the King's Hand, which ſhall be a Warrant to the Lord Chancellor to put him in Commiſſion: And he may execute his Office by Deputy; and hath Power to appoint the Clerk of the Peace, *&c.* *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 1. By Stat. 1 *W. & M. c.* 21. The *Cuſtos Rotulorum* is to nominate and appoint the Clerk of the Peace; but not to ſell the Place, on Pain of forfeiting the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, and other Penalties, *&c.* The *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, two Juſtices of Peace, and the Clerk of the Peace, are to inrol Deeds of Bargain and Sale of Lands of Papiſts, *&c.* by 3 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 18.

Cuſtos of the Spiritualties, *(Cuſtos Spiritualitatis)* Is he that exerciſeth the Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of a Dioceſe, during the Vacancy of any See; who with us in *England* is the Archbiſhop by Preſcription: But (according to *Gwin*) ſome Deans and Chapters challenge this Right by ancient Charters from the Kings of this Land. *Cowel.*

Cuſtos of the Temporalties, *(Cuſtos Temporalium)* The Perſon to whoſe Cuſtody a vacant See or Abbey was committed by the King, as ſupreme Lord; who as a Steward of the Goods and Profits, was to give an Account to the *Eſcheator*, and he into the *Exchequer*: His Truſt continued till the Vacancy was ſupplied, and the Succeſſor obtained the King's Writ *De Reſtitutione Temporalium*, which was uſually after Conſecration.

Cut-purſe. If any Perſon *clam & ſecrete* and without the Knowledge of another, cut his Purſe or pick his Pocket, and ſteal from thence to the Value of 12 *d.* it is Felony excluded Clergy. 8 *Eliz.* 3 *Inſt.* 68. See *Felony*.

Cutts, Flat-bottomed Boats, built low and commodiouſly, uſed in the Channel for tranſporting of Horſes. *Stow. Annal. p.* 412.

Cutter of the Tallies, Is an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom it belongs to provide Wood for the *Tallies*, and to cut the Sum paid upon them, *&c.*

Cuve, Is a *French* Word, in Engliſh *Keeve*, from whence comes *Keever*, a Tub or Fat for *Brewing*. Cowel.

Cyclas, A long Garment cloſe upwards, and open or large below. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1236. ſpeaking of the Citizens of *London*, tells us, they were *Sericis veſtimentis ornati*, Cycladibus *auri textis circundati*.

Cynebote. This Word ſignifies the ſame with *Cenegild*. Blount.

Cyricbyrce, (Sax.) *Irruptio in Eccleſiam*. Leg. Eccl. Canuti Regis.

D.

D, *(Fr.)* A Word Affirmative for Yes. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Dag, A Gun; *un Dagg*, a ſmall Gun, or Handgun. See *Haque*.

Dagenham-Breach, A Duty is granted on Coals imported in *London* to repair the Walls, and Banks thereof; to be collected and diſpoſed by Truſtees, *&c.* Stat. 12 *Ann. c.* 17.

Dagus or Dais, The chief or upper Table in a Monaſtery; from a Cloth called *Dais*, with which the Tables of Kings were covered.

Dakir. The Stat 51 *H.* 3. *De Compoſitione Ponderum & Menſurarum* aſcertains a *Laſt* of Hides to conſiſt of twenty *Dakirs*, and every *Dakir* of ten Hides See *Dicker*.

Dalmatica, A Garment with large open Sleeves, at firſt worn only by Biſhops, tho' ſince made a Diſtinction of Degrees; ſo called, becauſe it came originally from *Dalmatia*.

Dalus, Dailus, Daila, A certain Meaſure of Land.——*Et totam* Dailam *Mariſci tam de roſſa quam*

quam de prato, &c. Mon. Ang. tom. 2. p. 211. In ſome Places it is taken for a Ditch or *Vale*, whence comes *Dale*. The *Dali prati* have been eſteemed ſuch narrow Slips of Paſture, left between the ploughed Furrows in arable Land; which in ſome Parts of *England* are called *Doles:* The preſent *Welch* uſe this Word for low Meadow by the River Side. And this ſeems to be the original Name and Nature of *Deal* in *Kent*, where *Cæſar* landed, and fought the *Britains:* Cæſar *ad* Dole *Bellum pugnavit.* Nennius.

Damage, *(Damnum)* Signifies generally any Hurt or Hindrance that a Man receives in his Eſtate: But particularly, a Part of what the Jurors are to enquire of and bring in, when an Action paſſeth for the Plaintiff: For after Verdict given of the principal Cauſe, the Jury are aſked touching *Coſts* and *Damages*, which comprehend a Recompence for what the Plaintiff hath ſuffered, by Means of the Wrong done him by the Defendant. *Co. Lit.* 257. This Word *Damage* is taken in the Law, in two ſeveral Significations, the one *Properly* and *Generally*, the other *Relatively: Properly*, as it is in Caſes wherein *Damages* are founded upon the Statute of 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 1. and 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. where *Coſts* are included within the Word *Damages*, and taken as *Damages:* But when the Plaintiff declares for the Wrong done to him, to the *Damage* of ſuch a Sum, this is to be taken *relatively* for the Wrong which paſſed before the Writ brought, and is aſſeſſed by Reaſon of the foregoing Treſpaſs, and cannot extend to Coſts of Suit, which are future, and of another Nature. 10 *Rep.* 116, 117. Greater Coſts may be given in ſome Caſes, than the *Damages* laid in the Plaintiff's Declaration; for the Plaintiff's Declaration is only for the *Damage* done him by the Defendant: But the Coſts are given in Reſpect of the Plaintiff's Suit to recover his *Damages*, which may be ſometimes greater than the *Damage.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 384. Where the Plaintiff ſhall have no more Coſts than *Damages*, unleſs the Jury finds more than 40*s.* in Actions of Treſpaſs, on the Caſe, *&c.* See Stat. 43 *Eliz. c.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. In Action upon the Caſe, the Jury may find leſs *Damages* than the Plaintiff lays in his Declaration; though they cannot find more than is laid therein; if they do, it is Error; but Coſts may be increaſed beyond the Sum mentioned in the Declaration for *Damages:* Alſo the Plaintiff may releaſe Part of the *Damages*, upon entering up his Judgment. 10 *Rep.* 115. In Actions upon any Bond, *&c.* for Non-performance of Covenants, the Jury ſhall aſſeſs *Damages* for thoſe the Plaintiff proves broken; and the Plaintiff may aſſign as many Breaches as he thinks fit. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. *Damages* are not to be given for that which is not contained in the Plaintiff's Declaration; and only for what is materially alledged. 1 *Lill.* 381. In perſonal and mixed Actions, *Damages* were recovered at Common Law: But in real Actions, no *Damages* were recoverable, becauſe none were demanded by the Count or Writ: Whereas in Actions Perſonal, the Plaintiff counts *Ad Dampnum* for the Injury; and if he recovers no *Damages*, he hath no Coſts. 10 *Rep.* 111, 117. In a perſonal Action, the Plaintiff ſhall recover *Damages* only for the Tort done before the Action brought; and therein he counts for his *Damages:* In a real Action, he recovers his *Damages* pending the Writ; and therefore never counts for his *Damages.* 10 *Rep.* 117. By the Stat. of *Glouc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Damages* are given in real Actions, Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, *Mort d'Anceſtor*, *&c.* and ſhall be recovered againſt the Alienee of a Diſſeiſor, as well as againſt the Diſſeiſor himſelf; and the Demandant ſhall have of the Tenant likewiſe Coſts of Suit; but not Expences for Trouble and Loſs of Time. 2 *Inſt.* 288. If the Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment in Fee, and the Diſſeiſee dieth, the Heir of the Diſſeiſee ſhall not recover *Damages* againſt the Alienee, becauſe that Branch of the Stat. 6 *Ed.* 1. only provides for the Diſſeiſee's Remedy againſt the Alienee, and not for his Heirs; though if a Perſon be diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſee dies, his Heirs ſhall recover *Damages* againſt the Diſſeiſor, from the Death of his Anceſtor. 2 *Inſt.* 286. And it is a Rule upon this Statute, that in none of the Writs or Actions therein mentioned, the Demandant ſhall recover *Damages* but from the Death of his next immediate Anceſtor. *Ibid.* 288. For the Inſufficiency of the Diſſeiſor, the Tenant ſhall anſwer the *Damages* by this Act: And if the Diſſeiſor be able to yield Part and not the whole *Damages*, both the Diſſeiſor and Tenant ſhall be charged; and Judgment is given againſt the Diſſeiſor and againſt the Tenant generally. 2 *Inſt.* 284. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 448. When *Damages* double or treble are given in an Action newly created by Statute; if no *Damages* were formerly recoverable, there the Demandant or Plaintiff ſhall recover thoſe *Damages* only, and ſhall not have Coſts, being a new Creation in Recompence where there was none before: As upon the Stat. 1 *&* 2 *P. & M.* for driving of Diſtreſſes out of the Hundred, *&c.* whereby *Damages* are given, the Plaintiff ſhall recover no Coſts, only his *Damages*, becauſe this Action is newly given. But in an Action upon the Stat. 8 *H.* 6. of Forcible Entry, which giveth treble *Damages*, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his *Damages* and his Coſts to the Treble, by Reaſon he was entitled to ſingle *Damages* before by the Common Law; and the Statute, as Part of the *Damages*, encreaſes the Coſts to treble; and when a Statute increaſes *Damages*, Coſts ſhall likewiſe be increaſed. 2 *Inſt.* 289. 10 *Rep.* 116. In ſome Caſes double treble *Damages*, &c. are allowed: For not ſetting forth Tithes; Diſtreſſes wrongfully taken; Reſcous, *&c.* Treble *Damages* are incurred by Statute. Though if it be not found by the Jury that the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained ſome *Damage* in Caſes where treble *Damages*, &c. are inflicted by Law, no *Damages* can be awarded. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 449. And no *Damages* could be recovered at the Common Law, but againſt the Wrong-doer, and by him to whom the Wrong was done. 2 *Inſt.* 284. *Damages* ſhall be recovered in Writ of Admeaſurement of Dower; but not in a Writ of Admeaſurement of Paſture. 2 *Danv.* 457. In Writ of Partition, by one Coparcener againſt another, it is ſaid no *Damages* ſhall be had: In a Formedon, no *Damages* ſhall be recovered; ſo in a *Nuper Obiit*, Writ of Account, Writ of Execution, *&c. Ibid.* 455, 456. *Damages* and Coſts are due in a Writ of Annuity; and if the Jury find for the Plaintiff, and do not aſſeſs *Damages*, it will be Error; though he may after Verdict releaſe the *Damages*, and take Judgment for the Annuity. 11 *Rep.* 56. *Dyer* 320, 369. Where *Damages* are awarded for Delay of Execution, and being kept out of the Money, they are uſually aſſeſſed by allowing the Party what lawful Intereſt he might have. 1 *Salk.* 208. In real Actions, *Damages* are aſſeſſed by Writ of Enquiry: When the Jury find the Iſſue for the Plaintiff, they are to aſſeſs the *Damages.* And in Actions upon the Caſe, *&c.* where *Damages* are uncertain, it is left to the Jury to inquire of and tax them: In Debt, which appears certain to the Court what it is, the *Damages* aſſeſſed by the Jury are ſmall, and the Maſter in *B. R.* taxeth the Coſts; which is added thereto, and called *Damages.* 1 *Lill.* 390. When Judgment is given by Default, in Action of Debt, the Court is to aſſeſs the *Damages*, and not the Jury: So if Judgment by *Nil dicit*, in Action of Debt. And if on Demurrer for taking Goods, *&c.* it is adjudged for the Plaintiff, though *Damages* are found by Writ of Enquiry, the Court may increaſe or mitigate the *Damages*, becauſe the Court might have awarded them without ſuch Writ. 2 *Danv.* 452. In Writ of Treſpaſs *de Clauſo fracto*, and when there is a Writ to inquire of *Damages* in Treſpaſs; in Action of the Caſe for Slander, where the Jury tax

tax *Damages*, or in an Aſſiſe, the Judges cannot increaſe nor abridge the *Damages:* It is otherwiſe on a Writ of Enquiry in Debt, Detinue, Covenant, Mayheim and Battery; the Court may increaſe or diminiſh the *Damages*. *Fitz. Damage* 28. *Dyer* 105. *Jenk. Cent.* 68. In Batteries and Wounding, the Court may increaſe *Damages* given by the Jury, on View of the Wound, or upon Affidavits made thereof, *&c.* But it is ſaid the Courts at *Weſtminſter* only can increaſe *Damages* in Action of Aſſault and Wounding on View, *&c.* and not Juſtices of *Niſi prius*; though they may indorſe the Evidence on the *Poſtea*, and on ſuch Evidence the *Damages* may be increaſed in the Courts above. 3 *Salk.* 115. If *Damages* are too ſmall, the Court hath Power to increaſe them: Or if the Jury aſſeſs no *Damages*, where Verdict is found for the Plaintiff in Action of Debt on Bond, *&c.* the Court may tax the *Damages*; though it is otherwiſe in Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 200. 2 *Danv.* 449. It hath been holden that the Judges may increaſe, but not decreaſe *Damages*; and this is, becauſe the Party may have an Attaint. 2 *Danv.* 452. But where exceſſive *Damages* have been given, or there hath been any Miſdemeanor in executing a Writ of Enquiry; the Court hath ſometimes relieved the Defendant by a new Writ of Enquiry. 2 *Danv.* 464. And where *Damages* are exceſſive, on Motion the Defendant may have a new Trial. *Style* 465. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 587. In Battery, Impriſonment, and taking of Goods, againſt three Perſons; one commits the Battery, another the Impriſonment, the Third takes the Goods, all at one Time, all are guilty of the Whole, and to be charged in *Damages*. 3 *Lev.* 324. See 10 *Rep.* 66, 69. In Treſpaſs againſt two, one comes and pleads Not guilty, and it is found againſt him; and afterwards another comes and pleads the like, and is found Guilty by another Inqueſt; in this Caſe, the firſt Jury ſhall aſſeſs all the *Damages* for the Treſpaſs. *New Nat. Br.* 236. Treſpaſs againſt divers Defendants, they plead Not guilty ſeverally, and the Jury finds them all Guilty: The Jury muſt aſſeſs the *Damages* jointly, for it is but one intire Treſpaſs, and made joint by the Declaration: But if in Treſpaſs againſt two, the Jury finds one Guilty of the Treſpaſs at one Time, and the other Guilty thereof at another Time, there ſeveral *Damages* may be aſſeſſed. If the Plaintiff himſelf confeſſes that they committed the Treſpaſs ſeverally, then the Writ ſhall abate. 11 *Rep.* 5. *Damages* may be ſeveral, where one Action of Treſpaſs is brought for two ſeveral Treſpaſſes: And in Action on the Caſe, *Damages* are diviſible, and may be apportioned according to the Wrong. 1 *Saund.* 268. Alſo in an Action on the Caſe upon two Promiſes, intire *Damages* may be given; though it be inſiſted that *Damages* ſhould be ſeveral upon each Promiſe. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 423. But if Action is brought for two ſeveral Cauſes of Action, one of which is not actionable, if intire *Damages* are given, the Verdict is void: *Contra* if the Damages are ſevered. And where *Damages* are intirely aſſeſſed, and they ought not to be given for ſome Part; no Judgment can be given on the Verdict. 10 *Rep.* 130.

Damage-cleer, *(Damna Clericorum)* Was a Fee aſſeſſed of the tenth Part in the *Common Pleas*, and the twentieth Part in the *King's Bench* and *Exchequer*, out of all *Damages* exceeding five Marks, recovered in thoſe Courts, in Actions upon the Caſe, Covenant, Treſpaſs, Battery, *&c.* wherein the *Damages* were uncertain; which the Plaintiff was obliged to pay to the *Prothonotary*, or the Chief Officer of the Court wherein recovered, before he could have Execution for the *Damages:* This was originally a Gratuity given to the *Prothonotaries* and their Clerks, for drawing ſpecial Writs and Pleadings; but it is taken away by Statute, and if any Officer in the King's Courts, take any Money in the Name of *Damage cleer*, or any Thing in Lieu thereof, he ſhall forfeit Treble the Value. *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Damage-feaſant, or *Faiſant*, Is when a Stranger's Beaſts are found in another Perſon's Ground without his Leave or Licence, and there doing *Damage*, by Feeding, or otherwiſe, to the Graſs, Corn, Woods, *&c.* In which Caſe, the Tenant whom they *damage*, may diſtrain and impound them, as well by Night as in the Day, leſt the Beaſts eſcape before taken; which may not be done for Rent, Services, *&c.* only in the Day-time. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. 1 *Inſt.* 142. If a Man take my Cattle, and puts them into the Land of another, the Tenant of the Land may take theſe Cattle *Damage-feaſant*, though I who was the Owner, was not privy to the Cattle's being there *Damage-feaſant*; and he may keep them againſt me till Satisfaction of the *Damages*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 364. But if one comes to diſtrain *Damage-feaſant*, and to ſeize the Cattle, and the Owner drives them out before they are taken, he cannot diſtrain them *Damage-feaſant*, but is put to his Action of Treſpaſs; for the Cattle ought to be actually upon the Land *Damage-feaſant*, at the Time of the Diſtreſs. 1 *Inſt.* 161. 9 *Rep.* 22. He that hath but the Poſſeſſion of, and no Title to the Land, may juſtify taking a Diſtreſs *Damage-feaſant*. *Plowd.* 431. If a Man puts Cattle to Paſture at ſo much a Week with another, who after gives Notice that he will not have them there any longer; in this Caſe, the Owner of the Ground may diſtrain them *Damage feaſant*, though the Cattle be in lawfully at firſt: So where a Leſſee holds after his Eſtate is ended. 43 *Ed.* 3. *Kelw.* 69. Beaſts belonging to the Plough, or Beaſts of Husbandry, Sheep, Horſes joined to a Cart, and 'tis ſaid a Horſe with a Rider on it, may be diſtrained *Damage feaſant*, though not for Rent. 1 *Sid.* 422, 440. But the Owner may tender Amends, before the Cattle are impounded; and then the Detainer is unlawful: Alſo if when impounded the Pound-door is open, the Owner may take them out. 5 *Rep.* 76. A Greyhound may be take *Damage-feaſant*, running after Conies in a Warren: So a Man may take a Ferret that another hath brought into his Warren, and taken Conies with. If a Perſon bring Nets and Gins through my Warren, I cannot take them out of his Hands. 2 *Danv.* 633. But if Men are rowing up my Water, and endeavouring with Nets to catch Fiſh in my ſeveral Piſcary, I may take their Oars and Nets, and detain them as *Damage-feaſant*, to ſtop their further Fiſhing; though I cannot cut their Nets. *Cro. Car.* 228.

Dam, A Boundary, or Confinement; as to *dam* up, or *dam* out: *Infra damnum ſuum*, within the Bounds or Limits of his own Property or Juriſdiction. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 37.

Damiſella, A light Damoſel or Miſs. *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 1. See *Pimp-Tenure*.

Damnum abſque injuria. If one Man keeps a School in ſuch a Place, another may do ſo likewiſe in the ſame Place, though he draw away the Scholars from the other School; and this is *Damnum abſque injuria*; but he muſt not do any Thing to diſturb the other School. 3 *Salk.* 10.

Dan. Anciently the better Sort of Men in this Kingdom had the Title of *Dan*; as the *Spaniards Don*, from the Lat. *Dominus*.

Danegelt, or **Dane-geld**, *(Danegildum)* Is compounded of the Words *Dane* and *Gelt*, the latter in *Dutch* ſignifying Money; and was a Tax or Tribute of 1 *s.* and after of 2 *s.* upon every Hide of Land through the Realm, laid upon our Anceſtors the *Saxons* by the *Danes*, when they lorded it here. *Camd. Brit.* 83, 142. According to ſome Accounts, this Tax was levied for clearing the Seas of *Daniſh* Pirates; which heretofore greatly annoyed our Coaſts: But King *Ethelred* being much diſtreſſed by the continual Invaſions of the *Danes*, to procure his Peace,

was compelled to charge his People with very heavy Payments called *Danegelt*, which he paid to the *Danes* at ſeveral Times. *Hoveden par. poſt. Annal.* 344. *Ingulph.* 510. *Selden's Mare Clauſ.* 190. This *Danegelt* was releaſed by St. *Edward the Confeſſor*; but levied again by *William* the Firſt and Second: Then it was releaſed again by King *Henry* the Firſt, and finally by King *Stephen*. It is probable that this ancient Tax might be a Precedent for our *Land-Tax* of 3 *s.* and 4 *s.* in the Pound, when firſt granted.

Danelage, Was the Law of the *Danes* when they governed a third Part of this Kingdom. See *Merchenlage*.

Dangeria, A Payment in Money made by Foreſt Tenants, that they might have Liberty to Plough and Sow in Time of *Pannage* or Maſt-feeding. *Manw. For. Laws.*

Dapifer, (*à Dapes ferendo*) Was at firſt a Domeſtick Officer, like unto our *Steward of the Houſhold*; or rather *Clerk of the Kitchen*: But by Degrees it was uſed for any fiduciary Servant, eſpecially the Chief Steward or Head Bailiff of an Honour or Manor. There is Mention made in our ancient Records of *Dapifer Regis*; which is taken for Steward of the King's Houſhold. *Cowel.*

Dardus, i. e. a Dart: In *Wales* an Oak is called a *Dar*.

Dare ad Remanentiam, To give away in Fee, or for ever. *Glanv. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. This ſeems to be only of a *Remainder*.

Darrein, Is a Corruption from the Fr. *Dernier, viz. Ultimus*; in which Senſe we uſe it: As *Darrein Continuance*, &c.

Darrein Preſentment, *(Ultima Præſentatio)* See *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*.

Date of a Deed, Is the Deſcription of the Time, *viz.* the Day, Month, Year of our Lord, Year of the Reign, *&c.* in which the Deed was made. 1 *Inſt.* 6. But the *ancient* Deeds had no *Dates*, only of the Month and the Year; to ſignify that they were not made in Haſte, or in the Space of a Day, but upon longer and more mature Deliberation. *Blount.* If in the *Date* of a Deed, the Year of our Lord is right, though the Year of the King's Reign be miſtaken, it ſhall not hurt it. *Cro. Jac.* 261. A Deed was *dated* 30th *March* 1701, without *Anno Domini* and *Anno Regni*; and it was adjudged that both the Year of the Lord and of the King were implicitly in the Deed. 2 *Salk.* 658. A Deed is good, though it hath no *Date* of the Day or Place, or if the *Date* be miſtaken, or though it hath an impoſſible *Date*, as the 30th of *February*, *&c.* But he that doth plead ſuch a Deed, without any *Date*, or with an impoſſible *Date*, muſt ſet forth the Time when it was delivered. 2 *Rep.* 5. 1 *Inſt.* 46. If no *Date* of a Deed be ſet forth, it ſhall be intended that it had none; and in ſuch Caſe it is good from the Delivery; for every Deed or Writing hath a *Date* in Law, and that is the Day on which it is delivered: And a Deed is no Deed till the Delivery, and that is the *Date* of it. *Mod. Ca.* 244. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 525. An impoſſible *Date* of a Bond, *&c.* is no Date at all; but the Plaintiff muſt declare on the Bond as made at a certain Time: And if the expreſs *Date* be inſenſible, the real *Date* is the Delivery. 2 *Salk.* 463. Where there is none, or an impoſſible *Date*, the Plaintiff may count of any *Date*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 393. If there be a miſtaken *Date*, or a *Date* be impoſſible, *&c.* the Plaintiff may ſurmiſe a legal *Date* in the Declaration, whereupon the Defendant is to anſwer to the Deed, and not to the *Date*. *Yelv.* 194. If a Deed bears *Date* at a Place out of the Realm, it may be averred that the Place mentioned in the Deed, is in ſome County in *England*; and here the Place is not traverſable; without this the Deed cannot be tried. 1 *Inſt.* 261. A Deed may be *dated* at one Time, and ſealed and delivered at another: But every Deed ſhall be intended to be delivered on the ſame Day it bears *Date*, unleſs the contrary is proved. 2 *Inſt.* 674. Though there can be no Delivery of a Deed before the Day of the *Date*; yet after there may. *Yelv.* 138. So that a Deed may be *dated* back on a Time paſt, but not at a Day to come. See *Deed*.

Dative or **Datif**, (*Dativus*) Signifies that may be given or diſpoſed of at Will and Pleaſure. *Stat.* 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 4.

Datata terræ, **Dawach**, A Portion of Land ſo called in *Scotland*. Skene.

Day, *(Dies)* Is a certain Space of Time, containing twenty-four Hours; and if a Fact be done in the Night, you muſt ſay in Law Proceedings *in Nocte ejuſdem Diei*. *Dierum alii ſunt* Naturales, *alii* Artificiales: *Dies* Naturalis *conſtat de* 24 *horis, & continet Diem Solarem & Noctem, & eſt ſpatium in quo ſol progreditur ab Oriente in Occidentem, & ab occidente iterum in Orientem: Dies* Artificialis, *ſive ſolaris, incipit in ortu ſolis & definit in occaſu.* 1 *Inſt.* 135. By this Deſcription, the *natural Day* conſiſts of twenty-four Hours, and contains the ſolar *Day* and the Night: And the *artificial Day* begins from the Riſing of the Sun, and ends when it ſets. *Day* in legal Underſtanding, is the *Day of Appearance* of the Parties, or Continuance of the Suit where a *Day* is given, *&c.* And there is a *Day* of Appearance in Court by the Writ, and by the Roll; by Writ, when the Sheriff returns the Writ; by Roll, when he hath a Day by the Roll, and the Sheriff returns not the Writ, there the Defendant, to ſave his Freehold, and prevent Loſs of Iſſues, Impriſonment, *&c.* may appear by the *Day* he hath by the Roll. 1 *Inſt.* 135. In real Actions there are *Dies communes*, common *Days*; and in all Summons there muſt be 15 *Days* after the Summons before the Appearance: And before the Statute of *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, in all Summons and Attachment in Plea of Land, there ſhould be contained 15 *Days*. 1 *Inſt.* 134. As to Offences in *B. R.* if the Offence be committed in another County than where the Court ſits, and the Indictment be removed by *Certiorari*, there muſt be fifteen *Days* between every Proceſs and the Return thereof; but if it be committed in the ſame County where the Bench ſits, they may ſit *de Die in Diem*; but this they will very rarely do. *Ibid.* There is a *Day* called *Dies ſpecialis*, as in an Aſſiſe in the King's Bench or Common Pleas, the Attachment need not be 15 *Days* before the Appearance; otherwiſe it is before Juſtices aſſigned: But generally in Aſſiſes the Judges may give a ſpecial *Day* at their Pleaſure, and are not bound to the common *Days*; and theſe *Days* they may give as well out of Term as within. There is alſo a *Day* of Grace, *Dies Gratiæ*, and generally this is granted by the Court at the Prayer of the Demandant or Plaintiff, in whoſe Delay it is: But it is never granted where the King is Party, by *Aid Prier* of the Tenant or Defendant; nor where any Lord of Parliament, or Peer of the Realm is Tenant or Defendant. And ſometimes the *Day* that is *quarto Die poſt*, is called *Dies Gratiæ*; for the very *Day* of Return is the *Day* in Law, and to that *Day* the Judgment hath Relation, but no Default ſhall be recorded till the fourth *Day* be paſt; unleſs it be in a Writ of Right, where the Law alloweth no *Day* but the *Day* of the Return. 1 *Inſt.* 135. There are ſeveral *Return Days* in the Terms; and if either of them happen upon a *Sunday*, the *Day* following is taken inſtead of it: For *Sunday* is *Dies non Juridicus*; and ſo is *Aſcenſion Day* in *Eaſter*-Term, St. *John Baptiſt* in *Trinity*-Term, *All-Saints* and *All Souls* in *Michaelmas*-Term, and the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary* in *Hillary*-Term. 2 *Inſt.* 264. *Days in Bank* are *Days* ſet down by Statute, or Order of the Court, when Writs ſhall be returned, or when the Party ſhall appear upon the Writ ſerved. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. And

by

by the Statute *de Anno Biſſextili* 21 *H.* 3. the *Day* increaſing in the Leap-Year, and the *Day* next going before are to be accounted but one *Day*. It is commonly ſaid that the *Day* of *Niſi prius*, and the *Day in Bank*, is all one *Day*; but this is to be underſtood as to Pleading, not to other Purpoſes. 1 *Inſt.* 135. If a Defendant appears, and the Court gives a *Day* to another Term; at which *Day* he makes Default, no Judgment ſhall be given, but Proceſs ſhall be awarded in this Caſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 476. But after Iſſue found for the Plaintiff at the *Niſi prius*, if a *Day* be given *in Banco*, and the Defendant makes Default, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him. *Ibid.* 477. To be diſmiſſed *without Day*, is to be finally diſmiſſed the Court: And when the Juſtices before whom Cauſes were depending, do not come on the *Day* to which they were continued, whether ſuch Abſence be occaſioned by Death, or otherwiſe, they are ſaid to be *put without Day*: But may be revived or recontinued by Re-ſummons, Re attachment, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 300. Alſo by the Common Law, all Proceedings upon any Indictment, &c. whereon no Judgment had been given, were determined by the Demiſe of the King, and nothing remained but the Indictment, Original Writ, &c. which were put *without Day*, till recontinued by Re attachment to bring in the Defendants to plead *de novo*: Though this is remedied by Stat. 4 & 5 *W.* 3. *c.* 18. and 1 *Ann. c.* 8. by which ſuch Proceſs, &c. are to continue in the ſame Force after the King's Demiſe, as they would have done if he had lived.

Day-light. In Reſpect to *Day light*, before *Sunriſing* and after *Sun ſetting*, is accounted Part of the Day by the Common Law; as to *Robberies* committed in the Day-time, when the *Hundred* is liable. 7 *Rep.* 6. The Law regularly rejects all Fractions and Diviſions of a *Day*, for the Incertainty. 5 *Rep.* 1. 1 *Inſt.* 135. See *Computation*.

Days-man, In the North of *England*, an Arbitrator or elected Judge is uſually termed a *Dies-man* or *Days-man*: And Dr. *Hammond* ſaith, that the Word *Day* in all Idioms ſignifies Judgment.

Dayería, *Dairy*, from *Day*, *Deie*, Sax. *Dag*, was at firſt the *Daily* Yield of Milch-Cows, or Profit made of them. In *Lorrain* and *Champaign* they uſe the Word *Dayer*, for the Meeting of the *Day*-labouring People to give an Account of their daily Work, and receive the Wages of it. A *Dairy* in the *North* is called *Milkneſs*; as the *Dairy-maid* is in all Parts a *Milk-maid*: She is termed *Androchia* by *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 87.——*Compotus* Henrici D. & Johannæ *uxoris ſuæ de omnibus Exitibus & Proventibus de* Dayri *Domini Prioris de* Burnceſtre. *Paroch. Antiq.* 548.

Daywere of Land. As much arable Land as could be ploughed up in one Day's Work; or one *Journey*, as the Farmers ſtill call it. Hence any young Artificer who aſſiſts a Maſter Workman in *Daily* Labour, is called a *Journey-man*.——*Confirmavi Abbati & Conventui de* Rading, *tres Acras & ſexdecim* Daywere *de terra Arabili*. Cartular. Rading. MS. f. 90.

Deadly Feud, Is a Profeſſion of an irreconcileable Hatred, till a Perſon is revenged even by the Death of his Enemy. It is mentioned in Stat. 43 *El. c.* 13. And ſuch Enmity and Revenge were allowed by the old *Saxon* Laws; for where any Man was killed, if a pecuniary Satisfaction was not made to the Kindred of the Slain, it was lawful for them to take up Arms againſt the Murderer, and revenge themſelves on him: And this is called *Deadly Feud*; which it is conjectured was the Original of an *Appeal*. *Blount*. Vide *Feud*.

Dead Pledge, *(Mortuum vadium)* A Pledge of Lands or Goods. See *Mortgage*.

Deafforeſted, This Word ſignifies *diſcharged* from being *Foreſt*; or that is freed and exempted from the Foreſt Laws. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 16.——Johannes *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Volumus & firmiter præcipimus quod* Foreſta *de* Brerewood & *homines in illa manentes & hæredes eorum ſint* Deafforeſtati *imperpetuum*, &c. *Dat.* 13 Martii *Anno Regni noſtri* 5.——There is likewiſe *Deawarrenata*, as well as *Deafforeſtata*; which is when a *Warren* is *diſwarrened*, or broke up and laid in Common. King *Henry* the Third, in a Charter to the Citizens of *London*; grants to them,——*Quod tota Warrena de* Stanes *cum pertin. ſuis ſit* Dewarrenata & Deafforeſtata *in perpetuum*. Placit. temp. Ed. 1. *and* Ed. 2. MS. fol. 144.

Dean, *(Decanus*, from the *Greek* Δίκα *Decem)* Is an Eccleſiaſtical Governor or Dignitary, ſo called as he preſides over ten Canons or Prebendaries at the leaſt. And we call him a *Dean*, that is next under the Biſhop, and Chief of the Chapter, Ordinarily in a Cathedral Church, the Reſt of the Society being called *Capitulum*, the Chapter. As there are two Foundations of Cathedral Churches in *England*, the Old and the New, the New erected by King *Henry* VIII. ſo there are two Means of creating thoſe *Deans*: For thoſe of the old Foundation, as the *Dean of St. Pauls*, *York*, &c. are exalted to their Dignity much like Biſhops; the King firſt ſending out his *Conge d' Eſlire* to the Chapter to chuſe ſuch *Dean*, and the Chapter then chuſing, the King afterwards yielding his Royal Aſſent, and the Biſhop confirming him, and giving his Mandate to inſtal him: Thoſe of the new Foundation, whoſe Deaneries were tranſlated from Priories and Convents, to *Dean* and Chapter, as the *Deans* of *Canterbury*, *Durham*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Winchester*, &c. are donative, and inſtalled by a ſhorter Courſe, by Virtue of the King's Letters Patent, without either Election or Confirmation; and are viſitable only by the Lord Chancellor, or by ſpecial Commiſſion from the King: But the Letters Patent are preſented to the Biſhop for Inſtitution, and a Mandate for Inſtalment goes forth. 1 *Inſt.* 95. *Davis* 46, 47. There are ſome Cathedral Churches which never had a Dean; as that of *St. David* and *Landaff*, where the Biſhop is Head of the Chapter, and in his Abſence the Archdeacon: And there is alſo a *Dean* without a Chapter, ſuch as the *Dean* of *Battel* in *Suſſex*: Then there is a *Dean* without a Juriſdiction, as the *Dean* of the *Chapel Royal*, &c. In which Senſe this Word is applied to the Chief of certain *peculiar* Churches or Chapels. *Spelm.* There are four Sorts of *Deans*; a *Dean* who hath a Chapter, ſuch as the *Dean* of *Canterbury*, &c. A *Dean* without a Chapter, as the *Dean* of *Bocking*, who hath a Court and Juriſdiction to hold Plea of all Eccleſiaſtical Matters ariſing in ſeveral Pariſhes within his Peculiar; and who is conſtituted by Commiſſion from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, like to the *Dean of the Arches*. The *Dean* of *Battel*, founded by *William* the Firſt, ſtiled the Conqueror, who hath Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction within the Liberty of *Battel*, and is preſentable by the Duke of *Montague*, and inſtituted and inducted by the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; but not ſubject to his Viſitation. And *Rural Deans*, who had firſt Juriſdiction over Deaneries, as every Dioceſe is divided into Archdeaconries and Deaneries; but afterwards their Power was diminiſhed, and they were only the Biſhops Subſtitutes to grant Letters of Adminiſtration, Probate of Wills, &c. And now their Office is wholly extinguiſhed, for the Archdeacons and Chancellors of Biſhops execute the Authority which rural *Deans* had through all the Dioceſes of *England*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 596, 597. There are likewiſe *Deputy Deans*; and *Commendatory Deans*, who cannot confirm any Grants, &c. But a Commendatory *Dean* may with the Chapter chuſe a Biſhop. And if a *Dean* be elected Biſhop, and before Conſecration doth obtain Diſpenſation to hold his Deanery *in Commendam*, ſuch *Dean* may well confirm, &c. for his old Title remains, and therefore Confirmations, and other Acts done by him as *Dean*, are good in Law. *Latch* 237, 250. *Palm. Rep.* 460. A *Dean* and Chapter are the Biſhop's

ſhop's Council, to aſſiſt him in the Affairs of Religion, *&c.* to conſult in deciding difficult Controverſies, and conſent to every Grant which the Biſhop ſhall make to bind his Succeſſors, *&c.* A *Dean* that is ſolely ſeiſed of a diſtinct Poſſeſſion, hath an abſolute Fee in him as well as a Biſhop. 1 *Inſt.* 325. A Deanery is a ſpiritual Promotion, and not a temporal one, though the *Dean* be appointed by the King: And the *Dean* and Chapter may be in part Secular, and in part Regular. *Dyer* 10. *Palm.* 500. As a Deanery is a ſpiritual Dignity, a Man cannot be *Dean* and Prebendary in the ſame Church. *Dyer* 273. See *Chapter.*

Death of Perſons, There is a *natural* Death of a Man, and a *civil* Death: Natural, where Nature itſelf expires and extinguiſhes; and Civil, is where a Man is not actually Dead, but is adjudged ſo by Law; as where he enters into Religion, *&c.* If any Perſon for whoſe Life any Eſtate hath been granted, remain beyond Sea, or is otherwiſe abſent ſeven Years, and no Proof made of his being Living, ſuch Perſon ſhall be accounted naturally dead; though if the Party be after proved living at the Time of Eviction of any Perſon, then the Tenant, *&c.* may re enter, and recover the Profits. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. And Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, after the *Death* of another, upon Affidavit that they have Cauſe to believe ſuch other dead, may move the Lord Chancellor to order the Perſon to be produced; and if he be not produced, he ſhall be taken as dead; and thoſe claiming may enter, *&c.* 6 *Ann. c.* 18. A Man ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, made a Leaſe in Reverſion to *L. D.* for ninety-nine Years, to commence after the *Deaths* of *J. D.* and *E. D.* who had then a Leaſe in Poſſeſſion for the like Term, if they or either of them ſo long lived: The Plaintiff poſitively proved the *Death* of *J. D.* but as to the *Death* of *E. D.* the Proof was that he had been reputed dead, and no body had heard of him for fifteen Years paſt, and the Defendant not being able to prove that he was alive at any Time within ſeven Years, this Caſe was adjudg'd within the Act 19 *Car.* 2. *Carthew* 246. In Law Proceedings, the Death of either Party, between the Verdict and Judgment, ſhall not be Error; ſo as Judgment be entered in two Terms. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. Where on the Death of Parties to a Suit, the Writ, *&c.* ſhall abate, ſee 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 10. and *Abatement: Death* of Judges, *&c.* Vide *Day.*

De bene eſſe. To take or do any Thing *de bene eſſe,* is in Law Signification to accept or allow it as *well* done for the Preſent; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tried, to ſtand or fall according to the Merit of the Thing in its own Nature. As in *Chancery,* upon Motion to have one of the leſs principal Defendants in a Cauſe examined as a Witneſs, the Court (not then thoroughly examining the Juſtice of it, or not hearing what may be objected on the other Side) will often order ſuch a Defendant to be examined *de bene eſſe, viz.* That his Depoſitions ſhall be taken, and allowed or ſuppreſſed at the Hearing of the Cauſe, upon the full Debate of the Matter, as the Court ſhall think fit; but in the Interim they have a *Well being,* or conditional Allowance. 3 *Cro.* 68. Where a Complainant's Witneſſes are aged, or ſick, or going beyond Sea, whereby the Plaintiff thinks he is in Danger of loſing their Teſtimony, the Court of *Chancery* will order them to be examined *de bene eſſe*; ſo as to be valid, if the Plaintiff hath not an Opportunity of examining them afterwards; as if they die before Anſwer, or do not return, *&c.* In either of which Caſes, the Depoſitions taken may be made Uſe of in the Court of *Chancery,* or at Law: But if Parties are alive and well, or do return, *&c.* after Anſwer, theſe Depoſitions are not to be of Force, for the Witneſſes muſt be re examined. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 232.

Debenture. A Soldier's *Debenture (Stipendia Debita)* is in the Nature of a Bond or Bill, to charge the Government to pay the *Soldier Creditor,* or his Aſſigns, the Sum due upon the auditing the Account of his Arrears; it was firſt ordained by an Act made during *Oliver*'s Uſurpation, *Anno* 1649. and is mentioned in the Act of Oblivion, 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. They uſe *Debentures* likewiſe in the *Exchequer*; and *Debentures* are given to the *King's Servants,* for the Payment of their Wages, Board-Wages, *&c.* Alſo there are *Cuſtom houſe Debentures,* &c.

Debet & Detinet, Are *Latin* Words uſed in the Bringing of Writs and Actions. And an Action ſhall be always in the *Debet & Detinet,* when he who makes a Bargain or Contract, or lends Money to another, or he to whom a Bond is made, bringeth the Action againſt him who is bounden, or Party to the Contract and Bargain, or unto the Lending of the Money, *&c.* But if a Man ſells to another a Horſe, *&c.* if he brings Debt for the Horſe, the Writ muſt be in the *Detinet* only. *New Nat. Br.* 265. In Debt againſt Huſband and Wife, for a Debt due from the Wife before Coverture, the Writ ſhall be in the *Debet & Detinet:* So in Debt againſt or for Succeſſors, in Reſpect of Obligations made to the Predeceſſor, *&c. Ibid.* Debt againſt an Heir, is to be in the *Debet & Detinet,* or it will be naught; if an Heir be to bring Debt, it ſhall be in the *Detinet:* And if a Man be bound to another, and makes his Executor and dies, if the Money due in the Time of the Teſtator be refuſed to be paid by the Executor, the Action muſt be brought againſt him only in the *Detinet*; and ſo in all Actions brought by Executors as Executors, though the Duty accrued in their own Time. But *Debet & Detinet* lies by an Executor on his own Contract: And if Leſſee for Years makes his Executor and dies, for Rent due after the Teſtator's Death, there the Action ſhall be in the *Debet & Detinet.* It is the like Law in Caſes of Adminiſtrators, as it is not certain what ſhall be recovered, only according to the Aſſets. 5 *Rep.* 31. An Executor upon a *Devaſtavit* ſhall be charged in the *Debet & Detinet,* the Action being upon a Judgment. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 399. In Action grounded on Privity of Contract; or Action of Eſcape, it muſt be brought in the *Detinet.* Cro. Jac. 545. 685. See *Executor.*

Debet & ſolet, Are alſo formal Words made Uſe of in Writs: And ſome Writs have theſe Words in them, which ought not to be omitted. Likewiſe according to the Diverſity of the Caſe, both *Debet* and *ſolet* are uſed, or *Debet* alone: As a *Quod permittat* may be in the *Debet & ſolet,* or in the *Debet* only, as the Demandant claims. And if a Perſon ſues to recover any Right, whereof his Anceſtor was diſſeiſed by the Tenant or his Anceſtor, then he uſeth the Word *Debet* alone in his Writ, becauſe his Anceſtor only was diſſeiſed, and the Eſtate diſcontinued: But if he ſue for any Thing that is now firſt of all denied him, then he uſeth *Debet & ſolet,* by Reaſon his Anceſtor before him, and he himſelf uſually enjoyed the Thing ſued for, until the preſent Refuſal of the Tenant. *Reg. Orig.* 140. The Writ of *Secta Molendini* is a Writ of Right, in the *Debet & ſolet, &c. F. N. B.* 98.

Debt, *(Debitum)* Is an Action which lieth where a Man oweth another a certain Sum of Money, by Obligation, or Bargain for a Thing ſold, or by Contract, *&c.* and the Debtor will not pay the *Debt,* at the Day agreed; then the Creditor ſhall have Action of *Debt* againſt him for the ſame. And if Money be due upon any Specialty, Action of *Debt* only lies; for no other Action may be brought for it: If a Man contract to pay Money for a Thing which he hath bought; and the Seller takes Bond for the Money, the Contract is diſcharged, ſo that he ſhall not have Action of *Debt* upon

upon the Contract, but on the Bond. *New Nat. Br.* 268. If one binds himself in a single Obligation, or with Condition, to pay Money at a Day; or to deliver Corn, or the like, and do not perform it accordingly, the Obligee may bring Action of *Debt* for it. *F. N. B.* 120. A Man acknowledges by Deed, that he hath so much of the Money of *J. S.* due to him in his Hands; here *Debt* may be brought: And *Debt* will lie on a Talley sealed. *F. N. B.* 122. 1 *H.* 6. 55. *A.* delivers 20 *l.* to *B.* to buy Goods, and *B.* gives a Receipt to *A.* testifying the Delivery and Receipt of the 20 *l.* but doth not promise to deliver the Goods, &c. *A.* may maintain Debt upon this Deed *Dyer* 20. 2 *Bulst.* 256. If a Man be bound by Bond to pay 20 *l.* in Manner following, *viz.* 10 *l.* at one Day, and 10 *l.* at another Day; Action of *Debt* will not lie till after the last Day, it being an entire Duty: But if one binds himself to pay *A. B.* 10 *l.* at one Day, and 10 *l.* at another, after the first Day Action of *Debt* lies for 10 *l.* being a several Duty. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 501. On a Bond, *Debt* lies against the Heir of an Obligor, who has Lands by Descent, if the Executors have not sufficient; and the Obligee may bring his Action against the Heir or Executor, although the Executor have Assets. *Anderf.* 7. An Heir mediate may be sued in *Debt* as if he were immediate Heir, &c. Though the Heir may not bring Action of *Debt* for a Debt due to his Ancestor; if it be by Specialty, by which the Party is bound to pay it to him and his Heirs, the Executor shall nevertheless have the Action. *Dyer* 368. *F. N. B.* 120. Action of *Debt* lies not against Executors, upon a simple Contract made by the Testator. 9 *Rep.* 87. But *Debt* will lie for the Arrearages of an Account against Executors, of Receipts by the Testator. 2 *Danv.* 497. Before the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 37. the Heirs, or Executors of a Man seised of a Rent-service, Rent-charge, &c. in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, had no Remedy for the Arrearages incurred in the Life-time of the Owner of such Rents: But by that Statute, the Executors and Administrators of Tenants in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, or for Life, of any Rent, shall have Action of *Debt* for all Arrearages of Rent due in the Life of the Testator. 1 *Inst.* 162. 2 *Danv.* 492. A Feme Sole seised of a Rent in Fee, &c. which is behind and unpaid, takes Husband, and the Rent is behind again, and then the Wife dieth; the Husband by the Common Law should not have the Arrearages before the Marriage, but for the Arrears becoming due during the Coverture, he might have Action of *Debt*. Now by the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. the Husband shall have the Arrears due before Marriage, and he hath a double Remedy for the same. 1 *Inst.* 162. At the Common Law, *Debt* lies not for Rent upon a Lease for Life, (though it doth on a Lease for Years) but the Remedy is Assise, if the Plaintiff have Seisin, or by Distress. 3 *Rep.* 65. But by *Stat.* 8 *Ann. cap.* 17. any Person having Rent in Arrear upon any Lease for Life or Lives, may bring Action of Debt for such Rent, as where Rent is due on a Lease for Years. Action of *Debt* will lie against a Lessee, for Rent due after the Assignment of the Lease; for the personal Privity of Contract remains, notwithstanding the Privity of Estate is gone. 3 *Rep.* 22. But after the Death of the Lessee, it is then a real Contract, and runs with the Land. *Cro. Eliz.* 555. When a Lease is ended, the Duty in Respect of the Rent remains, and *Debt* lieth by Reason of Privity of Contract between Lessor and Lessee. 2 *Cro.* 227. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 604. If *Debt* be brought by an Executor for Arrears of Rent ended, it is local still, and must be laid where the Land lies. *Hob.* 37. Action of *Debt* may be had against the Lessee in any Place; but if it be brought against an Assignee, it must be where the Land lieth: And upon the Privity of Contract, it is to be brought against the Lessee where the Land is. *Latch* 197, 271. 2 *Leon. c.* 28. In some Cases Action of *Debt* will lie, although there be no Contract betwixt the Party that brings the Action, and him against whom brought; for there may be a Duty created by Law, for which Action will lie. 2 *Saund.* 343, 366. *Debt* lieth against a Sheriff, for Money levied in Execution. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 403. Action of *Debt* lies against a Gaoler for permitting a Prisoner committed in Execution to escape; because thereupon the Law makes the Gaoler Debtor: But where the Party is not in Execution, there Action on the Case only lies for Damages suffered by the Escape. 1 *Saund.* 218. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 402. If I agree with a Taylor for a certain Price to make me a Suit of Clothes, the Taylor may have a general Action of *Debt* against me for the Money; though if the Price is not agreed on, there lies Action of the Case only, or special Action of *Debt* upon the special Contract, which the Law may imply on a *Quantum Meruit*. *Wood's Inst.* 544. And *Debt* may be made Action on the Case, by proving Money lent, or Goods delivered, &c. whereupon Promise of Payment is implied in Law. A Man owes another a Sum of Money, and hath his Note under Hand, without Seal, Action of *Debt* on a *Mutuatus* lies; but the Defendant may wage his Law: In Action of the Case brought upon Promise of Payment, the Defendant cannot wage his Law. 4 *Rep.* 93. Action of *Debt* lies upon a parol Contract, and so doth Action on the Case. 1 *Lill.* 403. If Goods or Money are delivered to a third Person for my Use, I may have Action of *Debt* or Account for them. 2 *Danv.* 404. Where Money is delivered to a Person, to be redelivered again, the Property is altered, and *Debt* lies: But where a Horse, or any Goods are thus delivered, there Detinue lies, because the Property is not altered; and the Thing is known, whereas Money is not. *Owen* 86. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 603. *Debt* will lie against him that lodges or tables with another; by an Inn-keeper for the Lodging and Victuals of his Guest, &c. A Servant for his Wages, though he do his Service beyond Sea. 9 *Rep.* 87. *Debt* lieth not against a Master upon the Buying of the Servant, unless it come to the Master's Use, or be by his Agreement. *Doct. & Stud.* 137. Action of *Debt* lies against the Husband, for Goods which were delivered or sold to the Wife, if they come to the Use of the Husband. 1 *Lill.* 400. If one delivers Meat, Drink, or Clothes, to an Infant, and he promises to pay for them, Action of *Debt* or on the Case, will lie against the Infant. Though *Debt* may not be brought on an Account stated with an Infant: And what is deliver'd, must be averr'd to be for the necessary Use of the Infant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 401. An Attorney shall have Action of *Debt* against his Client, for Money, which he hath paid to any Person for the Client, for Costs of Suit, or unto his Counsel, &c. A Person may have *Debt* upon an Arbitrament; but not for *Debt* referred to Arbitration, which must be Action on the Case: Also *Debt* lies for Money recovered upon a Judgment, &c. And upon a Recovery in *C. B.* he must bring the Action in *Middlesex*, the Record being there; but a *Sci. fac.* to execute Judgment, must be where the Original was, and follow it. *New Nat. Br.* 267, 268, &c. When Judgment is had in the *King's Bench*, and a Writ of Error brought in the *Exchequer* Chamber, or in Parliament; yet an Action of *Debt* will lie on the Judgment: In this Case, if the Plaintiff levies Part of his Money by *Elegit*; he may likewise bring *Debt* for the Residue. 1 *Sid.* 236, 184. If a Man recovers *Debt* or Damages in *London*, on Action brought there by the Custom of the City, which lies not at Common Law; when it is become a *Debt* by the Judgment, Action of *Debt* lies in the Courts at *Westminster* upon this Judgment. 2 *Danv.* 449. Action of *Debt* will lie for Breach of a By-Law; or for Amercement in a Court-Leet, &c. 1 *Lill.* 400. And Action of *Debt* is sometimes grounded on an Act of Parliament; as upon the 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. for not setting out Tithes: the 27 *El. c.* 13. against the Hundred for

a Robbery, &c. Againſt Phyſicians in *London*, for practiſing without Licence, by 14 *H.* 8. By Aſſignees of a Commiſſion of Bankrupt. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15, &c. A College ſhall have Action of *Debt* for Commons of any Student, adjudged *Paſch.* 9 *Jac. B. R.* For *Debt* to a Biſhop, or Parſon, after his Death, his Executors ſhall have the Action: But of a Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty, &c. the Succeſſors are intitled to the Action of *Debt. F. N. B.* 120. Action of *Debt* lies on a Recogniſance; ſo upon a Statute Merchant, it being in Nature of a Bond or Obligation: But it is otherwiſe in Caſe of a Statute Staple. 2 *Danv.* 497. In bringing this Action, it is the general Rule, that the Party himſelf to whom the *Debt* is originally due, whilſt he doth live muſt bring the Action; and after his Death, his Executors, &c. And the Action muſt be brought againſt the Party himſelf that doth originally owe the *Debt*, whilſt he is living; and after his Death, it may be brought againſt his Executor, if he make any; or otherwiſe againſt the Adminiſtrator; and if the Ordinary appoint none, againſt the Ordinary himſelf; and if he die poſſeſs'd of the Goods, againſt his Executor, &c. And alſo againſt Executors of Executors *in infinitum. Dyer* 24, 471. 3 *Rep.* 9. 2 *Brownl.* 207. In *Debt*, if it be demanded by Original, the Proceſs is Summons, Attachment and Diſtreſs; and upon a Default of Sufficiency, on a *Nihil* return'd, Proceſs to the Outlawry, &c. And the Judgment in *Debt*, where the Demand is in the *Debet & Detinet*, is to recover the Debt, Damages and Coſts of Suit; and the Defendant *in Miſericordia:* But if a Defendant denies his Deed, then a *Capias pro Fine* iſſues. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 523. The Defendant in *Debt* pleads a Releaſe, if at the Trial he makes Default, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment for his *Debt*, without a Verdict: *Contra*, if Dureſs, or Payment had been pleaded. *Jenk. Cent.* 68. Where the Plaintiff in *Debt*, declares on ſome Specialty, or Contract for a Sum of Money, it muſt be certainly demanded, and no other; and the Demand can't be of a leſſer Sum, but it muſt be ſhewn how the Remainder was ſatisfy'd: But in an *Action* upon a *Statute*, that gives a certain Sum for the Penalty; though leſs be recovered than the Plaintiff lays, it will be good. *Cro. Jac.* 498. If Action of *Debt* is brought on a Specialty, Bill, Bond, Leaſe, &c. the ſeveral Writings muſt be well conſidered by which the Plaintiff warrants his Action, and the Sum due is to be rightly ſet forth; and if it be *Debt* for Rent, the Time of Commencement, and Ending, &c. Alſo in *Debt* on Account, the Attorney muſt know when the Accounts were made up, and before whom, what the Party was to account for, and Time when, which are to be laid in the Declaration, &c. *Comp. Attorn.* 28. In *Debt* on ſingle Bill the Defendant may plead Payment (before the Action brought) in Bar: And pending an Action, on Bond, &c. the Defendant may bring in Principal, Intereſt and Coſts; and the Court ſhall give Judgment to diſcharge the Defendant. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16.

Debt to the King. Under this Word *Debitum*, all Things due to the King are comprehended; as all Rents, Fines, Iſſues, Amercements, and other Duties received or levied by the Sheriff; for *Debt* in the larger Senſe, ſignifies whatever any Man owes. 2 *Inſt.* 198. The *King's Debt* is to be ſatisfied before that of a Subject, and until his *Debt* be paid, he may protect the *Debtor* from the Arreſt of others. 1 *Inſt.* 130. But by Statute, notwithſtanding the *King*'s Protection, Creditors may proceed to Judgment againſt his *Debtor*, with a *Ceſſet Executio* till the *King's Debts* be paid. 25 *Ed.* 3. Lands, &c. of the *King's Debtor* and Accountant, may be ſold as well after his Death, as in his Life-time: But if the Accountant or *Debtor to the King* had a *Quietus* during his Life, his Heir ſhall be diſcharged of the *Debt.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 3. A Perſon being in *Debt* to the King, purchaſes a Leaſe to him and his Wife, and dies; the Term in the Wife's Hands is liable to the *Debt.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 157. Though it is ſaid if he purchaſe Lands to him and his Wife for Life, and to their Heirs; ſuch Lands in the Hands of the Wife, are not extendible after the Husband's Death, for the *King's Debt. Dyer* 255. If a Tenant in Tail, becomes *indebted* to the King, by Receipt of the *King's Money*, or otherwiſe; unleſs it be by Judgment, Recogniſance, Obligation, or other Specialty originally due to the King, or ſome other to his Uſe; and then dies, the Land in the Hands of the Iſſue in Tail ſhall not be extended: But it may, in either of thoſe four Caſes. 7 *Rep.* 21, 22. By the Common Law, the *King* for his *Debt* had Execution of the Body, Lands, and Goods of the *Debtor:* By *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. the *King's Debt* ſhall not be levied on Lands, where the Goods and Chattels of the *Debtor* are ſufficient to levy the *Debt*; for in ſuch Caſe, the Sheriff ought not to extend the Lands and Tenements of the *King's Debtor*, or of his Heir, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 19. Alſo Pledges ſhall not be diſtrained, when the Principal is ſufficient: Though in both Caſes it muſt be made appear to the Sheriff; in the one, that there are Goods and Chattels enough, and in the other, that the Sheriff may levy the *King's Debt* on the Principal. *Ibid.* Sheriffs having received the *King's Debts*, upon their next Account are to diſcharge the *Debtors*, on Pain to forfeit treble Value; and the Sheriffs are to give Tallies to the *King's Debtors* on Payment. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. See *Execution.*

Debtors. It is here held, that Debt follows the Perſon of the *Debtor*, being on ſimple Contract; and not of the Creditor, as to actions brought, &c. 3 *Keb.* 163. Where a *Debtor* is made *Executor* of a Will, the Debt is ſaid to be Aſſets, becauſe it is extinguiſhed not by Releaſe, but in the Way of Legacy. 1 *Salk.* 303. By Statute 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 18. Two Thirds in Number and Value of Creditors might make Compoſitions with *Debtors*, and bind all the reſt; making Oath before a Maſter in Chancery how their Debts became due, &c. But this Act was repealed by 9 & 10 *W.* 3. And there have been ſeveral Statutes for diſcharging poor *Inſolvent Debtors* out of Priſon, where they have had no Eſtate or Effects to pay their Creditors, &c. See *Priſoners.*

Deceit, *(Deceptio)* Is a ſubtle Trick or Device, whereunto may be drawn all Manner of Craft and Colluſion, uſed to deceive and defraud another, by any Means whatſoever, which hath no other or more proper Name than *Deceit* to diſtinguiſh the Offence. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 68. And there is a Writ called *Breve Deceptione*, that lies for one that receives Injury or Damage from him that doth any Thing *deceitfully* in the Name of another Perſon: Which Writ is either original or judicial. *Reg. Orig.* 112. *Old Nat. Br.* 50. *Deceit* is an Offence at Common Law, and by Statute: And all Practices of defrauding or endeavouring to defraud another of his Right, are puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment; and if for Cheating, Pillory, &c. Serjeants, Counſellors, Attornies and others, doing any Manner of *Deceit*, are to be impriſoned a Year and a Day; Alſo Pleaders by *Deceit* ſhall be expelled the Court. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 29. If a Fine be levied by *Deceit*; or if one recover Land by *Deceit*, the Fine, and the Recovery, ſhall be void. 3 *Rep.* 77. And if a Man be Attorney for another in a real Action againſt the Demandant, and afterwards by Covin between ſuch Attorney and the Demandant, the Attorney makes Default, by which the Land is loſt, the Tenant who loſt the Land ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt the Attorney. *F. N. B.* 96. In a *Præcipe quod reddat*, if the Sheriff return the Tenant ſummoned, where he was not ſummoned, by which the Defendant loſeth his Land by Default at the Grand *Cape* returned; the Tenant ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt him who recovered, and againſt the Sheriff for his falſe Return; and

and by that Writ the Tenant ſhall be reſtored unto his Land again: And the Sheriff ſhall be puniſhed for his Falſity. *Ibid.* 97. If a Man bring a Writ of *Deceit* againſt him that recovers in the firſt Action, and the Sheriff return him ſummoned, upon which for Non-ſummons in that Action on finding the ſame the Recovery is reverſed; in this Caſe the Defendant ſhall not have Writ of *Deceit* to recover the Land again, if he were not ſummoned: But he ſhall have his Remedy againſt the Sheriff. *Roll. Abr.* 621. And where *Debt* was brought, and the Defendant pleaded in Abatement, and the Plea was over-ruled; the Attornies on both Sides by *Deceit* between them, to the End the Plaintiff might recover his Debt, entered another Judgment when it ſhould have been a *Reſpondeas Ouſter*; and it was held that the Writ of *Deceit* would not lie to reverſe the Record, but only to recover Damages. *Ibid.* 622. If in a Suit or Action, another Perſon ſhall come into Court and pretend he is Party to the Suit, and ſo let Judgment be had, or ſome other Damage done to the Party himſelf; or if I have Cauſe to have an Action, and another brings it in my Name, and lets Judgment go againſt me by Nonſuit, or the like; I may have this Writ of *Deceit* againſt him. *F. N. B.* 96. *March* 48. If any one forge a Statute, *&c.* in my Name, and ſueth a *Capias* thereupon, for which I am arreſted; I ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt him that forged it, and againſt him who ſued forth the Writ of *Capias*, *&c. Ibid.* And if a Perſon procure another to ſue an Action againſt me to trouble me, I ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit*. There are many Frauds and *Deceits* provided againſt by Statute, relating to Artificers, Bakers, Brewers, Victuallers, falſe Weights and Meaſures, *&c.* which are liable to Penalties and Puniſhment in Proportion to the Offence committed. And Writ of *Deceit* lies in various Caſes, for not performing a Bargain; or not ſelling good Commodities, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 357. See *Action on the Caſe*. This *Writ* for ſuing out a falſe Proceſs runs thus: *If* A. B. *ſhall ſecure you*, &c. *then put*, &c. C. D. *to anſwer as well to us as the ſaid* A. *why a certain Writ or Proceſs be fraudulently and maliciouſly obtained*, &c. *in the Name of the ſaid* A. *whereof he was altogether ignorant, in Deceit of our Court, and to his great Damage*, &c.

Decem Tales, Is when a full *Jury* doth not appear at a Trial at Bar; then a Writ goes to the Sheriff *Apponere Decem Tales, &c.* whereby a Supply is made of Jurymen to proceed in the Trial.

Decies tantum, Is a Writ that lies againſt a *Juror*, who hath taken Money of either Party for giving his Verdict; ſo called, becauſe it is to recover ten Times as much as he took: And every Perſon that will may bring this Writ and recover the ſame, one half whereof ſhall be to the Proſecutor, and the other to the King. This Writ alſo lies againſt *Embraceors* that procure ſuch an Inqueſt; who ſhall be further puniſhed by Impriſonment for a Year. *Reg. Orig.* 188. *F. N. B.* 171. *Stat.* 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. But *Decies tantum* doth not lie againſt the Embraceor, if he embrace and take no Money; for he ought to take Money, and alſo embrace. Yet it lies againſt the *Jurors*, although they do not give a Verdict, if they take Money; and ſo, 'tis ſaid, if they give a true Verdict, *Decies tantum* lies, if they take Money. *Dyer* 95. *New Nat. Br.* 380.

Decimation, (*Decimatio*) The puniſhing every *tenth Soldier* by Lot, was termed *Decimatio Legionis:* It likewiſe ſignifies Tithing, or Paying a tenth Part. There was a *Decimation* during the Time of the *Uſurper* 1655. which by the Loyal Party will not eaſily be forgotten.

Deciners, Decenniers, or **Doziners**, (*Decennarii*) Derived from the Fr. *Dizeine, i. e. Decas, Ten*, ſignify in our ancient Law, ſuch as were wont to have the Overſight of the *Friburghs*, or Views of *Frank-Pledge*, for the Maintenance of the King's Peace; and the Limits or Compaſs of their Juriſdiction was called *Decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten Houſholds; as every Perſon bound for himſelf and his Neighbours to keep the Peace, was ſtiled *Decennier. Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 15. Theſe ſeemed to have large Authority in the Time of the *Saxons*, taking Knowledge of Cauſes within their Circuits, and redreſſing Wrongs by Way of Judgment and compelling Men thereunto, as appears in the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, publiſhed by *Lambard, Numb.* 32. But of late Times *Decennier* is not uſed for the chief Man of a *Dizein*, or *Dozein*; but he that is ſworn to the King's Peace, and by Oath of Loyalty to the Prince, is ſettled in the Society of a *Dozein*. A *Dozein* ſeemed to extend ſo far as a Leet extendeth; becauſe in Leets the Oath of Loyalty is adminiſtred by the Steward, and taken by all ſuch as are twelve Years old, and upwards, dwelling within the Precinct of the Leet where they are ſworn. *F. N. B.* 161. There are now no other *Dozeins* but Leets; and there is a great Diverſity between the ancient and theſe modern Times, in this Point of Law and Government. 2 *Inſt.* 73.

Declaration, (*Declaratio, Narratio*) Is a Shewing in Writing the Cauſe of Complaint of the Plaintiff in an Action againſt the Defendant, wherein the Party is ſuppoſed to have received ſome Wrong. And this ought to be plain and certain, becauſe it impeacheth the Defendant, and compels him to anſwer thereunto; it muſt ſet forth the Plaintiff's and Defendant's Names, the Nature and Cauſe of the Action, the Manner thereof, *&c.* and the Damage received. 1 *Inſt.* 17. A Count or *Declaration* ought to contain *Demonſtration, Declaration*, and *Concluſion:* In Demonſtration, are included three Things; *Quis queritur, contra quem, & pro qua Cauſa:* In *Declaration*, there ought to be compriſed, *Quomodo inter partes Actio accrevit, quando & qua die, anno & loco, & cui dabitur:* And in the Concluſion, ſhould be averred and offered to prove the Suit and Damage, *&c.* ſuſtained. *Terms de Ley* 222. A *Declaration* is an Expoſition of the Writ, with the Addition of Time, Circumſtances, *&c.* and muſt be true and clear, for the Court is not to take Things in it by Implication: But it is not neceſſary to ſet forth Matters of Fact, as in a Bill in Chancery, becauſe they are to be tried by a Jury. *Wood's Inſt.* 582. The Law requires four Things in *Declarations* and Pleadings, *viz.* 1. Truth. 2. Certainty. 3. Order. 4. Congruity. In perſonal Actions, the Day, Year, and Place ought to be expreſſed in the *Declaration*; but not in real Actions: And if in Treſpaſs the Plaintiff declares, that it was committed ſuch a Day, *&c.* and continued *Diverſis diebus & vicibus*, without ſhewing the Days of the Continuance of it, this is good: For that is to be proved in Evidence, for the Increaſe of Damages. *Jenk. Cent.* 124. In Action of Debt, upon a Bond, the Plaintiff in his *Declaration* muſt alledge a Place where the Bond was made, becauſe the Jury ſhould come from that Place; and if this be omitted, the *Declaration* is ill. *Dyer* 15, 39. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 619. In Action of Covenant, no more of the Deed need be mentioned in the *Declaration*, than the Covenant where the Breach is aſſigned: And if a Defendant pleads *Non eſt factum* to a Deed, he allows a Covenant therein to be broken, as laid in the *Declaration*, and makes the *Declaration* good, though the Breach be too generally aſſigned. 2 *Cro.* 369. In Slander there ſhould be no more Inducement than is neceſſary: The like is to be obſerved in Actions upon general Statutes, concluding *contra formam Statuti, &c.* But in *Declarations* for Words, the Words ſpoke are to be laid expreſly and poſitively; not with an *hæc verba vel ſimilia*, nor with a *Quorum tenor ſequitur, &c. Cro. Eliz.* 645, 857. 5 *Mod.*

Mod. 72. And where the Plaintiff declares on, and recites a Statute, he must recite it truly, and 'tis erroneous to misrecite it; though as to the Substance of the *Declaration*, the Plaintiff might have omitted to recite it all. 1 *Nelf.* 616. In Action on the Case upon *Assumpsit*, the Plaintiff is to declare upon the whole Promise made, and not on a Part of it; or on Trial he will be nonsuited. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 266, &c. It is good to lay large and sufficient Damages in *Declarations*; in *Debt* it is usual to double the Sum, &c. And Damages shall not be given for that which is not contained in the *Declaration*, and only for what is materially alledged. 10 *Rep.* 115. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 381. If one declare upon an Obligation, with an *hic in Curia Prolat'*, he must on *Oyer* pray'd of it, shew the Obligation, or the *Declaration* will not be good. And a Plaintiff declaring as Executor or Administrator, ought to set forth the Probate of the Will, and Letters of Administration granted, with a *Profert in Curia*; or the *Declaration* will be naught. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 412. Where there are two Counts in a *Declaration* for Things of the same Kind, and not averred to be different, it is not good; for the Defendant is twice charged for the same Thing: But on Arrest of Judgment in such a Case, it was adjudged good after Verdict, and the Court will not intend them to be the same. 1 *Salk.* 213. If a *Declaration* is bad, and the Defendant demurs, the Plaintiff may set it right in a second Action; but if the Defendant do not take Advantage of it, but pleads in Bar, and the Plaintiff proceeds to Issue thereon, if the Right is found for the Defendant, the Plaintiff is estopp'd by the Verdict from bringing a new Action: And so it is if he had demurred to the Plea in Bar. 1 *Mod.* 20, 207. Where a *Declaration* is defective, it is sometimes aided by the Statutes of *Jeofails*, &c. but they help only Matters of Form, not Matters of Substance; for Uncertainty in a *Declaration*, which is Matter of Substance, is not aided by Statute after Verdict, as in Case of Trespass for taking Fish, where their Number or Nature are not set forth. 5 *Rep.* 35. The Plaintiff, after the Return of the Writ, hath two Terms to exhibit his *Declaration* against the Defendant, that Term being reckoned one wherein the Writ was returnable: And if no *Declaration* comes in before the Rising of the Court, the last Day of the second Term, on a Rule of Court given, the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, and the Defendant sign a *Non. Prof.* whereupon he shall have Costs. If the Defendant appears in Person, the Plaintiff is to declare in three Days after Appearance in *B. R.* and in other Courts, at the next Court, by Stat. 8 *El. c.* 2. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to file his Warrant the Term wherein he declares. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* If one be in Custody of the Marshal of the Court, any Plaintiff may file a *Declaration* against him, and he is obliged to plead thereto; it is the same when he is out upon Bail, any other may declare against him: For when a Man is in Custody of the Law, he is bound to answer every one's Suit; and on *Hab. Corp.* a Stranger to the Writ by which the Prisoner is arrested, may take Notice of the Prisoner when he is turned over to the Marshal, though at the Suit of another, and declare against him, without taking out Process. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 413. By Statute, when a Defendant is taken or charged in Custody, upon any Writ out of the Courts at *Westminster*, or imprisoned for Want of Sureties for Appearance, the Plaintiff must declare against him before the End of the next Term, and cause a Copy to be delivered to the Prisoner or Gaoler; to which *Declaration* the Prisoner is to plead, or the Plaintiff shall have Judgment. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 21. But if the *Declaration* be not enter'd, or left in the Office, before the End of the next Term; and *Affidavit* is made thereof, and filed, before the End of twenty Days after, &c. the Prisoner, on entering his Appearance shall be discharged by *Supersedeas*. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. If a Person is in Custody of the Marshal, &c. and the Plaintiff would charge him either with an Action or Execution, (if in Term-time) he must file a Bill against him, and deliver a *Declaration* to the Turnkey, &c. and he shall lie in Custody two Terms, &c. but if in Vacation, the Plaintiff is to go to the Marshal's Book in the Office, and make an Entry *quod Defenden. remaneat in Custodia ad sectam* A. B. &c. 1 *Salk.* 213. And in *Declarations* against Prisoners by Virtue of any Process out of *B. R.* it shall be alledged in Custody of what Sheriff, Bailiff, &c. such Prisoner is at the Time of the *Declaration* delivered; which Allegation shall be as effectual as if the Prisoner was in Custody of the Marshal. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* All *Declarations* are to be filed; for 'tis filing makes them Authentick, as the Foundation of the Cause depending; and before filed, they are not of Record to warrant a Judgment: And if the Plaintiff's Attorney cannot find the Defendant's Attorney to deliver him the *Declaration*, filing it in the Office, will be a good Delivery; but Notice thereof must be given either to the Defendant or his Attorney, when they are to be found; and if the Defendant do not plead, Judgment shall be had against him. *Pasch.* 13 *Car. B. R.* On filing *Declarations*, Copies thereof are served on the Defendants, or their Attornies, &c. And by an Order of all the Judges, *Anno* 12 *W.* 3. the Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to deliver the Defendant's Attorney the original *Declaration*; but instead of it, is to deliver a true Copy of the *Declaration*; upon Delivery or Tender whereof, the Defendant's Attorney shall pay for such Copy after the Rate of 4 *d. per* Sheet, &c. and if any Person refuse to pay for the Copy tendered, the said Copy is to be left in the Office, with the Clerk that keeps the Files of *Declarations*, and thereupon the Plaintiff's Attorney giving Rules to plead, may for Want of a Plea sign Judgment; and before any Plea shall be received, the Defendant's Attorney is to pay for the Copy of the *Declaration*. 1 *Lill.* 417. And by a late Order in every Cause where special or common Bail is filed, and Notice given to the Plaintiff, a Copy of the *Declaration* shall be delivered to the Attorney for the Defendant, who shall pay for it according to the usual Rate; but if the Defendant's Attorney, or his Clerk in his Absence, refuses to pay for such Copy; or if it happens the Habitation of the Attorney for the Defendant, be unknown to the Attorney for the Plaintiff; then it shall be lawful to leave the Copy, with the Officer of the Court appointed for filing *Declarations*, which shall be good, giving Notice, &c. *Ord. Cur. Trin.* 2 *Geo.* 2. On the first Day of the following Term after Delivery of the *Declaration*, the Paper of Rules is to be made up, writing on the Top the Attorney's Name and the Term, and under that the Names of the Plaintiff and Defendant, as *A. B. against C. D.* &c. and the Paper of Rules must be carried to the Secondary, who will give one peremptory Rule to plead in eight Days, &c. A Plaintiff's Attorney, may amend his *Declaration* in *B. R.* in Matter of Form, after the General Issue pleaded, before Entry thereof, without paying Costs, or giving Imparlance: But if he amend in Substance, he is to pay Costs, or give Imparlance: And if he amend in Substance, after a special Plea pleaded, though he would give Imparlance, he must pay Costs. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 409. A Mistake in a *Declaration* the Plaintiff may amend in *C. B* on Notice before the Essoin-Day, and the Defendant shall have no Advantage of it: Also before Demurrer, or Issue joined, the Plaintiff may amend, paying 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Costs; and force the Defendant to plead presently, or give him a further Imparlance without paying Costs: But after Demurrer, or Issue joined, and when the Pleadings are entered on

the Roll, the Plaintiff cannot amend his *Declaration*, but is to enter a Diſcontinuance, and proceed *de novo*. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 147. On a *Latitat* in *B. R.* you may declare againſt the Defendant in as many Actions as you think fit; but you muſt have one Original, for every Action in *C. B.* The *Declaration* is grounded upon the Writ in the Common Pleas, and Bill of *Middleſex* in the King's Bench: And in *C. B.* it is uſual to declare in Actions on *Quare clauſum fregit*, as is practiſed on a *Latitat* in *B. R.* 2 *Vent.* 259. One may not regularly declare in *B. R.* againſt a Perſon that is not *in Cuſtodia Mareſchalli*, or hath not filed Bail; unleſs he be a privileged Perſon. 21 *Car. B. R.* If a *Declaration* begins *Queritur de Placito Tranſg. pro eo quod, &c.* it may be a *Declaration* in Caſe, or it will ſerve for either Treſpaſs, or Caſe. *Cro. Car.* 325. The Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to ſet his Hand to his *Declaration*; for the Defendant's Attorney muſt receive it without, if he knows him to be the Attorney in the Cauſe. By Statute, no Man ſhall be prejudiced by the ancient Forms; ſo that the Matter of the Action be fully ſhewn in the *Declaration, &c.* which ſhall be good, though the Terms are not perfectly proper. 35 *E.* 3. *c.* 15. *Vide* 4 *Geo.* 2.

Form *of a* Declaration *in Debt in* B. R.

Midd. ſſ. A. B. *Complains of* C. D. *in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the* Marſhalſea *of our Sovereign Lord the King, before the King himſelf, of a Plea, that he render to the ſaid* A. *twenty Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *which he owes to him, and unjuſtly detains; for that, to wit, That whereas the ſaid* C. *the tenth Day of* September *in the fifth Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second, now King of* Great Britain, *and ſo forth, at, &c. by his certain Writing Obligatory, ſealed with the Seal of the ſaid* C. *and now here ſhewn to the Court of the ſaid Lord the King, the Date whereof is the ſame Day and Year above mentioned, acknowledged himſelf to be held and firmly bound to the aforeſaid* A. *in the aforeſaid twenty Pounds, to be paid to the ſaid* A. *whenever afterwards he ſhould be thereto required: Nevertheleſs the ſaid* C. *although often required to pay the ſame, hath not paid to the ſaid* A. *the ſaid twenty Pounds, or any Part thereof; but hath hitherto refuſed, and ſtill doth refuſe ſo to do: Whereupon the ſaid* A. *ſaid, that he is injured, and hath Damage to the Value of ten Pounds; And therefore he brings his Suit, &c.*

Form *of a* Declaration *in Caſe on an* Aſſumpſit.

Som. ſſ. A. B. *Complains of* C. D. *being in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal, &c. for that, to wit, That whereas the ſaid* A. *on the Day, &c. in the Year of the Reign, &c. at the Pariſh of* G. *in the ſaid County of* Somerſet, *at the ſpecial Inſtance and Requeſt of the ſaid* C. *hath ſold and delivered to the ſaid* C. *to the proper Uſe of him the ſaid* C. *one Damaſk Bed, &c. at the Price of ten Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain; *he the ſaid* C. *then and there, that is to ſay, the Day and Year aforeſaid, at, &c. aforeſaid, in Conſideration thereof, aſſumed upon himſelf, or undertook, and to the ſaid* A. *then and there faithfully promiſed, that he the ſaid* C. *would well and truly pay and content to the ſaid* A. *the aforeſaid ten Pounds, whenever after he ſhould be thereunto required: Yet the ſaid* C. *not regarding his Promiſe and Aſſumption aforeſaid, but contriving and fraudulently intending, craftily and ſubtilly, to deceive and defraud the ſaid* A. *in this Behalf, the aforeſaid ten Pounds, or any Penny thereof, hath not paid to the ſaid* A. *although the ſaid* C. *was afterwards thereto required by the ſaid* A. *to wit, on the Day and in the Year, &c. and often after at that Time, at, &c. aforeſaid, but he hath hitherto always refuſed, and ſtill doth refuſe to pay the ſame to him; by Reaſon whereof he ſays that he is the worſe, and hath Damage to the Value of, &c. And therefore he brings his Suit.*

Form *of a* Declaration *in Treſpaſs in* B. R.

Wilts, ſſ. A. B. *Complains of* C. D. *in Cuſtody, &c. of that, That he the ſaid* C. *the Day, &c. in the Year of the Reign, &c. with Force and Arms, to wit, with Clubs, Staves, &c. the Cloſe of him the ſaid* A. *called* M. *Cloſe, at, &c. in the County aforeſaid, broke and entered, and the Graſs of the ſaid* A. *to the Value of one hundred Shillings, then and there growing, with certain Beaſts, that is to ſay, with Horſes, Oxen, Cows and Sheep, eat up, trod down and conſumed; and continued the ſaid Treſpaſs at divers Days and Times, in ſo eating up, treading down and conſuming the Graſs of the aforeſaid* A. *there growing, from the ſaid Day of, &c. in the Year aforeſaid, until the Day, &c. (or between ſuch Day, and the ſaid Day) then next following; and other Injuries then and there did to the ſaid* A. *againſt the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, and to the Damage of him the ſaid* A. *&c. And therefore he brings his Suit, &c.*

Decretals, *(Decretales)* Are a Volume or Books of the *Canon Law*, ſo called, containing the *Decrees* of ſundry *Popes*; or a Digeſt of the Canons of all the Councils that pertained to one Matter under one Head. See *Canon Law*.

Decurſare, Signifies to bring into Order. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 243.

Dedbana, *Ded bane, Sax.* An actual Homicide, or Manſlaughter. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 85.

Dedi, Is a Warranty in Law; as if it be ſaid in a *Deed* or Conveyance, That *A. B.* hath *Given, &c.* to *C. D.* it is a Warranty to him and his Heirs. *Co. Lit.* 304. Alſo *Dedi* imports a Power of giving any Thing. *Hob.* 12.

Dedication-Day, *(Feſtum Dedicationis)* The Feaſt of *Dedication* of *Churches*, or rather the Feaſt-*Day* of the Saint and Patron of a Church; which was celebrated not only by the Inhabitants of the Place, but by thoſe of all the neighbouring Villages, who uſually came thither; and ſuch Aſſemblies were allowed as lawful: It was uſual for the People to feaſt and drink on thoſe *Days*; and in many Parts of *England*, they ſtill meet every Year in Villages for this Purpoſe, which Days are called *Feaſts* or *Wakes*.

Dedimus Poteſtatem, Is a Writ or Commiſſion given to one or more private Perſons, for the ſpeeding ſome Act appertaining to a Judge, or ſome Court: And it is granted moſt commonly upon Suggeſtion, that the Party who is to do ſomething before a Judge, or in Court, is ſo weak that he cannot travel; as where a Perſon lives in the Country, to take an Anſwer in *Chancery*; to examine Witneſſes in a Cauſe depending in that Court; to levy a Fine in the *Common Pleas, &c.* F. N. B.

Dedimus Poteſtatem de Attornato faciendo. As the Words of Writs do command the Defendant to appear, *&c.* anciently the Judges would not ſuffer the Parties to make Attornies in any Action or Suit, without the King's Writ of *Dedimus Poteſtatem*, to receive their Attornies: But now by Statutes, the Plaintiff or Defendant may make Attornies in Suits without ſuch Writs. *New Nat. Br.* 55, 56.

Deed, *(Factum)* Is an Inſtrument in Parchment or Paper, but chiefly in Parchment, comprehending a Contract or Bargain between Party and Party; or an Agreement of the Parties thereto, for the Mat-

ters therein contained: And it consists of three principal Points, *Writing*, *Sealing*, and *Delivery*; Writing, to express the Contents; Sealing, to testify the Consent of the Parties; and Delivery to make it binding and perfect. *Terms de Ley.* The Word *Scriptum* or Writing doth not import a *Deed*; for a Contract may be in Writing, and not by *Deed*, and if so, it is but a parol Agreement: But a *Deed* may be effectual, although it does not mention, in the Beginning, by or to whom it is made. 1 Ld. *Raym.* 28. Of *Deeds* there are two Sorts, *Deeds indented*, and *Deeds Poll*; which Names principally arise from the Form of them, the one being cut in and out at Top, dentwise, and the other plain: And a *Deed indented* is defined to be a *Deed* consisting of two Parts, or more, for there are *Deeds Tripartite*, *Quadripartite*, *Sextipartite*, &c. in which it is expressed, that the Parties have to every Part thereof interchangeably set their several Seals; and for that it contains more Parts than one, each Part is *indented*, or cut one of them into the other, that thereby it may appear they belong to one Business or Contract. *West. Symb. Sect.* 47. A *Deed Poll* is a *Deed* testifying that only one of the Parties to the Agreement hath put his Seal to the same, where such Party is the Principal or only Person, whose Consent or Act is necessary to the *Deed*: And it is therefore a plain *Deed*, without indenting, and is used when the Vendor, for Example, only seals, and there is no need of the Vendee's Sealing a Counterpart, because the Nature of the Contract is such, as it requires no Covenant from the Vendee, &c. *Co. Lit.* 55. The several Parts of *Deeds* by Indenture, are belonging to the Feoffor, Grantor, or Lessor, who have one; the Feoffee, Grantee, or Lessee, who have another; and some other Persons, as Trustees, a third, &c. and the *Deed Poll* which is single, and of but one Part, is delivered to the Feoffee, or Grantee, &c. All the Parts of a *Deed indented*, in Judgment of Law make but one intire *Deed*; but every Part is of as great Force, as all the Parts together, and they are esteemed the mutual Acts of either Party, who may be bound by either Part of the same, and the Words of the Indenture are the Words of either Party, &c. But a *Deed Poll* is the sole *Deed* of him that makes it, and the Words thereof shall be said to be his Words, and bind him only. *Plowd.* 134, 421. *Lit. Sect.* 370. And there are other Divisions of *Deeds*; some are *Absolute*, and some *Conditional*; some *inrolled*, and others not inrolled; some concerning the *Realty*, some the Personalty, &c. and some have in them Matter of *Gift* or *Grant*; and others Matter of *Discharge*. Also in every *Deed* well made, there must be Writing in Parchment or Paper; Form and Method in the Writing; it must be sealed and delivered; the Parties to the *Deed* are to be able to make and take; and the Thing to be passed must be a Thing passable for the Matter and Manner, &c. 1 *Inst.* 225. There are several Kinds of *Deeds*, by which Lands pass from one Man to another; as *of Bargain and Sale*, *Feoffment*, *Lease and Release*, *Indentures to lead the Uses of Fines and Recoveries*, *Settlements*, *Leases*, *Assignments*, *Exchanges*, *Mortgages*, &c. And *Deeds* have several formal Parts, *viz. The Premisses*, Habendum, Reddendum, *Condition*, *Covenants*, *Warranty*, *Date*, *Sealing*, &c. The *Premisses* set forth the proper Names of the Parties, with their Additions of Place and Quality; and comprehend the Certainty of the Lands and Tenements to be conveyed, with the Consideration of the *Deed*, as Money, Natural Love, &c. the Premisses also contain the *Exceptions*, if there be any out of the Land granted; as of Timber, Mines, &c. and in many *Deeds* there may be an Occasion of a *Recital* of former *Deeds* in the Premisses, particularly in Assignments of Leases, Mortgages, &c. The *Habendum* names the Certainty of the Estate granted, for what Time the Grantee is to have it, and to what Use: And it sometimes qualifies the Estate, so that the general Implication of it, which by Construction of Law passes in the Premisses, by the *Habendum* may be controlled; but not if the Estate is expressed in the Premisses. Likewise an *Habendum* may explain the Premisses, to prevent Wrong; and sometimes the Premisses are thereby inlarged. A Freehold cannot be granted by *Deed* with *Habendum* at a Day to come: And a *Deed* or Lease, *Habendum* from henceforth, includes the Day on which it was dated: But *Habendum à Die Datus* excludes it. The *Reddendum* is that Clause in the *Deed*, which reserveth some new Thing to the Grantor; as Rent, Suit, Service, &c. and is usually made by the Words *Yielding*, *Paying*, *Doing*, &c. A Lessor cannot reserve to any but himself, his Heirs and Executors, &c. nor can he reserve to himself Parcel of the annual Profits, such as the Herbage of the Land; for that would be repugnant to the Grant, it being a Part thereof. *Conditions* and *Covenants* in *Deeds*, are for the Holding or not holding of the Estate granted, on Performance of some Act: And a Condition relating to a real Estate, is a Quality annexed by him that hath the Estate, Interest or Right in the same, whereby the Estate granted may be defeated, inlarged, or created, upon an uncertain Event. Conditions are expressed by these Words, *viz.* upon *Condition*, *provided*, *so that*, &c. and *provided* always, and it is *covenanted*, is a Condition, by Force of the *Proviso*, and a Covenant, by Virtue of the other Words; though sometimes a Proviso shall amount to a *Covenant*, and sometimes be taken for a *Limitation*, *Exception*, *Reservation*, *Explanation*, &c. The *Warranty* in *Deeds*, is to secure the Estate to the Grantee and his Heirs, &c. and is a Covenant real, annexed to the Land granted, by which the Grantor and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same to the Grantee and his Heirs, and that they shall quietly hold and enjoy it; or upon Voucher, &c. the Grantor shall yield other Lands, to the Value of what shall be evicted. Where a Feoffor grants away all his Estate in the Land, and is not bound to warrant the Title, but the Feoffee is to defend it at his Peril; the Feoffee shall have all the *Deeds*, as Incidents to the Land, although not granted in express Words: But where the Feoffor warrants the Land, it is otherwise, the Feoffor shall have them to defend the Title; and the Feoffee must trust to his Warranty, and have only such *Deeds* as concern the Possession, &c. *In witness whereof*, &c. ascertains the *Date* of the *Deed*; and is as well Part of it as what is written before. 1 *Inst.* 6, 47, 201, 365. *Plowd.* 152. *Wood's Inst.* 224, 225, &c. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 624, &c. *Deeds* of Bargain and Sale, are to be *inrolled* by Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. And all *Deeds* are to be *registered* in the Counties of *York*, and *Middlesex*. *Stat.* 2 & 6 & 7 *Ann.* A *Deed* may be good without all the orderly and formal Parts; but without *Delivery* by the Party himself, or his Attorney lawfully authorised, to the Party to whom made, or some other to his Use, it is no *Deed*: And the Delivery may be either absolute or on Condition. 1 *Inst.* 35. 2 *Rep.* 5. If a *Deed* sealed lieth on the Table, and the Grantor saith to the Grantee, *Take that as my Deed*, or *this will serve*, &c. it is a good Delivery: But if it be thus left when sealed, and the Party to whom made takes it up, this is no Delivery, without some Words. Though where Parties have come for that Purpose, and done every Thing but Delivery; it has been adjudged a good Delivery in Law. *Cro. Eliz.* 7. 1 *Leon.* 140. A *Deed sealed and delivered*, 'tis said may be good without signing; for the Seal is the essential Part of the *Deed*: But 'tis usual to have *Deeds* signed; and there must be Witnesses to the Sealing and Delivery, who are to indorse or under-write their Names thereon. 1 *Inst.* 7. 10 *Rep.* 93. If a Writing is not sealed, it cannot be a *Deed*: And

And if the Print of the Seal be utterly defaced, the *Deed* is inſufficient, ſo that it cannot be pleaded; but it may be given in Evidence. 3 *Inſt.* 169. 5 *Rep.* 23. If any *Deed* be read falſe to an illiterate Perſon, though he ſign, ſeal, and deliver it, it ſhall not be his *Deed*, to bind him: Though if he does not require the *Deed* to be read, and ſeal and deliver it, he is bound by the ſame. 2 *Rep.* 3. 2 *Rol. Abr.* 28. And if he that is to ſeal the *Deed*, cauſe a Stranger covinouſly to read it falſe, to make the ſame void; this will not hurt the *Deed*. 12 *Rep.* 90. *Hob.* 96. If another Perſon ſeal my *Deed*, and I take it after ſealed and deliver it as my *Deed*; it is held to be good. *Perk. Sect.* 130. But if a Man *ſeal and deliver* a Piece of blank Paper, although he alſo command that a *Deed* be written in it, and this is done, it is no good *Deed*. *Co. Lit.* 171. Regularly there may not be two Deliveries of a *Deed*, for where the Firſt doth take Effect, the Second is void: Unleſs it be where the *Deed* is delivered to a Stranger as an Eſcrow; or when a *Deed* good at firſt, becomes void afterwards by the Breach of the Seal; or a Feme Covert ſeals a *Deed*, and after being ſole delivers it again, *&c.* *Perk. Sect.* 154. *Co. Lit.* 48. 5 *Rep.* 119. The Delivery of any *Deed* may be alledged at any Time after the Date; but not before. *Dyer* 315. In *Deeds*, the *Conſideration* is a principal Thing to give them Effect: And the Foundation of *Deeds* ought always to be honeſt. *Falſe Latin* or falſe *Engliſh*, will not make a *Deed* void: But *Raſure* or *Interlineation* in a material Part, will render the ſame void; unleſs ſome *Memorandum* be made thereof on the Back of the *Deed*, teſtifying its being done before Sealing. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 40. If Words are blotted out in a *Deed*, by a Grantee or Leſſee himſelf, although it be not in a Place material, it will make the *Deed* void. *Dyer* 261. It has been adjudged, where an Eſtate cannot have its Eſſence without a *Deed*, there if the *Deed* is raſed in any material Part, after the Delivery, it makes the Eſtate void: But if the Eſtate may have Eſſence without a *Deed*, then notwithſtanding it is created by *Deed*, and that *Deed* is raſed, it ſhall not deſtroy the Eſtate, but the *Deed*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 625. When a Choſe in Action is created by *Deed*, the Deſtruction of ſuch *Deed* is the Deſtruction of the Duty itſelf; as in Caſe of a Bond, Bill, *&c.* though it is not ſo, where an Eſtate or Intereſt is created by a *Deed*. 3 *Salk.* 120. If a *Deed* be ſuppreſſed, on Proof made that it came to the Party's Hands, and of its Contents, the Perſon injured will have the ſame Benefit to hold the Eſtate, as if the *Deed* could be produced. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 280. A Perſon committed for burning a Deed. See 2 *Vern.* 561. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 169. An Indorſement on a *Deed*, at the Time of the Sealing and Delivery, is a Part of the ſame: But if an Indorſement be after the Delivery; it is a new *Deed*. *Mod. Caſ.* 237. *Deeds*, if *fraudulently* made; when got by *Corrupt Agreement*, as on uſurious Contract; and when made by *Force* or *Dureſs*, *&c.* are void: So they are for Uncertainty, and by Reaſon of Infancy, Coverture, or other Diſability in the Makers, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 28. 1 *Inſt.* 253. 11 *Rep.* 27. A *Deed* may be good in Part, and void in Part; or good againſt one Perſon, and void as to another: If all the Parts of a *Deed* may by Law ſtand together, no one Part ſhall make the Whole void. And if a *Deed* by any *Conſtruction* of Law can be conſtrued to have legal Operation, the Law will not make it utterly void, though it may not operate according to the Purport of the *Deed:* Alſo the Law will tranſpoſe and marſhal Clauſes in *Deeds*, to come at their true Meaning; but not to confound them. Where the Words of a *Deed* may have a double Intendment, one ſtanding with Law, and the other contrary to it; the Intendment that ſtandeth with Law ſhall be taken. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 421. 1 *Inſt.* 42, 217. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 540. There are four Grounds for the *Expoſition of Deeds*. 1. That they may be beneficial to the Taker. 2. That where the Words may be imployed to ſome Intent, they ſhall never be void. 3. That the Words be conſtrued according to the Intention of the Parties, and not otherwiſe; and the Intent of the Parties ſhall take Effect, if it may poſſibly ſtand with Law. 4. That they are to be conſonant to the Rules of the Law. And *Deeds* ſhall have a reaſonable Expoſition, without Injury againſt the Grantor, to the greateſt Advantage of the Grantee. They are to be expounded upon the Whole, and if the ſecond Part contradicts the firſt, ſuch ſecond Part ſhall be void; but if the latter Part expounds or explains the former, which it may do, both of them ſhall ſtand. *Plowd.* 160. *Raym.* 142. 6 *Rep.* 36. 1 *Inſt.* 313. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 375. The firſt *Deed* of a Perſon, and laſt Will, ſtand in Force. In *Deeds* indented, all Parties are eſtopped, or concluded, to ſay any Thing againſt what is contained in the *Deed*. 1 *Inſt.* 45. And where a *Deed* is by Indenture between Parties, none can have an Action upon that *Deed*, but he who is a Party to it; but where 'tis a *Deed Poll*, one may covenant with another who is not a Party to it, to do certain Acts, for the Non-performance whereof he may bring an Action. 2 *Lev.* 74. Where a Man juſtifies Title under a *Deed*, he is to produce the *Deed:* If a *Deed* is alledged in Pleading, it muſt be ſhewed to the Court, that the Court may judge of the Validity of it, and whether there are ſufficient Words to make a good Contract; and when it is ſhewn to the Court, the *Deed* ſhall remain in Court all the Term, in the Hands of the *Cuſtos Brevium*; but at the End of the Term, it ſhall be delivered to the Party. If the *Deed* is denied, it muſt remain in Court till the Plea is determined. 10 *Rep.* 88. *Wood* 235. A *Deed* ſet forth with a *Profert hic in Curia*, remains in Court in Judgment of Law all that Term; and any Perſon may during that Term have Benefit by it, though he hath it not ready to ſhew; the adverſe Party may take any Advantage by the *Deed* that it will afford him. 5 *Rep.* 74. 1 *Nelſ.* 625. *Deeds* ſealed and delivered cannot be pleaded, *&c.* if not ſtamped according to Law. 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 21. Every *Deed* that is pleaded, ſhall be intended to be a *Deed* Poll; except it be alledged to be indented: And if it begins, *This Indenture made*, &c. though it be not indented, it may be a good *Deed* Poll. 5 *Rep.* 20. A *Deed* Poll commonly begins thus: *To all People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come*, *&c.* Or, *Know all Men by theſe Preſents*, *&c.* See *Accompliſh'd Conveyancer*, Vol. I. Edit. 2.

Deemſters, From the Sax. *Dema*, a Judge or Umpire, are a Kind of Judges in the *Iſle of Man*, who without Proceſs, or any Charge to the Parties decide all Controverſies in that Iſland; and they are choſen from among themſelves. *Camb. Brit.*

Deer-feld, A Park or *Deer-fold*; Sax. *Deer*, *Fera*, and *Fald*, *Stabulum*. *Cowel.*

Deer-Nays, Are Engines, or great Nets made of Cords to catch Deer; and no Perſon not having a Park, *&c.* ſhall keep any of theſe Nets, under the Penalty of 40*s.* a Month. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 11.

Deer-ſtealers, There are ſeveral Laws, for the Puniſhment of *Deer-ſtealers*; as by 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 13. None ſhall kill or chaſe any *Deer*, in any Park or incloſed Ground, on Pain of ſuffering three Months Impriſonment, and to pay treble Damages: And Perſons not having 40 *l. per Ann.* in Lands, or worth 200 *l.* in Goods, *&c.* are not to uſe any Gun, Bow, Dog, *&c.* to kill Deer; and their Guns, *&c.* may be taken from them. By the 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. It is ordained, that whoever ſhall courſe, kill, hunt, or take away any Red, or Fallow *Deer*, from any Parks, *&c.* ſhall be liable to a Penalty of 20 *l.* And the *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 10. inflicts a Penalty of 20 *l.* for unlawful Hunting and Courſing of any *Deer*; and 30 *l.* for Taking, Wounding, or Killing, to be levied by

by Distress; which is to be divided into three Parts; one whereof to go to the Informer, another to the Poor, and the other to the Owner of the *Deer*; and if no Distress can be had, the Offenders shall be imprison'd a Year, and set on the Pillory, *&c.* Pulling down Pales or Walls of Parks, *&c.* where *Deer* are inclosed, by this Act is punished with three Months Imprisonment: And the Offences are determined by Justices of Peace of the County where committed. Also by 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 15 & 28. Persons guilty of *Deer-stealing*, may be indicted before a Judge of Gaol-Delivery, and in that Case be transported to the Plantations for seven Years: And Persons otherwise convicted before they are discharged, are to enter into Bond of 50 *l.* Penalty to the Person injured for future good Behaviour. Keepers of Parks, killing *Deer* without Consent of the Owners, incur a Forfeiture of 50 *l.* and others pulling down Walls and Fences of Parks, are liable to the Penalties inflicted by 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* for killing of *Deer*. Thus stood our Laws till the great Insolences of the *Waltham Blacks* made a further Provision necessary, when by Statute 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22. it was enacted, that if any Persons armed with Swords, Fire Arms, or other Weapons, and having their Faces *blacked*, or being otherwise disguised, shall appear in any Forest, Park, *&c.* and unlawfully hunt or kill any *Deer*; rob any Warren, *&c.* or shall set Fire to any House, or shoot at any Person in a Dwelling-house, or other Place, or send any Letter without a Name subscribed, or with a fictitious Name, demanding Money of any Person, *&c.* they shall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy: And 50 *l.* Reward is given for the Apprehension of the Offenders. This Statute is continued for five Years, by 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 30. Persons convicted a second Time, of hunting or taking away *Deer* in unenclosed Forests, *&c.* or coming armed with an Intent to hunt or take them, who shall beat or wound any Keeper, *&c.* shall be transported for seven Years. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. Before the *Charta de Foresta*, 9 *H.* 3. to hunt the King's *Deer*, in any Forest or Park was Felony; but that Charter ordained that none should lose either Life or Member for killing the King's *Deer*. 2 *Roll Rep.* 120. And the Hunting in any Forest, *&c.* with Visors or painted Faces in the Day time, or in the Night with or without such Visors, if the Party conceal the same, it is Felony by *Stat.* 1 *H.* 7. So that we may observe there is some Agreement between our ancient Laws and modern Statutes. A Person was convicted on the Statute of *Deer stealing*, and it appearing by the Conviction, that the *Deer* were not in a Park inclosed, *&c.* upon Motion in *B. R.* the Conviction was quashed. *Mich.* 9 *W.* 3. *Mod Just.* 161. A Conviction of *Deer-stealing* may be removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* but the Party doing it, is to give Bond in the Penalty of 60 *l.* to the Justice of Peace before whom convicted, to prosecute such *Certiorari*, and pay the Forfeiture due by the Conviction, or render his Person in a Month after the Conviction confirmed, *&c.* 5 *Geo.* 1.

Form of an *Indictment* for Hunting and Taking *Deer*.

Midd. ff. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of*, &c. *in the County aforesaid, Yeoman, on the Day, and in the Year*, &c. *about Twelve of the Clock in the Night of the same Day, being assembled with divers other Malefactors and Disturbers of the Peace of our Lord the King yet unknown, with Force and Arms, that is to say, with Staves, Swords, Daggers, and Knives, and other Arms, the Close and Park of* T. D. *Esquire, at*, &c. *in the said County, unlawfully broke and entered, and the* Deer *of him the said* T. D. *then and there grazing, and lying down in the said Park, with two Hare-Dogs or* Greyhounds *hunted; and with a Net called a* Buckstal, *that the said* A. B. *in the Park aforesaid then had, and the Dogs aforesaid then and there did take, kill, and carry away two Fallow* Deer, *against the Peace*, &c. *to the great Damage of him the said* T. D. *and against the Form of the Statute*, &c.

De essendo quietum de Tolonio, Is a Writ that lies for those who are by Privilege free from the Payment of *Toll*; on their being molested therein. *F. N. B.* 226.

De Expensis militum, A Writ commanding the Sheriff to levy the Expences of a *Knight of the Shire* for Attendance in *Parliament*, being 4 *s. per Diem*, by Statute: And there is a like Writ *De Expensis Civium & Burgensium*, to levy 2 *s. per Diem*, for the Expences of every *Citizen* and *Burgess* of *Parliament*. Stat. 23 Hen. 6. cap. 11. 4 Inst. 46.

De facto, Signifies, a Thing actually done; that is done indeed. A King *de facto* is one that is in actual Possession of a Crown, and hath no lawful Right to the same; in which Sense it is opposed to a King *de Jure*, who hath Right to a Crown, but is out of Possession. 3 *Inst.* 7.

Default, (Fr. *Defaut*) Is commonly taken for *Non-appearance* in Court, at a Day assigned; though it extends to any Omission of that which we ought to do. *Bract. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 3. *Co. Lit.* 259. If a Plaintiff makes *Default* in Appearance in a Trial at Law, he will be nonsuited; and where a Defendant makes *Default*, Judgment shall be had against him by *Default*. In Action of Debt upon Bond, if the Defendant pleads a Release, and Issue is thereupon joined, if at the Trial the Defendant makes *Default*, the Plaintiff may pray Judgment by *Default*; because by the Plea the Duty is confessed, and therefore no Inquest need be taken by *Default*: But if the Defendant plead *Non est factum*, by that Plea the Duty is denied, and therefore if he make *Default*, Inquest must be taken by *Default*. In Trespass, if the Defendant plead a Release, and then make *Default*, the Plaintiff cannot pray Judgment by *Default*; but an Inquest is to be taken, because Damages are incertain. 1 *Salk.* 216. Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, by the Curtesy, or for Life, losing their Lands by *Default*, in a *Præcipe quod Reddat* brought against them; they are to have Remedy by the Writ *Quod ei deforciat*, *&c. Stat. Westm.* 2. *cap.* 4. And in a *Quod ei deforciat*, where the Tenant joined Issue upon the mere Right, and the Jury appearing, the Defendant made *Default*; it was adjudged, that in such Case final Judgment shall be given: But if the Tenant had made *Default*, it would be otherwise, for then a *Petit Cape* must issue against him, because it may so happen that he may save his *Default*. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 627. By *Default* of a Defendant, he is said to be generally out of Court to all Purposes, but only that Judgment may be given against him: And no Judgment can be afterwards given for the Defendant. *Ibid.* 628. When two are to recover a personal Thing, the *Default* of one is the *Default* of the other: *Contra*, where they are to discharge themselves of a Personalty; there the *Default* of the one is not the *Default* of the other. 6 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 425. In an Action against two, if the Proceis be determined against one, and the other appears; he shall be put to answer, notwithstanding the *Default* of his Companion. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 480. Where the Baron is to have a Corporal Punishment for a *Default*, there the *Default* of the Wife shall not be the *Default* of the Husband: But otherwise it is where the Husband is not to have any Corporal Punishment by the *Default*. *Ibid.* 472, 473. If a Defendant imparl to another Day in the same Term, and make *Default* at the Day, this is a Departure in Despite of the Court: And when the Defendant after Appearance, and being present in Court, upon Demand makes Departure, it is in Despite

ſpite of the Court, and the Entry is, *Et præd. Tenens, licet ſolemniter exactus, non revenit, ſed in contemptum Curiæ receſſit, & Defaltum fecit, &c. Co. Litt.* 139. Before a Verdict is taken by *Default*, the Cryer of the Court calls the Defendant three Times; and if he doth not appear, the Plaintiff's Counſel prays, that the Inqueſt may be taken by *Default:* He is called three Times, to ſhew if he hath any Challenge to the Jurors; and if he doth not appear upon the Cryer's Calling, then the *Capiatur per Default* is indorſed on the Back of the Panel. 1 *Lill.* 425. *Default*, and Saver of *Default*, made a large Title in the old Books of Law.

Default in Criminal Caſes, An Offender indicted appears at the *Capias*, and pleads to Iſſue, and is let to Bail to attend his Trial, and then makes *Default*; here the Inqueſt in caſe of Felony, ſhall never be taken by *Default*, but a *Capias ad audiendam juratam* ſhall iſſue, and if the Party is not taken, an *Exigent*; and if he appeared on that Writ, and then make *Default*, an *Exigi facias de novo* may be granted: But where upon the *Capias* or *Exigent* the Sheriff returns *Cepi Corpus*, and at the Day hath not his Body, the Sheriff ſhall be puniſhed, but no new *Exigent* awarded, becauſe in Cuſtody of Record. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 202.

Default of Jurors. If *Jurors* make *Default* in their Appearance for trying of Cauſes, they ſhall loſe and forfeit *Iſſues*, unleſs they have any reaſonable Excuſe proved by Witneſſes, in which Caſe the Juſtices may diſcharge the Iſſues for *Default*. Stat. 35 H. 8. c. 6.

Defamation, (*Defamatio*) Is when a Perſon ſpeaks ſcandalous Words of another, or of a Magiſtrate, &c. whereby they are injured in their Reputation; for which the Party offending ſhall be puniſhed according to the Nature and Quality of his Offence; ſometimes by Action on the Caſe at Common Law, ſometimes by Statute, and ſometimes by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. But *Defamation* is properly puniſhable by the Spiritual Courts; in which Courts, it ought to have three Incidents, *viz. Firſt*, It is to concern Matters Spiritual, and determinable in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; as for calling a Man Heretick, Schiſmatick, Adulterer, Fornicator, &c. *Secondly*, That it be a Matter Spiritual only; for if the *Defamation* concern any Thing determinable at the Common Law, the Eccleſiaſtical Judges ſhall not have Conuſance thereof. And *Thirdly*, Although ſuch *Defamation* be merely Spiritual, yet he that is defamed cannot ſue for Damages in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; but the Suit ought to be only for Puniſhment of the Fault, by Way of Penance. *Terms de Ley* 224, 225. See *Action of the Caſe for Words*, alſo *Prohibition*.

Defeaſance, (From the Fr. *Defaire*, to defeat) Signifies a Condition relating to a Deed, which being performed, the Deed is *defeated*, and rendered void, as if it never had been made. The Difference between a common *Condition* and a *Defeaſance* is, that the Condition is annexed to, or inſerted in the Deed; and a *Defeaſance* is a Deed by itſelf, concluded and agreed on between the Parties, and having Relation to another Deed. To make a good *Defeaſance*, it muſt be, 1. By Deed, for there cannot be a *Defeaſance* of a Deed without Deed; and a Writing under Hand doth not imply it to be a Deed. 2. It muſt recite the Deed it relates to, or at leaſt the moſt material Part thereof. 3. It is to be made between the ſame Perſons that were Parties to the firſt Deed. 4. It muſt be made at the Time, or after the firſt Deed, and not before. 5. It ought to be made of a Thing *defeaſible*. 1 *Inſt.* 236. 3 *Lev.* 234. Inheritances executed by Livery, ſuch as Eſtates in Fee, or for Life, cannot be ſubject to *Defeaſance* afterward, but at the Time of making the Feoffment, &c. only: But executory Inheritances, ſuch as Leaſes for Years, Rents, Annuities, Conditions, Covenants, &c. may be defeated by *Defeaſance* made after the Things granted. And it is the ſame of Obligations, Recognizances, Statutes, Judgments, &c. which are moſt commonly the Subject of *Defeaſance*, and uſually made after the Deed whereto they have Relation. *Plowd.* 137. 1 *Rep.* 113. If a Man acknowledge a Statute to another, and enters into a *Defeaſance*, that if his Lands in ſuch a County ſhould be extended, the Statute ſhould be void; the *Defeaſance* will be good, and not repugnant, becauſe it is by another Deed: but the Condition of a Bond not to ſue the Obligation, is void for Repugnancy, being in the ſame Deed. *Moor* 1035. Although the Condition of an Obligation, where it is repugnant to it, be void; it is otherwiſe in Caſe of a *Defeaſance*, made after the Bond, for this ſhall be good notwithſtanding: As where the Obligee afterwards grants by Deed to the Obligor, that he will not ſue thereon at all; or not till ſuch a Time, or that it ſhall be diſcharged, &c. 20 *H* 7. 24. *Fitz. Bar.* 71. If *A.* be bound in a Bond to *B.* in 20*l.* and he makes a *Defeaſance* to *C.* that if he pay him the like Sum, the Obligation made by *A.* ſhall be void; this is no good *Defeaſance*, becauſe it is not made between the ſame Parties: Though if a Statute be entered into to Huſband and Wife, and the Huſband alone make a *Defeaſance*, it may be good. 14 *H.* 8. 101. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 488. It has been held, that if a Diſſeiſee releaſe his Right to the Tenant of the Land, and after there is a *Defeaſance* between them, that if the Releſſor ſhall pay ſo much, the Releaſe to be void; by this it will not be *defeated:* And yet ſuch a Releaſe may be avoided by a Condition or *Defeaſance* made at the Time of making it. *Bro. Defeaſ.* 6. *Plowd.* 137. 1 *Inſt.* 236. A Statute, &c. may be *defeaſanced* on Condition of performing a Will, and paying Legacies to other Perſons. 1 *Cro.* 837. If a *Defeaſance* of a Statute be made, and after another *Defeaſance* is made by the *ſame Parties*, the firſt *Defeaſance* becomes void thereby; and the ſecond only is in Force, as in a Will. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 481. Where a Statute is acknowledged to two Perſons, and one of them makes a *Defeaſance*, it is ſaid to be a good Diſcharge. *Ibid.* 480. If Execution be ſued out before the Time in a *Defeaſance* is paſt, it ſhall be ſet aſide in *B. R.* 1 *Lill.* 426. In a *Defeaſance* of a *Deed of Lands*, the Perſon to whom made, *covenants* that on Payment of a certain Sum, on ſuch a Day, he will transfer and reconvey the Eſtate back again; and that the Maker ſhall enjoy till Default, &c. If the *Defaſance* be of a Judgment, he covenants that on Payment of the Money, he will enter Satisfaction on Record: If of a *Statute* or *Bond*, that on Payment it ſhall be void, &c. *Law of Securities* 144, 146, 148, &c. Vide *Mortgage*.

Defence, In a legal Signification is applicable to a Plea, and is that which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Count or Declaration, *viz.* That he defends all the *Wrong*, *Force*, and *Damages*, where and when he ought, &c. And by defending the Force and Wrong, he excuſes himſelf of the Wrong ſurmiſed againſt him, and makes himſelf Party to the Plea; and by defending the Damage, he affirms the Plaintiff able to be anſwered unto: So that if he will ſhew any Diſability in the Plaintiff, then he ought to omit the *Defence* of the Damage, and demand Judgment if the Party ſhall be anſwered unto: For the Reſidue of the *Defence*, the Defendant accepts the Power of the Court to hear and determine their Pleas. *Terms de Ley* 227. A *Defence* is ſometimes a full *Defence*, and that is where the Plea begins with theſe Words, *Venit & Defendit vim & injuriam quando*, &c. and this is uſual in Perſonal Actions: But there is another *Defence* in real Actions, where the Plea begins *Venit & dicit*, &c. In every *Præcipe*, where Land is demanded, the

Defence must be *Venit & Defendit jus suum, &c.* As in a *Writ of Intrusion, Writ of Formedon, &c.* 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 629. A Defendant cannot plead any Plea, before he hath made a *Defence*; though this must not be intended absolutely, for in a *Scire facias* a *Defence* is never made. 3 *Lev.* 182.

Defend, (*Defendere*) In our ancient Laws and Statutes signifies to forbid: And there is a Statute intituled, *Statutum de* Defensione *portandi Arma, &c.* 7 *Ed.* 1. In divers Parts of *England*, we commonly say *God defend*, instead of *God forbid*. Blount.

Defendant, (*Defendens*) Is the Party that is sued in a *Personal Action*; as Tenant is he that is sued in an *Action Real*.

Defendemus, Is an ordinary Word used in Grants and Donations; and hath this Force, that it binds the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee, if any one go about to lay any Incumbrance on the Thing given, other than what is contained in the Deed of Donation. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 16. See *Warranty*.

Defender of the Faith, (*Fidei Defensor*) Is a peculiar Title belonging to the *King of England*; as *Catholicus*, to the *King of Spain*; and *Christianissimus*, to the *King of France, &c.* These Titles were given by the *Popes of Rome*; and that of *Defensor Fidei* was first conferred by *Pope Leo* the Tenth, on King *Henry* the Eighth, for Writing against *Martin Luther*, and the Bull for it bears Date *Quinto Idus Octob.* 1521. Lord *Herbert's Hist. Hen.* 8. 105. But the *Pope*, on King *Henry*'s suppressing the Houses of Religion, at the Time of the *Reformation*, not only deposed him of his Title, but his Crown also; though in the 35th Year of his Reign, his Title, *&c.* was confirmed by *Parliament*; which hath continued to be used by all succeeding Kings to this Day. *Lex Constitutionis* 47, 48.

Defendere se *per Corpus suum*, To offer Duel or Combat, as a Legal Trial and Appeal. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 26.

Defendere unica manu, Words signifying to Wage Law, and a Denial of the Accusation upon Oath. See *Manus*.

Defensa, A Park or Place fenced in for Deer, and *defended* as a Property for that Use and Service. ——*Idem Dux facit instaurare prædictum Parcum de feris* Defensæ *Licestrensis*. H. Knighton, sub ann. 1352.

Defensiva, The Lords or *Earls* of the *Marches*, who were the Wardens or *Defenders* of their Country, had the Title of *Defensiva*. Cowel.

Defenso, That Part of any open Field or Place that was allotted for Corn and Hay, and upon which there was no Common or Feeding, was anciently said to be *in Defenso:* So of any Meadow Ground, that was laid in for Hay only. It was likewise the same of a Wood, where Part was inclosed and fenced up, to secure the Growth of the Underwood from the Injury of Cattle. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 306.

Defensum, An Inclosure of Land, or any fenced Ground. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 114.

Deficiencies. Act for making good the *Deficiencies*, and preserving the publick Credit, *&c. Stat.* 1 *Ann. cap.* 13.

Deforcement, (*Deforciamentum*) Is where any one is cast out of his Lands or Possessions by Force: Or it is a With-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the Right Owner. *Co. Litt.* 331. A *Deforceor* is one that overcomes and casts forth by Force and Violence, and differs from *Disseisor*; first, because a Man may disseise another with Force; and next, for that a Person may *deforce* another, who never was in Possession; as if several have Right to Lands as common Heirs, and one entering keeps out the rest, the Law saith he *deforceth*, not disseiseth them. And (according to *Littleton*) he who is enfeoffed by Tenant in Tail, and put in Possession, by keeping out the Heir of him in Reversion who hath Right to the Land, the Tenant in Tail being dead, doth *deforce* the Heir, though not disseise him, because he entered during the Life of the Tenant in Tail, when the Heir had no present Right. Also a *Deforceor* differs from an *Intruder*, by Reason a Man is made an Intruder by a wrongful Entry only into Land void of a Possessor: And a *Deforceor* is he that holds out against the right Heir. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. *Britt. cap.* 33. *Litt.* 138. *F. N. B.* 118. As *Force* and Violence are opposite to the Peace and Justice of the Kingdom; and it is a Disgrace to the Law, that any Person should presume to enter forcibly into the Possession of another, before the Law hath decided his Title therein; therefore divers Statutes have been made for Reformation of these Abuses, as among others the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 7. See *Forcible Entry*.

Deforciant, Mentioned in the Stat. 23 *El. c.* 3. is the same with a *Deforceor*.

Deforciatio, Is used for a Distress, or Holding of Goods for Satisfaction of a Debt. *Paroch. Antiq.* 293.

Degradation, (*Degradatio*) Is an Ecclesiastical Censure, whereby a Clergyman is devested of his Holy Orders, and there are two Sorts of *degrading*, by the *Canon Law*; one *Summary*, by Word only: the other *Solemn*, by stripping the Party *degraded* of those Ornaments and Rights, which are the Ensigns of his Order or Degree. *Selden's Titles of Hon.* 787. *Degradation* is otherwise called *Depostion*; and in former Times, the *degrading* a Clerk was no more than a Displacing or Suspension from his Office: But the *Canonists* have since distinguished between a Deposition and a *Degradation*; the one being now used as a greater Punishment than the other, because the Bishop takes from the Criminal all the Badges of his Order, and afterwards delivers him to the secular Judge, where he cannot purge himself of the Offence, whereof he is convicted, *&c.* There is likewise a *Degradation* of a *Lord*, or a *Knight, &c.* at *Common Law*; when they are attainted of Treason; as *Hill.* 18 *Ed.* 2. *Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle*, who was also a Knight, was *degraded*, and when Judgment of Treason was pronounced against him, his Sword was broken over his Head, and his Spurs hewn off his Heels, *&c.* And there is a *Degrading* by *Act of Parliament*; for by Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 15. *William Lord Monson*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and others, were *degraded* from all Titles of Honour, Dignities, and Preheminences, and none of them to bear or use the Title of Lord, Knight, Esquire, or Gentlemen, or any Coat of Arms for ever after.

Dehors, (*Fr.*) A Word used in ancient Pleading, when a Thing is without the Land, *&c.* or out of the Point in Question. Vide *Hors de son fee*.

De Injuria sua propria, *Absque tali Causa*, Are Words used in Replications, in Actions of Trespass, or on the Case. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 427. *De Injuria sua propria* is a good Plea, where it comes in Excuse of an *Injury* alledged to be done to the Person of the Plaintiff; or where a Defendant justifies in Defence of his Possession, if the Trade doth not come in Question. 8 *Rep.* 86. When one justifies by Command or Authority derived from another; or if a Defendant justifies by Authority at Common Law, as a Constable by Arrest for Breach of the Peace; or if he justifies by Act of Parliament, *&c. De Injuria sua propria* is a good Replication. *Cro. Eliz.* 539. 2 *Salk.* 628. See *De son Tort Demesne*.

Dei Judicium. The old *Saxon* Trial by *Ordeal* was so called; because they thought it an *Appeal to God*, for the Justice of a Cause, and verily believed that the Decision was according to the Will and Pleasure of Divine Providence. *Domesd.*

Deis, The high Table of a Monastery. See *Dais*.

Delatura,

Delatura, *A Saxon* Word signifying an Accusation: And sometimes it hath been taken for the Reward of an Informer. *Leges H.* 1. *c.* 46. *Legis Inæ* 20. *apud Brompton.*

Delegates, Are Commissioners of Appeal appointed by the King under the Great Seal; in Cases of Appeals from the Ecclesiastical Court, *&c.* by Stat. 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 19. See *Court of Delegates.*

Delf, (from the Sax. *Delfan,* to dig, or delve) Is a Quarry or Mine, where Stone or Coal, *&c.* are dug. Stat. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 7. We still retain the Word *Delve* for dig, in some Parts of this Kingdom.

Deliverance. When a *Criminal* is brought to Trial, and the Clerk in Court asks him whether he is *Guilty,* or *Not Guilty,* to which he replies Not guilty, and puts himself on God and his Country, the Clerk wishes him a *Good Deliverance.*

Delivery of Deeds, On executing them, to give them Perfection, *&c.* See *Deed.*

Demand, (Fr. *Demande,* Lat. *Postulatum*) Signifies a Calling upon a Man for any Thing due. And there are two Manner of *Demands,* the one in *Deed,* the other in *Law:* In Deed, as in a *Præcipe quod Reddat,* there is an express *Demand:* In Law, every Entry on Land, Distress for Rent, Taking of Goods, *&c.* which may be done without Words, is a *Demand* in Law. 8 *Rep.* 153. Mr. *Nelson,* in his *Abridgment of the Law, Vol.* 1. *pag.* 630. says, there are three Sorts of *Demands;* one in Writing, without speaking, and that is in every *Præcipe;* one without Writing, being a verbal *Demand* of the Person, who is to do or perform the Thing; and another made without either Word or Writing, which is a *Demand* in Law, in Cases of Entries on Lands, *&c.* And an Entry on Land, and taking a Distress, are a *Demand* in Law of the Land and Rent; so the Bringing an Action of Debt for Money due on an Obligation, is a *Demand* in Law of the Debt. 1 *Litt.* 432. Debts, Claims, *&c.* are to be *demanded* and made in Time, by the Statute of Limitations, 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. and other Statutes; or they will be lost by Law. Where there is a Duty, which the Law makes payable on *Demand,* no *Demand* need be made; but if there is no Duty 'till *Demand,* in such Case there must be a *Demand,* to make the Duty. *Trin.* 3 *Ann.* 1 *Lil.* 432. Debt on Bond, to be paid presently upon *Demand,* is a Duty presently, and requires no *Demand. Cro. Eliz.* 548. And upon a Penalty, the Party need not make a *Demand,* as he must in the Case of a *Nomine Pœnæ;* for if a Man be bound to pay 20 *l.* on such a Day, and in Default thereof to pay 40 *l.* the 40 *l.* must be paid without *Demand.* 1 *Mod.* 89. If a Man leases Land by Indenture for Years, reserving a Rent payable at certain Days, and the Lessee covenants to pay the said Rent at the Days limited; the Lessor is intitled to his Rent, without *Demand,* for the Lessee is obliged to pay it at the Days, by Force of his Covenant. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 101. But if a Lessor makes a Lease rendring Rent, and the Lessee covenants to pay the Rent, being lawfully *demanded,* the Lessee is not bound to pay the Rent, without a *Demand. Ibid.* 102. A Person makes a Lease for Life, or Years, reserving a Rent upon Condition, that if the Lessee doth not pay the Rent at the Day, that then without any *Demand* it shall be lawful for the Lessor to re-enter; by this special Agreement of the Parties, the Lessor may enter on Non-payment of the Rent, without any *Demand. Ibid.* 100. A Lease for Years, with Condition to be void, on Non payment of the Rent, is not void unless the Rent be *demanded,* and an Entry made: And an Interest shall not be determined, without an actual *Demand. Hob.* 67, 331. 2 *Mod.* 264. A *Demand* is to be legal, and made in such Manner as the Law requires: If it be for Rent of a Messuage and Lands, it ought to be made at the Messuage, at the fore Door of the House, the most notorious Place: Where Lands and Woods are let together, the Rent is to be *demanded* on the Land, as the most worthy Thing, and on the most publick Part thereof: If Wood only be leased, the *Demand* must be at the Gate of the Wood, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 201. *Poph.* 58. For Re-entry, the *Demand* is to be on the Day of Payment of the Rent, and it must be exactly observed: But a *Demand* at any Time after due, is sufficient to warrant a Distress. *Dyer* 51. If a Lessor in a *Demand* of Rent for Re entry, *demand* a Penny more or less than due, or doth not shew the Certainty of the Rent, and the Day of Payment, and when due, the *Demand* will not be good: If the *Demand* be of all the Rent due, without shewing what Rent, and for what Time, *&c.* it is not good. 1 *Leon.* 425. *Cro. Eliz.* 209. In Order to Re-entry for Non-payment of Rent on a Lease, the Lessor or some other Person by his Direction, is to go on the last Day of Payment, a little before Sunset, and make the *Demand* thus: *I do here* demand *the Sum of* 10 l. *for Half a Year's Rent for this Messuage due and ending at,* &c. *and yet unpaid,* &c. And after the *Demand,* continue at the Place till it be dark. He that would *enter* for a Condition broken, which tends to the Destruction of an Estate, must 1. *Demand* the Rent. 2. Upon the Land, if there is no House. 3. If there is a House, at the fore Door; though it is not material whether any Person be in the House or no. 4. If the Appointment is at any other Place off from the Land, the *Demand* must be at that Place. 5. The Time of the *Demand* is to be certain, that the Tenant may be there, if he will, to pay the Rent: And the last Time of *Demand* of the Rent, must be such a convenient Time before the Sun-setting of the last Day of Payment, as the Money may be numbered. Also the Lessor or his sufficient Attorney is to remain upon the Land, the last Day on which the Rent due ought to be paid, until it be so dark that he cannot see to tell the Money: And if the Money thus *demanded* is not paid, this is a Denial in Law, though there are no Words of Denial; upon which a Re-entry may be made, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 201, 202. 4 *Rep.* 73. A *Demand* ought to be in the Presence of Witnesses: And *Demands* are released by a Release of all *Demands;* which discharges all Freeholds, Rights of Entry, Actions, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 153.

Demandant, *(Petens)* All civil Actions are prosecuted either by *Demands* or *Plaints,* and the Pursuer is called *Demandant,* in Actions Real; and *Plaintiff,* in Personal Actions: In a real Action, Lands, *&c.* are *demanded.* Co. Litt. 127.

Demesne, or **Demain,** *(Dominicum, Domanium)* Is a *French* Word otherwise written *Domaine,* and signifieth *Patrimonium Domini. Demains,* according to common Speech, are the Lord's chief Manor-Place, with the Lands thereto belonging; which he and his Ancestors have from Time to Time kept in their own manual Occupation, for the Maintenance of themselves and their Families: And all the Parts of a Manor, except what is in the Hands of Freeholders, are said to be *Demains.* Copyhold Lands have been accounted *Demains,* because they that are the Tenants hereof are judged in Law to have no other Estate but at the Will of the Lord; so that it is still reputed to be in a Manner in the Lord's Hands: But this Word is oftentimes used for a Distinction between those Lands that the Lord of the Manor hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee demised at a Rack-Rent, and such other Land appertaining to the Manor, which belongeth to Free or Copyholders. *Bract. lib.* 4. *tract.* 3. *c.* 9. *Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 5. As *Demains* are Lands in the Lord's Hands manually occupied, some have thought this Word derived from *De manu;* but it is from the Fr. *Demaine,* which is used for an Inheritance, and that comes from *Dominium,*

minium, becauſe a Man has a more abſolute Dominion over that which he keeps in his Hands, than of that which he lets to his Tenants. *Blount. Domanium* properly ſignifies the King's Lands in *France*, appertaining to him in Property: And in like Manner do we in ſome Sort uſe it here in *England*; for all Lands it is ſaid are either mediately or immediately from the Crown; and when a Man in Pleading would ſignify his Land to be his Own, he ſaith, that he is ſeiſed thereof in his *Demain, as of Fee*; whereby is meant, that although his Land be to him and his Heirs, it depends upon a ſuperior Lord, and is held by Rent or Service, *&c. Lit. lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. From this it hath been obſerved, that Lands in the Hands of a common Perſon, cannot be *true Demeans:* And certain it is, that Lands in the Poſſeſſion of a Subject are called *Demains* in a Different Senſe from the *Demain* Lands of the Crown. For *Demains* or *Domains* in the Hands of a Subject, have there Derivation *à Domo*, becauſe they are Lands in his Poſſeſſion for the Maintaining of his Houſe: But the *Domains* of the Crown are held of the King, who is abſolute Lord, having proper *Dominion*; and not by any feudal Tenure of a ſuperior Lord, as of Fee. *Wood's Inſt.* 139. *Demain* is ſometimes taken in a *ſpecial* Signification, as oppoſite to Frank Fee: For Example, thoſe Lands which were in the Poſſeſſion of *King Edward the Confeſſor*, are called *Ancient Demains*, and all others *Frank Fee*; and the Tenants which hold any of thoſe Lands are called *Tenants in Ancient Demain*, and the others *Tenants in Frank Fee, &c.* Kitch 98. See *Ancient Demeſne.*

Demiſe, (*Demiſſio*) Is applied to an Eſtate either in Fee, for Term of Life, or Years, but commonly the latter: It is uſed in Writs for any Eſtate. 2 *Inſt.* 483. The Word *Demiſi* in a Leaſe for Years, implies a Warranty to the Leſſee and his Aſſignee; and upon this Word Action on the Covenant lies againſt the Heir of the Leſſor, if he ouſt the Leſſee: It binds the Executors of the Leſſor, who has Fee Simple, or Fee-Tail; where any Leſſee is evicted, and the Executor hath Aſſets; but not the Leſſor for Life's Executors, without expreſs Words, that the Leſſee ſhall hold his whole Term. *Dyer* 257. *Jenk. Cent.* 35. The King's Death is in Law termed the *Demiſe of the King*, to his Royal Succeſſor, of his Crown and Dignity, *&c.*

Demiſe and Redemiſe. The Conveyance by *Demiſe* and *Redemiſe*, is where there are mutual *Leaſes* made from one to another on each Side of the ſame Land, or ſomething out of it; and is proper upon the Grant of a Rent charge, *&c.*

Demurrer, (in Latin *Demorare*, from the Fr. *Demeurer*) Is a Kind of Pauſe or Stop, put to any Action, upon Point of Difficulty, which muſt be dedermined by the Court, before any farther Proceedings can be had therein: For in every Action, the Controverſy conſiſts either in Fact or in Law; if in Fact, that is tried by the Jury; but if in Law, the Judge with his Aſſociates proceeds to Judgment; and whatever they conclude ſtands firm without any Appeal. *Smith de Repub. Ang. lib.* 2. *c.* 13. This *Demurrer* is in our Records expreſſed in *Latin* by *Moratur in Lege:* And when any Action is brought, and the Defendant ſaith that the Plaintiff's Declaration is not ſufficient for him to anſwer unto; or when the Defendant pleads, and the Plaintiff ſays, that it is not a ſufficient Plea in Law, and the Defendant ſays, that it is a good Plea; and thereupon both Parties ſubmit to the Judgment of the Court: This is a *Moratur in Lege.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 435. So that a *Demurrer* is an Iſſue joined upon Matter of Law, to be determined by the Judges; and is an Abiding in Point of Law, and a Referring to the Judgment of the Court, whether the Declaration or Plea of the adverſe Party is ſufficient in Law to be maintained. *Finch, lib.* 4. *cap.* 40. 1 *Inſt.* 71. And a *Demurrer* may be to the Writ, Count, or Declaration, or to any Part of the Pleadings: Alſo a *Demurrer* may be to a *Demurrer*, as where the *Demurrer* is double, and he that demurs aſſigns one Error in Fact and another in Law, which is ill, and may be demurred unto on the other Side. 1 *Lill.* 438. *Demurrers* to Pleas, *&c.* are *General*, without ſhewing any particular Cauſe; or *Special*, where the Cauſes of *Demurrer* are particularly ſet down: And the Judgment of the Court is not to be prayed upon an inſufficient Declaration or Plea, otherwiſe than by *Demurrer*; when the Matter comes judicially before the Court. If in Pleadings, *&c.* a Matter is inſufficiently alledged, that the Court cannot give certain Judgment upon it, a general *Demurrer* will ſuffice; and for Want of Subſtance, a general *Demurrer* is good: But for Want of Form, there muſt be a ſpecial *Demurrer*, and the Cauſes ſpecially aſſigned. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 84. And as he that *demurs* generally, confeſſeth all Matters of Fact that are well and ſufficiently pleaded; ſo he that makes a ſpecial *Demurrer*, can take no Advantage of any other Matter of Form, but what is expreſſed in his *Demurrer*; though he may take Advantage of Matter of Subſtance, if the *Demurrer* be Special, and the Cauſes not ſet down. 10 *Rep.* 88. By Statute, Judges are to proceed to give Judgment in Actions, according to the Right of the Cauſe, after *Demurrer* joined, without Regard to Defects of Proceedings, except ſuch as are expreſſed with the *Demurrer*; but this not to extend to Indictments, *&c.* in criminal Proſecutions. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 5. And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. the Cauſes of *Demurrer* are to be ſpecially ſet down, or the Judges ſhall give Judgment without regarding any Imperfections in Writs, Declarations, Pleadings, *&c.* A Defendant is to *demur* where he may do it; for if the Defendant pleads in any Caſe, where he can *demur*, he ſhall not afterwards take Advantage in Arreſt of Judgment, Writ of Error, *&c. Plowd.* 182. If any ſpecial Matter is pleaded, which hath the Colour of a Plea, but amounts to the General Iſſue; it is no Cauſe of *Demurrer.* 5 *Mod.* 18. There cannot be a *Demurrer* in Abatement; and where a Defendant *demurs* only in Abatement, the Court may give final Judgment: But it may be to a Plea in Abatement. 1 *Salk.* 220. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 634. After the Plaintiff and Defendant have joined Iſſue, which goes to the Whole, neither of them can *demur*, without Conſent of the other: But one may *demur* to one Part of a Declaration, and plead to the other Part thereof, with a *Quoad, &c.* And where there is an Iſſue to Part of the Defendant's Plea, and a *Demurrer* to other Part of it, the Plaintiff before or after Judgment given on the *Demurrer*, may try the Iſſue; though it is uſual to give Judgment on the *Demurrer* firſt. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 437. 1 *Inſt.* 71. 1 *Saund.* 80. If a Defendant pleads to Part, and *demurs* to Part; the *Demurrer* ſhall firſt be determined, and the Iſſue laſt; becauſe upon the Trial of the Iſſue, the Jury may aſſeſs Damages as to both. *Palm.* 517. Where there is a *Demurrer* in Part, and Iſſue is joined upon the other Part, and the Plaintiff hath Judgment on the *Demurrer*; here he may enter a *Non Prof.* as to the Iſſue, and proceed to a Writ of Inquiry upon the *Demurrer*: But otherwiſe he cannot have ſuch Writ of Inquiry. 1 *Salk.* 219. A *Demurrer* is to be ſigned, and argued on both Sides by Counſel; and if a Party de delayed in his Proceedings by *Demurrer*, he may move the Court to appoint a ſhort Day after to hear Counſel on the *Demurrer*, and the Court will grant it. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* After a *Demurrer* is joined, the Plaintiff having entered it in the Roll, delivers the Roll to the Secondary, and makes a Motion for a *Conſilium* or Day to argue it, which the Court grants of Courſe, on the Secondary's reading the Record; then the *Demurrer* muſt be entered by the Plaintiff in the Court-Book with

with the Secondary, who on his Rule ſets down the Day appointed for Argument, at leaſt four Days before the *Demurrer* is argued: And Paper-Books are made and delivered to the Judges. The *Demurrant* argues firſt, and the Court will hear but two Counſel on a Day, *viz.* one of a Side, and ſeldom give Judgment the ſame Day; and if deſired on either Side, (unleſs the Caſe be very plain) the Court will hear further Arguments the next Term. The whole Record is not to be read, on opening the *Demurrer*; except the ſame be to the Declaration only: But where it appears to be for Delay, the whole Record will be heard by the Court, though there be a Plea, *&c.* And if it be found merely for Delay, Judgment ſhall be given preſently. If the major Part of the Judges of the Court cannot determine the Matter on the *Demurrer*, it is to be ſent into the Exchequer Chamber to be determined by all the Judges of *England*. 1 *Inſt.* 71. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 154. When the Court gives Judgment on *Demurrer* in Debt for the Plaintiff in the Action, the Judgment is for the Plaintiff to recover his Debt, Coſts and Damages; but if it be in Action of the Caſe, a Writ of Inquiry of Damages muſt be awarded, before Judgment on the *Demurrer*. If Judgment on the *Demurrer* is for the Defendant in the Action, the Judgment is, that the Plaintiff *Nihil Capiat per Breve*, or *per Billam*, and that the Defendant *eat ſine die*. *Wood's Inſt.* 603. A *Demurrer* being entered, it cannot be afterwards waved. And the general formal Words of a *Demurrer* are, *Quod Breve vel Nar. vel Placitum, &c. Materiaque in eodem content. minus ſufficiens in Lege exiſt', &c.* 1 Lill. 435.

Form of a *Demurrer* to a Declaration in *Engliſh*.

AND the ſaid C. D. *by*, &c. *his Attorney, comes and defends the Force, Injury, and Damages, and whatever elſe he ought to defend, when and where the Court will conſider thereof; and the ſaid* C. *prays Judgment of the Declaration of the ſaid* A. *becauſe he ſaith, that the ſaid Declaration, and the ſubject Matter therein contained, are inſufficient in Law for him the ſaid* A. *to maintain his ſaid Action againſt the ſaid* C. *To which Declaration the ſaid* C. *is under no Neceſſity, or in any wiſe bound by the Law of the Land to anſwer; and this he is ready to verify: Whereupon for Want of a ſufficient Declaration in this Caſe, the ſaid* C. *prays Judgment of the ſaid Declaration, and that the ſame may be quaſhed*, &c.

Form of the *Joinder* in *Demurrer*.

AND the ſaid A. *ſaith, that notwithſtanding any Thing above alledged by the ſaid* C. *the ſaid Declaration ought not to be quaſhed; becauſe he ſaith, that the ſaid Declaration, and the Subject Matter therein contained, are good and ſufficient in Law, for him the ſaid* A. *to maintain his ſaid Action againſt the ſaid* C. *which ſaid Subject Matter contained in the ſaid Declaration, the ſaid* A. *is ready to verify and prove in ſuch Manner as the Court ſhall think fit: And becauſe the ſaid* A. *hath made no Anſwer thereto, nor hitherto in any Manner denied the ſame, the ſaid* A. *prays Judgment, and that his Damages occaſioned by the Premiſſes may be awarded to him*, &c.

Demurrer to Evidence, Is where a Queſtion of Law doth ariſe thereupon: As if the Plaintiff produces in Evidence, any Records, Deeds, Writings, *&c.* upon which a Queſtion of Law ariſes, and the Defendant offers to *demur* upon it; and then the Plaintiff muſt join in *Demurrer*, or waive his Evidence. So if the Plaintiff brings Witneſſes to prove a Fact, and a Matter of Law ariſeth upon it; if the Defendant admits their Teſtimony to be true, there alſo the Defendant may *demur* in Law: And ſo may the Plaintiff *demur* upon the Defendant's Evidence. And in theſe Caſes, the Counſel for the Plaintiff and Defendant agree the Matter of Fact in Diſpute; and the Jury are diſcharged; and the Matter of Law is referred to the Judges to determine. But where Evidence is given for the King, in an Information or other Suit, and the Defendant offers to *demur* upon it, the King's Counſel are not obliged to join therein; but the Court ought to direct the Jury to find the ſpecial Matter. And indeed becauſe Juries of late uſually find a doubtful Matter ſpecially, *Demurrers upon Evidence* are now ſeldom uſed. 5 *Rep.* 104. 1 *Inſt.* 72. 2 *Inſt.* 426. If the Court doth not agree to a *Demurrer to the Inſufficiency of Evidence* in a Civil Cauſe; they ought to ſeal a *Bill of Exceptions, &c.* 9 Rep. 13.

Demurrer to Indictments, If a Criminal joins Iſſue upon a Point of Law in an Indictment or Appeal, allowing the Fact to be true, as laid therein, this is a *Demurrer* in Law: And if the Indictment or Appeal proves good in Law, in the Opinion of the Judges, they proceed to Judgment and Execution, as if the Party had been convicted by Confeſſion or Verdict. And though by the Criminal's Demurrer, he refuſeth to put himſelf upon Trial by Jury, yet he ſhall not as in other Caſes, be put under the *Pain fort & dure*; for a Demurrer is allowed to be tried by the Judges, and not by the Inqueſt. And he that is condemned on Demurrer, is ſaid to be convict; for whoever is adjudged, is convicted by Law. 2 *Inſt.* 178. *H. P. C.* 243. *S. P. C.* 150. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 14. But ſee 2 *Hawkins* 334.

Demy Sangue, Is the Half Blood: Where a Man marries a Woman, and hath Iſſue by her a Son, and the Wife dying he marries another Woman, by whom he hath alſo a Son; now theſe two Sons, though they are called *Brothers*, are but *Brothers of the Half Blood*, becauſe they had not both one Father and Mother: And therefore by Law they cannot be Heirs to one another; for he that claims as Heir to another by Diſcent, muſt be of the whole Blood to him from whom he claimeth. *Terms de Ley* 234.

Den. The Names of Places ending in *Den*, as *Biddenden*, *&c.* ſignify the Situation to be in a Valley, or near Woods; from the Sax. *Den*, i. e. *Vallis, Locus, Sylveſtris.* Blount.

Den and Strond, Is a Liberty for Ships or Veſſels to run or come aſhore: And K. *Ed.* 1. by Charter granted this Privilege to the Barons of the *Cinque Ports.* Placit. temp. Ed. 1.

Dena terræ, A hollow Place between two Hills; and the Word *Dena* is uſed for a little Portion of woody Ground, commonly called a Copice.——*Et una parva* Dena *Sylvæ.* Domeſd.

Denarii, A general Term for any Sort of *Pecunia numerata*, or ready Money. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Denarii de Caritate, Cuſtomary Oblations made to *Cathedral Churches* about the Time of *Pentecoſt*, when the Pariſh Prieſts and many of their People went in Proceſſion to viſit their Mother Church: This Cuſtom was afterwards changed into a ſettled Due, and uſually charged upon the Pariſh Prieſt; though at firſt it was but a Gift of *Charity*, or Preſent, to help maintain and adorn the Biſhop's See. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton MS. f.* 15.

Denarius, An *Engliſh* Penny: It is mentioned in the *Stat. Ed.* 1. *De compoſitione menſurarum, &c.*

Denarius Dei, God's Penny, or *Earneſt* Money given and received by the Parties to Contracts, *&c. Cart. Ed.* 1. The Earneſt Money is called *Denarius Dei*, or *God's Penny*, becauſe in former Times, the Piece of Money ſo given to bind the Contract, was given to God, *i. e.* To the Church, or the Poor.

Denarius S. Petri, An annual Payment of one Penny from every Family to the *Pope*, during the Time that the *Roman* Catholick Religion prevailed in this Kingdom, paid on the Feaſt of St. *Peter*. Stat. 25 H. 8. c. 25. See *Peter-Pence*.

Denarius tertius Comitatus. Of the *Fines* and other Profits of the *County Courts*, originally when thoſe Courts had ſuperior Juriſdiction before other Courts were erected, two Parts were reſerved to the King, and a *third Part* or *Penny* to the *Earl of the County*; who either received it in Specie at the Aſſiſes and Trials, or had an equivalent Compoſition for it out of the *Exchequer*. Paroch. Antiq. 418.

Denbera, (From the Sax. *Den*, a Vale, and *Berg*, a *Barrow* or Hog) A Place for the Running and Feeding of Hogs, wherein they are penn'd; by ſome called a *Swinecomb*. Cowel.

Denizen, (Fr. *Donaiſon*) Is an Alien enfranchiſed, and made a Subject by the King's Letters Patent; and is called *Donaiſon*, becauſe his Legitimation proceeds *ex donatione Regis*, from the King's Gift. Such a one is enabled in many Reſpects, to do as the King's native Subjects do, to purchaſe and poſſeſs Lands, enjoy any Office or Dignity; and when he is thus enfranchiſed, he is ſaid to be under the King's Protection, or *Eſſe ad fidem Regis Angliæ*; before which Time he can poſſeſs nothing in *England*. But notwithſtanding this, it is ſhort of *Naturaliſation*; for a Stranger naturaliſed may inherit Lands by Diſcent, which a *Denizen* cannot: And in the Charter, whereby a Perſon is made a *Denizen*, there is commonly contained ſome Clauſe that expreſly abridges him of that full Benefit which natural Subjects enjoy. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 5. *cap.* 25. 2 *Inſt.* 741. When the King makes a *Denizen* by Letters Patent, he may purchaſe Lands, and his Iſſue born afterwards may inherit them; but thoſe he had before ſhall not: And though a *Denizen* is enabled to purchaſe, he cannot inherit the Lands of his Anceſtors; but as a Purchaſor he may enjoy them; and he may take Lands by Deviſe. 1 *Inſt.* 8. 11 *Rep.* 67. 5 *Rep.* 52. Aliens made *Denizens* are incapable of Offices in the Government, to be Members of Parliament, *&c.* by *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. It is ſo high a Prerogative to make Aliens Subjects and *Denizens*, that the King cannot grant this Power over to any other. 7 *Rep. Wood's Inſt.* 22.

Denſhiring of Land, Is the Caſting Parings of Earth, Turf, and Stubble into Heaps, which when dried are burnt into Aſhes, for a Compoſt on poor barren Land. This Method of Improvement is uſed on taking in and incloſing Common and Waſte Ground; and in many Parts of *England* is called *Burn beating*, but in *Staffordſhire* and other Counties, they term it *Denſhering of Land*.

De non Decimando, To be diſcharged of Tithes. See *Modus Decimandi*.

De non Reſidentia Clerici Regis, Is an ancient Writ where a Parſon is employed in the King's Service, *&c.* to excuſe and diſcharge him of *Non reſidence*. 2 Inſt. 624.

Dentrix, A Fiſh with many Teeth. *Chart. H.* 6. *Monaſt. Ramſey*.

Deodand, *(Deo dandum)* Is a Thing given as it were to God, to appeaſe his Wrath, where a Perſon comes to a violent Death by Miſchance, not by any reaſonable Creature; and is forfeited to the King, or Grantee of the Crown; and if to the King, his Almoner diſpoſes of it by Sale, and the Money ariſing thereby he diſtributes to the Poor: Alſo if forfeited to the Lord of a Liberty, it ought to be thus diſtributed. 3 *Inſt.* 57. 5 *Rep.* 110. 1 *Nelſ.* 636. The Original of *Deodands* is ſaid to come from the Notion of *Purgatory*; for when a Perſon came to a ſudden and untimely Death, without having Time to be *ſhrieved* by a Prieſt, and to have the Extream Unction adminiſtred to him, the Thing which had been the Occaſion of his Death, became *Deodand*; that is, was given to the Church, to be diſtributed in Charity, and to pray for the Soul of ſuch deceaſed Perſon out of Purgatory. 1 *Lill.* 443. There are ſeveral Examples of Forfeitures in Caſes of *Deodands*; as if a Man in driving a Cart, falls ſo as the Cart-wheel runs over him, and preſſeth him to Death; the Cart-wheel, Cart, and Horſes are forfeited to the Lord of the Liberty: For *Omnia quæ movent ad mortem ſunt* Deodanda. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5. But it hath been obſerved, that at this Day, if a Man be killed by the Wheel of a Cart drawn with Horſes, the Jury find that only *Deodand* which was the immediate Cauſe of his Death, *viz.* the Wheel; which is then ſeized by the Lord of the Manor, and converted to his own Uſe. 1 *Nelſ.* 639. If a Man riding over a River, is thrown off his Horſe by the Violence of the Water, and drown'd, his Horſe is not *Deodand*; for the Death was cauſed *per Curſum Aquæ*. 2 *Co.* 483. Where one under fourteen Years of Age, falls from a Cart, Horſe, *&c.* they are not *Deodand*; but if a Horſe ſtrikes and kills ſuch a Perſon, it is *Deodand*. 3 *Inſt.* 57. And if a Perſon wounded by any Accident, as of a Cart, Horſe, *&c.* die within a Year and a Day after, what did it is *Deodand:* So that if a Horſe ſtrikes a Man, and afterwards the Owner ſells the Horſe, and then the Party that was ſtricken dies of the Stroke, the Horſe, notwithſtanding the Sale, ſhall be forfeited as *Deodand*. *Plowd.* 260. 5 *Rep.* 110. If one falls out of a Veſſel in Salt Water, the Veſſel is not *Deodand*, and Accidents at Sea are frequently happening; but if one fall out of a Veſſel in freſh Water, it is ſaid to be otherwiſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 212. Things fixed to the Freehold; as a Bell hanging in a Steeple, a Wheel of a Mill, *&c.* unleſs ſevered from the Freehold, cannot be *Deodands*. 2 *Inſt.* 281. And there is no Forfeiture of a *Deodand*, till the Matter is found of Record, by the Jury that finds the Death; who ought alſo to find and appraiſe the *Deodand*. 5 *Rep.* 110. 1 *Inſt.* 144. After the Coroner's Inquiſition, the Sheriff is anſwerable for the Value, where the *Deodand* belongs to the King; and he may levy the ſame on the Town, *&c.* Wherefore the Inqueſt ought to find the Value of it. 1 *Hawk* 67. *Deodands* were likewiſe the Goods and Chattels of *Felo de ſe*, *&c.* 1 Lill. 443.

De onerando pro rata Portionis, Is a Writ that lies where a Perſon is diſtrained for Rent, that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him. *F. N. B.* 234. If a Man hold twenty Acres of Land, by Fealty and twenty Shillings Rent; and he aliens one Acre to one Perſon, and another Acre to another, *&c.* the Lord ſhall not diſtrain one Alienee for the whole Rent, but for the Rate and Value of the Land he hath purchaſed, *&c.* And if he be diſtrained for more, he ſhall have this Writ. *New Nat. Br.* 586.

Departure, Is a Word in our Law properly applied to a Defendant, who firſt Pleading one Thing in Bar of an Action, and being replied unto in his Rejoinder, he quits that and ſhews another Matter, contrary to, or not purſuing his firſt Plea, which is called a *Departure from his Plea:* Alſo where a Plaintiff in his Declaration ſets forth one Thing, and after the Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff in his Replication ſhews new Matter different from his Declaration, this is a *Departure*; as in *Coke's Inſtitutes, The Defendant demurred, becauſe it was a* Departure *from the Declaration*. Plowd. 7, 8. 2 Inſt. 147. But if a Plaintiff in his Replication *depart* from his Count, and the Defendant takes Iſſue upon it; if it be found for the Plaintiff, the Defendant ſhall take no Advantage of that *Departure:* Though it would have been otherwiſe, if he had demurred upon it. *Raym.* 86. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 444. If a Man plead a general Agreement in Bar, and in his Rejoinder alledge a ſpecial One, this is a *Departure* in Pleading: And if an Action is brought at Common Law, and the Plain-

tiff by this Replication would maintain it by Virtue of a Cuſtom, &c. it hath been held a *Departure*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 638. Where a Matter is omitted at firſt, it is a *Departure* to plead it afterwards. *Ibid.* If in Covenant, the Defendant pleads Performance; and after rejoins that the Plaintiff ouſted him, it is a *Departure* from his Plea. *Raym.* 22. In Debt upon Bond for Performance of Covenants in a Leaſe, the Defendant pleaded Performance; and afterwards in his Rejoinder ſet forth that ſo much was paid in Money, and ſo much in Taxes, &c. upon Demurrer it was adjudged a *Departure* from the Plea; becauſe he had pleaded Performance, and afterwards ſets forth other Matter of Excuſe, &c. 1 *Salk.* 221. Debt upon Bond for Performance of an Award, made for Payment of Money; if the Defendant plead Performance, and the Plaintiff having replied and aſſigned a Breach of Non-payment, &c. the Defendant rejoins that he is ready to pay the Money at the Day &c. this is a *Departure* from his Plea; for Performance is Payment of the Money, and Payment and ready to pay are different Iſſues. *Sid.* 10. 4 *Leon.* 79. In Debt upon Bond for Non-performance of an Award; the Defendant pleads that the Award was, that he ſhould releaſe all Suits to the Plaintiff, which he had done; the Plaintiff replies that ſuch an Award was made, but that the Award was further, that the Defendant ſhould pay to the Plaintiff ſuch a Sum, &c. the Defendant rejoins that true it is, that by the Award he was to pay the Plaintiff the ſaid Sum, but that the Award was alſo, that the Plaintiff ſhould releaſe to the Defendant all Actions, &c. which he had not done; on Demurrer this was held a *Departure* from the Plea, being all new Matter. 2 *Bulſt.* 39. *Godb.* 155. 1 *Nelſ.* 637. After *Nullum fecerunt Arbitrium*, the Defendant cannot plead that the Award is void, without being a *Departure* from the former Plea: And if where *Nul tiel* Award is pleaded; then the Award is ſet forth, and a Joinder that it was not tendered, it is a *Departure*. 1 *Lev.* 133. *Lut.* 385. A *Departure* muſt be always from ſomething that is material; or it will not be allowed: If in Treſpaſs for taking Goods, the Plaintiff reply, that after the Taking, the Defendant converted them to his own Uſe, this being an Abuſe makes a Treſpaſs; and the Converſion is either Trover or Treſpaſs at the Plaintiff's Election, ſo that by his Replication he may make it Treſpaſs, and be no *Departure*. 1 *Salk.* 221, 222. In Circumſtances of Time, &c. laid as to Promiſes, the Plaintiff is not tied to a preciſe Day; for if the Defendant by his Plea, force the Plaintiff to vary, it is no *Departure* from his Declaration. 1 *Nelſ.* 640, 641. And if another Place be mentioned in the Replication, in Action of Debt; as this is a perſonal Thing, 'tis no *Departure*, becauſe he who is indebted to another in one Place, is ſo in every Place. *Sid.* 228. A *Departure* being a Denial of what is before admitted, is a Saying and Unſaying, and for that one Iſſue cannot be joined upon it, 'tis naught for the Uncertainty. 1 *Lill.* 444.

Departure in Deſpite of the Court, and Entry of it. See *Default*.

Departers of Gold and Silver, The *Parters* or Dividers of thoſe *Metals*, from others that are coarſer. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7.

Depopulation, *(Depopulatio)* Is a Waſting or Deſtruction; a Deſolation or Unpeopling of any Place, by Fire, Sword, Peſtilence, &c. 12 *Rep.* 30.

Depopulatores Agrorum. Theſe were great Offenders, by the ancient Common Law; ſo called, becauſe by Proſtrating and Ruining of Houſes of Habitation of the King's People, they as it were *depopulated* Towns and Villages, leaving them without Inhabitants. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 2. 3 *Inſt.* 204.

Depoſition, *(Depoſitio)* Is the Teſtimony of a Witneſs, otherwiſe called a *Deponent*, put down in Writing by Way of Anſwer to Interrogatories exhibited for that Purpoſe, in *Chancery*, &c. Proof in the High Court of *Chancery* is by *Depoſitions* of Witneſſes; and the Copies of ſuch regularly taken and publiſhed, are read as Evidence at the Hearing: And *Depoſitions* taken in one Cauſe, may be uſed at the Hearing of another Cauſe; when they are between the ſame Parties, &c. without Motion; but in a Cauſe between other Parties, though touching the ſame Matters, this will not be allowed, without ſpecial Order of Court; neither will *Depoſitions* in other Courts be permitted to be read, without ſuch Order. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 233, 234. *Depoſitions* in the *Chancery* after a Cauſe is determined, may be given in Evidence in a Trial at Bar in *B. R.* in a Suit for the ſame Matter, between the ſame Parties, if the Party that *depoſed* be dead; but not otherwiſe, for if he be living, he muſt appear in Perſon in Court to be examined, &c. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 445. And where Witneſſes in a Cauſe are going to Sea, or long Journies, the Court of *B. R.* will give Leave to examine them on Interrogatories, at a Judge's Chamber, in the Preſence of the Attornies on both Sides; which *Depoſitions* in ſuch Caſe ſhall be admitted to be good Evidence. *Ibid. Depoſitions* of Informers, &c. taken upon Oath before a Coroner, upon an Inquiſition of Death; or before Juſtices of Peace on a Commitment or Bailment of Felony, may be given in Evidence at a Trial for the ſame Felony, if it be proved on Oath that the Informer is dead, or unable to travel, or kept away by the Procurement of the Priſoner; and Oath muſt be made that the *Depoſitions* are the ſame that were ſworn before the Coroner or Juſtice, without any Alteration. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 429. But the *Depoſitions* taken before a Coroner, cannot be given in Evidence upon an Appeal for the ſame Death; becauſe it is a different Proſecution from that wherein they were taken: And it has been adjudged, That the Evidence given by a Witneſs at one Trial, could not in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice be made Uſe of againſt a Criminal, on the Death of ſuch Witneſs, at another Trial. *Ibid.* 430. It was adjudged in the Earl of *Strafford*'s Trial, that where Witneſſes could not be produced, by Reaſon of Sickneſs, &c. their *Depoſitions* might be read, for or againſt the Priſoner on a Trial of High Treaſon; but not where they could be produced in Perſon: And that *Depoſitions* by a Witneſs before a Juſtice of Peace, might, at the Priſoner's Deſire, be read at the Trial; in order to take off the Credit of the Witneſs, by ſhewing a Variance between ſuch *Depoſitions* and the Evidence given in Court. *Ibid. Depoſition* is uſed in the Law in another Senſe, *viz.* To ſignify the *Depriving* a Perſon of ſome Dignity: And *Depoſition* is alſo taken for *Death*; and *Dies Depoſitionis*, the Day of one's Death. *Littleton's Dict.*

Deprivation, *(Deprivatio)* Is a Depriving or Taking away; as when a Biſhop, Parſon, Vicar, &c. is depoſed from his Preferment. Of *Deprivations* there are two Sorts, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, and *ab Officio*; the *Deprivation à Beneficio* is when for ſome great Crime, &c. a Miniſter is wholly *deprived* of his Living: And *Deprivation ab Officio* is where a Miniſter is for ever *deprived* of his Orders, which is alſo called *Depoſition* or *Degradation*; and is commonly for ſome heinous Offence-meriting Death, and performed by the Biſhop in a ſolemn Manner. *Blount. Deprivatio à Beneficio* is an Act of the Spiritual Court, grounded upon ſome Crime or Defect in the Perſon *deprived*, by which he is diſcharged from his Spiritual Promotion or Benefice, upon ſufficient Cauſe proved againſt him. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 641. *Deprivation* may alſo be by a particular Clauſe in ſome Act of Parliament: The *Deprivation* of Biſhops, &c. is declared lawful by Statute 39 *Eliz. c.* 8. And by the King's Commiſſion, as he hath the Supremacy lodged

lodged in him, a Bishop may be *deprived*; for since a Bishop is vested with that Dignity by Commission from the King, 'tis reasonable he should be *deprived*, where there is just Cause, by the same Authority: But the Canons direct, that a Bishop shall be *deprived* in a Synod of the Province; or if that cannot be assembled, by the Archbishop, and twelve Bishops at least, not as his Assistants, but as Judges: Though I think this Canon was never received in *England*. *Young Clergyman's Lawyer* 105. It has been adjudged, that an Archbishop may *deprive* a Bishop for Simony, &c. for he hath Power over his Suffragans, who may be punished in the Archbishop's Court for any Offence against their Duty. 1 *Salk. Rep.* 134. The Causes of *Deprivation* are many: If a Clerk obtains a Preferment in the Church, by Simoniacal Contract; if he be an Excommunicate, a Drunkard, Fornicator, Adulterer, Infidel, Schismatick or Heretick; or guilty of Murder, Manslaughter, Perjury, Forgery, &c. If a Clerk be an Illiterate, and not able to perform the Duty of his Church; if he is a scandalous Person in his Life and Conversation; or Bastardy is objected against him; if one be a mere Layman, and not in Holy Orders; or under Age, *viz.* the Age of twenty-three Years; be disobedient and incorrigible to his Ordinary; or a Nonconformist to the Canons; if a Parson refuse to use the Common Prayer, or preach in Derogation of it; do not administer the Sacraments, or read the Articles of Religion, &c. If any Parson, Vicar, &c. have one Benefice with Cure of Souls, and take Plurality, without a Faculty or Dispensation: Or if he commit Waste in the Houses and Lands of the Church, called Dilapidations; all these have been held good Causes for *Deprivations* of Priests. *Degg's Parson's Counsellor*, 98, 99, &c. 3 *Inst.* 204. And refusing to use the Common Prayers of the Church; Plurality of Livings, &c. are Causes of *Deprivation ipso facto*, in which Case the Church shall be void, without any Sentence declaratory; And Avoidances by Act of Parliament need no declaratory Sentence: But in other Cases there must be a declaratory Sentence. *Dyer* 275. Where a Benefice is only voidable, but not void before Sentence of *Deprivation*, the Party must be cited to appear; there is to be a Libel against him, and a Time assigned to answer it, and also Liberty for Advocates to plead, and after all a solemn Sentence pronounced: Though none of these Formalities are required, where the Living is made *ipso facto* void. *Can.* 122. If a *Deprivation* be for a Thing merely of Ecclesiastical Cognizance, no Appeal lies; but the Party has his Remedy by a Commission of Review, which is granted by the King of mere Grace. 26 *H.* 8. *Moor* 781.

Deputy, *(Deputatus)* Is he that exercises an Office, &c. in another Man's Right; whose Forfeiture or Misdemeanor, shall cause him, whose *Deputy* he is, to lose his Office. The Common Law takes Notice of *Deputies* in many Cases, but it never takes Notice of Under Deputies; for a *Deputy* is generally but a Person authorised, who cannot authorise another. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 446. A Man cannot make his *Deputy* in all Cases; except the Grant of the Office justify him in it, and where it is to one, to execute by *Deputy*, &c. *Litt.* 379. Judges cannot act by *Deputy*, but are to hold their Courts in Person; for they may not transfer their Power over to others. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 3. But it has been adjudged, that Recorders may hold their Courts by *Deputy*. 1 *Lev.* 76. 1 *Nelf.* 643. The Office of *Custos Brevium* and Chirographer in *C. B.* cannot be executed by *Deputy*. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 644. A Steward of a Court may make a *Deputy*; and Acts of an Under-Steward's *Deputy* have been held good in some Cases. *Cro. Eliz.* 534. A Sheriff may make a *Deputy*; it is incident to his Office, though no express Power is given by his Patent; and he hath equal Power with the High Sheriff. 9 *Rep.* 49. A Coroner ought not to execute his Office by *Deputy*, it being a judicial Office of Trust; and judicial Offices are annexed to the Person. 1 *Lill.* 446. If the Office of Parkership be granted to one, he may not grant this to another; because it is an Office of Trust and Confidence. *Terms de Ley* 239. A Bailiff of a Liberty, may make a *Deputy*. *Cro. Jac.* 240. And a Constable may make a *Deputy*, who may execute the Warrant directed to the Constable, &c. 2 *Danv.* 482. When an Office descends to an Infant, Ideot, &c. such may make a *Deputy* of Course. 9 *Rep.* 47. Where an Office is granted to a Man and his Heirs, he may make an Assignee of that Office; and by Consequence a *Deputy*. 9 *Rep.* A *Deputy* of an Office, hath no Interest therein, but doth all Things in his Master's Name, and his Master shall be answerable; but an Assignee hath an Interest in the Office, and doth all Things in his own Name, for whom his Grantor shall not answer, unless in Special Cases. *Terms de Ley* 239, 240. A superior Officer must answer for his *Deputy* in Civil Actions, if he is not sufficient: But in Criminal Cases it is otherwise, where *Deputies* are to answer for themselves. 2 *Inst.* 191, 466. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 42.

De quibus fur Disseisin, Is a Writ of Entry, mentioned in our Books treating of Writs. *F. N. B.* 191.

Der, (From Sax. *Deor*, *Fera*) The Names of Places beginning with this Word, signify that formerly wild Beasts herded there together.

Deraign or **Dereyn**, *(Disrationare)* Seems to be derived literally from the Fr. *Desrayer*, i. e. To confound and disorder, or to turn out of Course or displace; as *Deraignment* or Departure out of Religion. *Stat.* 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. And *Deraignment* and Discharge of their Profession. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 29. Which is spoken of those religious Men that forsook their Orders or Profession; and so doth *Kitchen* use it, where he says the Lessee entered into Religion, and afterwards was *derained*, *p.* 152. In our *Common Law* this Word is used diversly; but generally to *prove* any Thing, *viz.* to *deraign* that Right, *Deraign* the Warranty, &c. *Glanv. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. *F. N. B.* 146. If a Man hath an Estate in Fee with Warranty, and enfeoffs a Stranger with Warranty, and dies; and the Feoffee vouches the Heir, the Heir shall *derain* the first Warranty, &c. *Plowd.* 7. And Jointenants and Tenants in Common shall have Aid, to the Intent to *deraign* the Warranty paramount. 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 1. See *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Britton* applieth this Word to a Summons that they be challenged as defective, or not lawfully made, *cap.* 21. And *Skene* confounds it with our Waging and Making of Law. See *Lex Deraisnia*.

Derelict, *(Derelictus)* Is any Thing forsaken and left; or wilfully cast away. *Derelict* Lands left by the Sea belong to the King. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 903.

Descent of Lands, Tenements, &c. See *Dissent*.

Description, *(Descriptio)* In Deeds and Grants there must be a *certain Description* of the *Lands* granted, the *Places* where the *Lands* lie, and of the *Persons* to whom granted, &c. to make them good. But Wills are more favoured than Grants as to those *Descriptions*; and a wrong *Description* of the Person will not make a Devise void, if there be otherwise a sufficient Certainty what Person was intended by the Testator. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 647. If there are *several Descriptions* of one Person in a Will, they must all agree at the Time of the Will executed, in Name, Circumstances, &c. or the Devise to such is void. *Ibid.* And where a first *Description* of Land, &c. is false, though the second is true, a Deed will be void: *Contra* if the first be true, and second false. 3 *Rep.*

De son tort Demesne, Are certain Words of Form used in Actions of Trespass, &c. by Way of Replication to the Defendant's Plea: For Example,

A. sues

A. ſues *B.* in Action of Treſpaſs. *B.* anſwers for himſelf, that he did that which is alledged againſt him by the Command of *C.* his Maſter; to which *A.* replies, that *B.* did it *De ſon tort Demeſne, ſans ceo que* C. *luy command, modo & forma, viz.* That *B.* did it of his own Wrong, without that, that *C.* commanded him, in ſuch Form, *&c.* When the Defendant *in jure proprio*, or as a Servant to another, claims any Intereſt in a Common, or to a Way, *&c. De ſon tort* generally is not good: But if the Defendant juſtifies as Servant, there it may be good, with a Traverſe of the Commandment, it being material; for the general Replication *De ſon Tort* is properly when the Defendant's Plea conſiſts merely of Matter of Excuſe, and no Matter of Intereſt. 8 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 428. There ought to be a Concluſion to the Country, in a Replication of *De ſon Tort*; becauſe the Replication ſhould make an Iſſue of it. 3 *Lev.* 65. But there cannot be Variety of Matter put in Iſſue; as Matter of Record, and Matter of Fact, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 65. 2 *Leon.* 108.

Deſpitus, Signifies in our ancient Law-Books a contemptible Perſon. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. *par.* 4.

Deſubito, To weary a Perſon with continual Barkings, and then to bite; which is provided againſt by old Laws. ——— *Si Canis hominem* Deſubitet, *aut mordeat tacitus, in prima culpa reddantur ſex ſol'.* Leg. Alured. 26.

Detachiare, To ſeize or take into Cuſtody another Perſon's Goods, *&c.* by *Attachment* or other Courſe of Law. *Cowel.*

Detinet, A Word uſed in Writs, which is neceſſary in the Writ of *Detinue*, *&c.* See *Debet & Detinet.*

Detinue, (*Detinendo*) In the Common Law is like *Actio Depoſiti* in the Civil Law, and is a Writ which lies againſt him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered to keep, refuſeth to re-deliver them. In this Action the Thing detained is generally to be recovered, and not Damages; but if one cannot recover the Thing itſelf, he ſhall recover Damages for the Thing, and alſo for the *Detainer*. *Wood's Inſt.* 542. *Detinue* lies for any Thing certain and valuable, wherein one may have a Property or Right; as for a Horſe, Cow, Sheep, Hens, Dogs, Jewels, Plate, Cloth, Bags of Money, Sacks of Corn, *&c.* It muſt be laid ſo certain, that the Thing *detained may* be known and recovered; and therefore for Money out of a Bag, or Corn out of a Sack, *&c.* it lies not; for the Money or Corn cannot in this Caſe be known from other Money or Corn; ſo that the Party muſt have an Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 286. *F. N. B.* 138. Yet *Detinue* may be brought for a Piece of Gold, of the Price of 22*s.* though not for 22*s.* in Money; for here is a Demand of a certain particular Piece. 2 *Dan. Abr.* 510. If a Man receiving Money from a Banker, put Part thereof into his Bag, and while he is telling the reſt the Bag is ſtolen; no Action of *Detinue*, *&c.* lies; becauſe by putting up the Money, he had appropriated it to his own Uſe. *Combr.* 475. A Man lends a Sum of Money to another, *Detinue* lies not for it, but Debt: But if *A.* bargains and ſells Goods to *B.* upon Condition to be void if *A.* pays *B.* a certain Sum of Money at a Day; now if *A.* pays the Money, he may have *Detinue* againſt *B.* for the Goods, though they come not to the Hands of *B.* by Bailment, but by Bargain and Sale. *Cro. Eliz.* 867. 2 *Danv.* 510. If a Man delivers Goods to *A.* to deliver to *B. B.* may have *Detinue*, for the Property is in him: and where he delivers them to *B.* and after grants them to *D.* he ſhall not have *Detinue* after the Grant, but the Grantee ſhall have it. *Yelv.* 241. 1 *Bulſt.* 69. When Goods are delivered to one, and he delivers them over to another, Action of *Detinue* may be had againſt the ſecond Perſon, and if he delivers them to one that has a Right thereto, yet it is ſaid he is chargeable: Alſo if a Perſon to whom a Thing is delivered dieth, *Detinue* lieth againſt his Executors, *&c.* or againſt any Perſon to whom the Thing comes. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 511. A Man may have a general *Detinue* againſt another that finds his Goods: Though if I deliver any Thing to *A.* to re deliver, and he loſes it, if *B.* finds it and delivers it to *C.* who has a Right to the ſame, he is not chargeable to me in *Detinue*, becauſe he is not privy to my Delivery. 7 *H.* 6. 22. 9 *H.* 6. 58. In Actions of *Detinue*, the Thing muſt be once in the Poſſeſſion of the Defendant; which Poſſeſſion is not to be altered by Act of Law, as Seiſure, *&c.* And the Nature of the Thing muſt continue, without Alteration, to intitle this Action *F. N. B.* 138. If I find Goods, and before the Owner brings his Action, I ſell them; or they are recovered out of my Hands upon an Execution, or Outlawry againſt the Owner, *&c.* he cannot have *Detinue* againſt me. 12 *E.* 4. 8. 27 *H.* 8. 13. But Action of *Detinue* will lie againſt him that finds Goods, if they are waſted by wilful Negligence. *Dr. & Stud.* 129. A Man buys Cloth or other Things of another, on a good and perfect Contract; if the Seller keeps the Things bought, *Detinue* lieth. *Dyer* 30, 203. Where one takes my Goods into his Cuſtody to keep them for me, and refuſes to reſtore them; although he have nothing for the keeping of them, this Action will lie. 4 *Rep.* 84. 29 *Aſſ. pl.* 28. If I deliver to one a Trunk that is locked with Things in it, and keep the Key myſelf, and ſomething be taken out of it, Writ of *Detinue* lieth not for this: But if the Trunk and all that is in it be taken away, there it lies. 11 *Rep* 89. 4 *E.* 3 This Action will not lie, where a Man delivers Goods to me, and I bid him take them again, if he refuſe to do it: Or where one takes my Goods or Cattle by Wrong as a Treſpaſſer; or by Way of Diſtreſs for Rent, or as Damage feaſant, *&c.* Nor for a Horſe ſick, when it is taken or lent; if he dies of that Sickneſs. *Bro. Detin.* 242. 43 *E* 3. 21. 21 *E.* 4. And if it be a Ring that is delivered to another, and he breaks it, it is doubted whether Action of *Detinue* may lie; becauſe the Thing is altered, and cannot be returned as it was: But Action of the Caſe lieth. And although where Goods are found, and ſold, *&c Detinue* lies not; yet Action upon the Caſe of *Trover and Converſion* may be brought. 12 *E.* 4. 8. 18 *E.* 4. 22. To bring *Detinue*, the Plaintiff is to ſet forth the Time and Thing delivered, to what Uſe the ſame was delivered, and the Time appointed for the Redelivery thereof, with its Value, *&c.* If for a Thing bought, he muſt ſhew when he bought it, and what he paid, and the Time for Delivery: Alſo in *Trover*, the Nature and Value of the Things are to be ſhewn, the Time and Place when and where the Plaintiff was poſſeſſed of them, and how they came to the Defendant's Hands, with the Converſion, *&c. Practiſ. Solic.* Actions of *Detinue* are not ſo frequently brought as formerly; for Actions of *Trover and Converſion* are had in their Stead, where the Converſion changes the *Detinue* to *Action of the Caſe*; and thereby the tedious Proceedings as to Garniſhment, *&c.* are now out of Uſe. 10 *Rep* 57. 1 *Inſt.* 286.

Detinue of Charters. A Man may have Detinue for Deeds and Charters concerning Land; but if they concern the Freehold, it muſt be in *C. B.* and no other Court. Action of Detinue lies for Charters which make the Title of Lands; and the Heir may have a *Detinue of Charters*, although he hath not the Land: If my Father be diſſeiſed, and dieth, I ſhall have Detinue for the Charters, notwithſtanding I have not the Land; but the Executors ſhall not have the Action for them. *New Nat. Br.* 308. If a Man keep my Charters from me, concerning the Inheri-

tance of my Land, and I know the Certainty of them, and the Land; or if they be in a Cheſt locked, &c. and I know not their Certainty, I may recover them by this Writ: So where Lands are given to me and *J. S.* and my Heirs and he dies, if another gets the Deeds; and if Tenant in Tail give away the Deed of Entail, and then die, his Iſſue may bring a Writ of *Detinue of Charters*. *Co Litt* 286. 1 *Rep.* 2. *F. N. B.* 138. But if the Tenant in Fee-ſimple, do give away his Deeds of the Land, his Heir may not have this Action: And in Caſe a Woman great with Child by her deceaſed Huſband, keeps the Charters from his Daughter and Heir that Concern the Land, during the Time ſhe is with Child; this Writ will not lie againſt her. 41 *E.* 3. 11. Detinue was brought for a Deed, and the Plaintiff had a Verdict, that the Defendant detained the Deed, and the Jury gave 20 *l.* Damages, but did not find the Value of the Deed; and then there iſſued out a *Diſtringas* to deliver the Deed, or the Value, and afterwards a Writ of Inquiry was awarded for the Value; whereupon the Jury found a different Value from what the firſt Verdict found; and it was adjudged good *Raym.* 124. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 649. In *Detinue of Charters*, if the Iſſue be upon the Detinue, and it is found that the Defendant hath burnt the Charters, the Judgment ſhall not be to recover the Charters, which it appears cannot be had; but 'tis ſaid it ſhall be for the Plaintiff to recover the Land in Damages. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 101. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 511. For Detaining of Deeds and Charters concerning the Inheritance of Lands, or an Indenture of Leaſe, the Defendant ſhall not wage Law; but in a common Action of *Detinue* he may do it. 1 *Inſt.* 295.

Detinue of Goods in Frank-marriage, Is on a Divorce betwixt a Man and his Wife; after which, the Wife ſhall have this Writ of *Detinue* for the *Goods* given with her in Marriage. *Mich.* 35 *E.* 1. *New Nat. Br.* 308.

Detraftare, Signifies a Puniſhment to be torn in Pieces with Horſes.——*Apoſtatæ, Sacrilegi, & hujuſmodi*, detractari *debent & comburi*. Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 37.

Detunicare, To diſcover or lay open to the World. *Matth. Weſtm.* 1240.

Devadiatus, Is where an Offender is without Sureties or Pledges. *Si homo in Villa delinquit & Devadiatus fuerit, nil inde habet Præpoſitus Regis.* Domeſday.

Devaſtavit, or Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, Is a Writ that lies againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, for paying Debts upon ſimple Contract, before Debts on Bonds and Specialties, &c. for in this Caſe they are as liable to Action as if they had ſquandered away the Goods of the Deceaſed, or converted them to their own Uſe; and are compellable to pay ſuch Debts by Specialty out of their own Goods, to the Value of what they ſo paid illegally. *Dyer* 232. But if an Executor pays Debts upon ſimple Contract, before he hath any Notice of Bonds, it is no *Devaſtavit*; and regularly this Notice is by an Action commenced againſt him, for the Law doth not oblige him to take Notice of it himſelf, nor of a Judgment againſt his Teſtator, becauſe he is not privy to Acts done either by or againſt him. 1 *Mod* 175. 3 *Lev.* 115. Where an Executor, &c. payeth Legacies before Debts, and hath not ſufficient to pay both, 'tis a *Devaſtavit*. Alſo where an Executor ſells the Teſtator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devaſtavit*; but this is underſtood where the Sale is fraudulent; for if more Money could not be had, it is otherwiſe. *Kelw.* 59. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 649. Executors keeping the Goods of the Deceaſed in their Hands, and not paying the Teſtator's Debts; or ſelling them, and not paying off Debts, &c. or not obſerving the Law which directs them in the Management thereof; or doing any Thing by Negligence or Fraud, whereby the Eſtate of the Deceaſed is miſimployed, are a *Devaſtavit*, or Waſte; and they ſhall be charged for ſo much *de bonis propriis*, as if for their own Debt. 8 *Rep.* 133. But the Fraud or Negligence of one Executor is not chargeable on the Reſt, where there are ſeveral Executors. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 929. There are ſome Caſes in the old Books, in which it hath been held, if an Executor waſtes the Goods of the Teſtator, and afterwards makes his Executor, and dies, leaving Aſſets, that an Action of Debt will not lie againſt the Executor of the waſting Executor, upon a Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* or Waſte by the firſt Executor; becauſe 'tis a perſonal Wrong which died with him. 3 *Leon.* 241. But in this Caſe there is a Difference between a lawful Executor and an Executor *de ſon tort*; for as an Executor *de ſon tort* poſſeſſes himſelf of the Goods wrongfully, if he afterwards waſtes them, and dies, leaving Aſſets, his Executor ſhall be charged upon the Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* in his Teſtator, becauſe he came wrongfully by the Goods, and therefore the Wrong ſhall not die with his Perſon. 2 *Lev.* 133. And before the Statute 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. it has been decreed in Equity againſt the Executor of a lawful Executor, who had waſted the Goods, and died, that ſuch Executor ſhould be liable to make good to the Creditors of the Teſtator, ſo much as the firſt Executor had waſted, and ſo far as he had Aſſets of the ſaid firſt Executor. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 257. By that Statute 'tis enacted, that if an Executor *de ſon tort* waſtes the Goods, and dies, his Executors ſhall be liable in the ſame Manner as their Teſtator would have been if he had been living And it has been ſince adjudged, that a rightful Executor who waſtes the Goods of the Teſtator, is in Effect an Executor *de ſon tort* for abuſing his Truſt; and therefore his Executor or Adminiſtrator may be liable to a *Devaſtavit*. 3 *Mod.* 113. Debt lies againſt an Executor in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, where there is a Judgment againſt his Teſtator, upon a Suggeſtion only, that he had waſted the Goods; and this is a more expeditious Way than the old Method of *Sci. fac. Inquiry* which was iſſued to ſhew Cauſe why the Plaintiff ſhould not have Execution againſt the Executor *de bonis propriis*, and thereupon the Sheriff returned a *Devaſtavit*, &c. 1 *Lev.* 147. 1 *Nelſ.* 653. A Huſband is to be charged for Waſte done by his Wife *Dum ſola*: But the Huſband is not chargeable after the Death of a Wife Executrix, on Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* in a Declaration againſt him. *Cro. Car.* 603. *Lutw.* 672. And it has been adjudged, that a Feme Covert Executrix cannot do any Waſte during the Coverture; though for Waſte done by the Huſband ſhe ſhall be charged, if ſhe ſurvives him; but then it muſt be on a Judgment obtained againſt him, and not on a bare Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit*, &c. 2 Lev. 145. See *Debet & Detinet*.

Devenerunt, A Writ heretofore directed to the Eſcheator on the Death of the Heir of the King's Tenant under Age and in Cuſtody, commanding the Eſcheator that by the Oaths of good and lawful Men he inquire what Lands and Tenements by the Death of the Tenant *came to the King*. *Dyer* 360. This Writ is now diſuſed: But ſee Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in his Majeſty's *Cuſtoms*.

Deveſt, *(Deveſtire)* Is oppoſite to *inveſt*. As *Inveſt* ſignifies to deliver the Poſſeſſion of any Thing to another; ſo *Deveſt* ſignifieth the Taking it away. *Feud. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7.

Deviſe, (from the Fr. *Deviſer*, to divide or ſort into Parcels) Is properly where a Man gives away any Lands or Tenements by Will in Writing. And he who gives away his Lands in this Manner, is called the *Deviſor*; and he to whom the Lands are given, the *Deviſee*. A *Deviſe* in Writing is, in Law Conſtruction,

Conſtruction, no Deed; but an Inſtrument by which Lands are conveyed. And anciently where Lands were deviſeable, it was by Cuſtom only; for at Common Law, in Favour of Heirs, no Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple were deviſeable by Will; nor could they be transferred from one to another but by ſolemn Livery and Seiſin; Matter of Record, or ſufficient Deed or Writing. 1 *Inſt.* 111. 2 *Inſt.* 386, *&c.* But now it is otherwiſe by Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. 'Tis ſaid that Words of Recommendation and Deſire in a Will, are always held to be a *Deviſe*; as where the Teſtator gives a Legacy to one, willing him to do ſuch a Thing, *&c.* *Preced. Canc.* 201, 202. See *Will.*

Devoires of Calcis, Were the Cuſtoms due to the King, for Merchandiſe brought into or carried out of *Calais*, when our Staple remained there. 2 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 3. *Devoir* in *French* ſignifies a Duty; *paying their Cuſtom and* Devoirs *to the King.* Stat. 34 Ed. 1. c. 18.

Dextrarius, Is underſtood to take the *Right Hand* of another. And the Word *Dextrarius*, has been uſed for light Horſes, or Horſes for the great Saddle; from the Fr. *Deſtrier*, a Horſe for Service.——Willielmus *de* B. *dedit Regi tres* Dextrarios, *quinque Chacuros, &c. pro habenda ſeiſina Caſtr. de* Groſmunt, *&c. Rot. Chart. in Tur.* London, *Anno* 7 Joh. *n.* 38.

Dextras dare, Shaking of Hands in Token of Friendſhip; or a Man's giving up himſelf to the Power of another Perſon. *Walſingh. p.* 332.

Diarium, Is taken for daily Food; or as much as will ſuffice for the Day. *Du Cange.*

Diaſperatus, Stained with many Colours. *Mon. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 314.

Dica, A Tally for Accounts, by Number of *Tailles*, Cuts or Notches.——*Et præter hoc debet Magiſter Mariſcalſiæ habere* Dicas *de donis & Liberationibus quæ fuerint in Theſauro Regis, &c.* Lib. Rub. Scaccar. fol. 30. And in an ancient Record,——*Inſtitutum eſt ut diligenter per* Dicam *notetur quantum ex omni genere Bladi vel Leguminis expendetur in ſemine*——*Et* Dica *illa dividatur in duo, & una pars deputabitur Cuſtodiæ Hoſpitalis Fratris, &c. altera Grangiario.* Statut. Ord. de Semplingham, p. 748.

Dicker or Dicker of Leather, Is a certain Quantity conſiſting of ten Hides, by which Leather is bought and ſold: There are alſo *Dickers of Iron* containing ten Bars to the *Dicker*. This Word is thought to come from the *Greek* δικὰς which ſignifies Ten. *Domeſday.*

Diſtores and **Diſtum:** The one ſignifies an Arbitrator; and the other the Arbitrament.——*Protulit* Dictum *ſuum & ſententiam pro Rege Angliæ.* Malmſ. p. 384.

Diſtum de Kenelworth, An Edict or Award, between King *Henry* the Third and his Barons and others, who had been in Arms againſt him; ſo called, becauſe it was made at *Kenelworth Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire, Anno* 51 *Hen.* 3. It contained a Compoſition of thoſe who had forfeited their Eſtates in that Rebellion, which Compoſition was five Years Rent of the Lands and Eſtates forfeited.

Diem clauſit extremum, Was a Writ iſſued out of the Court of *Chancery* to the Eſcheator of the County, upon the Death of any of the King's Tenants *in Capite*, to inquire by a Jury of what Lands he died ſeiſed, and of what Value, and who was the next Heir to him; and the ſame ought to be granted at the Suit of the next Heir, *&c.* for upon that, when the Heir came of Age, he was to ſue Livery of his Lands out of the King's Hands. *F. N. B.* 251.

Dies. There are ſeveral Sorts of Days, *i. e.* Days *natural, artificial* and *legal*; and *Sunday* is not only *Dies non Juridicus* as to *legal* Proceedings, but alſo as to Contracts. 2 *Inſt.* 264. See *Day.*

Dies datus, Is a Day or Time of Reſpite given to the Defendant in a Suit by the Court. *Broke.*

Dies Marchiæ, Was the Day of Congreſs or Meeting of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, appointed annually to be held on the *Marches* or Borders, to adjuſt all Differences between them, and preſerve the Articles of Peace.——*Convenerunt ad* Diem Marchiæ, *& conventum fuit inter eos pro commodo pacis, &c.* Tho. Walſingham, in Ric. 2. p. 307.

Dieta, A Day's Journey.—*Omnis rationabilis* Dieta *conſtat ex viginti Miliaribus.* Fleta, lib. 4. c. 28. And in this Senſe it is uſed by *Bracton, lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 16.

Dict, *(Conventus)* An Aſſembly; as the *Diet* of the *Empire*, of *Ratiſbon*, &c.

Dieu & mon Droit, God and my Right, the *Motto* of the *Royal Arms*, intimating that the King of *England* holds his Empire of none but God; firſt given by King *Rich.* 1.

Dieu ſon Act, Are Words often uſed in our old Law: And it is a Maxim in Law, That the *Act of God* ſhall prejudice no Man. Therefore, if a Houſe be blown down by Tempeſt, Thunder or Lightning, the Leſſee or Tenant for Life or Years, ſhall be excuſed in Waſte: Likewiſe he hath by the Law a ſpecial Intereſt to take Timber, to build the Houſe again for his Habitation. 4 *Rep.* 63. 11 *Rep.* 82. So when the Condition of a Bond conſiſts of two Parts in the Disjunctive, and both are poſſible at the Time of the Obligation made, and afterwards one of them becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Obligor is not bound to perform the other Part. 5 *Rep.* 22. And where a Perſon is bound to appear in Court, at a certain Day, if before the Day he dieth, the Obligation is ſaved, *&c.* See *Bond.*

Diffacere, To deſtroy: And *Diffactio* is a Maiming any one. *Leg H.* 1. *c.* 64, 92.

Diffociare Rectum, To take away, or deny Juſtice. *Mat. Pariſ Anno* 1164.

Digeſt, The Book of Pandects of the Civil Law; which hath its Name from its containing *Legalia præcepta excellenter* Digeſta. *Du Cange.*

Dignity, *(Dignitas)* Signifies Honour and Authority, Reputation, *&c.* And *Dignity* may be divided into Superior and Inferior: As the Titles of Duke, Earl, Baron, *&c.* are the higheſt Names of *Dignity*; and thoſe of Baronet, Knight, Serjeant at Law, *&c.* the loweſt. Nobility only can give ſo high a Name of *Dignity*, as to ſupply the Want of a Surname in legal Proceedings: And as the Omiſſion of a Name of *Dignity*, may be pleaded in Abatement of a Writ, *&c.* ſo it may be where a Peer who has more than one Name of *Dignity*, is not named by the moſt Noble. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 185, 239. No Temporal *Dignity* of any Foreign Nation can give a Man a higher Title here than that of Eſquire. 2 *Inſt* 667. See *Addition* and *Diſcent.*

Dignity Eccleſiaſtical, *(Dignitas Eccleſiaſticalis)* Is defined by the Canoniſts to be *Adminiſtratio cum Juriſdictione & Poteſtate aliqua conjuncta*; of which there are ſeveral Examples in *Duarenus, de Sacris Eccleſ. &c. lib.* 2. *c.* 6. *Dignities Eccleſiaſtical* are mentioned in the *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 31 & 32. And of Church *Dignities, Camden* in his *Britannia, p.* 161. reckons in *England* 544.

Dignitaries, *(Dignitarii)* Are thoſe who are advanced to any Dignity Eccleſiaſtical; as a Biſhop, Dean, Archdeacon, Prebendary, *&c.* But there are ſimple Prebendaries, without Cure or Juriſdiction, which are not *Dignitaries.* 3 Inſt. 155.

Dilapidation, *(Dilapidatio)* Is where an Incumbent on a Church Living, ſuffers the Parſonage-Houſe or Outhouſes to fall down, or be in Decay for Want of neceſſary Reparation: Or it is the pulling down or deſtroying any of the Houſes or Buildings, belonging to a Spiritual Living, or deſtroying of the Woods, Trees,

Trees, &c. appertaining to the same; for it is said to extend to the Committing or Suffering any wilful Waste, in or upon the Inheritance of the Church. *Degg's Parf. Counf.* 89. It is the Interest of the Church in general to preserve what belongs to it for the Benefit of the Successors; and the old Canons, and our own provincial Constitutions, require the Clergy sufficiently to repair the Houses belonging to their Benefices; which if they neglect or refuse to do, the Bishop may sequester the Profits of the Benefice for that Purpose, &c. *Right's Clerg.* 143. And by the Canon Law, *Dilapidations* are made a Debt, which is to be satisfied out of the Profits of the Church; but the Common Law prefers Debt on Contracts, &c. before Debt for *Dilapidations*. *Hern.* 136. The Prosecution in these Cases, may be brought either against the Incumbent himself, or against his Executors or Administrators; and the Executor or Administrator of him in whose Time it was done or suffered, must make Amends to the Successor: And if you proceed against the Incumbent, then it is proper in the Spiritual Court: Likewise you may proceed in that Court against an Executor, or the Successor may have an Action of the Case or Debt at the Common Law, in which Action he shall recover Damages in Proportion to the *Dilapidations*. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 656. By Statute, if any Parson, &c. shall make a Gift of his Goods and personal Estate to defraud his Successor, as to *Dilapidations*, such Successor may have the same Remedy in the Spiritual Court against the Person to whom such Gift is made, as he might have against the Executors of the deceased Parson. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. And Money recovered for *Dilapidations*, is to be employed in the Reparations of the same Houses suffered to be in Decay, or the Party recovering shall forfeit double the Value of what he receives, to the King, by *Stat.* 14 *Eliz. cap.* 11. Where in our Books it is said, that *Dilapidations* are suable for only in the Ecclesiastical Court, that is to be intended when the Suit is grounded upon the Canon Law; for an Action of the Case might have been brought at Common Law by the Successor against the Executors of the *Dilapidator*. *Parf. Counf.* 97, 98. If a Parson suffers *Dilapidations*, and afterwards takes another Benefice, whereby his former Benefice becomes void, his Successor may have an Action against him, and declare that by the Custom of the Kingdom he ought to pay him *Tantas Denariorum summas quantæ sufficient ad Reparandum*, &c. 3 *Lev.* 268. In Case a Parson comes to a Living, the Buildings whereof are in Decay by *Dilapidations*, and his Predecessor did not leave a sufficient personal Estate to repair them, so that he is without Remedy; he is to have the Defects surveyed by Workmen, and attested under their Hands in the Presence of Witnesses, which may be a Means to secure him from the Incumbrance brought upon him by the Fault of his Precessor. *Country Parson's Companion* 60.

Dilatory Pleas, Are such as are put in merely for *Delay*; and there may be a Demurrer to a *Dilatory Plea*, or the Defendant shall be ordered to plead better, &c. 6 *Mod.* The Truth of *Dilatory Pleas* is to be made out by Affidavit of the Fact, &c. by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* See *Plea*.

Diligiatus, Outlawed, *i. e. De Lege ejectus.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 45.

Dillegrout, Pottage formerly made for the *King's Table*, on his *Coronation* Day: And there was a Tenure in Serjeanty, by which Lands were held of the King, by the Service of finding this Pottage, at that great Solemnity. 39 *H.* 3.

Dimidietas, Is used in our Records for a Moiety, or one Half.——*Sciant quod Ego* Matilda *Filia* Willielmi le F. *dedi* Waltero *de* S. Dimidietatem *illius Burgagii*, &c.——*Sine dat.* Ex libro Chart. Priorat. de Leominster.

Diminution, (*Diminutio*) Is where the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges to the Court that Part of the Record is omitted and remains in the inferior Court not certified; whereupon he prays that it may be certified by *Certiorari*. *Co. Ent.* 232, 242. Of course *Diminution* is to be certified on a Writ of Error; though if Issue be joined upon the Errors assigned, and the Matter is entered upon Record, which is made a *Consilium*, in this Case there must be a Rule of Court granted for a *Certiorari* to certify *Diminution*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 245. *Diminution* cannot be alledged of a Thing which is fully certified; but in something that is wanting, as Want of an Original, or a Warrant of Attorney, &c. 2 *Lev.* 206. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 658. And if on *Diminution* alledged, the Plaintiff in Errors certify one Original, &c. which is wrong; and the Defendant in Errors certifies another that is true; the true one shall stand. *Cro. Jac.* 597. *Cro. Car.* 91. After a Writ of Error brought, and the Defendant hath pleaded *In nullo est Erratum*, he cannot afterwards alledge *Diminution*; because by that Plea he affirmeth or alloweth the Record to be such as is certified upon the Writ of Error. *Godb.* 266. But in some Cases, *Diminution* hath been alledged, after *In nullo est Erratum* pleaded, *ex gratia Curiæ*; though not *ex rigore juris*. Palm. 85. And there is an Instance that the Court in such a Case hath awarded a *Certiorari*, to inform their Conscience of the Truth of the Record in *C. B.* where the Defendant in Error had not joined *In nullo est Erratum*. 1 Nelf. 658.

Dimissory Letters, (*Literæ Dimissoriæ*) Are such as are used where a Candidate for Holy Orders has a Title in one Diocese, and is to be ordained in another: The proper Diocesan sends his *Letters Dimissory* directed to some other ordaining Bishop, giving Leave that the Bearer may be ordained, and have such a Cure within his District. *Cowel.*

Diocese, (*Diœcesis*) Signifies the Circuit of every Bishop's Jurisdiction. For this Realm hath two Sorts of Divisions; one into Shires or Counties, in Respect to the *Temporal State*; and another into *Dioceses*, in Regard to the *Ecclesiastical State*, of which we reckon twenty-one in *England*, and four in *Wales*. 1 *Inst.* 94. Also the Kingdom is said to be divided in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction into two *Provinces* of *Canterbury* and *York*; each of which Provinces is divided into *Dioceses*, and every *Diocese* into Archdeaconries, and Archdeaconries into Parishes, &c. *Wood's Inst.* 2

Disability, (*Disabilitas*) Is when a Man is disabled, or made incapable to inherit any Lands, or take that Benefit which otherwise he might have done: Which may happen four Ways; by the Act of an Ancestor, or of the Party himself, by the Act of God, or of the Law. 1. *Disability* by the Act of the Ancestor, is where the Ancestor is attainted of Treason, &c. which corrupts the Blood of his Children; so that they may not inherit his Estate. 2. *Disability* by the Act of the Party, is where a Man binds himself by Obligation, that upon Surrender of a Lease, he will grant a new Estate to the Lessee; and afterwards he grants over the Reversion to another, which puts it out of his Power to perform it. 3. *Disability* by the Act of God, is where a Person is *Non sanæ Memoriæ*, whereby he is incapable to make any Grant, &c. So that if he passeth any Estate out of him, it may after his Death be made void; but it is a Maxim in Law, *That a Man of full Age shall never be received to disable his own Person*. 4. *Disability* by the Act of the Law, is where a Man by the sole Act of the Law, without any Thing by him done, is rendered incapable of the Benefit of the Law; as an Alien born, &c. *Terms de Ley* 256. 5 *Rep.* 21. 4 *Rep.* 123, 124. 8 *Rep.* 43. There are also other *Disabilities*, by the Common Law, of Ideocy, Infancy and

and Coverture, as to Grants, &c. And by Statute in many Cases; as Papists are disabled to make any Presentation to a Church, &c. Officers not taking the Oaths, are incapable to hold Offices; Foreigners, though naturalised, to bear Offices in the Government, &c. 11 *Rep.* 77. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1. A Person shall not be admitted to *Disable* himself to avoid an Office of Charge, &c. no more than a Man shall be allowed to say that he was an *Ideot*, &c. to avoid an Act done by himself. *Carthew's Rep.* 307. And the Statutes do not exempt and *Disable* Dissenters from bearing Offices; but they must submit to a Fine, if they do not Qualify themselves. *Hill.* 6 *Will.* 3. *Skinner* 576, 577. See *Capacity*.

Disadbocare, To deny or not acknowledge a Thing: It is mentioned in *Hengham Magna, cap.* 4.

Disagreement, Will make a Nullity of a Thing, that had Essence before: And *Disagreement* may be to certain Acts, to make them void, &c. *Co. Lit.* 380. See *Agreement*.

Disalt, According to *Littleton*, is to disable a Person. *Lit.* Tit. *Discontinuance*.

Disboscatio, A Turning Wood Ground into Arable or Pasture.

Discarcare, (From *Dis* and *Cargo*) Is to unlade a Ship or Vessel by taking out the Cargo or Goods. ——*Et prædictus*, &c. Carcare & Discarcare *fecit ibidem Merchandisas & Denariatas quascunque* Placit. Parl 18 Ed. 1.

Disceit, A Writ or Action for Fraud and Deceit. See *Deceit*.

Discent, (Lat. *Descensus*, Fr. *Discent*) Is an Order or Means whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors; And is either by *Common Law*, *Custom* or *Statute*: By *Common Law*, as where one hath Land of Inheritance in Fee simple, and dieth without disposing thereof in his Life-time, and the Land goes to the eldest Son and Heir of Course, being cast upon him by Law. 1 *Inst.* 13, 237 *Discent* of Fee-simple by *Custom*, is sometimes to all the Sons, or to all the Brothers, where one Brother dieth without Issue; as in *Gavelkind*: Sometimes to the youngest Son, as in *Borough English*; and sometimes to the eldest Daughter, or the Youngest, &c. according to the Customs of particular Places. 1 *Inst.* 110, 140, 175. *Litt.* 210, 211. And *Discent* by *Statute* of Fee tail, is as directed by the Manner of the Settlement or Limitation, pursuant to the *Stat. West.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Discent* at Common Law is *Lineal*, or *Collateral*: *Lineal* is a *Discent* downward in a right Line, from the Grandfather to the Father, the Father to the Son, Son to Grandson, &c. and the lineal Heirs shall first inherit. *Collateral* is a *Discent* which springeth out of the Side of the whole Blood, as another Branch thereof; such as the Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and so downward. 1 *Inst.* 10, 11. Therefore if a Man purchaseth Lands in Fee-simple, and dies without Issue, for Default of the right Line, he which is next of Kin in the collateral Line of the whole Blood, though never so remote, comes in by *Discent* as Heir to him; for there is a next of Kin by Right of *Representation*, and by Right of *Propinquity* or Nearness of Blood. *Litt.* 2. 1 *Ventr.* 415. 3 *Rep.* 40. To have Land in Fee simple by *Discent*, a Person must be Heir of the *whole Blood*; he is to be the *next*, and *most worthy* of Blood, to the Ancestor; and he ought to be Heir to him that was last *actually seised*. Where Lands descend to the Son from the Father, and he enters on the Lands, and dies seised thereof, without having any Issue, this Land will descend to the Heirs of the Part of the Father, who are of the whole Blood; and if there are none such, the Land shall escheat: So where Lands descend on the Part of the Mother. *Litt. Sect.* 4. 1 *Inst.* 13. And there is a Maxim in Law, that where Lands descend on the Part of the Father, the Heirs of the Mother shall never inherit; and when Lands descend on the Part of the Mother, the Heirs of the Father shall never inherit. 1 *Inst.* 14. But it has been resolved, that a *Fine* and *Render* of Lands, claimed by a Party, as Heir at Law *ex parte materna*, will alter the Quality of the Estate; so that it shall descend to the Heir *ex parte paterna*. 6 *Rep.* 63. *Carthew* 141. Also if a Man seised of Land, as Heir of the Part of his Mother, make a Feoffment, and take back an Estate to him and his Heirs; this as a Purchase alters the *Discent*, and if he die without Issue, the Heir of the Part of the Father shall inherit it 1 *Inst.* 12. There is a Difference between *Discents* from Father and Mother to their Children, and *Discents* between Brothers and Sisters; for a Son or a Daughter need be only of the Blood of either the Father or Mother, which hath the Inheritance, to inherit them: Though the Brothers and Sisters must be of the same Father and Mother, to inherit one another. *Noy* 68. The next and *most worthy of Blood* are the Male, and all Descendants from him, before the Females; and the Female on the Part of the Father, before the Male or Female of the Part of the Mother: And the eldest Brother, and his Posterity, shall have Lands in Fee-simple before any younger Brother: Also a Sister of the whole Blood shall be preferred, and take before the younger Brother, which is of the Half Blood; but such a younger Brother, though he may not be Heir to a Brother, for Want of the whole Blood, yet he may be Heir to his Father, or his Uncle. 1 *Inst.* 14. 3 *Rep.* 41. All the Descendants from a Person who by our Laws might have been Heir to another, hold the same Right as the common Root from whom they are derived; so that the Son, or Grandchild, whether Son or Daughter of the eldest Son, takes before the youngest Son; and a Son or Grandchild of the eldest Brother before the youngest Brother: And so it is through all Degrees of *Discents*; by Representation, the Proximity is transferred from the Root to the Branches, and gives them the same Preference, as next and worthiest of Blood. *Hale's Hist. L.* 237. The great Grandchild of the elder Brother, whether it be a Son or a Daughter, shall here be preferred as the Heir before the younger Brother; for though a Female be less worthy than the Male, yet she stands in Right of Representation of the eldest Brother, who was more worthy than the younger. *Hale's Hist. L.* 237. As to being Heir to him that was last *seised*: If Tenant in Fee simple hath a Son and a Daughter by one Woman or Venter, and a Son by another Venter, and dies seised, and the eldest Son dies without Issue, before actual Seisin, the younger Brother as Heir to the Father shall have the Estate; but if the elder Brother had entered on the Lands, the Sister would have it as Heir to him. 1 *Inst.* 11, 15. *Lit.* 8. None can inherit any Lands as Heir, but only the Blood of the *first Purchaser*; as if the Father make a Purchase, the Blood of the Mother shall not have the Estate: But if a Son purchases, and there is no Heir on the Side of the Father, the Land shall go to the Heirs on the Side of the Mother; for they are of the Blood of the Son the first Purchaser, and he had the Blood of both Father and Mother. *Lit.* 4. 1 *Inst.* 12. So that there is a Difference where the Son purchaseth Lands in Fee-simple, and where he cometh to them by *Descent*. Land thus purchased may go to the Heirs of the Father and Mother of the Purchaser; unless it be once attached in the Heir of the Part of the Father, for then the Heirs of the Mother cannot have it, because they are not of the Blood of him who was last seised. 49 *E.* 3. 12. *Finch* 119 Where for Want of Heirs of a Purchaser, of the Part of his Father, or when such Heir had not entered, the Lands *descend* to the Line of the Mother; there the Heirs of the Mother of her Father's Side, shall take in Succes-

ſion, before her Heirs of the Part of her Mother. *Hale's Hiſt. L.* 247. *Plowd.* 444. If a Man hath Iſſue two Sons by divers Venters, the younger Brother of the Half Blood ſhall not have Land purchaſed by the elder Brother, on his dying without Iſſue; but the elder Brother's Uncle, or next Couſin ſhall have it. 1 *Inſt.* 14. The *elder Brother* of the whole Blood ſhall have Land by *Diſcent*, purchaſed by a middle or younger Brother, if ſuch die without Iſſue; (for as to *Diſcents* between Brethren, the Eldeſt is the moſt worthy of Blood to inherit to them as well as to the Father.) And if there be no Brother or Siſter, the Uncle ſhall have it as Heir, and not the Father: And yet it may afterwards come to the Father, as Heir to the Uncle; likewiſe if the Father hath Iſſue another Son or Daughter, after the *Diſcent* to the Uncle, that Iſſue may enter upon the Uncle, and hold the Eſtate. *Lit.* 3. 3 *Rep.* 40. The Law takes no Notice of the *Diſability* of the Father in Caſe of *Diſcent*, but only of the immediate Relation of Brothers and Siſters, as to their Eſtates; ſo that the Inability of the Father doth not hinder the *Diſcent* between them: For Example, A Man had Iſſue a Son and a Daughter, and was attainted of Treaſon, and died; the Son purchaſed Lands, and died without Iſſue; and it was adjudged that notwithſtanding the Attainder of the Father, the Daughter ſhall take by *Diſcent* from her Brother, becauſe the *Diſcent* between them was immediate, and the Law doth not regard the Diſability of the Father. 4 *Leon.* 5. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 645. If there be Father and Son, and the Son is attainted of Treaſon or Felony in the Father's Life time, and yet out-live his Father, the Land by *Diſcent* ſhall not come to ſuch Son, nor any of his Iſſues; but if he die before the Father, it will deſcend to his other Children. 4 *Rep.* 31, 124. And where a Perſon ſeiſed of Lands, hath Iſſue two Daughters, if one of them commits Felony, after the Father's Death both Daughters being alive, a Moiety ſhall *deſcend* to one Daughter, and the other ſhall Eſcheat. 1 *Inſt.* 163. Inheritances may *deſcend* but not aſcend: And in the right Line, Children inherit their Anceſtors without Limitation; but the Anceſtors may not take from their Children, for the Father can never come to the Lands which his Son hath purchaſed, by lineal Aſcent; though he may by collateral Aſcent, where the Son's Lands come to his Uncle, and then to the Father. In the collateral Line, the Uncle inherits the Nephew, and the Nephew the Uncle. *Lit.* 3. 3 *Rep.* 40. *Vaugh.* 244. Lands and Tenements in Fee-ſimple *deſcend*, firſt, to the eldeſt Son as Heir, and to his Iſſue; the Sons firſt, in Order of Birth; and for Want of Sons, to the Daughters equally, who inherit as one Heir; if the eldeſt Son hath no Iſſue, then to his next eldeſt Brother of the whole Blood, and his Heirs, and for Want of a Brother, to his Siſter or Siſters of the whole Blood, and their Iſſue; if there be no Brother or Siſter, to the Uncle and his Iſſue; and for Want of an Uncle, to an Aunt or Aunts, and their Iſſue; and if their be none ſuch, then to Couſins in the neareſt Degree of Conſanguinity. *Bacon's Elem.* And in Caſe of Lands purchaſed by Brethren; after Uncles and Aunts, the Lands ſhall deſcend to the Father, and the Half Blood, and their Iſſue, (who come in after the Father, being of the whole Blood to him, though not to one another) and for Want of Uncle, Father, and Half Blood, to the next of Kin in the collateral Line. *Wood's Inſt.* 218. In *Diſcent* of Eſtates-tail, Half Blood is no Hindrance; becauſe the Iſſue are in *per formam Doni*, and always of the whole Blood to the Donee. 3 *Rep.* 41. A Man hath Iſſue an elder Son, born out of the King's Allegiance, and after hath another Son within the Realm; the younger Son ſhall have Lands by *Diſcent* from his Father in this Caſe, and not the Elder who had never any inheritable Blood in him. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 8. If one die ſeiſed of Land, in which another hath Right to enter, and it deſcends to his Heir; ſuch *Diſcent* ſhall take away the other's Right of Entry, and put him to his Action for Recovery thereof. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 33. *Co. Litt.* 237. But a *Diſcent* of ſuch Things as lie in Grant, as Advowſons, Rents, Commons in groſs, *&c.* puts not him that hath Right to his Action. 1 *Inſt.* 237. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 561. And a *Diſcent* ſhall not take away the Entry of an Infant; nor of a Feme Covert, where the Wrong was done to her during the Coverture. 2 *Danv.* 563. See *Kindred*, and *Heir*.

Diſcent being created *by Law*, and the moſt antient Title, an Heir is in by that, before a Grant, or Deviſe, *&c.* 'Tis a Rule in Law, that a Man cannot raiſe a Fee ſimple to his own right Heirs, by the Name of Heirs, as a *Purchaſe*, either by Conveyance or Deviſe; for if he deviſe Lands to one who is Heir at Law, the Deviſe is void, and he ſhall take by *Diſcent*. *Dyer* 54, 126. And 'tis the ſame where the Lands will come to the Heir, either in a direct or collateral Line; or where the Heir comes to an Eſtate by way of Limitation, when the Word *Heirs* is not a Word of *Purchaſe*. *Ibid.* A Father hath two Sons by ſeveral Venters, and deviſes his Land to his Wife for Life, and after her Deceaſe to his eldeſt Son; tho' the Son doth not take the Eſtate preſently on the Death of his Father, he ſhall be in by *Diſcent*, and not by Purchaſe, and the Deviſe ſhall be void as to him. *Style* 148. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 645. A Man being ſeiſed of Lands which he had by the Mother's Side deviſed them to his Heirs on the Part of his Mother; and it was adjudged that the Deviſee ſhall take by *Diſcent*. 3 *Lev.* 127. And when the Heir takes that which his *Anceſtor* would have taken if living, he ſhall take it by *Diſcent*, and not by Purchaſe. 2 *Danv.* 557. But generally where an Eſtate is deviſed to the Heir at Law, attended with a *Charge*, as to pay Money, Debts, *&c.* in ſuch Caſe he takes by Purchaſe, and not by *Diſcent*. Though Conditions to pay Money have been conſtrued only a Charge in Equity; and that they do not alter the *Diſcent* at Common Law. 1 *Lut.* 593. 1 *Salk.* 241. A Man can have Lands no other Way than by *Diſcent* or Purchaſe. And *Diſcent* is the worthieſt Means whereby Land can be acquired.

Diſcent of Crown-Lands. All the Lands whereof the King is ſeiſed *in Jure Coronæ*, ſhall *ſecundum jus Coronæ* attend upon and follow the Crown; ſo that to whomſoever the Crown deſcends, thoſe Lands and Poſſeſſions deſcend alſo. And if the Heir to the Crown be attainted of Treaſon; yet ſhall the Crown deſcend to him, and without any Reverſal the Attainder is avoided. *Plowd.* 247. *Co. Lit.* 15. The Dignity of the Crown of *England*, for Want of Heirs Male, is deſcendible immediately to the eldeſt Daughter, and her Poſterity; and ſo it has been declared by Act of Parliament: And by Stat. 25 *H.* 2. *cap.* 22. *Regnum non eſt Diviſibile.* The eldeſt Siſter of a King, as well as the eldeſt Daughter, ſhall inherit all his Fee ſimple Lands by *Diſcent*: And Half Blood is no Impediment to the *Diſcent* of Lands of the Crown. *Co. Lit.* 15, 165. But a Daughter of the Whole Blood ſhall not inherit where there is a Son of the Half Blood; as where the King hath Iſſue a Son and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another Venter, and purchaſes Lands, and dies; afterwards the eldeſt Son enters and dies alſo without Iſſue, the Daughter ſhall not have theſe Lands, or any other Fee-ſimple Lands of the Crown, but they ſhall deſcend to the younger Brother. *Plowd.* 245. 34 *H.* 6. A Perſon coming to be King by *Diſcent* of the Part of his

his Mother, makes a Purchaſe of Land to him and his Heirs, and dies without Iſſue, this Land ſhall deſcend to the Heir on the Part of the Mother; contrary to the Caſe of a Subject, where the Heir on the Father's Side ſhall enjoy it. *Ibid. Co. Lit.* 16. As the whole Kingdom hath an Intereſt in the *Diſcent of the Crown*, the King cannot ſurrender or alien it, *&c.* See *Crown*.

Diſcent of Dignities. A Dignity alſo differs from common Inheritances, and goes not according to the Rules of the Common Law; for it deſcends to the Half Blood, and there is no Coparcenerſhip in it, but the eldeſt takes the Whole. *Co. Lit.* 27. The Dignity of Peerage is perſonal, annexed to the Blood, and ſo inſeparable that it cannot be transferred to any Perſon, or ſurrendered even to the Crown; it can move neither forward or backward, but only downward to Poſterity; and nothing but Corruption of Blood, as if the Anceſtor be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, can hinder the *Diſcent* to the right Heir. *Lex Conſtitutionis, p.* 85.

Diſcharge, On Writs and Proceſs, *&c.* is where a Man confined by ſome legal Writ or Authority, doth that which by Law he is required to do; whereupon he is releaſed or *diſcharged* from the Matter for which he was confined. And if one be arreſted by a *Latitat* out of *B. R.* and the Plaintiff do not file a Declaration againſt the Defendant in Priſon in two Terms, he ſhall be *diſcharged* on common Bail. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 470. Alſo where a Defendant on Arreſt is admitted to *Bail*, if the Bail bring in the Principal before the Return of the ſecond *Scire facias* iſſued out againſt them, they ſhall be *diſcharged. Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If an *Obligee* diſcharges one joint Obligor, where ſeveral are jointly bound; it *diſcharges* the others. *March* 129. And a Man may *diſcharge* a *Promiſe* made to himſelf, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 483. See *Acquittal*, and *viae Habeas Corpus*.

Diſclaimer, *(Diſclamium,* From the Fr. *Clamer*, with the Privative *Dis)* Is a Plea containing an expreſs Denial, or Renouncing of a Thing; as if a Tenant ſue a *Replevin*, upon the Diſtreſs of the Lord, and the Lord avows the Taking, ſaying the Tenant holds of him as of his Lord, and that he diſtrained for the Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Now if the Tenant ſay he doth not hold of him, this is called a *Diſclaimer*, and the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, on a Writ of Right brought, the Tenant ſhall loſe his Land. *Terms de Ley* 263. And if a Writ of *Præcipe* be brought againſt two Perſons for Land, and one of them the Tenant ſaith that he is not Tenant, nor claims any Thing in the Lands; this is a *Diſclaimer* as to him, and the other ſhall have the whole Land. *Ibid.* And when a Tenant hath *diſclaimed*, upon Action brought againſt him, he ſhall not have Reſtitution on Writ of Error, *&c.* againſt his own Act; but is barred of his Right to the Land *diſclaimed.* 8 *Rep.* 62. But a verbal *Diſclaimer*, ſhall not take Place againſt a Deed of Lands: Nor ſhall the *Diſclaimer* of a Wife during the Coverture, bar her Entry on her Lands. 3 *Rep.* 26. Baron and Feme may diſclaim for the Wife; though if the Huſband hath nothing but in Right of his Wife, he cannot *diſclaim.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 569. Such Perſon as cannot loſe the Thing perpetually in which he *diſclaims*, ſhall not be permitted to *diſclaim:* A Biſhop, *&c.* may not *diſclaim*, for he cannot deveſt the Right out of the Church. Though in a *Quo Warranto*, at the Suit of the King, againſt a Biſhop or others for Franchiſes and Liberties, if the Biſhop, *&c. diſclaims* them, this ſhall bind their Succeſſors. *Co. Litt.* 102, 103. If a Man be vouched becauſe of a Reverſion on a Leaſe made by himſelf, he cannot *diſclaim:* But an Heir may *diſclaim*, being vouched upon a Leaſe made by his Anceſtor. 2 *Danv.* 569. A Perſon may not *diſclaim* in the Principal, and not in the Incident; as he that is vouched becauſe of a Reverſion, cannot *diſclaim* in the Reverſion, ſaving the Seigniory. 40 *Ed.* 3. 27. If the Lord *diſclaims* his Seigniory, in a Court of Record, it is extinct; and the Tenant ſhall hold of the Lord next paramount to the Lord *diſclaiming. Lit. Sect.* 146. It is ſaid not to be neceſſary, that the *Writ of Right ſur Diſclaimer* ſhould be brought againſt the Perſon that *diſclaims*; for if it be only againſt him that is found Tenant of the Land, though he be a Stranger, it is not material. 2 *Danv.* 570. By Plea of *Non tenure*, nothing is diſowned but the Freehold, which may be good where the Tenant hath the Reverſion in Fee, and not the Freehold; but when ſuch Tenant *diſclaims*, or pleads Non-tenure and *diſclaims*, the Demandant ſhall have the Whole, as the Whole is *diſclaimed. Ibid.* Beſide theſe *Diſclaimers* by Tenants of Lands, there are *Diſclaimers* in divers other Caſes: For there is a *Diſclaimer of Blood*, where a Perſon denies himſelf to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his *Plea. F. N. B.* 102. And a *Diſclaimer of Goods*, as well as Lands; as if a Man *diſclaimeth* Goods, on Arraignment of Felony, when he ſhall loſe them, though he be cleared. *Staundf. P. C.* 186. In the *Chancery*, if a Defendant by his Anſwer renounces the having any Intereſt in the Thing in Queſtion, this is likewiſe a *Diſclaimer.* And there is a *Deed* of *Diſclaimer* of *Executorſhip* of a Will, *&c.* where an Executor refuſes, and throws up the ſame.

Form of a *Diſclaimer* of Executorſhip.

THIS Indenture tripartite, *made the Day*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the firſt Part*, C. D. *of*, &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* L. B. *of*, &c. *of the third Part:* Whereas T. B. *late of*, &c. *duly made and publiſhed his laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, bearing Date*, &c. *and thereby deviſed (amongſt other Things) all that Meſſuage*, &c. *to the ſaid* L. B. *and alſo gave and bequeathed*, &c. *and made the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *Executors and Truſtees of his ſaid Will, as in and by the ſaid Will may more fully appear.* And whereas *the ſaid* T. B. *ſoon after the Making and Publiſhing of the ſaid Will, died; and the ſaid* A. B. *hath refuſed to accept the ſaid Executorſhip and Truſt, and never acted therein, nor ever received any of the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage, or of the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator* T. B. *But the ſaid* C. D *alone proved the ſaid Will, and took upon him the Execution thereof:* Now this Indenture witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *as a farther Declaration of his not acting in the Executorſhip aforeſaid, and to free himſelf from the ſame, doth by theſe Preſents renounce and diſclaim the ſaid Executorſhip, and all the Truſts repoſed in him by the ſaid recited Will: And doth alſo by theſe Preſents remiſe and releaſe unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators; all the Eſtate, Right, Title and Intereſt of him the ſaid* A. B. *in and to the ſaid Premiſſes, by Virtue of the ſaid recited Will, or otherwiſe howſoever.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Diſcontinuance, *(Diſcontinuatio,* Derived from the Fr. *Diſcontinuer*, i. e. *Ceſſare)* Signifies an Interruption or Breaking off; and is twofold, *Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion*, and *Diſcontinuance of Proceſs:* The Effect of *Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion* is, that a Man may not enter upon his own Lands or Tenements alienated, whatever his Right be to it, of his own Authority, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover Poſſeſſion by Law. *Co. Lit.* 325. *F. N. B.* 191. Where a Tenant in Tail, or a Man ſeiſed in Right of his Wife, *&c.* by Feoffment, Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for Life, by Fine or Livery, not warranted by the Sta-

tute 32 *H.* 8. aliens the Eſtate; ſuch Alienations are called *Diſcontinuances:* Whereby the Wife after her Huſband's Death, and the Iſſue in Tail after the Death of Tenant in Tail, and thoſe in Remainder and Reverſion are driven to their Action, and cannot enter. 1 *Inſt.* 325. But a *Diſcontinuance* taketh away an Entry only: And to every *Diſcontinuance* it is neceſſary there ſhould be a Deveſting or Diſplacing of the Eſtate, and turning the ſame to a Right; for if it be not turned to a Right, they that have the Eſtate cannot be driven to an Action. *Co. Lit.* 327. And an Eſtate-tail cannot be *diſcontinued*, but where he that makes the *Diſcontinuance*, was once ſeiſed by Force of the Intail, where the Eſtate-tail is executed; unleſs by Reaſon of a Warranty. *Lit. Sect.* 637, 641. Alſo if Tenant in Tail levies a Fine, *&c.* this is no *Diſcontinuance*, 'till the Fine is executed; becauſe if he dies before Execution, the Iſſue may enter. *Co. Litt.* 33. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 572. A *Diſcontinuance* may be five Ways, *viz.* by Feoffment, Fine, Recovery, Releaſe, and Confirmation with Warranty. 1 *Rep.* 44. A Grant without Livery; or a Grant in Fee without Warranty, are no *Diſcontinuances:* An Exchange will not make a *Diſcontinuance*; as if Tenant in Tail exchanges Land with another, that is not any *Diſcontinuance*, by Reaſon no Livery is requiſite thereon. 2 *Danv.* 57. It is the ſame of a Bargain and Sale, *&c.* And an Alteration of ſuch Things as lie in Grant, and not in Livery, works no *Diſcontinuance*; for ſuch Grant does no Wrong either to the Iſſue in Tail, or him in Reverſion or Remainder, becauſe nothing paſſeth but during the Life of Tenant in Tail, which is lawful; and every *Diſcontinuance* worketh a Wrong. *Co. Lit.* 332. If Tenant in Tail of a Copyhold Eſtate, ſurrenders to another in Fee, this makes not any *Diſcontinuance*, (except there be a Cuſtom for it) but the Heir in Tail may enter; though this hath been a great Queſtion. 1 *Leon.* 95. 2 *Danv.* 571. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, and Remainder in Tail, *&c.* And Tenant for Life, and he in the firſt Remainder in Tail levy a Fine, this is no *Diſcontinuance* of either of the Remainders. 1 *Rep.* 76. But if there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Tail, *&c.* And Tenant in Tail, enfeoffs him in Reverſion in Fee: Or where there is Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Reverſion in Fee, and Tenant for Life enfeoffs the Reverſioner; theſe are *Diſcontinuances*, becauſe there is a mean or immediate Eſtate. 1 *Rep.* 140. *Co. Lit.* 335. 3 *Danv.* 575. If there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder to his right Heirs, and he makes Feoffment in Fee, this is a *Diſcontinuance*; though ſuch Tenant that made the Feoffment, hath the Fee in him. 2 *Danv.* 572. A Man is Tenant for Life, the Remainder in Tail, Remainder in Fee, and the Tenant for Life makes a Feoffment to him in Remainder in Fee; this is ſuch a *Diſcontinuance* of the Eſtate-Tail, as produceth a Forfeiture. 3 *Rep.* 59. If a Tenant in Tail be diſſeiſed, and after Releaſe with Warranty to the Diſſeiſor, it will be a *Diſcontinuance:* So if he releaſe or confirm to Tenant for Life. *Lit. Sect.* 135. 1 *Rep.* 44. And if where there is a Tenant for Life, and Remainder in Tail, the Tenant for Life levies a Fine to his own Uſe; and after Tenant for Life, and he in Remainder join in a Feoffment by Letter of Attorney, this is a *Diſcontinuance* of the Eſtate Tail and the Fee. *Dyer* 327. If Tenant in Tail makes a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition, and the Condition is broken, the Iſſue may enter notwithſtanding this *Diſcontinuance*. *Lit.* 632. Tenant in Tail grants all his Eſtate to another, though with Livery and Seiſin; and if that other Perſon make a Feoffment in Fee, it will not be a *Diſcontinuance* to take away the Entry of him in Reverſion or Remainder. *Lit.* 145. 1 *Rep.* 46. 10 *Rep.* 97. A Leaſe is made for Life, Remainder in Tail; and he in Remainder in Tail diſſeiſes the Tenant for Life, and makes a Feoffment in Fee, and dies without Iſſue, and then Tenant for Life dieth; this is no *Diſcontinuance* to him in Reverſion. *Lit.* 146. 1 *Brown.* 36. And if Tenant in Tail of a Rent, Common, Advowſon, or the like, grant it in Fee, it is not a *Diſcontinuance:* Nor where ſuch Tenant granteth any Thing out of Land, *&c. Lit.* 138. *Finch's Law.* 193. Where a Tenant in Tail of a Manor makes a Leaſe for Life, not warranted by Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. of Part of the Demeſnes, this is a *Diſcontinuance* of this Parcel; and it is ſaid makes it no Parcel of the Manor. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 58. By Statute, a Huſband is reſtrained from Alienation, and diſcontinuing of the Wife's Land. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 28. And a Wife Tenant in Tail with the Huſband; or having an Eſtate in Dower, *&c.* from making any *Diſcontinuance* of the Lands of the Huſband, after his Death. 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 20. Likewiſe Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Biſhops, Deans, *&c.* from alienating or diſcontinuing their Eſtates. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. And ſome *Diſcontinuances* at Common Law are now made Bars as to the Iſſue in Tail; though ſtill *Diſcontinuances* in ſome Caſes, to him in Remainder, *&c.* ſuch as Fines, with Proclamations by Statute 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 36. If the Huſband levy a Fine with Proclamations, and dieth, the Wife muſt enter, or avoid the Eſtate of the Conuſee within five Years, or ſhe is barred for ever, by the Stat. 4 *Hen.* 7. For the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. doth help the *Diſcontinuance*, but not the Bar. 1 *Inſt.* 326. Huſband and Wife Tenants in ſpecial Tail, the Huſband alone levied a Fine to his own Uſe, and afterwards he deviſed the Land to his Wife for Life, the Remainder over, rendering Rent, *&c.* The Huſband dies, the Wife enters and pays the Rent, and dies: In this Caſe it was adjudged, that the Fine had barred the Iſſue in Tail, but not the Wife. *Dyer* 351. The Entry of the Wife in this Caſe, was a Diſagreement to the Eſtate of Inheritance, and an Agreement to the Eſtate for Life: But if the Wife had not waved the Inheritance, the Eſtate-tail as to the Wife had remained. 9 *Rep.* 135. If Lands be given to the Huſband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and the Huſband maketh a Feoffment in Fee, and dieth; the Wife is helped by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. and ſo is the Iſſue of both their Bodies. 1 *Inſt.* 326. The Huſband is Tenant in Tail, the Remainder to the Wife in Tail, the Huſband makes a Feoffment in Fee; by this the Huſband by the Common Law did not only diſcontinue his own Eſtate-tail, but his Wife's Remainder: But by Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. after the Death of the Huſband without Iſſue, the Wife may enter by the ſaid Act. Though if the Huſband hath Iſſue, and maketh a Feoffment in Fee of his Wife's Land, and his Wife dieth; the Heir of the Wife ſhall not enter during the Huſband's Life, neither by the Common Law, nor by the Statute. *Ibid.* A *Diſcontinuance* may be defeated, where the Eſtate that worked it is defeated; as if a Huſband make a Feoffment of the Wife's Land upon Condition; and after his Death, his Heir enters on the Feoffee for the Condition broken; now the *Diſcontinuance* is defeated, and a Feme may enter upon the Heir. 1 *Inſt.* 336. The Titles of *Diſcontinuance* of Eſtates and *Remitter*, were formerly large Titles in our Books; but they are abridged by Statute.

Diſcontinuance of Proceſs, Is when the Opportunity of Proſecution is loſt for that Time; or the Plaintiff is diſmiſſed the Court, *&c.* And every Suit, whether Civil or Criminal, and every Proceſs therein, ought to be properly continued from Day to Day, *&c.* from its Commencement to its Concluſion; and the ſuffering any Default or Gap herein, is called a *Diſcontinuance:* The Continuance of the Suit

Suit by improper Proceſs, or by giving the Party an illegal Day, is properly a *Miſcontinuance*. 2 *Hawk.* 298. Where an Action is long depending, and continued from one Term to another, the *Continuances* muſt be all entered, otherwiſe there will be a *Diſcontinuance*; whereupon a Writ of Error may be brought, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 660. If the Plaintiff in a Suit doth nothing, it is a *Diſcontinuance*, and he muſt begin this Suit again: And where it is too late to amend a Declaration, *&c.* or the Plaintiff is adviſed to proſecute in another Court, he is to diſcontinue his Suit, and proceed *de novo*. *Com. Law Com Plac.* 171. But a *Diſcontinuance* of an Action, is not perfect till it is entered on the Roll, when it is of Record. *Cro. Car.* 236. The Plaintiff cannot diſcontinue his Action after a Demurrer joined, and entered; or after a Verdict, or a Writ of Inquiry, without Leave of the Court. *Cro. Jac.* 35. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 473. In Actions of Debt or Covenant, after a Demurrer joined, the Court will give Leave to diſcontinue, if there be an apparent Cauſe; as if the Plaintiff through his own Negligence, is in Danger of loſing his Debt: But if the Demurrer be argued, then he ſhall not have Leave to diſcontinue; nor where he brings another Action for the ſame Cauſe, and this is pleaded in Abatement of the firſt Action. *Sid.* 84. It has been ruled, upon a Motion to diſcontinue, that the Court may give Leave after a ſpecial Verdict; which is not compleat and final; but never after a general Verdict. 1 *Salk.* 178. 1 *Nelſ.* 663. An Appeal may as well be diſcontinued by the Defect of the Proceſs or Proceeding in it, as it may be by the Inſufficiency of the Original Writ, *&c.* For by ſuch Defect, the Matter depending is as it were out of Court. 1 *Lill.* 473. A *Diſcontinuance* or Miſcontinuance, at Common Law reverſes a Judgment given by Default; and *Diſcontinuance* upon a Demurrer is Error; but a Miſcontinuance after Appearance is not ſo. 8 *Rep.* 156. 46 *E.* 3. 30. *Diſcontinuance* of Proceſs is helped at Common Law by Appearance: And by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 30. all *Diſcontinuances*, Miſcontinuances and Negligences therein, of Plaintiff or Defendant, are cured after Verdict. 2 *Danv.* 352. The Death of the King is not a *Diſcontinuance* of any Suit; and no Suit before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* will be diſcontinued by a new Commiſſion. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 3. 4 *&* 6 *W. & M. &c.* On the *Diſcontinuance* of Suits, it is uſual to give the Defendant Coſts. See *Continuance*.

Diſcontinuance of Plea, Is where divers Things ſhould be pleaded to, and ſome are omitted; this is a *Diſcontinuance*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 660, 661. If a Defendant's Plea begin with an Anſwer to Part, and anſwers no more, it is a *Diſcontinuance*; and the Plaintiff may take Judgment by *Nil Dicit*, for what is not anſwered: But if the Plaintiff plead over, the whole Action is diſcontinued. 1 *Salk.* 139. Debt upon Bond of 500*l.* the Defendant as to 225*l.* Part of it, pleads Payment, *&c.* And upon Demurrer to this Plea, it was adjudged that there being no Anſwer to the Reſidue, it is a *Diſcontinuance* as to that, for which the Plaintiff ought to take Judgment by *Nil dicit*. 1 *Salk.* 180. Where no Anſwer is given to one Part, if the Plaintiff pleads thereto, he cannot have Judgment according to his Declaration; for which Reaſon it may be a *Diſcontinuance* of the Whole. 1 *Nelſ.* 660. But this is helped after Verdict by 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 30.

Diſcovert, Is uſed in the Law for a Woman unmarried or Widow, one not within the Bands of Matrimony. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Diſcretion, (*Diſcretio*) When any Thing is left to any Perſon to be done according to his *Diſcretion*, the Law intends it muſt be done with ſound *Diſcretion*, and according to Law: And the Court of *B. R.* hath a Power to redreſs Things that are otherwiſe done, notwithſtanding they are left to the *Diſcretion* of thoſe that do them. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 477. *Diſcretion* is to diſcern between Right and Wrong; and therefore whoever hath Power to act at *Diſcretion*, is bound by the Rule of Reaſon and Law. 2 *Inſt.* 56, 298. And though there be a Latitude of *Diſcretion* given to one, yet he is circumſcribed that what he does be neceſſary and convenient; without which no Liberty can defend it. *Hob.* 158. The Aſſeſſment of Fines on Offenders committing Affrays, *&c.* And the Binding of Perſons to the good Behaviour, are at the *Diſcretion* of our Judges and Juſtices of the Peace. 1 *Haw. P. C.* 132, 138. And in many Caſes, for Crimes not capital, the Judges have a diſcretionary Power to inflict corporal Puniſhment on the Offenders. 2 *Hawk.* 445. Infants, *&c.* under the Age of *Diſcretion*, are not puniſhable for Crimes; and want of *Diſcretion* is a good Exception againſt a Witneſs. *Ibid.* 434.

Diſfranchiſe, Is to take away one's Freedom or Privilege: It is the contrary to *Enfranchiſe*. And Corporations have Power to *diſfranchiſe* Members, for doing any Thing againſt their Oaths; but not for Contempts, *&c.* 11 *Rep.* 98. See *Corporation*.

Diſherſon, Is an old Word which Signifies as much as *Diſinheriting*; mentioned in the Stat. 20 *Ed.* 1. and 8 *R.* 2.

Diſheritor, One that *diſinheriteth*, or puts another out of his Inheritance. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 39.

Diſmes, (*Decimæ*) Are *Tithes*, or the *Tenth* Part of all the Fruits of the Earth, and of Beaſts, or Labour due to the Clergy. It ſignifieth alſo the *Tenths* of all *Spiritual Livings* given to the Prince, which is called a *Perpetual Diſm.* *Stat.* 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 35. And formerly this Word ſignified a *Tax* or Tribute levied of the *Temporality*. *Hollingſh. in H.* 2. *f.* 111. The Laws of *Diſmes* or *Tithes*; ſee *Tithes*.

Diſparagement, In a legal Senſe was uſed for matching an Heir in Marriage under his Degree, or againſt Decency. *Co. Lit.* 107. *Magn. Chart. c.* 6.

Diſpauper. When a Perſon by Reaſon of his Poverty, is admitted to ſue *in Forma pauperis*; if afterwards, before the Suit is ended, the ſame Party have any Lands or perſonal Eſtate fallen to him, or be guilty of any Thing whereby he is liable to have this Privilege taken from him, then he is put out of the Capacity of ſuing *in Forma Pauperis*, and is ſaid to be *diſpaupered*. See *Forma Pauperis*.

Diſpenſation. By the 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. The *Archbiſhop of Canterbury* has Power of *diſpenſing* in any Caſe, wherein *Diſpenſations* (not contrary to the Law of God) were formerly granted by the See of *Rome*; and may grant *Diſpenſations* to the King, as well as to his Subjects: But ſuch *Diſpenſations* ſhall not be granted out of the Realm, *&c.* And during the Vacancy of the See of *Canterbury*, the Guardian of the Spiritualties may grant *Diſpenſations*. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* grants *Diſpenſations*, not only in his own Province, but in the Province of *York*; and the Archbiſhop of *York*, and other Biſhops, diſpenſe as they were wont to do, by the Common Law and Cuſtom of the Realm. *Wood's Inſt.* 26. Every Biſhop of common Right has the Power of Inſtitution into Benefices, and of Diſpenſing in common Caſes, *&c. Ibid.* 505. *Diſpenſations* to hold *Pluralities*; ſee *Chaplains*.

Diſpenſations of the King. If a *Diſpenſation* by the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*, is to be in extraordinary Matters, or in a Caſe that is new, the *King* and his Council are to be conſulted; and it ought to be confirmed under the Broad Seal. The *King*'s Authority to grant *Diſpenſations* remains as it did at Common Law; notwithſtanding the *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. 1 *Cro.* 542, 601. The *Diſpenſation* of the *King*, *&c.* makes a Thing prohibited, lawful to be done by him who hath it: But *Malum in ſe* will not admit of a *Diſpenſation*. *March Rep.* 213. Where the Subject hath an immediate Intereſt in an Act of Parliament, the *King* cannot *diſpenſe* with it; but where the *King* is intruſted with

the Management thereof, and the Subject intereſted by Way of Conſequence only, he may. *March* 214, 216. When an Offence wrongs none but the *King*; or if the Suit is only the *King*'s for the Breach of a Penal Law, that is not to the Damage of a third Perſon, the *King* may *diſpenſe*: But in Caſe the Suit is the *King*'s, for the Benefit of another, he cannot. *Vaugh.* 344, 334, 339, &c.

Diſpenſation by non obſtante. If any Statute tends to reſtrain ſome *Prerogative* incident to the Perſon of the *King*, as the Right of Pardoning, or of Commanding the Service of the Subject for the publick Weal, &c. which are inſeparable from the King; by a *Clauſe* of *Non obſtante*, he may diſpenſe with it. 2 *Hawk.* 390. But as in the Reign of King *James* II. the *diſpenſing* Power was carried ſo high as to render the Execution of our neceſſary Laws in a Manner dependent on the Pleaſure of the Prince; by *Stat.* 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 2. It is enacted, That no *Diſpenſation by Non obſtante* of, or to any Statute, or any Part thereof, ſhall be allowed; but that the ſame ſhall be held void, and of none Effect, except a *Diſpenſation* be allowed in ſuch Statute. The *Diſpenſation* by *Non obſtante* was brought into this Kingdom by the *Pope*; and firſt uſed by *Hen.* 3. Pryn's Animadver. on 4 Inſt. fol. 129.

Diſperſonare, Is to ſcandaliſe or diſparage. *Blount.*

Diſſignare, To break open a Seal. —— *Sepulto patre Teſtamentum* diſſignatum *eſt.* Neubrigenſis, lib. 2. c. 7.

Diſſeiſin, (From the Fr. *Diſſaiſin*) Signifies an unlawful Diſpoſſeſſing a Man of his Right. As where a Perſon enters into Lands or Tenements, and his Entry is not lawful, and keeps him that hath the Eſtate from the Poſſeſſion thereof. *Bract. lib.* 4. *c.* 3. And *Diſſeiſin* is of two Sorts; either *Single Diſſeiſin*, committed without Force of Arms; or *Diſſeiſin by Force*, but this latter is more properly *Deforcement. Brit. cap.* 42, 43. By *Magna Charta*, 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 29. No Man is to be *diſſeiſed* or put out of his Freehold, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or the Law: And by Statute, the Dying ſeiſed of any *Diſſeiſor* of or in any Lands, &c. having no Right therein, ſhall not be a Diſcent in Law, to take away an Entry of a Perſon having lawful Title of Entry; except the *Diſſeiſor* hath had peaceable Poſſeſſion five Years, without Entry or Claim by the Perſon having lawful Title. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. But if a *Diſſeiſor* having expelled the right Owner, hath ſuch Peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Lands five Years without Claim, and continues in Poſſeſſion ſo as to die ſeiſed, and the Land deſcends to his Heirs, they have a Right to the Poſſeſſion thereof till the Perſon that is Owner recovers at Law; and the Owner ſhall loſe his Eſtate for ever, if he do not proſecute his Suit within the Time limited by the Statute of Limitations. *Bac. Elem.* And if a *Diſſeiſee* levy a Fine of the Land whereof he is *diſſeiſed*, unto a Stranger, the *Diſſeiſor* ſhall keep the Land for ever; for the *Diſſeiſee* againſt his own Fine cannot claim, and the Conuſee cannot enter, and the Right which the *Diſſeiſee* had being extinct by the Fine, the *Diſſeiſor* ſhall take Advantage of it. 2 *Rep.* 56. But this is to be underſtood, where no Uſe is declared of the Fine by the *Diſſeiſee*; when it ſhall enure to the Uſe of the *Diſſeiſor*, &c. by *Bridgman*, C. J. 1 *Lev.* 128. If a Feme Sole be ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, and is *diſſeiſed*, and then taketh Huſband; in this Caſe, the Huſband and Wife, as in Right of the Wife, have Right to enter, and yet the Dying ſeiſed of the *Diſſeiſor*, ſhall take away the Entry of the Wife, after the Death of the Huſband. 1 *Inſt.* 246. If a Perſon *diſſeiſes* me, and during the *Diſſeiſin*, he or his Servant cut down the Timber growing upon the Land, and afterwards I re enter into the Lands, I ſhall have Action of Treſpaſs againſt him; for the Law, as to the *Diſſeiſor* and his Servants, ſuppoſes the Freehold to have been always in me: But if the *Diſſeiſor* be *diſſeiſed*, or if he makes a Feoffment, Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life or Years, I ſhall not have an Action againſt the ſecond *Diſſeiſor*, or againſt thoſe who come in by Title: For all the meſne Profits ſhall be recovered againſt the *Diſſeiſor* himſelf. 11 *Rep.* 51. *Keilw.* 1. A *Diſſeiſor* in Aſſiſe, where Damages are recovered againſt him, ſhall recover as much as he has paid in Rents chargeable on the Lands before the *Diſſeiſin. Jenk. Cent.* 189. But if the *Diſſeiſor* or his Feoffee ſows Corn on the Land, the *Diſſeiſee* may take it whether before or after Severance. *Dyer* 31, 173. 11 *Rep.* 46. Where a Man hath a Houſe in Fee, &c. and locks it, and then departs; if another Perſon comes to his Houſe, and takes the Key of the Door, and ſays that he claims the Houſe to himſelf in Fee, without any Entry into the Houſe, this is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Houſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 624. If a Feoffor enters on the Land of the Feoffee, and makes a Leaſe for Years, &c. it is a *Diſſeiſin*, though the Intent of the Parties to the Feoffment, was that the Feoffee ſhould make a Leaſe to the Feoffor for Life. 2 *Rep.* 59. If Leſſee for Years is ouſted by his Leſſor; this is ſaid to be no *Diſſeiſin. Cro. Jac.* 678. A Man enters on another's Lands, claiming a Leaſe for Years, who hath not ſuch Leaſe, is a *Diſſeiſor*: Though if a Man enters into the Houſe of another by his Sufferance, without claiming any Thing, it will not be a *Diſſeiſin.* 9 *H.* 6. 21, 31. 2 *Danv.* 625. If a Perſon enters on Lands by Virtue of a Grant or Leaſe, that is void in Law; he is a *Diſſeiſor.* 2 *Danv.* 630. A Leſſee at Will makes a Leaſe for Years, it is a *Diſſeiſin*, at the Election of the Leſſor at Will: But it is the *Diſſeiſin* of the Leſſee at Will, not of the Leſſee for Years. *Hill.* 7 *Car. B. R.* If a Man enters into the Land of an Infant, though by his Aſſent; this is a *Diſſeiſin* to the Infant, at his Election. 11 *Ed.* 3. *Aſſ.* 87. And if a Perſon commands another to enter upon Lands, and make a *Diſſeiſin*, the Commander is a *Diſſeiſor*, as well as ſuch other; unleſs the Command be conditional, when it may be otherwiſe. 22 *Aſſ.* 99. 2 *Danv.* 631. If a Man forces another to ſwear to ſurrender his Eſtate to him, and he doth ſo, it will be a *Diſſeiſin* of the Eſtate. So forcibly hindring a Perſon from tilling his Land, is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 161. But if one enter wrongfully into the Lands of another, and he accepts Rent from ſuch Perſon, he ſhall not afterwards be taken for a *Diſſeiſor. Dyer* 173. Where any Perſon is diſturb'd from entring on Land, it is a *Diſſeiſin*: A Denial of a Rent, when lawfully demanded, is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Rent. 1 *Inſt.* 153. Alſo hindring a Diſtreſs for Rent, by Force; or making Reſcous of a *Diſtreſs*, are a *Diſſeiſin* of the Rent. 2 *Danv.* 624, 625. An Infant, or Feme Covert, may be a *Diſſeiſor*, but it muſt be by actual Entry on Lands, &c. A Feme Covert ſhall not be a *Diſſeiſoreſs*, by the Act of the Baron: If he *diſſeiſes* another to her Uſe, ſhe is not a *Diſſeiſoreſs*; nor if the Wife agrees to it during the Coverture: Yet if after his Death, ſhe agrees to it, ſhe is a *Diſſeiſoreſs. Ibid.* 626, 627. Aſſiſes that lie againſt *Diſſeiſors* are called *Writs of Diſſeiſin*; and there are ſeveral Writs of Entry *ſur Diſſeiſin*, of which ſome are in the *Per*, and others in *le Poſt*, &c. But Writs of *Aſſiſe* on *Diſſeiſins*, are now diſuſed; and the feigned Action of Ejectment is introduced in their Place. See *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin*, and *Entry.*

Diſſeiſor, Is in general he that *diſſeiſeth* or puts another out of his Land, without Order of Law: And a *Diſſeiſee* is he that is ſo put out. 4 *H.* 4. As the King in Judgment of Law can do no Wrong, he cannot be a *Diſſeiſor.* 1 *E.* 5. 8. A *Diſſeiſor* is to be fined and impriſoned; and the *Diſſeiſee* reſtored to the Land, &c. by *Stat.* 20 *H.* 3. *c.* 3. Where a *Diſſeiſor* is *diſſeiſed*, it is called *Diſſeiſin* upon *Diſſeiſin.*

Diſſenters, Are Separatiſts from the Church, and the Service and Worſhip thereof. At the *Revolution* a

Law was enacted, That the Statutes of Q. *Eliz.* and K. *James* I. concerning the Diſcipline of the Church, ſhould not extend to *Proteſtant Diſſenters:* But the Perſons diſſenting, are to ſubſcribe the Declaration of 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. and take the Oaths, or the Declaration of Fidelity, *&c.* And they muſt not hold their Meetings, till their Place of Worſhip is certified to the Biſhop, *&c.* or to the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions, and regiſtred there; alſo they are not to keep the Doors of their Meeting-houſes locked, *&c.* If any Perſon diſturbs them in their Worſhip, on Conviction at the Seſſions, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* *Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M.* And there are a great many Statutes relating to *Diſſenters* beſides the Toleration Act: As the 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 18. 10 *Ann. c.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6, *&c.* See *Church*, *&c.*

Diſtillers, Of Strong Waters and Spirits, ſetting up any Tun, Caſk, *&c.* or uſing any private Warehouſe or Cellar, without Notice given to the Officer of Exciſe, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and 10 *l.* for working Stills but at ſuch appointed Hours, to be levied by Warrant of two Juſtices of Peace. *Stat.* 1 & 3 *W.* & *M.* 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 30. If any *Diſtiller* ſhall uſe a private Pipe for Conveyance of diſtilled Liquor, he forfeits 100 *l.* And private Stills to be ſeized, for which a Search may be made by Officers of Exciſe by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. *Diſtillers*, *&c.* are to make an Entry of all Warehouſes, for keeping Brandy, on Pain of 20 *l.* and Forfeiture of the Liquors; and Brandy ſhall not be ſold but in Warehouſes and Places entered, under the Penalty of 40 *s. per* Gallon, by *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 20. All Mixed or Compound Waters or Spirits, commonly called *Geneva*, *&c.* in the Poſſeſſion of *Diſtillers*, are liable to a Duty of 5 *s. per* Gallon; and Entries to be made of Stills, *&c.* under Penalty of 20 *l.* And none of the ſaid mixed Liquors ſhall be expoſed to Sale, but in ſome Place that is entered, on Pain of Forfeiting 40 *s.* a Gallon; and if any *Diſtiller diſtills* or ſells any Spirits, not of full Proof he ſhall pay the like Forfeiture: Alſo Sellers or Retailers of any Compound Liquors, in leſs Quantities than a Gallon, are to take out a Licenſe at the Exciſe-Office for the ſame, and pay down 20 *l.* and ſelling without ſuch Licenſe, to forfeit 50 *l.* Selling Brandy about Streets, in any Wheelbarrow or on a Shed, or other Place, incurs a Penalty of 10 *l.* leviable by Juſtices of Peace: But this Act ſhall not extend to Arrack, Rum, Citron Water, Iriſh Uſquebaugh, *&c. Stat. Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17. The Duty on Compound Waters or Spirits, and *French* Brandy, *&c.* taken off, and Duties granted of 1 *s.* and 2 *s. per* Gallon, to be raiſed in the ſame Manner as Exciſe upon Beer, and Ale, *&c.* And *Diſtillers* or other Perſons may export Spirits, drawn from Corn of *Great Britain*, on Oath, and that Duties are paid, and ſhall be allowed a Drawback of 4 *l.* 18 *s. per* Ton, *&c.* Cyder uſed in Diſtillation, is exempted from Duty; but *Diſtillers* uſing it otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. No *Diſtillers* or others, ſhall retail any Brandy, Rum, Arrack, Geneva, *&c.* by any Name, in any leſs Quantity than two Gallons, without taking out a Licenſe, and paying 50 *l.* to the next Office of Exciſe, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 100 *l.* and ſhall pay 20 *s. per* Gallon: And the Retailers to make a true Entry of all their Warehouſes, Shops, Cellars, and the Liquors therein, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* and 40 *s.* for every Gallon concealed, or making any clandeſtine Increaſe, *&c.* Officers for the Duties may enter Warehouſes, *&c.* and take an Account of Liquor, and Perſons refuſing them Entrance ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* None may contract with any Workman or Servant, to pay him his Wages, ſo much in Money, and the reſt in Brandy, *&c.* And Hawkers and Sellers of Brandy about the Streets, *&c.* to forfeit 10 *l.* or be committed for two Months. But Phyſicians and Apothecaries, may uſe Spirituous Liquors in Medicines for Sick Perſons; and *Diſtillers* may exerciſe any other Trade. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. The Forfeitures impoſed on unlawful Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, *&c.* to be recovered and mitigated, as directed by the Act 12 *Car.* 2. And where any Perſons are not able to pay the Fines, Commiſſioners of Exciſe to advance the Rewards for Information out of Money in their Hands; and the Offenders to be committed to the Houſe of Correction, and there ſtript naked from the Middle and whipped, *&c. Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. Occupiers of any Houſe or Place, where any Spirituous Liquours ſhall be ſold leſs than two Gallons, if privy thereto, are to be deemed Retailers thereof, and forfeit 100 *l.* And if any Perſons to the Number of five or more, in a riotous Manner aſſemble to reſcue Offenders, or to aſſault, beat or wound Informers, they ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and be tranſported. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. By a late Act the great Duties laid on Spirituous Liquors by former Statutes, and on Licenſes for retailing the ſame, are repealed, and other Duties granted; and no Perſons ſhall retail any *diſtilled* Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters, in Publick or Private, without taking out a Licenſe from the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, *&c.* and paying 20 *s.* yearly, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* or to be committed to the Houſe of Correction, and there kept to Hard Labour two Months. Theſe Licenſes are not granted to any Perſons, but thoſe only that keep Taverns, Inns, Alehouſes or Coffee-Houſes; and they muſt be firſt Licenſed to ſell Ale or Spirituous Liquors by two or more Juſtices of Peace, to be enabled to retail ſuch Liquors: But none ſhall be deem'd a Retailer, who does not ſell it to be drank in any Place belonging to him, or ſend it abroad, in leſs Quantities than a Pint. *Stat.* 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 8. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. All Penalties by the *Stat.* 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 8. and by this Act impoſed, may be ſued for, recovered, levied, and mitigated by ſuch Ways and Means as any Penalty may be ſued for by any Law of Exciſe: But the Juſtice may, if he think proper, inſtead of levying the Penalty, commit the Offender to the Houſe of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour for two Months, and be whipt before diſcharged. Licenſes granted as aforeſaid to any Perſon, who ſhall afterwards, during the Continuance of his Licenſe, exerciſe the Trade of a *Diſtiller*, Grocer, or Chandler, or keep a Brandy Shop for Sale of Spirituous Liquors, ſhall be void, and the Offender forfeit 10 *l.* Every Perſon, who ſhall retail Spirituous Liquors to be drank in his Houſe, *&c.* or retail or ſend the ſame abroad, in leſs Quantities than two Gallons, without a Licenſe, ſhall be deemed a Retailer, and forfeit 10 *l.* for every Offence. Where Offenders are not able to pay the Penalties, but in lieu thereof are ſent to the Houſe of Correction, the Commiſſioners of Exciſe may order a Reward to the Informer, not exceeding 5 *l.* By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 39. *Diſtillers* within the Bills of Mortality may have Licenſes on Payment of 5 *l.* yearly. *Diſtillers* in Partnerſhip to have but one Licenſe. And no *Diſtiller* ſhall have a Licenſe, unleſs, inhabiting in the City of *London*, he pay to Church and Poor Rates, for the Value of 20 *l.* and in any other Parts for the Value of 10 *l.* in the Pariſh he exerciſes his ſaid Trade: And he ſhall not, by Virtue of ſuch Licenſe, retail Spirituous Liquors but in his own Shop, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* And if he ſells any Spirituous Liquors to be drank, or ſuffer it to be drank in his Shop, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* All ſuch Penalties to be ſued for, *&c.* as above is mentioned. And every Perſon found tipling in a *Diſtiller*'s Shop, ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* And by the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 12. an Additional Duty is laid on Spirituous Liquors. By *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 40. No *Diſtiller* ſhall have a Licenſe to ſell Spirituous Liquors. And no Perſon ſhall be Licenſed but ſuch as pay to Church and Poor. By

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Stat. 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. Commiſſioners, *&c.* within the Limits of the Head Office of Excife in *London*, may grant Licenſes for retailing Spirituous Liquors to Perſons renting Houſes of 12 *l. per Annum*, though not rated to the Poor's Rate. By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 40. *Diſtillers* ſelling Spirituous Liquors to be unlawfully retailed, or to unlicenſed Retailers, ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Liquors. And for the laying an Additional Duty upon Spirituous Liquors, and reſtraining the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors; ſee further in the ſaid *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 40. & 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13.

Diſtreſs, *(Diſtrictio)* Signifies moſt commonly any Thing which is taken and *diſtrained* for Rent behind, or other Duty: And by the Common Law, *Diſtreſſes* for Rent were not to be ſold, but only detained for inforcing Payment of the Rent; but this is altered by Statute. A Man may take a *Diſtreſs* for Homage, Fealty, or any Services; for Fines and Amercements; and for Damage feaſant, *&c.* And the Effect of it is to compel the Party either to *replevy* the *Diſtreſs*, and conteſt the Taking in Action of Treſpaſs againſt the Diſtrainer; or, which is more uſual, to compound and pay the Debt or Duty, for which he was diſtrained. There are likewiſe *Diſtreſſes* in Actions compulſory to cauſe a Man to appear in Court: And of theſe there is a *Diſtreſs Perſonal*, of a Man's moveable Goods, and Profits of his Lands, *&c.* for Contempt in not appearing after ſummoned; and *Diſtreſſes Real*, upon immoveable Goods And none ſhall be diſtrained to anſwer for any Thing touching their Freeholds, but by the King's Writ. 52 *Hen.* 3. *Diſtreſs* is alſo divided into *finite* and *infinite*: *Finite*, is that which is limited by Law, how often it ſhall be made to bring the Party to Trial of Action, as once. twice, *&c.* And *infinite*, is without Limitation, until the Party appears; which is likewiſe applicable to Jurors not appearing: Then it hath had a further Diviſion into a *Grand Diſtreſs*, and *Ordinary Diſtreſs*; the former whereof extends to all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath within the County. *F. N. B* 904. *Old Nat. Br.* 43, 113. *Brit. c.* 26. *f.* 52. Of common Right a Perſon may diſtrain for Rents, and all Manner of Services; and for Rent reſerved upon a Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life, Years, *&c.* though there be no Clauſe of *Diſtreſs* in the Deed, ſo as the Reverſion be in himſelf: But on a Feoffment in Fee, a *Diſtreſs* may not be taken, unleſs expreſly reſerved in the Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 57, 205. *Doctor and Student, cap.* 9. If a Leſſee for Years grant away all his Term to another, rendring Rent, he cannot diſtrain for this Rent; but Debt will lie for it as a Sum in groſs. 2 *Lev.* 80. If one make a Leaſe rendring Rent at *Michaelmas*, provided if it be behind twenty Days after, he ſhall diſtrain; in this Caſe the Leſſor may not diſtrain till the twenty Days be paſt: But the Opinion of ſome Judges is againſt it, where a *Diſtreſs* is incident; and the Words are Affirmative, that he may diſtrain at any Time after the Day. *Co Litt.* 204. *Trin.* 14 *Jac.* 1. A Man grants a Rent out of the Manor of *D.* and further, that if the Rent be behind, the Grantee ſhall diſtrain for it in the Manor of *S.* this is a Rent of the Manor of *D.* and only a Penalty on the other Manor. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 567. If a Perſon ſeiſed of Land in Fee, demiſe it to one upon Condition to pay his Wife 5 *l.* a Year Rent, and if it be behind and in Arrear, that ſhe ſhall diſtrain for it; the Wife may take a *Diſtreſs* for the Rent. *Dyer* 3, 48. There is a Lord and Tenant by 3 *l.* Rent and Fealty, the Lord dies, and his Wife is endowed of the Thirds of the Seigniory; here ſhe may diſtrain for one Pound, and the Heir for two Pounds: So if a Rent be divided amongſt Parceners, each of them may have a *Diſtreſs* for her Part; but this may not be till Partition is made. *Bro.* 45. If one Jointenant make a Gift in Tail, of the Land, reſerving a certain Rent, and the Rent be arrear; he may not diſtrain the Beaſts of the other Jointenant. 33 *H.* 6. 35. But if *A.* and *B.* are Tenants in Common, and *A.* leaſes his Moiety to *C.* for Years, rendring Rent, and *C.* leaſe it to *B.* if the Rent is behind, *A.* may take a *Diſtreſs* of the Cattle of *B.* his fellow Tenant in Common. 7 *Rep.* 23. *Moor* 558. To juſtify Taking a *Diſtreſs*, the Party muſt ſee he hath good Cauſe to Diſtrain; that he have Power to take the *Diſtreſs*, and from the Perſon from whom he takes it; that the Thing for the Quality of it be Diſtrainable, and he diſtrain it in due Time and Place, *&c.* He who takes a *Diſtreſs* for another, ought to have good Warrant for the doing of it; and muſt do it in his Name: And a Bailiff or Servant, may diſtrain for his Maſter. 1 *Cro.* 748. 2 *Cro* 436. *Godb.* 110. A *Diſtreſs* ought to be made of ſuch Things whereof the Sheriff may make Replevin, and deliver again in as good Plight and Condition as they were at the Time of the Taking. 1 *Inſt.* 47. And *Diſtreſſes* for Rent are to be reaſonable, and not exceſſive; and not to be taken in the King's Highway, or the common Street; or in the ancient Fees of the Church. 51 *H.* 3. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 15. 9 *Ed.* 2. And where a *Diſtreſs* is taken, it may be replevied in five Days; if the Tenant and Owner of the Goods do not in that Time after taken, and *Notice* given, and of the Cauſe left at the Dwelling-houſe, *&c.* replevy the ſame according to Law; then the Perſon diſtraining may with the Under Sheriff of the County, or Conſtable of the Place, *&c.* (who are required to be aſſiſting) cauſe the Goods to be appraiſed by two ſworn Appraiſers, and ſold to ſatisfy the Rent, *&c.* leaving the Overplus in the Conſtable's Hands for the Uſe of the Owner. *Stat.* 2 *W.* & *M. c.* 5. All *Diſtreſſes* for Rent muſt be made on the Premiſſes, by the Common Law: But by Statute, if any Tenant fraudulently removes Goods from off the Premiſſes, the Landlord may in five Days ſeize ſuch Goods whereſoever found, as a *Diſtreſs* for the Rent in Arrear; unleſs the Goods are ſold for a valuable Conſideration before the Seizure. 8 *Ann. c.* 17. And whereas before that Statute, for Rent due the laſt Day of the Term, the Leſſor could not diſtrain; becauſe the Term ended before the Rent was due; (and the Leſſee had the whole Day to pay it) and it was the ſame, where the Leſſee held over his Term, for Rent incurred during the Term. *Co. Litt.* 47. Now by the Stat. 8 *Ann.* where Leaſes are expired, a *Diſtreſs* may be taken, provided it be done within ſix Months, and during the Landlord's Title and Tenant's Poſſeſſion. *Diſtreſſes* for Services, are to be on the Land: But for an Amercement in a Leet, the *Diſtreſs* may be taken any where within the Hundred, as well out of the Land, as on it, where ever Cattle are of him that is amerced; for the Amercement charges only the Perſon, and not the Land; and for this a *Diſtreſs* may be taken in the high Street. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 644, 645. The Lord cannot diſtrain for Amercements in a Court-Baron, without a Preſcription; though he may in the Leet: And the Goods and Cattle of another, may not be taken in *Diſtreſs* on my Ground, for an Amercement, *&c.* ſet upon me in a Court-Leet or Court-Baron. 11 *Rep.* 44. 12 *H.* 7. 13. For Services a *Diſtreſs* cannot be taken but where the Services are certain; or may be reduced to a Certainty. *Co. Litt.* 96. A *Diſtreſs* for Rent cannot be made in the Night: Nor may Gates, *&c.* be broke open to make a *Diſtreſs*; or the Landlord enter into the Tenant's Houſe for that Purpoſe, unleſs the Doors are open. 1 *Inſt.* 142, 161. One may break an inner Door of a Houſe, *&c.* to take the *Diſtreſs*; if the outer Doors be open. *Comb.* 17. *Diſtreſſes* are to be of a Thing valuable, whereof ſome Body hath a Property; Things *Feræ Naturæ*, as Dogs, Conies, *&c.* may not be diſtrained. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 664, 666. It is the ſame of Cattle of the Plough, Beaſts of Husbandry, Sheep, or Horſes joined to a Cart, with a Rider upon it,

1 *Vent.*

1 *Vent.* 36. But it has been adjudged that Horſes may be taken from a Cart loaded; though it has been a diſputed Caſe, whether they could be ſeparated. *Sid.* 422. *Raym.* 18. A Horſe with a Rider upon his Back; or a Horſe in an Inn, or put into a Common; an Ax in a Man's Hand, cutting down Wood; or any Thing a Perſon carries about him; Utenſils and Inſtruments of a Man's Trade or Profeſſion, or the Books of a Scholar; Corn in a Mill, or Goods in a Market to be ſold for the Uſe of the Publick; Materials in a Weaver's Shop, for making of Cloth; another Perſon's Garment in the Houſe of a Taylor, *&c.* are not diſtrainable: Nor is any Thing that is fixed to the Freehold of a Houſe, as a Furnace, Doors, Windows, Boards, *&c.* 1 *Sid* 422. 440. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 641. But Goods, Cattle, not of the Plough, *&c.* Sheaves of Corn; Corn in the Straw, or thraſhed; and Carts with Corn, (but not Victuals) Hay in a Barn, or Ricks of Hay, Money in a Bag ſealed, though not out of a Bag, *&c.* may be diſtrained for Rent: And ſo may Cattle or Goods driving to Market, if put into a Paſture by the Way; and Beaſts of a Stranger, in the Landlord's Ground, being *Levant and Couchant*, and having well reſted themſelves there. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Lutw.* 214. *Mod.* 385. 2 *W. & M.* If a Driver of Cattle aſks Leave of the Leſſor to put his Cattle into Ground for a Night, and he gives Leave, as well as the Leſſee; yet 'tis ſaid he is not concluded from diſtraining them for Rent. 2 *Ventr.* 59. 2 *Danv.* 642. Relief given in Equity in theſe Caſes. See *Chancery.* 2 *Vern.* 129. But the Goods of a Carrier are privileged, and cannot be diſtrained for Rent, though the Waggon wherein loaded is put into the Barn of a Houſe, *&c.* on the Road. 1 *Salk.* 249. If the Fences of another Man's Ground be out of Repair, and the Neighbour's Cattle eſcape there, and are *Levant and Couchant*, without any freſh Purſuit after them, they may be diſtrained for Rent; for the Land is Debtor for the Rent, and the Landlord muſt reſort thither, and is not to inquire whoſe Cattle they are which he finds therein. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 124. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 667. But if the Owner freſhly purſues the Cattle, they are not diſtrainable; becauſe they are ſuppoſed to be always in his View and Poſſeſſion. If the Owner of the Cattle is to maintain the Fences, in ſuch Caſe, if they eſcape into another's Ground, they may be diſtrained before *Levant and Couchant*, and notwithſtanding freſh Purſuit. 1 *Nelſ. Ibid.* Where a Landlord comes to diſtrain Cattle, which he ſees on the Tenant's Ground, if the Tenant, or any other, to prevent the *Diſtreſs*, drives the Cattle off the Land, the Landlord may make freſh Purſuit, and diſtrain them: Though if before the *Diſtreſs*, the Owner of the Cattle tenders his Rent, and a *Diſtreſs* is taken afterwards, it is wrongful. 2 *Inſt.* 160. 2 *Inſt.* 107. Two *Diſtreſſes* cannot be taken for one Rent, if there were ſufficient Goods when the firſt *Diſtreſs* was made; but if there were not then a ſufficient *Diſtreſs*, there may. *Cro. El.* 13. *Lutw.* 1536. But by Stat. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. When the Value of Cattle diſtrained ſhall be found not to be of the Value of the Arrears of Rent, for which the *Diſtreſs* was taken, the Perſon diſtraining, his Executors, *&c.* may take further *Diſtreſſes*, for ſuch Arrears. 1 *Nelſ.* 670. A *Diſtreſs* of Cattle muſt be brought to the common *Pound*, or be kept in an open Place; and if they are put into a common Pound, the Owner is to take Notice of it at his Peril; but if in any other open Place, Notice is to be given to the Owner, that he may feed them; and then if the Cattle die for Want of Food, the Tenant ſhall bear the Loſs; and the Landlord may diſtrain again for his Rent. 5 *Rep.* 90. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 96. Where one impounds Cattle diſtrained, he cannot juſtify the Tything them in the Pound; if he ties a Beaſt, and it is ſtrangled, he muſt anſwer it in Damages. 1 *Salk.* 248. If the Perſon diſtraining put the *Diſtreſs* in a broken Pound, and the *Diſtreſs* eſcapes, he can have no Action for the ſame: 'Tis otherwiſe if from another Pound, without his Default, when he may have Action of Treſpaſs. *Salk. Ibid.* By Statute, none ſhall drive a *Diſtreſs* out of the County, on Pain to be fined and amerced: And no *Diſtreſs* of Cattle ſhall be driven out of the Hundred where taken to any Pound, except to a Pound overt in the ſame County, and not above three Miles diſtant; nor ſhall any *Diſtreſs* be impounded in ſeveral Places, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* and treble Damages. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. 1 *P. & M. cap.* 12. After a *Diſtreſs* is in the Pound, it is ſaid to be *in Cuſtodia Legis*, ſo that the Owner of it hath no abſolute Property therein; and therefore he cannot ſell or forfeit it, nor may the ſame be taken in Execution, *&c.* but it muſt be as a Pledge or Means to help the Party diſtraining to his Debt or Duty. *Co. Litt.* 190. *Finch's Ley* 135. Cattle diſtrained may not be uſed, becauſe by Law they are only as a Pledge; unleſs it be for the Owner's Benefit, by milking, *&c.* 2 *Cro.* 148. When a *Diſtreſs* is taken of Houſhold Goods, or other dead Things, they are to be impounded in a Houſe, or other Pound Covert, *&c.* And if the *Diſtreſs* is damaged, the Diſtrainer muſt anſwer it. *Wood's Inſt.* 191. And they are to be removed immediately; except Corn or Hay, by Stat. *W. & M. cap.* 5. If a Landlord doth not remove Goods immediately, but quits them till another Day, during which Time they are taken away, it is not a Reſcous, for want of Poſſeſſion. *Mod. Ca.* 215. 1 *Nelſ.* 672. Where Goods are unlawfully diſtrained, the Owner may reſcue them, before they are impounded; but not afterwards. 1 *Inſt.* 47. If Lands lie in ſeveral Counties, a *Diſtreſs* may be made in one County, for the whole Rent 1 *Inſt.* 154. And if a Landlord comes into a Houſe, and ſeizes upon ſome Goods as a *Diſtreſs*, in the Name of all the Goods in the Houſe; this is a good Seizure of all. 6 *Mod.* 215. But if any Perſon ſhall diſtrain another, on Purpoſe to injure him, or put him to Expence, *&c.* he ſhall pay treble Damages. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. And if any *Diſtreſs* and Sale be made where there is no Rent due, the Owner of the Goods diſtrained ſhall recover double the Value of the Goods, and full Coſts, by 2 *W. & M.* Alſo by the Common Law, if a Lord or other Perſon ſhall diſtrain ſeveral Times for his Service or Rent, when none is in Arrear, the Tenant may have an *Aſſiſe de ſovent Diſtreſt*, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 176. See *Recaption*, *Replevin* and *Reſcous*. By the *Stat.* 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Juſtices in their Warrants of *Diſtreſs*, are to limit a Time for the Sale of the Goods; the Conſtable making ſuch *Diſtreſs*, may deduct the reaſonable Charges of detaining, keeping, and ſelling ſuch *Diſtreſs*, out of the Money ariſing by the Sale; and Overplus, if any, after ſuch Charges, and alſo the Penalty or ſum of Money, ſhall be fully paid, ſhall be returned to the Owner of the Goods diſtrained; and the Conſtable, if required, ſhall ſhew the Warrant to the Party whoſe Goods are diſtrained, and ſuffer a Copy thereof to be taken.——This Act not to alter, or repeal the Statutes, 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. and 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. relating to *Diſtreſſes* on *Quakers* for *Tithes* and *Church Rates.*

Diſtreſs for Rent by the late Act, which has much altered our Law in this Caſe: If any Tenant of Lands or Tenements, ſhall fraudulently carry away his Goods, to prevent *Diſtreſs*, the Landlord may within thirty Days after, diſtrain them wherever they ſhall be found, as if they had been on the Premiſſes; but no ſuch Goods ſhall be diſtrained, if ſold *bona fide* for valuable Conſideration before Seizure, to any Perſon not privy to the Fraud. Tenants committing ſuch Fraud, or others aſſiſting,

ſhall forfeit double the Value of the Goods carried off, to be recovered by Action of Debt, &c. And where they ſhall not exceed 50 *l* Value, the Landlord may exhibit a Complaint before two Juſtices of Peace, who are to examine the Fact, and inquire into the Value of the Goods, and thereupon order the Offender to pay double Value, leviable by *Diſtreſs* and Sale; and for want thereof, commit the Offender to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Months Landlords, or their Agents, may with the Aſſiſtance of a Conſtable, ſeize any Goods fraudulently concealed in any Houſe, Outhouſe, &c. And in Caſe of a Dwelling houſe, on Oath firſt made to ſome Juſtice of Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſuch Goods are therein, may break open the ſame, and diſtrain them: They may alſo diſtrain for Rent any Cattle, or Stock of their Tenants, feeding in any Common; or Corn, Graſs, Hops, Fruits, &c. growing on the Land, which they ſhall cut, gather, cure and lay up when ripe, in any proper Place, giving Notice to the Tenant within a Week where lodged, and diſpoſe thereof towards the Satisfaction of the Rent and Charges; the Appraiſment to be taken when cut or cured: But if after a *Diſtreſs* ſo taken, before the Product be ripe and gathered, the Tenant ſhall pay the Rent, and Charges of the *Diſtreſs*, the ſaid *Diſtreſs* ſhall ceaſe. Perſons may ſecure *Diſtreſſes* lawfully taken, and ſell them upon the Premiſſes, in like Manner as may be done off the ſame, by 2 *W. & M.* And any Perſons may go to and from the Premiſſes, to view, appraiſe, buy, or take away the Goods of the Purchaſer; and if a Reſcous be made for the *Diſtreſs*, the Perſons aggrieved ſhall have the Remedy given by the ſaid Statute. *Diſtreſſes* made for Rent juſtly due, ſhall not be unlawful, nor Diſtrainers, Treſpaſſers *ab initio*, for any Irregularity in the Diſpoſition thereof; but the Parties grieved to have Satisfaction for ſpecial Damage, in an Action of the Caſe, &c. But no Tenant ſhall recover by ſuch Action, if Tender of Amends hath been made before the Action brought. And in all Actions of Treſpaſs, or on the Caſe relating to the Entry, *Diſtreſs*, or Sale, made by Landlords for Rents, the Defendants may plead the General Iſſue, and if the Plaintiffs become nonſuit, &c. ſhall recover double Coſts of Suit. Stat. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. See *Leaſe*. Vide the *Statute*.

Diſtreſs of the King. By the Common Law no Subject can diſtrain out of his Fee or Seignory; unleſs Cattle are driven to a Place out of the Fee, to hinder the Lord's *Diſtreſs*, &c. But the *King* may diſtrain for Rent Service, or Fee Farm, in all the Lands of the Tenant whereſoever they be; not only on Lands held of himſelf, but of others; where his Tenant is in actual Poſſeſſion, and the Land manured with his own Beaſts, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 132. 2 *Danv. Abr* 643.

Diſtreſs of a Town. If a Town be aſſeſſed to a certain Sum, a *Diſtreſs* may be taken in any Part, ſubject to the whole Duty. 2 *Danv.* 643.

Diſtribution of Inteſtates Eſtates, according to the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. may be ſued for as well in the Chancery, as in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: And if the Perſons appointed to have it, die before a *Diſtribution* made, their Shares go to their Executors, &c. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 374. Where the Remainder or Surplus of an Eſtate, not diſpoſed of by Will, ſhall go and remain to the next of Kin, by the Statute of *Diſtributions*. 2 *Vern.* 361, 676. See *Adminiſtrator*, alſo *Executor*, and *Inteſtates*.

Diſtrictione Scaccarii, A *Statute* ſo called. 51 *H.* 3.

Diſtrict, *(Diſtrictus)* A Territory, or Place of Juriſdiction; the Circuit wherein a Man may be compelled to appear; alſo the Place in which one hath the Power of diſtraining: And where we ſay *Hors de ſon fee*, out of the Fee; it has been uſed for *Extra* Diſtrictum *ſuum*. Brit. c. 120.

Diſtringas, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or other Officer, commanding him to diſtrain a Man for a Debt to the King, &c. Or for his Appearance at a Day. There is a great Diverſity of this Writ; which was ſometimes of old called *Conſtringas*. F. N. B. 138.

Diſtringas Juratores, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to diſtrain upon a *Jury* to appear; and return Iſſues on their Lands, &c. for Non-appearance. Where an Iſſue in Fact is joined to be tried by a *Jury*, which is returned by the Sheriff in a Panel upon a *Venire facias* for that Purpoſe; thereupon there goes forth a Writ of *Diſtringas Jurator'*, to the Sheriff, commanding him to have their Bodies in Court, &c. at the Return of the Writ. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 483. And the Writ of *Diſtringas Jur'* ought to be delivered to the Sheriff ſo timely, that he may warn the *Jury* to appear four Days before the Writ is returnable, if the *Jurors* live within forty Miles of the Place of Trial; and eight Days if they live farther off. *Ibid.* 484. There may be an *Alias*, or *Pluries Diſtringas Jur'* where the *Jury* do not appear.

Dividend in the Exchequer, Is taken for *one Part* of an *Indenture*. 10 Ed. 1. c. 11.

Dividend in the Univerſity, Is that Part or Share which every one of the Fellows do juſtly and equally *divide* among themſelves of their annual *Stipend*.

Dividend in Law Proceedings, A *Dividing* of *Fees* and Perquiſites between Officers ariſing from Writs, &c. *Practiſ. Solic.*

Dividend of Merchants, Is where a juſt Share of Profits in *Trade* is aſſigned to any one.

Dividend in Stocks, A *dividable* proportionate Share of the *Intereſt* of *Stocks*, erected on publick Funds; as the *South Sea*, *India*, *Bank*, and *African* Stocks, &c. Pyable to the Adventurers half yearly.

Diviſa, Hath various Significations: Sometimes it is uſed for a *Device*, Award or Decree: Sometimes for *Deviſe* of a Portion or Parcel of Lands, &c. by Will: And ſometimes it is taken for the Bounds or Limits of Diviſion of a Pariſh, or Farm, &c. As *Diviſas perambulare*, to walk the Bounds of a Pariſh; in which Senſe, it has been extended to the Diviſion between Countries, and given Name to Towns, as to the *Deviſes*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſituate on the Confines of the Weſt *Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms. *Leg. H.* 2. *cap.* 9. *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 44. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 57. Cowel.

Diſil on the Neck. A tormenting Engine made of Iron, ſtraitning and winching the *Neck* of a Man with his Legs together, in a horrible Manner, ſo that the more he ſtirreth in it the ſtraiter it preſſeth him, formerly in Uſe among the Perſecuting *Papiſts*. *Fox's Acts ſub R. H.* 8.

Divorce, *(Divortium, a Divertendo)* Is a Separation of two, *de facto* married together, made by Law: It is a *Judgment Spiritual*; and therefore if there be Occaſion, it ought to be reverſed in the Spiritual Court. *Co. Lit.* 335. And beſides Sentence of *Divorce*; in the old Law, the Woman *divorced* was to have of her Huſband a Writing called a *Bill of Divorce*, which was to this Effect, *viz. I Promiſe that hereafter I will lay no Claim to Thee*, &c. There are many *Divorces*, mentioned in our Books; as *Cauſa Præcontractus*; *Cauſa Frigiditatis*; *Cauſa Conſanguinitatis*; *Cauſa Affinitatis*; *Cauſa Profeſſionis*, &c. But the uſual *Divorces* are only of two Kinds, *i. e. à Menſa & Thoro*, from Bed and Board; and *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the very Bond of Marriage. A *Divorce à Menſa & Thoro*, diſſolveth not the Marriage; for the Cauſe of it is ſubſequent to the Marriage, and ſuppoſes the Marriage to be lawful: This *Divorce* may be by Reaſon of Adultery in either of the Parties,

Parties, for Cruelty of the Husband, &c. And as it doth not dissolve the Marriage, so it doth not debar the Woman of her Dower; or bastardise the Issue, or make void any Estate for the Life of Husband and Wife, &c. 1 *Inst.* 235. 3 *Inst.* 89. 7 *Rep.* 43. The Woman under Separation by this *Divorce*, must sue by her next Friend; and she may sue her Husband in her own Name for Alimony. *Wood's Inst.* 62. A *Divorce à Vinculo Matrimonii*, absolutely dissolves the Marriage, and makes it void from the Beginning, the Causes of it being precedent to the Marriage; as *Præcontract* with some other Person, Consanguinity or Affinity, within the *Levitical* Degrees, Impotency, Impuberty, &c. On this *Divorce* Dower is gone; and if by Reason of *Præcontract*, Consanguinity, or Affinity, the Children begotten between them are Bastards. 1 *Inst.* 335. 2 *Inst.* 93, 687. But in these *Divorces*, the Wife 'tis said shall receive all again that she brought with her, because the Nullity of the Marriage arises through some Impediment; and the Goods of the Wife were given for her Advancement in Marriage, which now ceaseth: But this is where the Goods are not spent; and if the Husband give them away during the Coverture without any Collusion, it shall bind her: If she knows her Goods unspent, she may bring Action of Detinue for them; and as for Money, &c. which cannot be known, she must sue in the Spiritual Court. *Dyer* 62. *Nelf. Abr.* 675. Where Lands were formerly given to Husband and Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies in *Frank Marriage*; if they had been afterwards *divorced*, the Wife was to have her whole Lands; and by *Divorce* an Estate-Tail of Baron and Feme, 'tis said may be extinct. *Godb.* 18. After a Sentence of *Divorce* is given in the Spiritual Court *Causa Præcontractus*, the Issue of that Marriage shall be Bastards, so long as the Sentence stands unrepealed; and no Proof shall be admitted at Common Law to the contrary. 1 *Inst.* 235. 1 *Nelf.* 674. And Issue of a second Marriage in such Case, may inherit until the Sentence is repealed. 2 *Leon.* 207. Though it is not so where the *Divorce* is *à Mensa & Thoro*, for Adultery, &c. in which Case the Marriage still continues. *Cro. Car.* 462. And if after a *Divorce à Mensa & Thoro*, either of the Parties marry again, the other being Living, such Marriage is a mere Nullity; and by Sentence to confirm the first Contract, she and her first Husband become Husband and Wife to all Intents, without any formal *Divorce* from the Second. 1 *Leon.* 173. Also on this *Divorce*, as the Marriage continues, marrying again while either Party is living, hath been held within the Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. of Felony, for having married a second Husband or Wife, the former being alive; where a Woman was *divorced*, and inhibited by the Statute not to marry during her Husband's Life. *Cro. Car.* 333. 1 *Nelf.* 674. On a *Divorce à Vinculo Matrimonii*, by Reason of *Præcontract*, &c. the Parties may marry again: And in *Divorces* for Adultery, several Acts of Parliament have allowed the innocent Party to marry again. Sentence of *Divorce* must be given in the Life of the Parties, and not afterwards: But it may be repealed in the Spiritual Court, after the Death of the Parties. 1 *Inst.* 33, 244. 7 *Rep.* 44. 5 *Rep.* 98. Upon the *Divorce* of a Man and his Wife, Equity will not assist the Wife in recovering Dower, at the Husband's Death, but shall leave her to the Law; neither ought the Spiritual Court to grant her Administration, she not being such a Wife as is intitled to it; nor will the Chancery Decree her a Distributive Share. *Preced. Canc.* 111, 112. A *Divorce* shall be tried by the Bishop's Certificate; and not by a Jury.

Diurnalis, Signifies as much Land as can be ploughed in a Day, with one Ox; in some Authors, it is writ *Diuturna*. Blount.

Docket, or Dogget, Is a Brief in Writing on a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Effect of a greater Writing. 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 6. *West. Symbol. par.* 2. *sect.* 106. And when Rolls of *Judgments* are brought into *C. B.* they are *docketted*, and entered on the *Docket* of that Term; so that upon any Occasion you may soon find out a Judgment, by searching these *Dockets*, if you know the Attorney's Name. Exemplification, of *Decrees in Chancery* are also *docketted*: And Attornies keep *Docket-Books*, wherein are entered Judgments, &c. *Practif. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 155, 166.

Dogs, The Law takes Notice of a Greyhound, Mastiff *Dog*, Spaniel and Tumbrel; for Trover will lie for them. 1 *Cro.* 125. 2 *Cro.* 44. A Man hath a Property in a Mastiff: And where a Mastiff falls on another *Dog*, the Owner of that *Dog* cannot justify the Killing the Mastiff; unless there was no other Way to save his *Dog*, as that he could not take off the Mastiff, &c. 1 *Saund.* 84. 3 *Salk.* 139. The Owner of a *Dog* is bound to muzzle him if mischievous, but not otherwise: And if a Man doth keep a *Dog*, that useth to bite Cattle, &c. if after Notice given to him of it, his *Dog* shall do any Hurt, the Master shall answer for it. *Ibid.*

Dog-Days, *(Dies caniculares)* Are the hottest Time of the Year, by Reason the Sun is then in *Leo*: They are reckoned sixty-four in all, *à tertio Idus* Julii *usque in Idus* Septembris.

Dog-Draw, Is a manifest Deprehension of an Offender against Venison in a *Forest*, when he is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound, led in his Hand: or where a Person hath wounded a Deer, or wild Beast, by shooting at him, or otherwise, and is caught with a *Dog drawing* after him to receive the same. *Manwood, par.* 2. *cap.* 18.

Dogger, A light Ship or Vessel; as a *Dutch Dogger*, &c. Stat. 31 Ed. 3. cap. 1.

Dogger-fish, Are *Fish* brought in those Ships. *Stat. Ibid.*

Dogger-Men, Fishermen that belong to *Dogger-Ships*. 25 H. 8. c. 2.

Doithin, or *Doit*, Was a base Coin of small Value, prohibited by the Stat. 3 *H.* 5. *c.* 1. We still retain the Phrase, in common Saying, when we would undervalue a Man, *That he is not worth a* Doit.

Do Law, *(Facere Legem)* Is the same with to make Law. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Dole, *(Dola)* A *Saxon* Word signifying as much as *Pars* or *Portio* in the *Latin*; and anciently where a Meadow was divided into several Shares, it was called a *Dole Meadow*. 4 Jac. cap. 11. See *Dalus*.

Dolefish, seems to be the Share of *Fish*, which the *Fishermen*, yearly employed in the *North* Seas, do customarily receive for their Allowance. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 7.

Dolg-bote, *(Sax.)* A Recompence or Amends, for a Scar or Wound. *Sax. Dict. LL. Aluredi Reg. cap.* 23.

Dollar, A Piece of Foreign Coin, going for about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *Lex Mercat.*

Dom-boc, *(Sax.)* Signifies *Liber Judicialis*, as appears by the Laws of K. *Ed.* 1. This 'tis conjectured was a Book of *Statutes* of the *English Saxons*, wherein the Laws of the ancient *Saxon* Kings were contained. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 29.

Dome, or **Doom**, (from the Sax. *Dom*) A Judgment, Sentence, or Decree. And several Words end in *Dom*; as *Kingdom, Earldom*, &c. from whence they may be applied to a Jurisdiction of a Lord, or a King. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 284. Also there is a *Dome of a Church*; such as St. *Paul's*, &c.

Domesday, (*Liber Judiciarius, vel Censualis Angliæ*) Is a most ancient Record, made in the Time of *William* I. called the *Conqueror*, and now remaining

ing in the *Exchequer* fair and legible, consisting of *two Volumes*, a Greater and a less; the Greater containing a *Survey* of all the *Lands* in *England*, except the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Durham*, and Part of *Lancashire*, which it is said were never surveyed, and excepting *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*; which three last are comprehended in the lesser Volume. There is also a *third Book*, which differs from the others in Form more than Matter, made by the Command of the same King. And there is a *fourth Book* kept in the Exchequer which is called *Domesday*; and though a very large Volume, is only an Abridgment of the others. Likewise a *fifth Book* is kept in the *Remembrancer*'s Office in the Exchequer, which has the Name of *Domesday*, and is the very same with the fourth before mentioned. Our Ancestors had many *Dome-Books:* King *Alfred* had a Roll which he called *Domesday*; and the *Domesday* Book made by *Will.* I. referred to the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, as that of King *Alfred* did to the Time of *Ethelred.* The fourth Book of *Domesday* having many Pictures, and gilt Letters in the Beginning, relating to the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, this led him who made Notes on *Fitzherbert's Register* into a Mistake in *p.* 14. where he tells us, that *Liber* Domesday *factus fuit tempore Regis Edwardi.* The Book of *Domesday* was begun by five Justices, assigned for that Purpose in each County, in the Year 1081, and finished *Anno* 1086. And it is generally known, that the Question whether Lands are *Antient Demesne*, or not, is to be decided by the *Domesday* of *Will.* I. from whence there is no Appeal: And it is a Book of that Authority, that even the Conqueror himself submitted some Cases wherein he was concerned to be determined by it. The Addition of *Day* to this *Dome* Book, was not meant with any Allusion to the *final Day of Judgment*, as most Persons have conceited; but was to strengthen and confirm it, and signifieth the judicial decisive Record or Book of *dooming* Judgment and Justice. *Hammond's Annot. Camden* calls this Book *Gulielmi Librum Censualem*, the *Tax Book* of King *William*; and it was further called *Magna Rolla Winton.* The Dean and Chapter of *York* have a Register stiled *Domesday*; so hath the Bishop of *Worcester*; and there is an ancient Roll in *Chester-Castle*, called *Domesday* Roll. *Blount.*

Domes-men, Judges, or Men appointed to doom, and determine Suits and Controversies: Hence *ægdeme*, *I deem*, or Judge. Vide *Days Man.*

Domicellus, Is an old obsolete *Latin* Word, anciently given as an Appellation or Addition to the King's natural Sons in *France*, and sometimes to the eldest Sons of Noblemen there; from whence we borrowed these Additions: As several natural Children of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, are stiled *Domicelli* by the Charter of Legitimation. 20 *R.* 2. But according to *Thorn*, the *Domicelli* were only the better Sort of Servants in Monasteries.——Domicellus *Abbatis* & Domicelli & *Servientes Monasterii*, *p.* 1748, 1990.

Domigerium, Is sometimes used to signify Danger; but otherwise, and perhaps more properly, it is taken for Power over another; *sub* Domigerio *alicujus vel manu esse.* Bract. lib. 4. Tract. 1. cap. 19.

Domina, A Title given to honourable Women, who anciently in their own Right of Inheritance held a Barony. *Paroch. Antiq.*

Dominica in Ramis Palmarum, *Palm Sunday.* Anno 23 Ed. 1.

Dominium, Signifies Right or Regal Power. *Paroch. Antiq.* 498.

Dominus. This Word prefixed to a Man's Name, in ancient Times usually denoted him a Knight, or a Clergyman; and sometimes a Gentleman, not a Knight, especially a Lord of a Manor.

Domo Reparanda, Is a Writ that lies for one against his Neighbour, by the Fall of whose House he fears Damage and Injury to his own. *Reg. Orig.* 153

Domus Conversorum, Was an ancient House built or appointed by King *Hen.* 3. for such *Jews* as were *converted* to the Christian Faith: But King *Ed.* 3. who expulsed the Jews from this Kingdom, deputed the Place for the Custody of the Rolls and Records of the *Chancery.* See *Rolls.*

Domus Dei, The Hospital of Saint *Julian* in *Southampton*, so called. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. 440.

Donative, (*Donativum*) Is a Benefice merely given and collated by the Patron to a Man, without either Presentation to, or Institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his Order. *F. N. B.* 35. And *Donatives* are so termed, because they began only by the Foundation and Erection of the *Donor.* *Clergym. Law* 120. The King might of ancient Time found a Church or Chapel, and exempt it from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary: So he may by his Letters Patent give Licence to a common Person to found such a Church or Chapel, and make it *Donative*, not presentable; and that the Incumbent or Chaplain shall be deprived by the Founder and his Heirs, and not by the Bishop; which seems to be the Original of *Donatives* in *England.* *Gwin's Readings.* When the King founds a Church, &c. *Donative*, it is of Course exempted from the Ordinary's Jurisdiction, though no particular Exemption is mentioned, and the Lord Chancellor shall visit the same: And where the King grants a Licence to any common Person to found a Church or Chapel, it may be *Donative*, and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, so as to be visited by the Founder, &c. 1 *Inst.* 134. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 230. The Resignation of a *Donative* must be to the Donor or Patron, and not to the Ordinary; and *Donatives* are not only free from all ordinary Jurisdiction, but the Patron and Incumbent may charge the Glebe to bind the Successor: And if the Clerk is disturbed, the Patron may bring *Quare impedit*, &c. Also the Patron of a *Donative* may take the Profits thereof, when it is vacant. 1 *Inst.* 344. *Cro. Jac.* 63. If the Patron of a *Donative* will not nominate a Clerk, there can be no Lapse: But the Bishop may compel such Patron to nominate a Clerk by Ecclesiastical Censures; for though the Church is exempt from the Power of the Ordinary, the Patron is not exempted: And the Clerk must be qualified like unto other Clerks of Churches, no Person being capable of a *Donative*, unless he be a Priest lawfully ordained, &c. *Yelv.* 61. Stat 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. 1 *Lill.* 488. There may be a *Donative* of the King's Gift with Cure of Souls, as the Church of the *Tower* of *London* is: And if such *Donative* be procured for Money, it will be within the Statute of Simony. *Mich.* 9 *Car. B. R.* A Parochial Church may be *Donative*, and exempt from the Ordinary's Jurisdiction. *Godolph.* 262. The Church of *St. Mary le Bone* in *Middlesex* is *Donative*, and the Incumbent being cited into the Spiritual Court, to take a Licence from the Bishop to preach, pretending that it was a Chapel, and that the Parson was a Stipendiary; it was ruled in the King's Bench that it was a *Donative*; and if the Bishop visit, the Court of *B. R.* will grant a Prohibition. 1 *Mod.* 90. 1 *Nel. Abr.* 676. If a Patron of a *Donative* doth once present his Clerk to the Ordinary, and the Clerk is admitted, instituted and inducted, then the *Donative* ceaseth; and it becomes a Church presentative. 1 *Inst.* 344. But when a *Donative* is created by Letters Patent, by which Lands are settled upon the Parson and his Successors, and he is to come in by the *Donation* of the King, and his Successors; in this Case, though there may be a presentation to the *Donative*, and the Incumbent come in by Institution and Induction, yet that will not destroy the *Donative.*

2 *Salk.* 541. All Bishopricks, being of the Foundation of the King; they were in ancient Time *Donative*. 3 *Rep* 75. A Parson is put in Possession of a *Donative* by Gift in Writing of the following Form:

Form of a *Donation* of a Church.

TO all *to whom these Presents shall come, I the Right Honourable* T. *Lord* B. *Baron of*, &c. *send Greeting*. Whereas *the Church or free Chapel of*, &c *in the Diocese of*, &c. *is now void, and of Right doth belong and appertain to my Gift*. Know ye therefore, *That I the said* T. *Lord* B. *in Consideration of the known Abilities, Learning and Honesty of* T. D. *Clerk of*, &c. Have *given and granted unto him the said* T. D. *the said Church or Chapel of*, &c. *aforesaid with all Rights, Benefits, Advantages and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging; and by these Presents I the said* T. *Lord* B. *do induct the said* T. D. *to the Possession of the said Church or Chapel, with all its Rights and Appurtenances*: In Witness, &c.

Donor and **Donee**. *Donor* is he who gives Lands or Tenements to another in Tail, &c. And the Person to whom given is the *Donee*.

Dorture, (*Dormitorium*) Is the common Room or Chamber, where all the *Fryers*, or Religious of one *Convent* slept and lay all Night. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Dossale, A Word used for Hangings or Tapestry.

——*Dossale five Tapesium*. Mat. Par.

Dote Assignanda, Is a Writ that lay for a Widow, where it was found by Office, that the King's Tenant was seised of Lands in Fee, or Fee-tail at the Day of his Death, and that he held of the King in chief, &c. In which Case, the Widow came into the *Chancery*, and there made Oath, That she would not marry without the King's Leave; whereupon she had this Writ to the Escheator, to assign her *Dower*, &c. But it was usual to make the Assignment of the Dower in the *Chancery*, and to award a Writ to the Escheator, to deliver the Lands assigned unto her. *Stat.* 15 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Reg. Orig.* 297. *F. N. B.* 263.

Dote unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of *Dower*, that lies for the Widow against the Tenant who bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, whereof he was solely seised in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, and of which she is dowable. *F. N. B.* 147.

Dotis Admensuratione, *Admeasurement* of *Dower*, where the Widow holds more than her Share, &c. See *Admeasurement*.

Double Plea, (*Duplex placitum*) Is where a Defendant alledgeth for himself two several Matters in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action, when one of them is sufficient, which shall not be admitted: As if a Man plead several Things, the one not depending upon the other, the Plea is accounted *Double*, and will not be allowed; but if they mutually depend on each other, and the Party may not have the last Plea without the first, then it shall be received. *Kitch.* 223. And where a *Double Plea* that is wrong, is pleaded; if the Plaintiff reply thereto, and take Issue of one Matter; if that be found against him, he cannot afterwards plead in Arrest of Judgment; for by the Replication it is allowed to be good. 18 *Ed.* 4. 17. If a Man pleads two or more Matters, when he is compelled to shew them, it makes not the *Plea double*; so it is where two distinct Things are pleaded, which require but one Answer: And in Case a Man pleads two several Matters or Things, and only one is material, the other being Surplusage, or but Matter of Inducement, and needing no Answer, the Plea is not *double*. *Hob.* 197. Where there are several Inducements to a Plea, they shall not make the *Plea double*: And *Double Pleas* are allowable in Assises of *Novel Disseisin*, &c. but not in other Actions. *Jenk. Cent.* 75. All Pleas ought to be single, that the Jury may not be troubled and perplexed with over many Things at once. *Smith's Rep. Ang. lib.* 2. *c.* 13.

Double Quarrel, (*Duplex Querela*) Is a Complaint made by any Clerk, or other to the Archbishop of the Province, against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying or refusing to do Justice in some Cause Ecclesiastical; as to give Sentence, institute a Clerk, &c. and seems to be termed a *Double Quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the Judge, and him at whose Suit Justice is denied or delayed: The Effect whereof is, That the Archbishop taking Notice of the Delay, directs his Letters under his authentical Seal to all Clerks of his Province, commanding them to admonish the Ordinary within a certain Number of Days to do the Justice required, or otherwise to appear before him or his Official, and there alledge the Cause of his Delay: And to signify to the Ordinary, that if he neither perform the Thing enjoined, nor appear and shew Cause against it, he himself in his *Court of Audience* will forthwith proceed to do the Justice that is due. *Cowel.*

Doubles, (*Fr.*) Signify as much as Letters Patent. *Stat.* 14 *H.* 6. *c.* 6.

Douzen Peers, Were *twelve Peers*, assigned at the Instance of the *Barons* in the Reign of K. *H.* 3. to be Privy Counsellors to the King, or rather *Conservators* of the *Kingdom*.

Dover Castle. The Constable of *Dover Castle*, shall not hold Plea of any foreign County within the Castle Gates, except it concern the keeping of the Castle; nor shall he distrain the Inhabitants of the Ports, to plead elsewhere or otherwise than as they ought, according to their Charters, &c. *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 7.

Dow, To give or *endow*, from the *Latin* Word *Do*.

Dowager, (*Dotata, Dotissa*) A Widow endowed; applied to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, Earls, and other great Personages.

Dower, (*Dotarium*) Is a Portion which a Widow hath of the Lands of her Husband after his Decease, for the Sustenance of her self, and Educatioa of her Children. 1 *Inst.* 30. And there were formerly five Kinds of *Dower* in this Kingdom. 1. *Dower by the Common Law*, which is a third Part of such Lands or Tenements whereof the Husband was sole seised in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, during the Coverture; and this the Widow is to enjoy during her Life. 2. *Dower by Custom*, which is that Part of the Husband's Estate to which the Widow is entitled after the Death of her Husband, by the *Custom* of any Manor or Place, so long as she lives Sole and Chaste; and this is more than one third Part, for in some Places she shall have Half the Land, as by the Custom of *Gavelkind*; and in divers Manors the Widow shall have the Whole during her Life, which is called her *Free-Bench*: But as Custom may inlarge; so it may abridge *Dower* to a 4th Part. 1 *Inst.* 33 3. *Dower ad Ostium Ecclesiæ*, made by the Husband himself immediately after the Marriage, who named such particular Lands of which his Wife should be endowed; and in ancient Time, it was taken that a Man could not by this *Dower* endow his Wife of more than a third Part, though of less he might: And as the Certainty of the Land was openly declared by the Husband, the Wife after his Death might enter into the Land of which she was endowed without any other Assignment. 1 *Inst.* 34. *Lit. Sect.* 39. 4 *Dower ex assensu Patris*, which likewise was of certain Lands named by a Son who was the Husband, with the Consent of his Father, and always put in Writing as soon as the Son was married: And if a Woman thus endowed, or *Ad Ostium Ecclesiæ*, after the Death of her Husband entered into the Land allotted her in *Dower*, and agreed thereto, she was concluded to claim any

Dower by the Common Law. *Lit. Sect.* 41. 5. *Dower de la pluis Belle*, which was where the Wife was endowed with the faireſt Part of her Husband's Eſtate; but of all theſe Writs of *Dower*, the two firſt are now only in uſe. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 679. By our Law, all the Goods and Chattels of the Wife, are the Husband's; and if ſhe be an Inheritrix, the Huſband holds her Land during her Life; alſo if he hath Iſſue by her, he ſhall hold it for his own Life, by the *Curteſy of England:* And if he have any Land in Fee, whereof he is poſſeſſed during the Marriage, ſhe is to have a third Part thereof for her Life as her *Dower*; though ſhe bring nothing to the Huſband, and whether ſhe have Iſſue by him or not. *Litt.* 36. There are three Things to entitle *Dower*, *viz.* Marriage, Seiſin, and Death of the Husband; the Marriage, muſt be good and lawful; and continue to the Husband's Death; and a Wife ſhall be endow'd of a Seiſin in Law, as well as of a Seiſin in Deed; as where Lands and Tenements deſcend to the Husband, before Entry, he hath but a Seiſin in Law, and yet the Wife ſhall be endow'd although it be not reduc'd to an actual Poſſeſſion. 1 *Inſt.* 31, 32, *&c.* And it is not neceſſary that Seiſin ſhould continue during the Coverture; for if the Huſband aliens the Lands, *&c.* the Wife ſhall be nevertheleſs endow'd. *Ibid.* 32, 35. If Lands are exchang'd by the Husband for other Lands, the Wife may be endow'd of which Lands ſhe will, as the Husband was ſeiſed of both; though ſhe may not be endow'd of the Lands given and taken in Exchange. 1 *Inſt.* 31. Where the Eſtate, which the Husband hath during the Marriage, is ended, there the Wife ſhall loſe her *Dower*. *New Nat. Br.* 333. But of an Eſtate tail in Lands determined, a Woman ſhall be endow'd; in like Manner as a Man may be Tenant by the Curteſy of her Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 31. And if a Wife be endow'd of her third Part, and afterwards evicted by an elder Title; ſhe ſhall have a new Writ of *Dower*, and be endowed of the other Lands. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 670. Though this is where it is the immediate Eſtate deſcended to the Heir; and not when it is the Eſtate of an Alienee. 9 *Rep.* 17. The Wife is *dowable* where Lands were recovered againſt the Husband by Default or Covin: And a Woman deforc'd of her *Dower*, ſhall recover Damages, *viz.* the Value of her *Dower* from her Husband's Death 13 *E.* 1 20 *H.* 3. If the Husband doth not die ſeiſed, after Demand and Refuſal to aſſign *Dower* to her, ſhe ſhall have Damages from the Time of the Refuſal. *Jenk. Cent.* 45. The Wife of a Man who is baniſh'd, ſhall have *Dower* in his Life time; 'tis held otherwiſe, if he is profeſs'd in Religion: And a Jointreſs of a baniſh'd Husband, ſhall enjoy her Jointure in his Life. 1 *Inſt.* 133. *Perk.* 5, 307. If a Man leaſes Land for Life, rendring Rent; his Wife ſhall not be endow'd of this Rent; for this is but an Eſtate for Life in the Rent; though it deſcends to the Heir. 2 *Danv.* 656. But ſhe ſhall be endowed of a Reverſion, expectant on a Term of Years; and of a Rent reſerved thereon *Lutw.* 729. If the Husband hath only an Eſtate for Life, Remainder to another in Tail, though the Remainder over is to his Heirs, the Wife ſhall not be endow'd. 2 *Danv.* 656. A Woman ſhall not be endow'd of the Goods of her Husband; nor of a Caſtle, or capital Meſſuage: But of all other Lands and Tenements ſhe may. 1 *Inſt.* 35. Where there are three Manors, one of them may be aſſign'd to the Wife in *Dower* in Lieu of all three; though it is ſaid that a third Part of every Manor ought to be aſſign'd. *Moor* 12, 47. The Sheriff may aſſign a Rent out of the Land in Lieu of *Dower*; and her Acceptance of the Rent will bar *Dower* out of the ſame Land, but not of other Lands. 2 *And.* 31. *Dyer* 91. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 680. A Grantee of a Rent in Fee or Tail, dies without Heir, his Wife ſhall be endowed: But not where the Rent ariſes upon a Reſervation to the Donor and his Heirs, on a Gift in Tail, and the Donee dies without Iſſue; for this is a collateral Limitation. *Plowd.* 156. *F N. B.* 149. If during the Coverture, the Husband doth extinguiſh Rents by Releaſe, *&c.* yet ſhe ſhall be endowed of them; for as to her *Dower*, in the Eye of the Law, they have Continuance. 1 *Inſt.* 32. And where a Rent is deſcended to the Husband, but he dies before any Day of Payment; notwithſtanding the Wife ſhall be endowed of it. 1 *H.* 7. 17. When a Jointure is made of Lands after Marriage, the Wife may wave it, and demand her *Dower*: But it is otherwiſe when made before Marriage, according to the Statute 27 *Hen.* 8. And if Lands are given to the Husband and Wife in Tail, and after the Death of the Husband, the Wife diſagrees, ſhe may recover her *Dower*; for by her waving her Eſtate, her Husband in Judgment of Law was ſole ſeiſed *ab initio*. 3 *Rep.* 27. If Lands are improved, the Wife is to have one Third according to the improved Value. 1 *Inſt.* 32. And if the Ground deliver'd her be ſowed, ſhe ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Inſt.* 81. A Widow may recover her *Dower*, with a *Ceſſat Executio*, in Caſe there be any Thing objected againſt precedent the Title of *Dower*, *&c.* till that is determined. 1 *Nelſ.* 684, 687. 1 *Salk.* 291. Judgment in *Dower* is to recover a third Part of Lands and Tenements *per Metas & Bundas*; but this may not be of a Mill; for if it were, neither of the Parties could uſe their Parts. 1 *Lev.* 182. When no Diviſion can be made of what the Wife is *dowable*; *Dower* is to be aſſigned in a ſpecial Manner; as of the third Preſentation to a Church, the third Toll Diſh of a Mill; Common certain, a third Year; the third Part of the Profits of an Office, Fair, Market, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 678. And *Dower* is much favoured in Law, being for the Benefit of Widows: Wherefore the Wife of one *Non Compos Mentis*, of an Ideot, Outlaw, or one attainted of Felony, may be endowed: But not of a Perſon attainted of Treaſon; nor the Wife of an Alien, Jew, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 33, 37. *Stat* 1 *Ed* 6 *cap* 12. 5 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 11. At Common Law, *Dower* is aſſigned by the Sheriff, by the King's Writ, or by the Heir, *&c.* by Agreement among themſelves: And the Wife cannot enter otherwiſe into her *Dower*. 1 *Bulſt.* 35. By the ancient Law of *England*, till *Magna Charta*, a Woman was to continue a whole Year in her Husband's Houſe, for the Aſſignment of her *Dower*. 2 *Inſt.* 17. By that Statute, a Widow ſhall immediately after her Husband's Death have her Marriage Inheritance; and remain in his chief Houſe forty Days, within which Time *Dower* is to be aſſign'd her of the third Part of all his Lands, *&c.* 9 *H.* 3. The Aſſignment of the Lands is to be for her Life; and if Lands are aſſign'd to a Woman for Years, in Recompence of *Dower*; this is no Bar of *Dower*; for it is not ſuch an Eſtate therein as ſhe ſhould have. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 668. Alſo where other Land is aſſigned to the Woman, that is no Part of the Lands wherein ſhe claims *Dower*; that Aſſignment will not be good or binding: And there muſt be Certainty in what is aſſigned; otherwiſe though it be by Agreement, it may be void. 4 *Rep.* 2. 1 *Inſt* 34. If a Wife accept and enter upon leſs Land than the third of the Whole, on the Sheriff's Aſſignment, ſhe is barred to demand more. *Moor* 679. But if where a Wife is intitled to *Dower* of the Lands of her firſt Husband; her ſecond Husband accepts for this *Dower* leſs than her third Part, after his Death ſhe may refuſe the ſame, and have her full third Part. *Fitz. Dower*, 121. If a Wife having Right of *Dower* in the Land, accept of a Leaſe for Years thereof after the Death of her Huſband, it ſuſpends the *Dower*; though not ſuch Acceptance of a Leaſe before the Husband's Death, *&c.* for then the Wife has only a Title to have *Dower*, and not an immediate Right of *Dower*. *Bro. ca.* 372. *Jenk. Cent.*

Cent. 15. A Widow accepting of *Dower* of the Heir, againſt common Right, ſhall hold it ſubject to the Charges of her Husband; but otherwiſe it is, if ſhe be endowed againſt common Right by the Sheriff. 2 *Danv.* 672. By Proviſion of Law, the Wife may take a third Part of the Husband's Lands, and hold them diſcharged. *Ibid.* If *Dower* be aſſign'd a Woman on Condition, or with an Exception; the Condition and Exception are void. *Cro. Eliz.* 541. Detaining of Charters concerning the ſame Land of which the Widow demands her *Dower*, is a good Plea by the Heir in Delay of her *Dower*: But if ſhe delivers up the Evidences, ſhe ſhall have Judgment; though if ſhe denies the Detainer, and it is found againſt her, ſhe loſes her *Dower*. *Hob.* 199. 9 *Rep.* 19. If a Wife levies a Fine with her Husband, ſhe debars herſelf of her *Dower*: And if a common Recovery be had againſt the Husband and Wife, of the Husband's Lands, it ſhall bar the Wife of her *Dower*. 2 *Rep.* 74. *Plowd.* 514. Where a Woman releaſes her Right to him in Reverſion, her *Dower* may be extinguiſh'd. 8 *Rep.* 151. If a Wife commits Treaſon or Felony; or if ſhe elope from her Husband, and live with the Adulterer willingly, without being reconciled to the Husband, ſhe ſhall loſe and forfeit her *Dower*; but if the Husband be reconciled to her, and ſhe lives with him again, ſhe ſhall be endow'd. 2 *Inſt.* 453. *Dyer* 106. And if after Elopement of the Wife, her Husband and ſhe demean themſelves as Husband and Wife, it is Evidence of Reconciliation. *Dyer* 196. If a Man grants his Wife with her Goods to another, and the Wife by Virtue of the Grant lives with the Grantee during the Life of the Husband, this ſhall forfeit her *Dower*; for ſhe lived in Adultery, notwithſtanding the Grant. 1 *Inſt.* 135. 2 *Danv.* 662. If a Woman be of the Age of nine Years, at the Death of her Husband, ſhe ſhall be endowed of whatſoever Age he is; becauſe after the Death of the Husband, the Marriage is adjudged lawful. 1 *Inſt.* 33. And *Dower* is an inſeparable Incident to an Eſtate in Tail or Fee that cannot be taken away by Condition: If one ſeiſed in Fee of Lands make a Gift in Tail, on Condition that the Wife ſhall not have *Dower*, the Condition is void. 6 *Rep.* 41. If Tenant in Tail die without Iſſue, ſo that the Land reverts to the Donor; or in Caſe he covenants to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes, and dies, his Wife will be endowed: And a Deviſe of Land by the Husband to his Wife by Will, is no Bar of her *Dower*, but a Benevolence. 8 *Rep.* 34. *Yelv.* 51. *Bro. Dower* 69. It is held, that Land deviſed to a Man's Wife, who is intitled to *Dower* of his Lands; it not being mentioned in Satisfaction of her *Dower*, ſhall be taken as a voluntary Gift, and not any Recompence or Bar of *Dower*: And in this Caſe the Widow brought a Writ and recover'd, againſt which the Heir could have no Relief. *Preced. Canc.* 133. A Perſon grants and conveys Land to *D.* and his Heirs, on Condition, to redemiſe the ſame back, &c. which afterwards he does, and dies; here *D.*'s Widow may nevertheleſs be *endow'd*. *Abr. Caſ.* 217. *A.* is Tenant in Tail of Lands, the Remainder to *B.* in Tail, Remainder to *A.* in Fee; if *A.* bargains and ſells the Land to *C.* and his Heirs, the Wife of the Bargainee ſhall have *Dower*, determinable upon the Death of the Tenant in Tail. 10 *Rep.* 96. And if a Feoffment be made upon Condition to reinfeoff, and the Feoffee take a Wife, ſhe may have her *Dower* till Reinfeoffment, or an Entry made for not doing it: And ſo 'tis of other defeaſible Eſtates. 2 *Rep.* 59. *Perk. Sect.* 420. If one be diſſeiſed, and after doth marry, if he die before Entry, his Wife ſhall not have *Dower*: And where a Perſon recovers Land in a real Action, and before his Entry or Execution made he dieth, the Wife ſhall not be endowed of this Land. 2 *Rep.* 56. *Perk.* 377. Where the Husband's Eſtate is ſuch, that by no Poſſibility Iſſue begotten on his Wife might inherit as Heir to him; there the Wife may not be endow'd: As if Lands are given to a Man and the Heirs he ſhall beget on his preſent Wife, and ſhe dies; and then he takes another Wife, ſhe ſhall not have *Dower*: But in Caſe Land be given to the Husband and Wife in Tail, the Remainder in Tail to the Husband, and the firſt Wife dying without Iſſue, he marries another Wife; this ſecond Wife will be entitled to *Dower*, after his Death. *Lit. Sect.* 53. 40 *E.* 3. 4. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 63. The Wife of a Tenant in Common, but not a Jointenant, ſhall have *Dower*; and ſhe ſhall hold her Part in Common with the Tenants in Common. *Kitch.* 160. A Wife may have her *Writ of Dower* againſt an Heir, an Alienee, a Diſſeiſor, &c. or againſt any one that has Power to aſſign *Dower*; if the Lord enters on the Land for an Eſcheat, ſhe may bring it againſt him, but to the King ſhe muſt ſue by Petition. 9 *Rep.* 10. *Plowd.* 141. *Dyer* 263. 1 *Inſt.* 59. This Writ was brought againſt eight Perſons Feoffees of the Husband after Marriage, two confeſſed the Action, and the other ſix pleaded to Iſſue; here the Demandant had Judgment to recover the third Part of two Parts of the Land, in eight Parts to be divided: And after the Iſſue being found for the Demandant againſt the ſix, ſhe recovered againſt them the third Part of ſix Parts of the ſame Land as her *Dower*. *Dyer* 187. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 32. The Wife is, as ſoon as ſhe can after the Deceaſe of her Husband, to demand her *Dower*, leſt ſhe loſe the Value from the Time of his Death: And in Action of *Dower*, the firſt Proceſs is *Summons* to appear: And if the Tenant or Defendant do not appear, nor caſt an Eſſoin, a Grand *Cape* lies to ſeize the Lands, &c. But on the Return of the Writ of Summons, the Attorney for the Tenant or Defendant may enter with the Filizer that the Tenant appears, and prays *View*, &c. Then a Writ of View goes out, whereby the Sheriff is to ſhew the Tenant the Land in Queſtion; upon the Return of which Writ of View, the Tenant's Attorney takes a Declaration, and puts in a Plea; the moſt general one is, *Ne unques ſeizie*, &c. *viz.* that the Huſband was never ſeiſed of any Eſtate, whereof the Wife can be endowed; and when Iſſue is join'd, you muſt proceed to Trial, as in other Actions: Upon Trial, the Jury are to give Damages for the mean Profits from the Death of the Husband (if he die ſeiſed) for which Execution ſhall be made out; and then you have a Writ to the Sheriff to give Poſſeſſion of a third Part of the Lands. *Pract. Solic. p.* 335, 336.

Form of a *Writ of Dower*, &c.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that juſtly*, &c. *he render to* C. D. *who was the Wife of* T. D. *her reaſonable* Dower, *which is come unto her, of the free Tenement (or Freehold) that was of, and belonging to the ſaid* T. *ſome Time her Huſband, in*, &c. *whereof ſhe hath nothing, as ſhe ſaith; and whereof ſhe complains, that the ſaid* A. *deforceth her*, &c. *And unleſs*, &c.

As in great Eſtates *Jointures* of Lands are uſually made in Lieu and Satisfaction of *Dower*, theſe *Actions of Dower* are not ſo frequently brought as they were formerly.

Dowry, *(Dos Mulieris)* Was in ancient Time applied to that which the Wife brings her Husband in Marriage; otherwiſe called *Maritagium*, or Marriage Goods: But theſe are termed more properly, Goods given in Marriage, and the Marriage Portion. 1 *Inſt.* 31. This Word is often confounded with *Dower*; though it hath a different Meaning from it.

Dowry Bill. Among the Jews, the Bridegroom at the Time of the Marriage, gave his Wife a *Dowry Bill*. Blount.

Dozein,

Dozeiy, A Territory or Jurisdiction, mentioned in the Stat. of *View and Frank-pledge*. 18 *Ed.* 4. See *Deciners*

Draco Regis, The Standard *Ensign*, or military Colours, bore in War by our ancient Kings, having the Figure of a *Dragon* painted on them.——*Rex Angliæ fixisset signum suum in medio. & tradidisset* Draconem *suum Petro de* P. *ad portandum, &c.*——Rog. Hoved. sub ann. 1191.

Dragium, *Drag*; A coarser Sort of Bread Corn: In *Staffordshire* they use a Kind of Malt, made of Oats mixed with Barley, which they call *Dreg*, or *Drag Malt*; and in *Essex*, *&c.* they have a Grain called *Dreg*. Tusser's Husband, p. 32.

Drags, Seem to be floating Pieces of Timber so joined together, that by swimming on the Water they may bear a Burden or Load of other Things down a River. 6 *H.* 6. *c.* 15.

Drana, A Drain or Water course; sometimes writ *Drecca* Cartular. Abb. Rad. MS.

Drapery, (*Pannaria*) Is used as a Head in our old Statute-Books, extending to the Making and Manufacturing of all Sorts of Woollen Cloths. *Stat* 25 *Ed.* 3. 4 *E.* 4. 1 *R.* 3. 27 *H.* 8, *&c.* See *Clothiers.*

Draw-gere, Signifies any Harness belonging to Cart-Horses, for Drawing a Waggon, or other Carriage. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 549.

Draw-latches, Were Thieves and Robbers: *Lambert* in his *Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. calls them *Thieves, Wasters*, and *Roberdsmen*; Words grown out of Use They are mentioned in 5 *E.* 3 *c.* 14. and 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 5.

Dredgermen, Are Fishers for Oysters, *&c.* *Stat.* 2 *Geo* 2.

Dreit-Dreit, or *Droit*, Are Words signifying formerly a double Right, *viz* of Possession, and of Property or Interest. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 27. *Co Lit.* 266.

Drenched, An old Word, used where a Person was overcome, from the *Germ.*

Drenches, or **Drenges**, (*Drengi*) Are Tenants *in Capite*, says an ancient MS. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 598. And according to *Spelman*, they are such as at the Coming of *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, being put out of their Estates, where afterwards restored thereunto; on their making it appear that they were Owners thereof, and neither *in Auxilio*, or *Consilio* against him. *Spelm.*

Drengage, (*Drengagium*) The Tenure by which the *Drenches* or *Drenges* held their Lands. *Trin.* 21 *Ed.* 3. *Ebor. & Northumb.* Rot. 191.

Drift of the Forest, *(Agitatio Animalium in Foresta)* Is a View or Examination of what Cattle are in the *Forest*, that it may be known whether it be surcharged or not; and whose the Beasts are, and whether they are commonable, *&c.* These *Drifts* are made at certain Times in the Year by the Officers of the *Forest*; when all the Cattle of the *Forest* are *driven* into some Pound or Place inclosed, for the Purposes afore-mentioned; and to the End it may be discovered whether any Cattle of Strangers be there, which ought not to common. *Manw. par.* 2. *c.* 15. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. 4 *Inst.* 309.

Drinklean, (in some Records *Potura Drinklean*) Was a Contribution of Tenants, in the Time of the *Saxons*, towards a *Potation* or Ale, provided to entertain the Lord, or his Steward.

Drofdenne, Signified with our *Saxon* Ancestors a Grove, or woody Place, where Cattle were kept; and the Keeper of them was called *Drofman.* Domesday.

Drofland, or **Dryfland**, Another *Saxon* Word, signifying a Tribute or yearly Payment made by some Tenants to the King, or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle through a Manor to Fairs or Markets. *Cowel.*

Droit, *Right*, Is the highest Writ of all other real Writs whatsoever, and hath the greatest Respect, and the most assured and final Judgment; and therefore is called a *Writ of Right*, and in the old Books *Droit. Co. Lit.* 158. There are divers of these Writs used in our Law, such as the following.

Droit de Advowson.
Droit de Dower.
Droit de Garde.
Droit Patent.
Droit Rationabili parte.
Droit sur Disclaimer.

} All these several *Writs of Right*, and their various Uses, see *Recto.*

Dromones. Dromos, Dromunda, Signified at first high Ships of great Burden, but afterwards those which we now call Men of War *Walsing. Anno* 1292 ——*Tres Majores Naves subsequentur, quas vulgo* Dromones *appellant.* —— Mat. Paris. sub ann. 1191.

Drovers, Are those that buy Cattle in one Place to sell in another: They are to be married Men and Housholders, and be licensed by Statute, 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. And if they drive their Cattle on the *Lord's Day*, they shall forfeit 20*s.* by 1 *Car.* 1. *c.* 1.

Druggeria, A Place of *Drugs*, or *Drugsters* Shop: And *Druggists* and their Wares. *Vide Coffee.*

Drunkenness, Is an Offence for which a Man may be punished in the Ecclesiastical Court; as well as by Justices of Peace by Statute: And by 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. And 21 *Jac.* 1 *c.* 7. If any Person shall be convicted of *Drunkenness* by the View of a Justice, Oath of one Witness, *&c.* he shall forfeit five Shillings for the first Offence, to be levied by Distress and Sale of his Goods; and for Want of a Distress shall sit in the Stocks six Hours: And for the second Offence, he is to be bound with two Sureties in ten Pounds each, to be of the good Behaviour, or be committed. And he who is guilty of any Crime through his own voluntary *Drunkenness*, shall be punished for it as if he had been sober. *Co. Lit.* 247. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. It has been held, that *Drunkenness* is a sufficient Cause to remove a Magistrate: And the Prosecution for this Offence, by the Statute of 4 *Jac.* 1. was to be, and still may be before Justices of Peace in their Sessions, by way of Indictment, *&c.*

An *Indictment* against a common *Drunkard.*

THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *late of*, &c. *on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *and on many Days and Times, as well before as afterwards, at*, &c. *in the said County, and elsewhere in divers other Places within the said County, was and yet is a common* Drunkard, *and common Disturber of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, to the bad Example of other Subjects of our said Lord the King, and against the Peace*, &c.

Dry Exchange, (*Cambium Siccum*) Is a Term invented in former Times for the Disguising and Covering of *Usury*; in which something was pretended to pass on both Sides, whereas in Truth nothing passed but on one Side, in which Respect it was called *Dry.* Stat. 3 H. 7. c. 5.

Dry Rent, A Rent reserved without Clause of Distress. See *Rent seck.*

Duces tecum, Is a Writ commanding a Person to appear at a certain Day in the Court of *Chancery*, and to bring with him some Writings, Evidences, or other Things which the Court would view. *Reg. Orig.*

Duces tecum sicce Languidus, A Writ directed to the Sheriff, upon a Return that he cannot bring his

his Prisoner without Danger of Death, he being *adeo Languidus*; then the Court grants a *Habeas Corpus* in Nature of a *Duces tecum licet Languidus*. Book Entr.

Duel, *(Duellum)* In our ancient Law is a Fight between Persons in a Doubtful Case, for the Trial of the Truth. *Fleta.* But this Kind of *Duel* is disused; and what we now call a *Duel* is, a Fighting between Two, upon some Quarrel precedent: Wherein, if a Person is killed, both the Principal and his Seconds are guilty of Murder, and whether such Seconds fight or not. *H. P. C.* 47, 51. And it is said by some, that the Seconds of the Person killed are equally guilty, by Reason of the Encouragement which they gave by joining with him: But this is contradicted by others. 1 *Hawk.* 82. Whereever two Persons in cool Blood meet and fight upon a precedent Quarrel, and one of them is killed, the other is guilty of Murder; and cannot excuse himself by alledging that he was first struck by the Deceased, or that he had declined to meet him, was prevailed upon to do it by his Importunity, or that it was not his Intent to kill, but only to vindicate his Reputation, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81. If two Persons quarrel over Night, and appoint to fight the next Day; or quarrel in the Morning, and agree to fight in the Afternoon; or such a considerable Time after, by which it may be presumed the Blood was cooled; and then they meet and fight a *Duel*, and one kill the other, it is Murder. 3 *Inst.* 52. *H. P. C.* 48. *Keyl.* 56. And whenever it appears that he who kills another in a *Duel*, or Fighting on a sudden Quarrel, was Master of his Temper at the Time, he is guilty of Murder; as if after the Quarrel he fall into another discourse, and talk calmly thereon; or alledge that the Place where the Quarrel happens is not convenient for Fighting; or that his Shoes are too high, if he should fight at present, *&c.* *Kel.* 56. 1 *Lev.* 180. If one *challenge* another, who refuses to meet him, but tells him that he shall go the next Day to such a Place about Business, and then the Challenger meets him on the Road, and assaults the other; if the other in this Case kill him it will be only Manslaughter; for here is no Acceptance of the Challenge, or Agreement to fight: And if the Person challenged refuseth to meet the Challenger, but tells him that he wears a Sword, and is always ready to defend himself; if then the Challenger attack him, and is killed by the other, it is neither Murder nor Manslaughter, if necessary in his own Defence. *Kel.* 56. It is a very high Offence to challenge another, either by Word or Letter, to fight a *Duel*; or to be the Messenger of such a Challenge; or even barely to endeavour to provoke another to send a Challenge, or to fight, as by dispersing Letters for that Purpose, full of Reflection, *&c.* 1 *Sid.* 186. 3 *Inst.* 158. And Persons convicted of barely sending a Challenge, have been adjudged to pay a Fine of 100*l.* to be imprisoned for a Month, and make a publick Acknowledgment of their Offence, and to be bound to their good Behaviour. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 135, 138.

Duke, (Lat. *Dux*, Fr. *Duc*, *à Ducendo*) Signified among the ancient Romans, *Ductorem exercitus*, such as led their Armies; since which they were called *Duces*, and were Governors of Provinces, *&c.* In some Nations, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this Name; as the *Duke of Savoy*, *&c.* In *England*, the Title of *Duke* is the next Dignity to the Prince of *Wales*: And the first *Duke* we had in *England* was *Edward* the *Black Prince*, so famed in our *English* Histories for Heroick Actions; who was created *Duke of Cornwall* in the 11th Year of King *Edw.* 3. After which, there were more made in such Manner as their Titles descended to their Posterity; and during the late Reigns their Number hath been greatly increased. They are created with Solemnity, *per Cincturam Gladii, Cappæque & Circuli aurei in Capite impositionem.* Camd. Brit. p. 166.

Dum fuit infra ætatem, Is where an Infant maketh a Feoffment of his Lands; when he cometh of full Age, he may have this Writ to recover those Lands or Tenements which were so aliened: And within Age, he may enter into the Land and take it back again, and by his Entry he shall be remitted to his Ancestor's Right. *New Nat. Br.* 426. If the Husband and Wife alien the Wife's Land, during the Nonage of both of them, the Wife at her full Age after the Death of the Husband, shall have a Writ of *Dum fuit infra ætatem.* M. 14 E. 3. By this *Writ* to the Sheriff, he shall command *A.* that he render to *B.* who is of full Age, two Messuages and Lands, *&c.* which *B.* demised to him, *while he was within Age*, as he saith; or into which the said *A.* hath not entered, but by *C.* to whom the said *B.* those demised; and unless, *&c. F. N. B.* 477.

Dum non fuit Compos Mentis, Is a Writ that lies where a Man who is not of sound Memory aliens any Lands or Tenements, then he shall have this Writ against the Alienee. And he shall alledge that he was not of *Sane Memory*, but being visited with Infirmity, lost his Discretion for a Time, so as not to be capable of making a Grant, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 449. But see *Disability.*

Dun, *Down*, In which Termination it hath varied into *Don*, signifies a Mountain or high open Place; so that the Names of those Towns which end in *Dun*, or *Don*, as *Asbdon*, *&c.* were either built on Hills, or near them in open Places. *Domesday.*

Dunsetts, Those who dwell on Hills or Mountains.

Dunum and **Duna**, A Down or Hill: And *Dunnarium* is used in the same Sense. *Chart dat.* 29 *Ed.* 3. *Penes Decan. & Cap. Eccl. Cath. Christi Oxon.*

Duodena, A Jury of twelve Men. —— *Tunc Justiciar. convocata seorsim alia* Duodena. *Walsing.* 256.

Duodena manu. Twelve Witnesses to purge a Criminal of an Offence. See *Jurare duodecima manu.*

Duplex Querela, A Process Ecclesiastical; *Double Quarrel.*

Duplicate, Is used for the second Letters Patent, granted by the Lord Chancellor, in a Case wherein he had before done the same; which were therefore thought void. *Cromp Jurif fol.* 215. But it is more commonly a Copy or Transcript of any Deed or Writing, Account, *&c.* or a second Letter, written and sent to the same Party and Purpose as a former, for Fear of Miscarriage of the First, or for other Reasons: This Word is mentioned in the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10.

Durden, A Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *Cowel.*

Dures, *(Duritia)* Is where one is wrongfully imprisoned or restrained of his Liberty contrary to Law, till he seals a Bond or other Deed to another; or threatned to be killed, wounded, or beaten if he doth not do it: And a Bond or Deed so obtained is void in Law. *Broke*, in his Abridgment, joins *Dures* and *Minas* together, *i. e.* Hardship and Threatnings: If one under a just Fear of being imprisoned, killed, *&c.* enters into a Bond to him that threatens him, it is *Dures per Minas*; and may be pleaded to avoid the Bond: But it must be a Threatning of Life or Member, or of Imprisonment; and not of a Battery only; or to take away Goods, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 162, 253. 2 *Inst.* 483. But it has been adjudged, that if a Man makes a Deed by *Dures* done to him by taking of his Cattle, though there be no *Dures* to his Person, yet this shall avoid the Deed. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 686. If a Person threaten another to make a Deed to a third Person, it is by *Dures*, and void; as if such third Person had made the Threatning. 2 *Inst.* 482. 3 *Inst.* 92. 4 *Inst.* 97. And where a Man

is impriſoned until he makes a Bond at another Place; if afterwards he doth it when at large, the Bond is by *Dureſs*, and void: But if a Perſon be arreſted upon an Action at the Suit of another, and the Cauſe of Action is not good, if he make a Bond to a Stranger, it is not *Dureſs*; though if he make it to the Plaintiff, it is, and being ſued upon the Bond, he may plead it was made by *Dureſs*, and ſo avoid it: Alſo the Party ſhall have an Action for the falſe Impriſonment itſelf. 1 *Rep.* 119. *Perk. Sect.* 16. *Crompt. Jur.* 296. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 494. If one impriſoned make an Obligation by *Dureſs*, and after he is at large takes a Defeaſance upon it; this will eſtop him to ſay it was made *per Dureſs*. And where *A.* and *B.* by *Dureſs* to *B.* Seal a Bond or Deed, it may be good for *A.* that was never threatned. 3 *H.* 6. 16. *Bro.* 17. *Mich.* 7 *Jac.* 1. If a Man be lawfully in Priſon, and makes an Obligation againſt his Agreement and Will, he may avoid it by *Dureſs*: Though it is otherwiſe if he do it of his good Will 43 *E.* 3. 10. 2 *Danv.* 686. A Man ſhall not avoid a Deed by a *Dureſs* to a Stranger: For it hath been held that none ſhall avoid his own Bond for the Impriſonment or Danger of any other than of himſelf only. *Cro. Jac.* 187. And yet a Son ſhall avoid his Deed by *Dureſs* to the Father: And the Huſband ſhall avoid a Deed made by *Dureſs* to the Wife; though a Servant ſhall not avoid a Deed made by *Dureſs* to his Maſter, or the Maſter the Deed ſealed by *Dureſs* of his Servant. 2 *Danv.* 686. If a Man is taken by Virtue of a Proceſs iſſuing out of a Court that hath not Power to grant it; or in Cuſtody on a falſe Charge of Felony, *&c.* and for his Enlargement and Diſcharge gives Bond, *&c.* this may be avoided, as taken by *Dureſs*. *Cro. El.* 646. 4 *Inſt.* 97. *Allen* 92. A Statute Merchant may be avoided by *Audita Querela*, becauſe it was made by *Dureſs* or Impriſonment. A Will ſhall be avoided by *Dureſs* or Menace of Impriſonment. A Feoffment made by *Dureſs* is voidable; but not void. But no Averment ſhall be taken againſt a Deed inrolled that it was made by *Dureſs*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 862. 2 *Danv.* 685. A Marriage had by *Dureſs* is voidable: And by Statute, Obligations, Statutes, *&c.* obtained of Women by Force, to marry the Perſons to whom made, or otherwiſe, unleſs for a juſt Debt, are declared void. 31 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. If a Perſon executes a Deed by *Dureſs*, he cannot plead *Non eſt factum*, becauſe it is his Deed; though he may avoid it by ſpecial Pleading, and Judgment *Si actio, &c.* 5 Rep. 119. Records may not regularly be ſaid to be made by *Dureſs*, and therefore ſhall not be avoided by this Plea or Pretence. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 319.

Durham. The Biſhoprick of *Durham* was diſſolved, and the King to have all the Lands, *&c.* by Stat. 7 *Edw.* 6. But this Act was afterwards repealed, and the Biſhoprick new erected, with all Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal annexed to the County Palatine. The Juſtices of the County Palatine of *Durham* may levy Fines of Lands in the County: And Writs upon Proclamations, *&c.* are to be directed to the Biſhop. 5 *Eliz. c.* 27. 31 *Eliz. c.* 2. Alſo Writs to elect Members of Parliament in the County Palatine of *Durham* ſhall go to the Biſhop or his Chancellor, and be returned by the Sheriff, *&c.* Stat. 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Durſley, Signifies *Blows* without Wounding or Bloodſhed, vulgo *Dry Blows*. Blount.

Duſty Fatts, *Duſty Foots*; Pedlers or Traders who have no ſettled Habitation, and they have their Name from their Feet being cover'd with *Duſt*, by their continual Travelling. See *Piepowder Court*.

Dutchy Court of Lancaſter, Is a Court of the *Dutchy Chamber of Lancaſter* held at *Weſtminſter* before the Chancellor, for Matters concerning the Lands and Franchiſes of the *Dutchy*: And the Proceedings in this Court are by *Engliſh Bill*, as in Chancery. 4 *Inſt.* 204. The Original of it was in *Henry the Fourth*'s Days, who obtaining the Crown of *England* by depoſing *Richard* II. and having the *Dutchy of Lancaſter* by Diſcent in Right of his Mother, was ſeiſed thereof as *King*, and not as *Duke*: But at length by Authority of Parliament he paſſed a Charter, whereby the Poſſeſſions, Liberties, *&c.* of the ſaid *Dutchy* were ſevered from the Crown, and ſo left to Poſterity. Of this Court *Gwin* (in his Preface to his *Readings*) ſays thus: The Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* grew out of the Grant of King *Edward* III. who gave that *Dutchy* to his Son *John of Gaunt*, and endowed it with Royal Rights and Privileges; and for as much as it was afterwards extinct in the Perſon of King *Henry* IV. by Reaſon of the Union thereof with the Crown, the ſame King (ſuſpecting himſelf to be more rightfully *Duke of Lancaſter*, than *King of England*) determined to ſave his Right in the *Dutchy*, whatever ſhould befall the Kingdom; and therefore he ſeparated the *Dutchy* from the Crown, and ſettled it in the natural Perſons of himſelf and his Heirs, as if he had been no King: In which Eſtate it continued during the Reigns of *Hen.* 5. and *Hen.* 6. But when *Edw.* 4. recover'd the Crown, and recontinued the Right of the *Houſe of York*, he appropriated that *Dutchy* to the Crown again, yet ſo that he ſuffered the Court and Officers to remain as he found them; and in this Manner it came together with the Crown to *Hen* 7. who approving the Policy of *Hen.* 4. and by whoſe Right he obtained the Kingdom, made a like Separation of the *Dutchy*, and ſo left it. It is now only a ſuperior *County Palatine*. Vide *Lancaſter*. *Officers* of this *Court*, ſee *Chancellor of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter.

Duty. Any thing that is known to be due by Law, and thereby recoverable, is a *Duty* before it is recovered; becauſe the Party intereſted in the ſame hath a Power to recover it. 1 *Lill.* 495.

Dwined, Signifies any Thing conſumed; from whence comes the Word *Dwindle*.

Dyers. By an ancient Statute *Dyers* ſhall dye both the Cloth and the Liſt, of one and the ſame Colour, or forfeit it. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 4. No *Dyer* may dye any Cloth with Orchel; or with Brazil, to make a falſe Colour in Cloth, Wool, *&c.* on Pain of 20 *s.* *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *E.* 6. *c.* 2. *Dyers* are to fix a Seal of Lead to Cloths, with the Letter M. to ſhew that they are well mathered, *&c.* or forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and not to uſe Logwood in Dying, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 9. And Penalties are inflicted on *Dyers*, who dye any Cloths deceitfully, and not being dyed throughout with Woad, Indico and Mather; alſo Marks ſhall be put to the Cloths dyed, *&c.* *Dyers* in *London* are ſubject to the Inſpection of the *Dyers Company*, who may appoint Searchers; and out of their Limits, Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions to appoint them: Oppoſing the Searchers, incurs 10 *l.* Penalty, by Stat. 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24.

Dyke-reeve, An Officer that hath the Care and Overſight of the *Dykes* and *Drains* in Fenny Countries; as of *Dieping Fens*, *&c.* mentioned in the Stat. 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Dyrge or Dirge, A mournful Song over the Dead; from the Teutonick *Dyrke* Laudare, to praiſe and extol, whence it is a laudatory Song. *Cowel.*

Dyteuum, A Ditty or Song.——*Venire cum toto ac pleno* Dyteno, to ſing Harveſt home. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

E.

Ealhalus, (from the Sax. *Eale*, Cerviſia, & *Hus*, Domus) An Ale houſe: In the Law of King *Alfred* we often find this Word.

Ealhorda,

Ealhgeda, The Privilege of Assising and Selling *Ale and Beer*: It is mentioned in a Charter of King *Hen.* 2. to the Abbot of *Glastonbury*.

Ealderman, Among the *Saxons* was as much as *Earl* with the *Danes*. *Camd. Brit.* 107. Also an *Elder*, Senator, &c. *Ealdermen* or *Aldermen*, are now those that are associated to the Mayor or Chief Officer in the Common Council of a City or Borough Town. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. See *Alderman*.

Earl, (Sax. *Eorle*, Lat. *Comes*) This 'tis said was a great Title among the *Saxons*, and is the most ancient of the *English* Peerage, there being no Title of Honour used by our present Nobility that was likewise in Use by the *Saxons*, except this of *Earl*; which was usually applied to the First in the Royal Line. *Verstegan* deriveth this Word from the Dutch *Ear*, *i. e.* Honour, and *Ethel*, which signifies Noble: But whencesoever it is derived, the Title *Earl* was at length given to those who were Associates to the King in his Councils and Martial Actions; and the Method of Investiture into that Dignity was *Per Cincturam Gladii Comitatus*, without any formal Charter of Creation. *Dugdale's Warwicksh.* 302. *William* the First, called the *Conqueror*, gave this Dignity in Fee to his Nobles, annexing it to this or that County or Province; and allotting them for the Maintenance of it a certain Portion of Money arising from the Prince's Profits, for the Pleadings and Forfeitures of the Provinces. *Camd.* And formerly one *Earl* had divers Shires under his Government, and had Lieutenants under him in every Shire, such as are now *Sheriffs*; as appears by divers of our old Statutes. *Cowel.* But about the Reign of King *John* and ever since, our Kings have made *Earls* of Counties, &c. by Charter; and giving them no Authority over the County, nor any Part of the Profits arising out of it; only sometimes they have had an annual Fee out of the Exchequer, &c. An *Earl*, *Comes*, was heretofore correlative with *Comitatus*; and antiently there was no *Earl*, but had a Shire or County for his *Earldom*; but of late Times the Number of *Earls* very much increasing, several of them have chosen for their Titles some eminent Part of a County, considerable Town, Village, or their own Seats, &c. Then, besides these local *Earls*; there are some personal and honorary; as *Earl Marshal* of *England*; and others nominal, who derive their Titles from the Names of their Families. *Lex Constitutionis*, *p.* 78. Their Place is next to a Marques, and before a Viscount: And as in very ancient Times, those who were created *Counts* or *Earls*, were of the Blood Royal; our *British* Monarchs to this Day call them in all publick Writings, Our most dear Cousin: They also originally did, and still may use the Style of *Nos*. See *Countee*.

Easement, *Aisiamentum*, (from the Fr. *Aise*, *i. e.* Commoditas) Is defined to be a Service or Convenience, which one Neighbour hath of another, by Charter or Prescription, without Profit, as a Way through his Land, a Sink, or such like. *Kitch.* 105. A Person may prescribe to an *Easement* in the Freehold of another, as belonging to some ancient House, or to Land, &c. And a Way over the Land of another; a Gate-way, Water-course, or Washing-place in another's Ground, may be claimed by *Prescription* as *Easements*: But a Multitude of Persons cannot prescribe; though for an *Easement* they may plead Custom. *Cro. Jac.* 170. 3 *Leon.* 254. 3 *Mod.* 294. To alledge an *Easement* by *Consuevit* only is the best Way: And Things of Necessity shall not be extinguished by Unity of Possession; but a Way of *Ease* may be thus extinguished. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 496. See *Prescription*.

Easter, Was the Name of a Goddess which the *Saxons* worshipped in the Month of *April*, and so called, because she was the Goddess of the *East*. *Blount*. But in our Church it is the Feast of the *Passover*, in Commemoration of the Sufferings of our Saviour *Christ*.

Eastintus, (Sax. *East-Tyne*) Is an easterly Coast or Country; also the *East Street*, *East* Side of a River, &c. ——— *Si sit* Estintus, & *si sit* Northtintus *amendet* ——— Leg. K. Edw. 1.

East-India Company of Merchants and their Privileges, began in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when they obtained divers Grants and Charters to carry on their Trade, 20 *Eliz. c.* 9. And for raising a Sum not exceeding two Millions, and settling the *East-India* Trade, 160,000 *l. per Ann.* arising by the Duties on Salt, stamp'd Vellum, &c. was made a Fund for Payment of Annuities of 8 *per Cent.* to Subscribers, who were incorporated by Letters Patent: The Company to have the sole Trade to the *East-Indies*; and others trading thither without Licence, shall forfeit their Ships and Goods, and double Value: Members of this Company are to Trade only in their Joint-Stock; and the Company not to owe more than their Capital Stock undivided, which is liable for Debt. And an additional Duty of 5 *l. per Cent.* is laid on *East India* Goods, for the Company to maintain Forts, &c. Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 44. The two *East-India* Companies are United by Statute; they shall advance and pay into the Exchequer One million two hundred thousand Pounds, and may borrow 1,500,000 *l.* more than they could before this Act. 6 *Ann. c.* 17. This Company may enter Goods and Merchandize imported by Bills at Sight, and give Security for Payment of the Customs under their common Seal. *Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 9. *East-India* Goods and Merchandize are not to be imported in *Ireland* or the Plantations, but from *Great Britain* only, on Pain of forfeiting the same. And illegal Traders to pay Customs to the King, and 30 *l. per Cent.* Damages to the Company, on a Bill exhibited by the Attorney General; Persons abroad trading may be seized and brought into *England*, &c. by Stat. 5 & 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 21. Subjects of *England* shall not subscribe to any foreign Company of Trade to the *East-Indies*, under the Penalty of forfeiting their Shares of Stocks, &c. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26. The Interest at 8 *l. per Cent.* paid by the Government, is sunk to 6 and 5, by subsequent Acts: And a late Statute was made for reducing the Fund of this Company; and continuing the Corporation, &c. But on repaying the whole Capital Stock, after so many Years, the exclusive Trade to cease. 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. See *Merchant*. See *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. for impowering the *East-India* Company to raise certain Sums by transferrable Annuities: And *Stat.* 24 *Geo* 2. *c.* 56. for making Allowances to the *East India* Company for their Charges and Expences in managing, paying, and transferring their reduced Annuities: And *Stat.* 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in their Service: And for the Punishment of Offences committed in the *East-Indies*, or at the Island of St. *Helena*.

Ebdomadarius, An *Ebdomary* or Officer appointed *Weekly* in Cathedral Churches, to supervise the regular Performance of Divine Service, and prescribe the particular Duties of each Person attending in the Choir, as to Reading, Singing, Praying, &c. To which Purpose the *Ebdomary* at the Beginning of his Week drew in Form a Bill or Writing of the respective Persons and their several Offices, called *Tabula*; whereupon the Persons there entred were stiled *Intabulati*: This is manifested in the Statutes of the *Cathedral Church of St. Paul*, digested by Dr. *Ralph Baldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, *Anno* 1295, MS. penes Joh. Episc. Norw.

Eberemorth, or **Eberemors**, (*Sax.*) Bare, or downright Murder. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 12.

Eberemurder,

Eberemurder, *(Apertum Murdrum)* Was one of those Crimes, which by King *Henry* the First's Laws, *cap.* 13. *Emendari non possunt; hoc ex scelerum genere fuit nullo pretio expiabilium, &c.* Spelm.

Eccleſia, (*Lat.*) Is commonly uſed for that Place where God is ſerved, which is called a Church: But in *Law Proceedings*, according to *Fitzherbert*, this Word intends a Parſonage; for ſo he expreſſes it in a Queſtion, whether a Benefice was Eccleſia, *ſive* Capella, *&c. F. N. B.* 32. 2 *Inſt.* 363.

Eccleſiæ Sculptura. The Image or Sculpture of a Church in ancient Times, which was often cut out or caſt in Plate or other Metal, and preſerved as a religious Treaſure or Relique; and to perpetuate the Memory of ſome famous Churches. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3. *p.* 309.

Eccleſiaſtical, Denotes ſomething belonging to, or ſet apart for the Church; as diſtinguiſhed from *Civil* or *Secular*, with regard to the World.

Eccleſiaſtical Perſons or **Eccleſiaſticks,** (*Eccleſiaſtici*) Are Church men, Perſons whoſe Functions conſiſt in performing the Service, and keeping up the Diſcipline of the Church. See *Clergy*.

Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. The Doctors of the Civil Law, although they be Laymen, *&c.* may exerciſe *Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction*, by Stat. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 17.

Eccleſiaſtical Laws, See *Canon*, and *Courts Eccleſiaſtical*.

Edeſtia, From *Ædes*, uſed for Buildings.——*Sciant quod Ægo* Adam de M. *conceſſi* Johanni de B. *pro ſervitio ſuo totam terram cum* Edeſtiis, *& omnibus pertin', &c.* Ex Regiſt. Priorat. de Wormley.

Edia, Aid or Help: Thus *Du Freſne* interprets it; but *Cowel* ſays it ſignifies *Eaſe*.

Edict, (*Edictum*) An Ordinance or Command; a Statute. *Lat. Law. Dict.*

Eel-fares, Are a Fry or Brood of Eels. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8.

Efforcialiter, Is uſed for military Force.——*Tu ita* Efforcialiter *venis cum Equis & Armis.* Mat. Pariſ. Anno 1213.

Effractores, *(Lat.)* Breakers, applied to *Burglars*, that break open Houſes to ſteal.——*Qui furendi cauſa Domos* effringunt, *&c. MS.*

Efters, *(Sax.)* Ways, Walks or Hedges. *Blount.*

Effuſio Sanguinis, The Mulct, Fine, or Penalty impoſed by the old *Engliſh* Laws for the Shedding of Blood; which the King granted to many Lords of Manors: And this Privilege, among others, was granted to the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*. Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. fol. 87.

Egyptians, (*Egyptiani*) Commonly called *Gypſies*, are by our Laws and Statutes a Counterfeit Kind of Rogues, who diſguiſing themſelves in ſtrange Habits, ſmearing their Faces and Bodies, and Framing to themſelves a Canting unknown Language, wander up and down; and under Pretence of telling Fortunes, curing Deſeaſes, and ſuch like, abuſe the ignorant common People, by Stealing and Pilfering from them every Thing that is not too heavy for their Carriage, and which they may go off with undiſcovered. There are ſeveral Statutes for ſuppreſſing thoſe Impoſters; as by Statute 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. *Egyptians* coming into *England*, are to depart the Realm in fifteen Days, or be impriſoned. And by 1 *&* 2 *P. & M.* If any Perſon ſhall import any *Egyptians* into this Kingdom, he ſhall forfeit 40*l.* And if the *Egyptians* remain in *England* above a Month, they ſhall be guilty of Felony. Alſo conſorting with *Egyptians* is made Felony by 5 *Eliz. c.* 20.

Eia, (from the Saxon *Eig*) ſignifies an Iſland. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno.* 833. See *Ey*.

Ejecta, A Woman raviſhed or deflowered; or caſt forth from the Virtuous: *Ejectus*, a Whoremonger. *Blount.*

Ejectione Cuſtodiæ, (*Ejectment de Garde*) Is a Writ which lieth againſt him that caſteth out the *Guardian* from any Land during the Minority of the Heir. *Reg. Orig.* 162. *F. N. B.* 139. There are two other Writs not unlike this; the one termed *Raviſhment de Garde*, and the other *Droit de Gard*.

Ejectione firmæ, or **Ejectment,** Is a Writ or Action that lies for the Leſſee for Years, who is *ejected* before the Expiration of his Term, either by the Leſſor, or a Stranger: Alſo *Ejectment* may be brought by a Leſſor againſt the Leſſee, for Rent in Arrear, or holding over his Term, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 227. A Copyholder may not bring Action of *Ejectment*; but the Leſſee of a Copyholder for one or more Years, may bring it. 4 *Rep.* 26. And the Executors of a Leſſee, ſhall have this Writ. *Lib. Intr.* 195. In theſe Caſes, *Ejectment* is either an actual *Ejectment*, as when the Leſſee is actually put out of Land let unto him; or it is an *Ejectment* by Implication of Law, *viz.* where ſuch an Act is done by one which doth amount to an *Ejectment*, although he doth not really enter upon the Land let, and ouſt the Leſſee. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 496. But *Ejectment* is now become an Action in the Place of many *Real Actions*, as Writs of Right, *Formedons*, *&c.* which are very difficult as well as tedious and chargeable: And this is the common Action for trying of Titles, and recovering of Lands, *&c.* illegally kept from the right Owner; though where Entry is taken away by Diſcents, Fines and Recoveries, Diſſeiſins, *&c. Ejectment* may not be brought; ſo that all Titles cannot be tried by this Action. *Wood's Inſt.* 547, 548. Anciently *Writs of Entry* and *Aſſiſe* were the uſual Means of Recovery of the Poſſeſſion of Lands, and lay only againſt Freeholders; but *Anno* 14 *H.* 7. it was reſolved that an *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem* would lie to recover the Term in *Ejectment*, and the Land itſelf. *Attorn. Compan.* 170. The Action of *Ejectione firmæ* was never known to remove a Poſſeſſion till the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. before which Time an Action of Treſpaſs *Quare clauſum fregit*, *&c.* was made uſe of: Though in Action of Treſpaſs, Damages were only to be recovered; whereas in *Ejectione firmæ*, the Thing or Term itſelf is recovered, as well as Damages. 3 *Leon.* 49. *Ejectment* ought to be brought for a Thing that is certain; and if it be of a Manor, *Manerium de* A. *cum Pertinentiis*; if of a Rectory, *Rectoriam de* B. *&c.* And ſo many Meſſuages, Cottages, Acres of arable Land, Meadow, *&c. cum pertin. in Paroch. &c.* For Land muſt be diſtinguiſhed, how much of one Sort, and how much of another, *&c. Cro. Eliz.* 339. 3 *Leon.* 13. *Ejectment* lies of a Church, as *De uno Domo* vocat. *The Pariſh Church of*, &c. And a Church is a Meſſuage, by which Name it may be recovered; and the Declaration is to be ſerved on the Parſon who officiates Divine Service. 11 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Salk.* 256. It lies not of Tithes only; but may be of a Rectory, Chapel, *&c.* and the Tithes thereto belonging. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 752. And *Ejectment* will lie of ſo many Loads of Tithe Corn, ſevered from the nine Parts, or where certainly expreſſed; though it will not lie for Tithes generally. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 688. It lies *De uno Meſſuagio ſive Burgagio*; but not *De uno Meſſuagio ſive Tenemento*, unleſs it have a *Vocat'* A. *&c.* to make it good, becauſe of the Uncertainty of the Word *Tenement*. 1 Sid. 295. It will lie of a Meſſuage and a Tenement: For a Moiety; or third Part, of a Manor or Meſſuage, *&c.* And for a Chamber or Room of a Houſe well ſet forth. 11 *Rep.* 55, 59. 3 *Leon.* 210. It lieth *de Domo*, which hath convenient Certainty for the Sheriff to deliver Poſſeſſion, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 654. It lies of a Cottage or Curtilage; of a Coal-mine, *&c.* but not of a Common, Piſcary, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 150. For Underwood it lies, though a *Præcipe* doth not. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 482, 483. But for

uno

una Clauſo, or *una pecia Terræ*, &c. without Certainty of the Acres, and their Nature, it doth not lie. 11 *Rep.* 55. 4 *Mod.* 1. It lieth of a Cloſe, containing three Acres of Paſture, &c. Alſo of ſo many Acres of Land covered with Water; though not *de Aquæ curſu.* 2 Cro. 435. 1 Brownl. 242. The Method of Proceeding in *Ejectment*, is made more eaſy than formerly; when a Leaſe was to be ſealed and delivered on the Premiſſes to the Leſſee, &c. In ancient Times, the *Ejector* in Law was any Perſon that came upon any Part of the Land, &c. mentioned in the Leaſe of *Ejectment*, though he were there without any Intent to diſturb the Leſſee of the Poſſeſſion, after the Sealing of the *Ejectment* Leaſe; and ſuch *Ejector* was a good *Ejector* againſt whom an Action of *Ejectione firmæ* might be brought to try the Title of the Land in Queſtion: But now the Law is altered, for there is no Occaſion for a Leaſe to be made and ſealed upon the Premiſſes to the Leſſee, who hath a Mind to try the Title, and to leave the Leſſee in Poſſeſſion, to be ouſted and *ejected* by the Tenants in Poſſeſſion, &c. As the Plaintiff could not proceed to recover his Lands againſt the caſual *Ejector*, without delivering to the Tenant in Poſſeſſion a Declaration, and making him a proper Defendant, if he thought fit: After this, the Lord Ch. Ju. *Rolls* invented the Rule now in Uſe; which is, that if the Defendant comes in the Room of ſuch *Ejector*, he ſhould enter into a Rule to confeſs Leaſe, Entry and actual Ouſter, and inſiſt on the Title only. See *Attorn. Compan.* 170, 173. The uſual Courſe at this Time is to draw a Declaration, and therein feign a Leaſe for three, five, or ſeven Years, to him that would try the Title, and alſo feign a caſual *Ejector* or Defendant in the Declaration, and then deliver the Declaration to the *Ejector*, who ſerves the ſame by delivering a Copy thereof on the Tenant in Poſſeſſion, or his Wife, (for a Delivery to a Son or Servant, &c. is not good) and gives Notice in Writing at the Bottom for him to appear and defend his Title; which muſt be read to the Tenant, and the Perſon ſerving it, is to tell him, that if he do not procure ſome Attorney to appear for him and defend his Title, in Default thereof, that he, (the Defendant) will ſuffer a Judgment to be had againſt him, whereby he (the Tenant) will be turned out of Poſſeſſion: The Declaration being thus ſerved, the Tenant is to appear the Beginning of the next Term by his Attorney, and conſent to a Rule to be made Defendant inſtead of the caſual *Ejector*, and take upon him the Defence; wherein he may confeſs a *Leaſe, Entry, and Ouſter*, and at the Trial ſtand upon the Title only: But if the Tenant in Poſſeſſion doth not appear and enter into the aforementioned Rule in Time, after the Declaration ſerved; then on the Affidavit made of the Service of the Declaration, with Notice to appear as aforeſaid, the Court will order that Judgment be entered againſt the caſual *Ejector* by Default; and the Tenant in Poſſeſſion will, by an *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem* upon ſuch Judgment, be turned out of Poſſeſſion. 1 *Lill.* 499. If at the Trial the Defendant will not appear and confeſs Leaſe, Entry and Ouſter, it is uſual to call him or his Attorney, and then call the Plaintiff and nonſuit him; and upon Return of the *Poſtea*, Judgment will be given againſt the caſual *Ejector*. 1 Salk. 250. But in this Caſe, though the Plaintiff be nonſuit, he ſhall not pay any Coſts; for the Rule for confeſſing Leaſe, Entry, and Ouſter is to be carried to the Secondary, who taxes Coſts upon it to be paid by the Defendant; and if the ſame are not paid, the Court on Affidavit and Motion will grant an Attachment againſt the Defendant; but this is where the Defendant appears, and not where it goes wholly againſt him by Default. 1 *Lill.* 503, 504. If the Tenant doth appear, having by his Attorney filed common Bail, and entered into the Rule abovementioned, he is made Defendant in the Declaration, and put into the ſame in the Place of the caſual *Ejector*; and then the Defendant's Attorney muſt plead *Not Guilty*: And the Plaintiff's Attorney draws up the Iſſue, a Copy whereof and of the Declaration is to be delivered to the Attorney for the Defendant; whereupon Notice is given of Trial: In order to which the *Venire*, &c. is to be made out and returned, and the *Record* made up by the Plaintiff's Attorney, beginning with the Declaration; which being ſealed, the *Breviate* is to be prepared, in which after a ſhort Recital of the Declaration and Plea, the Plaintiff's Title is to be ſet forth from the Perſon laſt ſeiſed in Fee of the Premiſſes, under whom the Leſſor claims down to the Client, the Plaintiff proving the Deeds, &c. And after Trial the Proceedings are as in other Caſes. And here it is to be obſerved, that if the Declaration is delivered the firſt or ſecond Day of *Eaſter* or *Michaelmas* Terms, the Tenant muſt plead the ſame Term, or the Plaintiff will have Judgment; and this is by Reaſon of the Length of thoſe Terms. *Practiſ. Solic.* 328, 329. The Plaintiff is not allowed to amend his Declaration in *Ejectment* after Delivery; he muſt ſtand by it, or deliver a new Declaration. As many Demiſes may be laid in a Declaration, as ſhall be thought fit; and if the Plaintiff recovers upon one, it is ſufficient for the Whole. 3 *Lev.* 117, 334. Where one brings *Ejectment* of Land in two Pariſhes, and the Whole lies in one, he ſhall recover: Alſo if a Perſon brings *Ejectment* of one Acre in *B.* and Part of it lies in *A.* he ſhall recover for ſuch Part as lies in *B.* And if one having Title to a Part only of Lands, bringeth an *Ejectment* for the Whole, he ſhall recover his Part of the Lands. *Plowd.* 429. 3 *Cro.* 13. A Plaintiff ſhall recover only according to the Right which he hath at the Time of bringing his Action: And one who hath Title to the Land in Queſtion, may on Motion be made a Defendant in the Action with the Tenant in Poſſeſſion, to defend his Title; and a Landlord may be made a Defendant by the Tenant, with the Conſent of ſuch Landlord, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 694. 1 *Lill.* 497, &c. As the Poſſeſſion of the Land is primarily in Queſtion, and to be recovered, that concerns the Tenant; and the Title of the Land, which is tried collaterally, that is concerning ſome other, who may be admitted to be a Defendant with a Tenant: But none other is to be admitted a Defendant but he that hath been in Poſſeſſion, or receives the Rents, &c. When there is a Recovery in *Ejectment* by Verdict; Action of Treſpaſs may be brought to recover the meſne Profits of the Lands, from the Time of the Defendant's Entry laid in the Declaration: And this Action may be brought either by the Plaintiff in *Ejectment*, or by the Leſſor of the Plaintiff; though where the Plaintiff brings it, he need only at the Trial to produce his *Poſtea* of his Recovery; but where the Leſſor brings it, he muſt prove his Title over again, if it be inſiſted on by the other Side, otherwiſe he will be nonſuited. 1 *Lill.* 499. The Plaintiff in *Ejectment* is a meer nominal Perſon, and a Truſtee for the Leſſor; and if he releaſe the Action, the Court may ſet aſide the Releaſe, and he ſhall be committed for a Contempt; ſo likewiſe if he releaſe an Action brought in his Name for the meſne Profits. 1 *Salk.* 260. *Skinn.* 247. It has been held a great Abuſe, that nominal Leſſees in *Ejectment* were Perſons not in Being, or not known to the Defendant; and Attornies who have made ſuch Leſſees, have been ordered to pay Coſts, and put to anſwer on Interrogatories, &c. *Mod Ca.* 309. If a Man is made Plaintiff in *Ejectment* without his Knowledge, and the Defendant appearing, the Plaintiff thereupon becomes nonſuit, after which Execution is ſued

out againſt him; if it appears by his Oath, that he was made Plaintiff without his Knowledge or Order, he ſhall be diſcharged. 34 *Car. B. R.* 5 *Ann.* 1 *Lill.* 500. In *Ejectment*, if the Plaintiff was *ejected* after the Leaſe made, it is ſufficient; though no certain Day be alledged in which he was *ejected*, for the Day is not material, being before the Action brought. *Cro. Jac.* 311. But the Time of Entry of the Plaintiff muſt be ſhewn that it may appear, he was not a Diſſeiſor, by Entring on the Lands before the Commencement of his Term, *&c.* If it appears that the Leſſor of the Plaintiff had not any Title at the Time of the Demiſe, upon which the Plaintiff declared, this will be fatal: And the Court will not give Leave to alter the Declaration as to the Time of the Demiſe, which would make it a new Demiſe. *Carth.* 179. Where Lands in the Leaſe and Declaration, *&c.* are different, and not exactly the ſame, or the Term is different from that in the Declaration, though the Plaintiff hath a Verdict, he cannot have Judgment. *Yelv.* 166. 2 *Lutw.* 963. The Declaration muſt aſſign a Place where the Leaſe was made: It is a good Plea in Abatement, that the Plaintiff hath another *Ejectione firmæ* depending in another Court for the ſame Land, but as this Action is only as Treſpaſs, the Death of a Defendant when there are two, will not abate the Suit. One may in *Ejectment* as in Treſpaſs, juſtify by Command of him who hath Title; and Accord with Satisfaction is a good Bar in the Action. *Moor, ca.* 710, 673. 1 *And.* 283. 9 *Rep.* 78. If there be a Verdict and Judgment againſt the Plaintiff, he may bring another Action of Treſpaſs and *Ejectment* for the Land, it being only to recover the Poſſeſſion, *&c.* wherein Judgment is not final; and it is not like a Writ of Right, *&c.* where the Title alone is tried. *Wood's Inſt.* 547. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And an *Ejectment* being a mixed Action, after a Judgment therein has lain ſome conſiderable Time, Execution may not be had upon it without a *Scire fac.* for the Tenant may be changed, *&c.* But formerly it was held otherwiſe. *Sid.* 351. *Comberb.* 250. No Arreſt is to be made in this Action, as now uſually proſecuted. But if there be no Tenant in Poſſeſſion; as where a Houſe or Land is empty, and the Perſon that was laſt in Poſſeſſion is run away, ſo that you cannot find any Perſon to deliver the Declaration to, then the Proceſs muſt be in the old Way, by ſealing a Leaſe upon the Ground; and an Original is to be ſued out againſt the Perſon who *ejected* the Leſſee, and then Ouſter and *Ejectment*, *&c.* And herein Rules are to be given to plead; though there cannot be Judgment againſt the caſual *Ejector*, without a Motion for that Purpoſe, after the Rules for Pleading are out. 1 *Lill.* 498. In *Ejectment* for empty Houſes, a Leaſe was ſealed on the Land, and a Declaration delivered to the caſual *Ejector*, and Judgment and Execution had; yet becauſe the Plaintiff did not move for a peremptory Rule to plead, the Judgment was ſet aſide: And in this Caſe there muſt be an Affidavit of the Sealing the Leaſe and the Entry. 1 *Salk.* 255. 1 *Neſſ. Abr.* In *C. B.* the common Rule is, that the Defendant ſhall forthwith appear, and receive a Declaration, and therefore this *ſuperſedes* the Neceſſity of an *Original* Writ; and no Advantage can be taken for Want thereof, unleſs it be in a Writ of *Error*; but when Error is brought, an Original muſt be filed: And as in the *Common Pleas* there needs no Original, ſo in the *King's Bench* there need not be a *Latitat*; but the Party is to file a Bill of *Ejectment*, beſide the Plea-Roll, if a Writ of Error be brought before the Errors are aſſigned; and he muſt file Bail before he can proceed, *&c.* In *Ejectment*, where there are divers Defendants for the ſame Premiſſes, and one appears, and confeſſes Leaſe, Entry, *&c.* and the other does not, the Plaintiff cannot proceed againſt the reſt, but muſt be nonſuited. Though where Freeholds are ſeveral, no Defendant may defend for more than is in his own Poſſeſſion; and the Plaintiff may take Judgment againſt his *Ejector* for what remains. 1 *Vent* 355. 2 *Keb.* 531, 524. And if there are ſeveral Defendants in *Ejectment*, that are ſeverally concerned in Intereſt, to whom the Plaintiff delivers Declarations; if he moves to join them all in one Declaration, the Court will not agree to it, for ſeveral Declarations muſt be delivered to each of the Defendants; becauſe if any are found Not guilty, each of them muſt have a Remedy for his Coſts. 2 *Keb.* 524. In Lord *Raymond*'s Reports, it is held if there are two Defendants in *Ejectment*, and one of them appears and confeſſes Leaſe, Entry, and *Ouſter*, but the other doth not appear, in that Caſe the Plaintiff may enter a *Non pros.* or *Retraxit* againſt him, and go to Trial and have Judgment againſt the other Defendant. 1 *Lord Raym.* 717, 718. Alſo if an *Ejectment* be brought againſt two Perſons, and after Iſſue joined, one dies, and a *Venire* is awarded as to the two Defendants, and a Verdict againſt two; here upon Suggeſtion of the Death of one of them upon the Roll, Judgment ſhall be given for the Plaintiff againſt the other for the whole: For 'tis ſaid this Action is grounded upon Torts, which are ſeveral in their Nature, and one may be found guilty and the other acquitted. *Ibid.* An *Ejectment* was brought for Non-payment of Rent; and the Court was moved to ſtay Proceedings, upon Payment of the Rent and Coſts, to be adjuſted by a Secondary, which the Court granted: And alſo ordered a new Leaſe to be made at the Defendant's Charge. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. 1 *Lill* 501. And by a late Statute, in all Caſes between Landlord and Tenant, when half a Year's Rent ſhall be in Arrear, the Landlord having lawful Right to re enter for Non-payment, may ſerve a Declaration in *Ejectment* on the Tenant, without a formal Demand or Re entry; or he may affix ſuch Declaration on the Door of the demiſed Meſſuage, or notorious Place of the Lands, which ſhall be deemed a legal Service: And upon Proof that half a Year's Rent was due before the Declaration was ſerved, and no ſufficient Diſtreſs on the Premiſſes, the Leſſor ſhall have Judgment and Execution; which if the Leſſee ſuffer, without paying the Arrears and Coſts, and without filing a Bill in Equity to be relieved within ſix Months, he ſhall be barred from all Relief, other than by Writ of Error; and the Leſſor ſhall hold the Premiſſes diſcharged from the Leaſe: But if the Tenant or Leſſee tender to the Leſſor, or bring into Court the Rent in Arrear, together with Coſts, all further Proceedings ſhall ceaſe; and if the Leſſee be relieved in Equity, he ſhall enjoy the demiſed Premiſſes, according to his Leaſe, without obtaining a new one. *Stat.* 4 *Geo* 2. *c.* 28. Tenants to whom Declarations in *Ejectment* are generally delivered for any Lands, *&c.* ſhall give their Landlords, or their Bailiffs, Notice thereof, under the Penalty of three Years Rack Rent, to be recovered by Action of Debt, *&c.* And the Court where ſuch *Ejectment* ſhall be brought, ſhall ſuffer the Landlord to make himſelf Defendant, by joining with the Tenant, unto whom the Declaration is delivered, if he appear; but if not, Judgment ſhall be ſigned againſt the caſual *Ejector*, for want of ſuch Appearance: But if the Landlord ſhall deſire to appear by himſelf, and conſent to enter into the like Rule that the Tenant, if he had appeared, ought to have done; the Court may permit him ſo to do, and order a Stay of Execution, till they make a further Order therein. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19.

If an *Original* in Ejectment is required, it is thus:

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure*, &c. *then put* C. D. *late of*, &c. *in your County, to find Pledges and ſufficient Sureties, that he be before our Juſtices*

ſtices at Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *to anſwer to the ſaid* A. B. *in a Plea, wherefore he with Force and Arms into one Meſſuage, twenty Acres of Land, ten Acres of Meadow, and ſix Acres of Paſture, with the Appurtenances, in*, &c. *in your County, which* T. E. *hath demiſed to the ſaid* A. *for a Term not yet paſt, hath entered, and him from his Farm aforeſaid ejected, and other Wrongs to him done, to the great Damage*, &c. *And againſt the Peace*, &c.

Form *of a* Declaration *in* Ejectment *in* B. R.

South'ton, ſſ. A. B. *Complains of* C. D. *in Cuſtody of the Marſhal*, &c. *For that whereas* T. E. *Gentleman, on the Tenth Day of* May *in the ſixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, &c. *at the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, had demiſed, granted, and to Farm let to the ſaid* A. *one Meſſuage, ten Acres of Meadow, and ſix Acres of Paſture*, &c. *with the Appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid:* To have and to hold *the ſaid Tenements, with the Appurtenances, to the ſaid* A. *and his Aſſigns, from the twenty-ninth Day of* September *then laſt paſt, unto the full End and Term of five Years from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended: By Virtue of which ſaid Demiſe, he the ſaid* A. *entered into the ſaid Tenements with the Appurtenances, and was thereof poſſeſſed, until the ſaid* C. *afterwards, that is to ſay, the ſame tenth Day of* May *in the Year aforeſaid, with Force and Arms*, &c. *entered into the ſaid Tenements, with the Appurtenances in and upon the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid* A. *and him the ſaid* A. *from his ſaid Farm, his ſaid Term therein not being yet expired, ejected, expelled and removed; and the ſaid* A. *being ſo ejected, expelled and removed, the ſaid* C. *hitherto hath with-held from him, and ſtill doth with-hold the Poſſeſſion thereof, and other Injuries then and there did to him, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, and to the Damage of the ſaid* A. *Twenty Pounds: And thereupon he brings his Suit*, &c.

Notice *to the* Tenant in Poſſeſſion *to appear*, &c.

Mr. E. F.

I Am informed that you are in Poſſeſſion of, or claim Title to the Meſſuage and Premiſſes mentioned in this Declaration of Ejectment, *or to ſome Part thereof, And I being ſued in this Action as a caſual* Ejector, *and having no Title to the ſame, do adviſe you,* (or *give you Notice*) *to appear on the firſt Day of next* Hilary Term, *in his Majeſty's Court of* King's Bench *at* Weſtminſter, *by ſome Attorney of that Court, and then and there, by a Rule to be made of the ſame Court, to cauſe yourſelf to be made Defendant in my Stead, and make your Defence; otherwiſe I ſhall ſuffer a Judgment to be had againſt me, and you will be turned out of Poſſeſſion.*

Your Loving Friend,

C. D.

Affidavit of *Service of the Declaration* and Notice.

In the King's Bench. Between *A. B.* Plaintiff and *C. D.* Defendant.

T. B. *of*, &c. *maketh Oath, That he this Deponent on*, &c. *laſt paſt, did deliver to* E. F. *Tenant in Poſſeſſion of the Meſſuage and Premiſſes in Queſtion, a true Copy of the Declaration in* Ejectment *hereto annexed; at the Foot of which Declaration is a Notice for the ſaid* E. F. *to appear on the firſt Day of the then next, and now preſent* Hilary Term, *in this Court, and defend his Title; otherwiſe Judgment would be entered againſt him by Default: And this Deponent farther ſaith, That he told the ſaid* E. F. *that if he did not appear, and defend his Title, the then next and now preſent* Hilary Term, *he would be turned out of Poſſeſſion.*

Sworn the Day, &c.
before me

T. B.

The *Common Rule* by Conſent in *Ejectment.*

Michaelmas Term in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Second.

South'ton, ſſ. *IT is ordered by the Court, with the Conſent of the Attornies for both Parties, that* E. F. *be admitted Defendant inſtead of the now Defendant* C. D. *And that he forthwith appear at the Suit of the Plaintiff, and put in common Bail, and receive a Declaration in a Plea of Treſpaſs and* Ejectment *for the Meſſuage and Premiſſes in Queſtion, and plead thereunto Not Guilty; and that upon the Trial of the Iſſue, he conſeſs Leaſe, Entry, and actual Ouſter, and inſiſt upon the Title only; otherwiſe Judgment ſhall be entered by the Plaintiff againſt the now Defendant* C. *by Default: And if upon the Trial of the ſaid Iſſue, the ſaid* E. F. *ſhall not conſeſs Leaſe, Entry, and actual Ouſter, by which the Plantiff will not be able further to proſecute his Bill againſt the ſaid* E. *then no Coſts ſhall be awarded upon ſuch Nonſuit; but the ſaid* E. *ſhall pay to the Plaintiff the Coſts and Charges to be taxed thereupon. And it is further ordered, that if on the Trial of the ſaid Iſſue, a Verdict ſhall be given for the Defendant, or if it happen the Plaintiff ſhould not further proſecute his ſaid Bill, for any other Cauſe than for not confeſſing the ſaid Leaſe, Entry, and actual Ouſter; that then the Plaintiff's Leſſor, ſhall pay to the ſaid* E. *his Coſts and Charges, in that Caſe to be awarded to him.*

By the Court. { *G. H.* for the Plaintiff, *J. K.* for the Defendant.

Form of a *Plea* and *Iſſue* in *Ejectment.*

AND the ſaid E. F. *(the now Defendant) by*, &c. *his Attorney, comes and Defends the Force and Injury*, &c. *and whatſoever*, &c. *when and where the Court will conſider thereof, and ſaith, that he is in no wiſe guilty of the Treſpaſs and Ejectment aforeſaid, ſo as the ſaid* A. B. *hath above againſt him complained; and of this he puts himſelf upon the Country, and the ſaid* A. *doth likewiſe*, &c. *It is therefore commanded to the Sheriff, that he cauſe to come before our Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *twelve honeſt*, &c. *and who neither*, &c. *to recogniſe and make a Jury*, &c. *becauſe as well the ſaid* A. *as the ſaid* E. *have thereof ſubmitted themſelves to the Jury: The ſame Day is given to the ſaid Parties here*, &c.

Judgment in *Ejectment* for the Plaintiff after Verdict.

THerefore it is conſidered, (adjudged) that the ſaid A. *do recover againſt the ſaid* E. *his Term yet to come of and in the ſaid Tenements, with the Appurtenances, and the Damages aſſeſſed by the ſaid Jury in Form aforeſaid: And alſo eight Pounds and ten Shillings for his*

his Expences and Costs awarded to the said A. *with his Assent, by the Court of the Lord the now King here, by way of Increase; which said Damages and Costs, in the whole amount to,* &c. *And be the said* E. *amerced,* &c.

Ejectum, *Ejectus Maris, Quod è Mari ejicitur:* Jet, Jetsom, Wreck, &c. See *Wreck.*

Eigne, (Fr. *Aisne*) Eldest or First-born; as Bastard *eigne*, and Mulier *Puisne* are Words used in our Law, for the Elder a Bastard, and the Younger lawful born.

Einecia, (from the Fr. *Aisne*, i. e. Primogenitus) Signifies Eldership. Statute of *Ireland*, 14 Hen. 3. See *Esnecy.*

Eire or Eyre, (Fr. *Eire*, viz. *Iter*, as a *Grand Eire*, that is, *Magnis Itineribus*) Is the Court of Justices *Itinerant*; and *Justices in Eyre* are those whom *Bracton* in many Places calls *Justiciarios Itinerantes.* These Justices in ancient Time, were sent with a general Commission into divers Counties to hear such Causes as were termed *Pleas of the Crown:* And this was done for the Ease of the People, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the Cause were too high for the County Court: It is said they were sent but once in every seven Years. *Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. *Horn's Mirror, lib.* 2. The *Eyre of the Forest* is the Justice-Seat; which by ancient Custom was held every three Years by the Justices of the Forest, *Journeying* up and down for that Purpose. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 1 & 2. *Brit. c.* 2. *Cromp. Jurisd.* 156. *Manw. par.* 1. *pa.* 121.

Election, (*Electio*) Is when a Man is left to his own Free-will to take or do one Thing or another, which he pleases. And if it be given of several Things, he who is the first Agent, and ought to do the first Act, shall have the *Election:* As if a Person make a Lease, rendering Rent, or a Garment, &c. the Lessee shall have the Election, as being the first Agent, by Payment of the one, or Delivery of the other. *Co. Litt.* 144. And if *A.* covenant to pay *B.* a Pound of Pepper or Sugar, before *Easter*; it is at the *Election* of *A* at all Times before *Easter*, which of them he will pay: But if he pays it not, before the said Feast, then afterwards it is at the *Election* of *B.* to demand and have which he pleaseth. *Dyer* 18. 5 *Rep.* 59. 11 *Rep.* 51. If I give to you one of my Horses in my Stable, there you shall have the *Election*; for you shall be the first Agent, by Taking or Seizure of one of them. *C. Lit.* 145. If Things granted are Annual, and to have Continuance, the *Election* (where the Law gives it him) remains to the Grantor, as well after the Day as before: But it is otherwise when to be performed at once. *Ibid.* When nothing passes to the Feoffee or Grantee before *Election* to have the one Thing or the other, the *Election* ought to be made in the Life of the Parties; and the Heir or Executor cannot make the *Election:* But where an Estate or Interest passes immediately to the Feoffee, Donee, &c. there *Election* may be made by them, or their Heirs or Executors. 2 *Rep.* 36, 37. And when one and the same Thing passeth to the Donee or Grantee, and such Donee or Grantee hath *Election* in what Manner he will take it, there the Interest passeth immediately, and the Party, his Heirs, &c. may make *Election* when they will. *Co. Litt.* 145. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 761. Where the *Election* creates the Interest, nothing passes till *Election*; and if no *Election* can be made no Interest will arise. *Hob.* 174. If the *Election* is given to several Persons, there the first *Election* made by any of the Persons shall stand: As if a Man Leases two Acres to *A.* for Life, Remainder of one Acre to *B.* and of the other Acre to *C.* Now *B.* or *C.* may *elect* which of the Acres he will have, and the first *Election* by one binds the other. *Co. Litt.* 145. 2 *Rep.* 36. If a Man leases two Acres for Life, the Remainder of one in Fee to the same Person; and after licenses the Lessee to cut Trees in one Acre, this is an *Election* that he shall have the Fee in the other Acre. 2 *Danv.* 762. A *Real Election* concerning Lands is descendible; and *Election* of a Tenant in Tail, may prejudice his Issue. He in Remainder may make an *Election*, after the Death of Tenant for Life; but if the Tenant for Life do make *Election*, the Remainder-Man is concluded. *Moor, ca.* 247, 832. A Person grants a Manor, except one Close called *N.* and there are two Closes called by that Name, one containing nine Acres, and the other but three Acres; the Grantee shall not in this Case chuse which of the said Closes he will have, but the Grantor shall have *Election* which Close shall pass. 1 *Leon.* 268. But if one grants an Acre of Land out of a Waste or Common, and doth not say in what Part, or how to be bounded, the Grantee may make his *Election* where he will. 1 *Leon.* 30. If a Man hath three Daughters, and he covenants with another that he shall have one of them to dispose of in Marriage; it is at the Covenantor's *Election* which of his Daughters the Covenantee shall have, and after Request she is to be delivered to him. *Moor* 72. 2 *Danv.* 762. Where there are three Coparceners of Lands, upon Partition the eldest Sister shall have *Election:* Though if she herself make the Partition, she loseth it, and shall take last of all. *Co. Litt.* 166. In Consideration that a Person had sold another certain Goods, he promised to deliver him the Value in such Pipes of Wine as he should chuse, the Plaintiff must make his *Election* before he brings his Action. *Style* 49. An *Election* which of two Things shall be done, ought not to be made meerly by bringing an Action; but before, that the Defendant may know which he is to do, and it is said he is not bound to tender either before the Plaintiff hath made his Choice which will be accepted. 1 *Mod.* 217. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 697. A Condition of a Bond is, that the Obligor shall pay 30 *l.* or twenty Kine, at the Obligee's *Election*, within such a Time; the Obligee at his Peril is to make his *Election* within the Time limited. 1 *Leon.* 69. Though in Debt upon Bond to pay 10 *l.* on such a Day, or four Cows, at the then *Election* of the Obligee, it was adjudged, that it was not enough for the Defendant to plead that he was always ready, &c. if the Obligee had made his *Election*; for he ought to tender both at the Day, by Reason the Word *then* relates to the Day of Payment. *Moor* 246. 1 *Nelf.* 694, 695. If a Man hath an *Election* to do one of two Things, and he cannot by any Default of a Stranger, or of himself, or the Obligee, or by the Act of God, do the one; he must at his Peril do the other. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 506. Where the Law allows a Man two Actions to recover his Right, it is at his *Election* to bring which he pleaseth: And when a Man's Act may work two Ways, both arising out of his Interest, he hath *Election* given him to use it either Way. *Dyer* 20. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 787. Action of Trespass upon the Case, or Action of Trespass *Vi & Armis*, may be brought against one that rescues a Prisoner, at the *Election* of the Party damnified by the Rescous. And an Action of the Case, or an Assise lies against him that surcharges a Common, at the *Election* of him that is injured thereby. 1 *Lill.* 504, 505. Also for a Rent-charge out of Lands, there may be Writ of Annuity or Distress, at the *Election* of the Grantee: but after the Death of the Grantor, if the Heir be not charged, the *Election* to bring Annuity ceaseth. *Dyer* 344. A Man was indicted of Felony for Entering an House and taking away Money, and found guilty, and burnt in the Hand; after which, the Person who lost the Money brought an Action of Tres-

paſs againſt the other for Breaking his Houſe, and taking away his Money; and it was held that the Action would lie; for though it was at his *Election* at firſt, either to prefer an Indictment or bring an Action, yet by the Indictment he had made no *Election*, becauſe that was not the Proſecution of the Party, but of the Crown. *Style* 347. If a Bargain and Sale be made of Lands, which is inrolled, and at the ſame Time the Bargainor levies a Fine thereof to the Bargainee, he hath his *Election* to take by one or the other. 4 *Rep.* 72. A Wife hath her *Election* which to take, of a Jointure made after Marriage, or her Dower, on the Death of the Huſband, and not before. *Dyer* 358. When a Leſſor hath *Election* to charge the Leſſee, or his Aſſignee, for Rent; if he accepts the Rent of the Aſſignee, he hath determined his *Election*. 3 *Rep.* 24. If a Perſon hath *Election* to pay or perform one of two Things at a Day, and he do neither of them at that Day, his *Election* is gone: And where a Grant is made of two Acres of Land, the one for Life, the other in Fee, or in Tail, and before any *Election* the Feoffee makes a Feoffment of both; in this Caſe the *Election* will be gone, and the Feoffor may enter upon which he will for the Forfeiture. 2 *Rep.* 37. If Money on a Mortgage be to be paid to a Man, his Heirs, or Executors, the Mortgagor hath *Election* to pay it to either: And if in a Feoffment, it be to pay it to the Feoffee, his Heirs or Aſſigns, and he enſeoff another, the Feoffor may pay the Money to the firſt, or ſecond Feoffee, *&c. Co. Litt.* 210. In ſome Caſes, where one hath Cauſe of Suit, he may ſue one Perſon or another at his *Election*; for there is an Election of Perſons, as well as of Things. *Dyer* 204, 207. A Man by Deed binds himſelf and his Heirs to pay Money, and dies; the Obligee may chuſe to ſue the Heir, or the Executors, although both of them have Aſſets. *Poph.* 151. One may have *Election* when he hath recovered a Debt, to have his Execution by *Elegit*, *Fieri facias*, or *Cap. ad Satisfaciendum*; but where he takes an *Elegit*, and hath no Fruit of it, he may reſort to another Writ, though the *Election* be entered on Record. *Hob.* 57. *Dyer* 60, 369. There is no *Election* againſt the King in his Grants, *&c.* 1 *Leon.* 30. And an Act becoming void, will determine an *Election*. *Hob.* 152.

Election of a Clerk of Statutes-Merchant, Is a Writ that lies for the Choice of a *Clerk* aſſigned to take Bonds called *Statutes Merchant*; and is granted out of the *Chancery*, upon Suggeſtion that the Clerk formerly aſſigned is gone to dwell at another Place, or is under ſome Impediment to attend the Duty of his Office, or hath not Lands ſufficient to anſwer his Tranſgreſſions, if he ſhould act amiſs, *&c. F. N. B.* 164.

Election of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. There is to be a free *Election* for the *Dignities* of the *Church*, by 9 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 14. And none ſhall diſturb any Perſon from making free *Election*, on Pain of great Forfeiture. If any Perſons that have a Voice in *Elections*, take any Reward for an *Election* in any Church, College, School, *&c.* the *Election* ſhall be void: And if any of ſuch Societies reſign their Places to others for Reward, they incur a Forfeiture of double the Sum; and the Party giving it, and the Party taking it, is uncapable of ſuch Place. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. *Election* of *Biſhops*. Vide *Biſhops*.

Election of a Verderor of the Foreſt, *(Electione Viridariorum Foreſtæ)* Is a Writ which lies for the Choice of a *Verderor*, where any of the Verderors of the Foreſt are dead, or removed from their Offices, *&c.* It is directed to the Sheriff; and, as appears by the ancient Writs of this Kind, the Verderor is to be elected by the Freeholders of the County, in the ſame Manner as Coroners. *New Nat. Br.* 366.

Election of Members of Parliament. See *Parliament*.

Eleemoſyna, Alms; *Dare in puram & perpetuam* Eleemoſynam, to give in pure and perpetual Alms; or *Frank-almoigne*; as Lands were commonly given in ancient Times to Religious Uſes. *Cowel.*

Eleemoſyna Regis, or *Eleemoſyna Ardri*, Is a Penny which King *Æthelred* ordered to be paid for every *Plough* in *England*, towards the Support of the *Poor*: It is called *Eleemoſyna Regis*, becauſe it was at firſt appointed by the *King*. Leg. *Æthelred* cap 1.

Eleemoſynaria, The Place in a Religious Houſe, where the common *Alms* were repoſited, and thence by the Almoner diſtributed to the Poor.

Eleemoſynarius, The Almoner or peculiar Officer who received the *Eleemoſynary* Rents and Gifts, and in due Method diſtributed them to pious and charitable Uſes. There was ſuch a chief Officer in all the *Religious Houſes*: And the greateſt of our Engliſh *Biſhops* had anciently their Almoners, as now the King hath. *Lindwood's Provincial, lib.* 1. *tit.* 12. See *Almoner*.

Eleemoſynæ, Hath been uſed for the Poſſeſſions belonging to Churches. *Blount.*

Elegit, (from the Words in it, Elegit *ſibi Liberari*) Is a Writ of Execution that lies for him who hath recovered Debt or Damages, or upon a Recognizance in any Court, againſt one not able in his Goods to ſatisfy the ſame; directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to make Delivery of a Moiety of the Party's Land, and all his Goods, Beaſts of the Plough excepted. And the Creditor ſhall hold the ſaid Moiety of the Land ſo delivered unto him, until his whole Debt and Damages are paid and ſatisfied; and during that Term he is *Tenant* by *Elegit*. *Reg. Orig.* 299. *Co. Litt.* 289. Upon an *Elegit*, the Sheriff is to deliver one Half of all Houſes, Lands, Meadows and Paſtures, Rents, Reverſions, and Hereditaments wherein the Defendant had any ſole Eſtate in Fee, or for Life, into whoſe Hands ſoever the ſame do afterwards come; but not of a Right only to Land, an Annuity, Copyhold Lands, *&c. Dyer* 206. 7 *Rep.* 49. *Plowd.* 224. This Writ is given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 18. And by it the Plaintiff, *&c.* elects *omnia bona & catalla* of the Defendant, *præter boves & Afros de Carucâ ſua*; and alſo a Moiety of all the Lands which the Defendant had at the Time of the Judgment recovered: But it ought to be ſued within a Year and a Day after the Judgment; and Inquiſition is to be made by a Jury ſummoned by the Sheriff of what Land the Defendant had, *&c. F. N. B.* 267. All Writs of Execution may be good, though not returned, except in *Elegit*; but that muſt be returned, becauſe an Inquiſition is to be taken upon it, and that the Court may judge of the Sufficiency thereof. 4 *Rep.* 65, 74. It has been ruled, that if more than a Moiety of the Lands is delivered on an *Elegit* by the Sheriff, the ſame is void for the Whole. *Sid.* 91. 2 *Salk.* 563. And the Sheriff cannot ſell any Thing but what is found in the Inquiſition; and therefore if he ſell a Term for Years, *&c.* mis-recited in the Inquiſition as to the Commencement thereof, the Sale is void. 4 *Rep.* 74. In Debt upon Bond, the Defendant before the Trial conveyed his Lands to another, *&c.* but he himſelf took the Profits; notwithſtanding this Convey nce a Moiety of his Lands was extended on an *Elgit*. *Dyer* 294. 3 *Rep.* 78. If two Perſons have each of them a Judgment againſt one Debtor, and he who hath the firſt Judgment brings an *Elegit*, and hath the Moiety of the Lands delivered to him in Execution; and then the other Judgment Creditor ſues out another *Elegit*, he ſhall have only a Moiety of that Moiety

which was not extended by the firſt Judgment. *Cro. Eliz* 483. But this is contrary to the Year-Book 10 *Ed.* 2. where 'twas held, that the intire Moiety left ſhould be delivered in Execution. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 698. When Lands are once taken in Execution on an *Elegit*, and the Writ is returned and filed, the Plaintiff ſhall have no other Execution. 1 *Lev.* 92. And if the Defendant hath Lands in more Counties than one, and the Plaintiff awards an *Elegit* to one County, and extends the Lands upon the *Elegit*, and afterwards files the Writ, he cannot after that ſue out an *Elegit* into the other Counties: But he may immediately after Entry of the Judgment upon the Judgment-Roll award as many *Elegits* into as many Counties as he thinks fit, and execute all or any of them at his Pleaſure. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 509. *Cro. Jac.* 246. And it has been held, that a Perſon may have ſeveral *Elegits* into ſeveral Counties, for the intire Sum recovered; or that he may divide his Execution, and have it for Part in one County, and Part in another. *Moor* 24. A Man had Lands in Execution, upon *Elegit*, and afterwards moved for a new *Elegit*, upon Proof that the Defendant had other Lands not known to the Creditor at the Time when the Execution was ſued out; and it was adjudged, that if he had accepted of the firſt by the Delivery of the Sheriff, he could not afterwards have a new *Elegit*; but when the Sheriff returns the Writ, he may waive it, and then have a new Extent. *Cro. Eliz.* 310. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 699. If the Defendant dies in Priſon, ſo that there is no Execution with Satisfaction, the Plaintiff ſhall have an *Elegit* afterwards. 5 *Rep.* 86. And if all the Lands extended on an *Elegit* be evicted by better Title, the Plaintiff may take out a new Execution. 4 *Rep.* 66. Where one having Land by *Elegit*, is wholly evicted out of it, he way have a further Execution, either againſt the Defendant's Lands or Goods, as he might have had at firſt; ſave only he muſt have a *Scire facias* againſt the Defendant, or him that comes in under him: But if the Eviction be of Part of the Land, or for a Time only, ſo that the Plaintiff may take his full Execution by holding it over; there he cannot have any new Execution by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 115. After a void *Elegit* ſued out and filed, a new Writ may be had: And if one ſue an *Elegit* upon a Recovery, and the Sheriff returns that he hath made Inquiſition of the Lands of the Defendant by twelve Jurors; but he cannot deliver the Moiety to the Party according to the Writ, for that all the Land is extended to another on a Statute; the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Cap. ad Satisf. faciend.* Roll. Abr 905. Where an *Elegit* is ſued upon a Judgment, the levying of Goods thereon for Part only, is no Impediment, but the Plaintiff may bring another *Elegit pro Reſiduo*, and take the Lands. 1 *Lev.* 92. On a *Nihil* returned upon an *Elegit*, there may be brought a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, or *Fieri facias*. 1 *Leon.* 176. And an *Elegit* may be ſued, after a *Fieri facias* returned *Nulla bona*, or where Part is levied by it; and after a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* returned *Non eſt Inventus*. *Hob.* 57. If on Recovery by Writ of Debt, a *Fieri facias* is ſued out, and the Sheriff return *Nulla bona*; then the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias* or *Elegit*, *&c.* And if the Sheriff return, that the Defendant hath nothing whereof he may make Satisfaction, he ſhall be ſent to the Priſon of the *Fleet*, *&c.* there to remain 'till he have made Agreement with the Party: And if the Sheriff in ſuch Caſe return *Non eſt Inventus*, there ſhall go forth an *Exigent* againſt him. *Terms de Ley* 289. There is another Sort of *Elegit* upon adjudging Execution againſt Tertenants, whereon only a Moiety of the Lands, againſt which Execution is awarded, is extended by the Sheriff; and nothing is mentioned therein of any Goods and Chattels. *Ibid.* A Perſon in Execution was ſuffered to eſcape, and then he died; the Land which he had at the Time of the Judgment may be extended by *Elegit* upon a *Scire facias* brought againſt his Heir as Tertenant. *Dyer* 271. A Man may have an Aſſiſe of the Land which he hath in Execution by *Elegit*, if he be deforced thereof. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 18. And if Tenant by *Elegit* alien the Land in Fee, *&c.* he who hath Right ſhall have againſt him and the Alienee an Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin. Ibid.* At a Trial at Bar in *C. B.* the Court delivered for Law, that where Lands are actually extended and delivered upon an *Elegit*, a Fine levied on thoſe Lands, and Nonclaim, will bar the Intereſt of the Tenant by *Elegit*; and upon the Inquiſition found, the Party is in Poſſeſſion before actual Entry, for in ſuch Caſe he may bring an Ejectment, or Treſpaſs, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 217. If Tenant by *Elegit* be put out of Poſſeſſion before he hath received Satisfaction for his Debt, by the Heir at Law, *&c.* he may bring Action of Treſpaſs, or re-enter and hold over 'till ſatisfied: But after Satisfaction received, the Defendant may enter on the Tenant by *Elegit*. 4 *Rep.* 28, 67. Tenants by *Elegit*, Statutes-Merchants, *&c.* are not puniſhable for Waſte by Action of Waſte; but the Party againſt whom Execution is ſued is to have a Writ of *Venire facias ad computandum*, *&c.* and there the Waſte ſhall be recovered in the Debt: Though 'tis ſaid there is an old Writ of Waſte in the Regiſter for him in Reverſion againſt Tenant by *Elegit* committing Waſte on Lands which he hath in Execution. 6 *Rep.* 37. *New Nat. Br.* 130. On Tenant by *Elegit*'s Accounting, if the Money recovered by the Plaintiff is levied out of the Lands, the Defendant ſhall recover his Land; and if more be received by Waſte, *&c.* he ſhall have Damages. *Terms de Ley* 288. See *Extent*, *Execution.*

Form *of a* Writ of Elegit *in* Engliſh.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *to the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Whereas* A. B. *lately in our Court, before us at* Weſtminſter, *by Bill without our Writ, and by the Judgment of the ſame Court, hath recovered againſt* C. D. 100 l. *of Debt, and alſo* 50 s. *for his Damages, which he hath ſuſtained, as well by Occaſion of the Detention of that Debt, as for his Expences and Coſts laid out by him about his Suit in that Behalf, whereof the ſaid* C. D. *is convicted, as appears to us of Record: And afterwards the ſaid* A. *came into our Court before us, and hath* elected *to be delivered to him all the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* C. *except the Oxen and Heifers of his Cart, (Beaſts of his Plough) and in like Manner one Moiety of all and ſingular the Lands and Tenements of the ſaid* C. *in your Bailiwick, according to the Form of the Statute in this Caſe made and provided, until the Debt and Damages aforeſaid ſhall be fully levied thereof: Therefore we command you, that all the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* C. *within your Bailiwick, except the Oxen and Heifers of his Cart, (Plough) and likewiſe a Moiety of all the Lands and Tenements of the ſaid* C. *in your Bailiwick, whereof the ſaid* C. *the Day,* &c. *in the Year of our Reign,* &c. *on which Day the Judgment aforeſaid was rendered, or at any Time afterwards, was ſeiſed, you cauſe to be delivered without Delay to the ſaid* A. *by a reaſonable Price and Extent; to hold to him the ſaid Goods and Chattels as his own proper Goods and Chattels, and alſo to hold the ſaid Moiety of the Lands and Tenements aforeſaid as his Freehold, to him and his Aſſigns, according to the Form of the Statute aforeſaid, until the Debt and Damages aforeſaid ſhall be thereof levied: And how this Writ you ſhall have executed, make certainly known to us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day,* &c. *(after ſuch a Return) under your Seal, and the Seals of thoſe by whoſe Oath you ſhall have made that Extent and*

and Appraiſement; And have you then there this Writ. Witneſs, &c.

Elf-Arrows, Were *Flint Stones* ſharpened on each Side in Shape of *Arrow-heads*, made uſe of in War by the ancient *Britains*; of which ſeveral have been found in *England*, and greater Plenty in *Scotland*, where 'tis ſaid the common People imagine they drop from the Clouds.

Eliſors, To impanel Juries, &c. See *Eſliſors*.

Elke, A Kind of Yew to make Bows of. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. Alſo the Name of the wild Beaſt ſomewhat like a Deer.

Eloine, (From the Fr. *Eſloigner*) Signifies to remove or ſend a great Way off: In this Senſe it is uſed by Statute; if ſuch as be within Age be *eloined*, ſo that they cannot come to ſue perſonally, their next Friends ſhall be admitted to ſue for them. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 15.

Elongata, Is a Return of the Sheriff that *Cattle* are not to be found, or removed, ſo that he cannot make Deliverance, &c. in *Replevin*. 2 Lill. Abr. 454, 458.

Elopement, (Derived from the Belg. *Ee, viz. Matrimonium & Loopen, currere*) Is where a married Woman of her own Accord, goes away and departs from her Husband, and lives with an Adulterer. A Woman thus leaving her Huſband, is ſaid to *elope*; and in this Caſe, her Huſband is not obliged to allow her any *Alimony* out of his Eſtate; nor ſhall he be chargeable for Neceſſaries for her, as wearing Apparel, Diet, Lodging, &c. And where the ſame is notorious, whoever gives her Credit, doth it at his Peril: But on *Elopement*, the Putting a Wife in the *Gazette*, or other News-Paper, is no legal Notice to Perſons in general not to truſt her; though perſonal Notice to particular Perſons given by the Huſband, will be good not to be chargeable to them. 1 *Roll.* 350. 1 *Vent.* 42. By Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 34. If the Wife goes away from the Husband, and tarrieth with the Adulterer, without returning and being reconciled to her Husband, this continual *Elopement* forfeits her Dower; according to theſe old Verſes:

Sponte Virum Mulier fugiens, & Adultera facta,
Dote ſua careat, niſi ſponſo ſponte retracta.

Action lies againſt the Adulterer for carrying away another Perſon's Wife, and *detaining* her; and large Damages are uſually given in theſe Caſes to the injured Husband.

Ely, A Royal Franchiſe or County Palatine. See *County*.

Embargo, A Prohibition upon Shipping, not to go out of any Port, on a War breaking out, &c.

Emblements, (From the Fr. *Emblavence de Bled, viz.* Corn ſprung or put up above Ground) Signify properly the Profit of Land ſown: But the Word is ſometimes uſed more largely, for any Products that ariſe naturally from the Ground, as Graſs, Fruit, &c. In ſome Caſes he which ſowed the *Corn* ſhall have the *Emblements*; and in others not: A Leſſee at Will ſows the Land, he ſhall have the *Emblements*; though if the Leſſee determines the Will himſelf, he ſhall not have them, but the Leſſor. 5 *Rep.* 116. If Leſſee at Will ſows the Land with Grain, or other Thing yielding annual Profit, and the Leſſor enters before Severance; yet the Leſſee ſhall have it: But where the Leſſee plants young Fruit-Trees, or other Trees, or ſows the Land with Acorns, &c. he ſhall not have theſe: And if ſuch Tenant by good Huſbandry make the Graſs to grow in greater Abundance; or ſow the Land with Hay-ſeed, by which Means it is encreaſed, if the Leſſor enters on the Leſſee, the Leſſee ſhall not have it, becauſe Graſs is the natural Profit of the Soil. *Co. Litt.* 55, 56. Where Tenant for Life ſows the Land, and dies, his Executors ſhall have the *Emblements*, and not the Leſſor or him in Reverſion; by Reaſon of the Uncertainty of the Eſtate. *Cro. Eliz.* 463. And if a Tenant for Life plants Hops, and dies before Severance, he in Reverſion ſhall not have them, but the Executors of Tenant for Life. *Cro. Car.* 515. If Tenant for Years, if he ſo long live, ſow the Ground, and die before Severance; the Executor of the Leſſee ſhall have the Corn: And where Leſſee for Life leaſes for Years, if the Leſſee for Years ſow the Land, and after Leſſee for Life dies before Severance, the Executor of Leſſee for Years ſhall have the *Emblements*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 765. But if Tenant for Life ſows his Land with Corn, and afterwards grants over all his Eſtate and Right to another; if the Grantee dies before Severance, it is ſaid his Executors ſhall not have the Corn, but he in Reverſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 464. If Tenant for Years ſows Ground, and before his Corn is ſevered, the Term which is certain expires; the Leſſor or he in Reverſion ſhall have the *Emblement*; but he muſt firſt enter on the Lands. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 511. A Leſſee for Life or Years ſows the Land, and after ſurrenders, &c. before Severance, the Leſſor ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Danv.* 764. If there be Leſſee for Years upon Condition that if he commit Waſte, &c. his Eſtate ſhall ceaſe; if he ſows the Ground with Corn, and after doth Waſte, the Leſſor ſhall have the Corn. *Co. Lit.* 55. And where a Lord enters on his Tenant for a Forfeiture, he ſhall have the Corn on the Ground. 4 *Rep.* 21. A Feme Copyholder for her Widowhood ſows the Land, and before Severance takes Husband, ſo that her Eſtate is determined, the Lord ſhall have the *Emblements*. 1 *Lill.* 511. Though if ſuch a Feme Copyholder *durante viduitate*, leaſes for one Year according to Cuſtom, and the Leſſee ſows the Land, and afterwards the Copyholder takes Husband, the Leſſee ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Danv.* 764. If a Husband hold Lands for Life, in Right if his Wife, and ſow the Land, and after ſhe dies before Severance, he ſhall have the *Emblements*. *Dyer* 316. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 701. And where the Wife hath an Eſtate for Years, Life, or in Fee, and the Husband ſows the Land, and dieth, his Executors ſhall have the Corn. 1 *Nelſ.* 702. But if the Husband and Wife are Jointenants, though the Husband ſow the Land with Corn, and dies before Ripe, the Wife and not his Executor ſhall have the Corn, ſhe being the ſurviving Jointenant. *Co. Lit.* 199. When a Widow is endow'd of Lands ſown, ſhe ſhall have the *Emblements*, and not the Heir. 2 *Inſt.* 81. And a Tenant in Dower may diſpoſe of Corn ſown on the Grown; or it may go to her Executors, if ſhe die before Severance. *Stat.* 20 *Hen.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 80, 81. And if a Parſon ſows his Glebe, and dies, his Executors ſhall have the Corn: Likewiſe ſuch Parſon may by Will diſpoſe thereof. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 655. *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. If Tenant by Statute-Merchant ſows the Land, and before Severance a caſual Profit happens, by which he is ſatisfied, yet he ſhall have the Corn. *Co. Lit.* 55. Lands ſown are delivered in Execution upon an Extent, the Perſon to whom delivered ſhall have the Corn on the Ground. 2 *Leon.* 54. And Judgment was given againſt a Perſon, and then he ſowed the Land, and brought a Writ of Error to reverſe the Judgment; but it was affirmed; and adjudged that the Recoveror ſhould have the Corn. 2 *Bulſt.* 213. If a Diſſeiſor ſows the Land, and afterwards cuts the Corn, but before 'tis carried away, the Diſſeiſee enters; the Diſſeiſee ſhall have the Corn. *Dyer* 31. 11 *Rep.* 52. A Perſon ſeiſed in Fee of Land dies, having a Daughter, and his Wife *Priviment enſient* with a Son; the Daughter enters and ſows the Land, and before Severance of the Corn, the Son is born; in

in this Case the Daughter shall have the Corn, her Estate being lawful and defeated by the Act of God; and it is for the publick Good that the Land should be sowed. *Co. Litt.* 55. A Man seised in Fee simple sows Land, and then devises the Land by Will, and dies before Severance; the Devisee shall have the Corn; and not the Devisor's Executors. *Winch* 52. *Cro. Eliz.* 61. If a Person devises his Lands sown, and says nothing of the Corn, the Corn shall go with the Land to the Devisee: And when a Man seised of Land, sows it, and dies without Will, it goes to the Executor, and not the Heir. 1 *Lill.* 512. A devisee for Life dies, he in Remainder shall have the *Emblements* with the Land. *Hob.* 132. Tenant in Fee sows the Land, and devises it to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* for Life, and dies; *A.* dies before Severance, *B.* in Remainder shall have the Corn, and not the Executor of the first Tenant for Life. *Cro. Eliz.* 61, 464. Where there is a Right to *Emblements*, Ingress, Egress and Regress are allowed by Law, to enter, cut and carry them away, when the Estate is determined, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 56.

Emblers de Gentz, (*Fr*) A Stealing from the People: The Word occurs in our old Rolls of Parliament.——Whereas divers Murders, *Emblers des Gentz*, and Robberies are committed, *&c. Rot. Parl.* 21 *Ed.* 3. *n.* 62.

Embracor, (Fr. *Embraſour*) Is he that when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, having received some Reward so to do, and speaks in the Case; or privately labours the Jury, or stands in Court to survey and overlook them, whereby they are awed or influenced, or put in Fear or Doubt of the Matter. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. And the Penalty of this Offence is 20 *l.* and Imprisonment, at the Discretion of the Justices, by the said Statute: Also a Person may be punished by Fine, *&c.* on Indictment at Common Law, as well as by Action on the Statute. *Com. Law Com. Plac'd* 186. But Lawyers, Attornies, *&c.* may speak in the Case for their Clients, and not be *Embracors:* Also the Plaintiff may labour the Jurors to appear in his own Cause; but a Stranger must not do it: For the bare Writing a Letter to a Person, or Parol Request for a Juror to appear, not by the Party himself, hath been held within the Statutes against Embracery and Maintenance. 1 *Inst.* 369. *Hob.* 294. 1 *Saund.* 301. If the Party himself instruct a Juror, or promise any Reward for his Appearance, then the Party is likewise an *Embraceor*. And a Juror may be Guilty of Embracery, where he by indirect Practices gets himself sworn on the *Tales*, to serve on one Side. 1 *Lill.* 513. There are divers Statutes relating to this Offence and *Maintenance*, as 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 9, *&c.*

Embracery, Is the Act or Offence of *Embracors:* And to attempt to influence a Jury, or any Way incline them to be more favourable to the one Side than the other, by Promises, Threatnings, Money, Treats, *&c.* whether the Jurors on whom any such Attempt is made, give any Verdict or no, or whether the Verdict pass on his Side or not; this is *Embracery*. 1 Inst. 369. Noy's Rep 102.

Embring Days, (From *Embers, Cineres*) So called either because our Ancestors, when they *fasted*, sat in Ashes, or strewed them on their Heads, are those which the ancient Fathers called *Quatuor Tempora jejunii*, and of great Antiquity in the Church: They are observed on *Wednesday, Friday* and *Saturday* next after *Quadragesima Sunday*, (or the first *Sunday* in *Lent*) after *Whitsunday*, *Holyrood day* in *September*, and St. *Lucy's Day* about the Middle of *December*. These Days are mentioned by *Eriton, cap.* 53. and other Writers; and particularly in the *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. And are kept with great Zeal by the *Roman* Catholicks: Our Almanacks call them the *Ember Weeks*.

Embroidery, By the *Stat.* 22 *G.* 2. *c.* 36. no foreign *Embroidery*, or Gold or Silver Brocade, shall be imported, upon Pain of being forfeited and burnt, and Penalty of 100 *l.* for each Piece. No Person shall sell or expose to Sale any foreign *Embroidery*, Gold or Silver Thread, Lace, Fringe, Brocade, or make up the same unto any Garment, upon Pain of having it forfeited and burnt, and Penalty of 100 *l.* All such *Embroidery, &c.* found, may be seized and burnt, and the Mercer, *&c.* in whose Custody it was found, shall forfeit 100 *l.*

Emendals, (*Emenda*) Is an old Word still made Use of in the Accounts of the Society of the *Inner Temple*; where so much in *Emendals* at the Foot of an Account, on the Balance thereof, signifies so much Money in the Bank or Stock of the Houses, for Reparation of Losses or other emergent Occasions: *Quod in Restaurationem Damni tribuitur*. Spelm.

Emendare, *Emendam solvere*, to make *Amends* for any Crime or Trespass committed. *Leg. Edw. Confess. cap.* 35. Hence a Capital Crime, not to be attoned by Fine, was said to be *inemendabile*. Leg. Canut. p. 2.

Emendatio, Hath been used for the Power of *Amending* and Correcting Abuses, according to stated Rules and Measures: As *Emendati Panni*, the Power of looking to the Assise of Cloth, that it be of just Measure; *Emendatio Panis & Cerviſiæ*, the Assising of Bread and Beer, *&c.* a Privilege granted to Lords of Manors, and executed by their Officers appointed in the Court Leet, *&c.* *Ad nos ſpectat* Emendatio *Panni & Panis & Cerviſiæ, & quicquid Regis eſt, Excepto murdredo & Latrocinio, &c.*——Paroch. Antiq. 196.

Empanel a Jury, *Ponere in Aſſiſis & Juratis, &c.* See *Impanel:*

Emperor, (*Imperator*) The highest Ruler of large Kingdoms and Territories, a Title anciently given to renowned and victorious Generals of Armies, who acquired great Power and Dominion. And this Title, is not only given to the *Emperor of Germany*, as *Emperor of the Romans*; but was formerly belonging to the *Kings of England*, as appears by a Charter of King *Edgar, viz. Ego* Edgarus Anglorum Basileus, *omniumque Regum Insularium Oceani quæ Britanniam circumjacent, &c.* Imperator & *Dominus*.

Endicter, (*Fr.*) To write down in short. *Britton* 56.

Encheson, A *French* Word used in our Law Books and Statutes, signifying as much as Occasion, or the Cause or Reason wherefore any Thing is done. *Stat.* 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Endeavour. Where one who has the Use of his Reason *endeavours* to commit Felony, *&c.* he shall be punished by our Laws, but not to that Degree as if he had actually committed it: As if a Man assault another on the Highway, in order to a Robbery, but takes nothing from him, this is not punished as Felony, because the Felony was not accomplished; though as a Misdemeanor, it is liable to Fine and Imprisonment. 3 *Inst.* 68. 69, 161. 11 *Rep.* 98. And in this Case, the Offender shall be transported, by a late Statute, 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 21. Vide *Intendment*.

Endowment, Signifies the Bestowing or Assuring of *Dower* on a Woman: But it is sometimes used metaphorically for the Settling a Provision upon a Parson, or Building of a *Church* or Chapel; and the Severing a sufficient Portion of Tithes, *&c.* for a Vicar, towards his perpetual Maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 12.

Enemy, (*Inimicus*) Is properly an Alien or Foreigner, who in a publick Capacity and hostile Manner,

ner, invades any Kingdom or Country; and whether such Persons come hither by themselves, or in Company with *English* Traitors, they cannot be punished as Traitors, but shall be dealt with by Martial Law. *H. P. C.* 10, 15. 1 *Hawk.* 35. But the Subjects of a Foreign Prince coming into *England*, and living under the Protection of the King, if they take up Arms, *&c.* against the Government, they may be punished as Traitors, not as Alien Enemies. 1 *Hawk. Ibid.* If a Prisoner be rescued by Enemies, the Gaoler is not guilty of an Escape; as he would have been if Subjects had made the Rescue, when he might have a legal Remedy against them. 2 *Hawk.* 130. Adhering to and Succouring the King's Enemies. See *Treason*.

Enfranchise, (Fr. *Enfranchir*) To make Free, or incorporate a Man in any Society, *&c.* It is also used where one is made a free *Denizen*, which is a Kind of Incorporation in the *Commonwealth*.

Enfranchisement, (*Fr.* from *Franchise*, i. e. *Libertas*) Is when a Person is incorporated into any Society or Body Politick, and signifies the Act of Incorporating. He that by Charter is made a *Denizen*, or Freeman of *England*, is said to be *enfranchised*, and let into the general Liberties of the Subjects of the Kingdom: And he who is made a Citizen of *London*, or other City, or free Burgess of any Town Corporate, as he is made Partaker of those Liberties that appertain to the Corporation, is in the common Sense of the Word a Person *enfranchised*. So a Villein was *enfranchised*, when he was made free by his Lord, and rendered capable of the Benefits belonging to Freemen. And when a Man is *enfranchised* into the Freedom of any City or Borough, he hath a Freehold in his Freedom during Life; and may not, for indeavouring any Thing only against the Corporation, lose and forfeit the same. 11 *Rep.* 91.

Englecery or **Englescbire**, (*Engleceria*) Is an old Word signifying the being an *Englishman*. When *Canutus* the *Dane* came to be King of *England*, he at the Request of the Nobility sent back his Army into *Denmark*, but kept some *Danes* behind to be a Guard to his Person; and he make a Law for the Preservation of his *Danes* (who were often privately made away by the *English*) that if an *Englishman* killed a *Dane*, he should be tried for the Murder; or if he escaped, the Town or Hundred where the Fact was done, was to be amerced sixty six Marks to the King: So that after this Law, whenever a Murder was committed, it was necessary to prove the Party slain to be an *Englishman*, that the Town might be exempted from the Amercement; which Proof was called *Englecery* or *Englescbire*. And whereas if a Person were privately slain, he was in ancient Time accounted *Francigena*, which Word comprehended every Alien, especially the *Danes:* It was therefore, that where any Person was murdered, he should be adjudged *Francigena*, unless *Englecery* were proved, and that it was made manifest he was an *Englishman*. The Manner of proving the Person killed to be an *Englishman*, was by two Witnesses who knew the Father and Mother, before the Coroner, *&c.* *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 15. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 30. 7 *Rep.* 16. This *Englecery*, by Reason of the great Abuses and Trouble that afterwards were perceived to grow by it, was utterly taken away by Stat. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4.

Englishmen, The Names of, to be certified into the *Chancery* who are abroad in *Holland* and *Flanders*, *&c.* and shall pay such Impositions as *Aliens* do. Stat. 14 *&* 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 4.

Engravers, That shall invent, Design and *Engrave* Prints, to have the sole Right of printing them for fourteen Years, which shall be *engraved* with the Names of the Proprietors; and others copying, and selling such Prints, though by varying, *&c.* without their Consent, shall forfeit 5 *s.* for every Print, and also the Plates and Sheets, *&c.* Stat. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13.

Enhance, To raise the Price of Goods or Merchandize. See *Forestaller*.

Enplect, Was anciently used for *Implead*. ——— They may *enplect* and be *enpleeted* in all Courts. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *f.* 412.

Ensient, Is the being with Child. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Ensienture, Of any Women condemned for a Crime, is no Ground to stay Judgment; but it may be afterwards alledged against Execution. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 413.

Entail, (Fr. *Entaille*, i. e. *Incisus*) Is Fee entailed, *viz.* abridged, limited, and tied to certain Conditions, at the Will of the Donor; where Lands are given to, or settled on others. See *Fee* and *Tail*.

Enterpleader, (Fr. *Enterplaider*, Lat. *Interplacitare*) Signifies, to discuss or try a Point incidentally happening as it were between, before the principal Cause can be determined. And *Enterpleader* is allowed that the Defendant may not be charged to two severally, where no Default is in him: As if one brings Detinue against the Defendant upon a Bailment of Goods, and another against him upon a Trover, there shall be *Enterpleader*, to ascertain who hath Right to his Action. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 779. If two bring several Detinues against *A. B.* for the same Thing, and the Defendant acknowledges the Action of one of them, without a Prayer of *Enterpleader*, they shall not interplead on the Request of the other; for the *Enterpleader* is given for the Security of the Defendant, that he may not be twice charged, and he hath waved that Benefit. 18 *Ed.* 3. 22. If one brings Detinue against *B.* and counts upon a Delivery of Goods, *&c.* to redeliver to him, and another brings Detinue against him also, and counts so likewise; if there be not any Privity of Bailment between them, yet they shall *interplead*, to avoid the double Charge of the Defendant; and also because the Court cannot know to whom to deliver the Thing detained, if both should recover. *Br. Enterplead* 3. And upon such several Detinues, if the Defendant says that he found it, and traverses the Bailment, they shall *enterplead*; for then he is chargeable as well to the one as the other: So if he says that they delivered it jointly, *absque hoc*, that they delivered it as they have counted: But is it otherwise if the Defendant doth not traverse the Bailment, because if there was a Bailment, he is chargeable only to the Bailor, and may plead in Bar against the others. 2 *Danv.* 782. Where two bring several Detinues for one Thing, and the Defendant prays that they may *enterplead*, and delivers the Thing to the Court, and before the Award of the *Enterpleader*, one discontinues the Suit, the other shall not have Judgment; but if he discontinues his Suit after the *Enterpleader*, the other may have Judgment. 11 *H.* 6. 19. If a Recovery be had upon an *Enterpleader*, Judgment shall be given to recover the Thing demanded against the Defendant; and not against the Garnishee, in Case of Garnishment, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 783. When two have *enterpleaded* in Detinue, he that recovers shall recover Damage against the other. *Br. Damage* 68. There was formerly *Enterpleader* relating to Delivery of Lands by the King to the right Heir, where two Persons out of Wardship were found Heirs, *&c.* 7 *Rep.* 45. *Staund. Prer. cap.* 17. *Bro.* Tit. *Enterplead.* And anciently the Head *Enterpleader* made a great Title in the Law.

Entiertie, (from the Fr. *Entierete*, Entireness) Is a Contradistinction in our Books to Moiety, denoting the Whole: And a Bond, Damages, *&c.* are said to be *entire*, when they cannot be divided or apportioned

Entire Tenancy, Contrary to *several Tenancy*, and signifying a sole Possession in one Man; whereas the other is a joint or common Possession in more *Brook*.

Entry, *Ingressus*, Fr. *Entree*, i. e. *Introitus*) Signifies the taking Possession of Lands or Tenements,

where a Man hath Title of *Entry*: And it is alſo uſed for a *Writ of Poſſeſſion*. This *Entry* into Lands, is where any Man enters into or takes Poſſeſſion of any Lands, *&c.* in his proper Perſon: And is an actual *Entry* when made by a Man's ſelf, or by Attorney by Warrant from him that hath the Right; or it is an *Entry in Law*, for a *continual Claim* is an *Entry* implied by Law, and has the ſame Force with it. *Litt. Sect.* 419. There is a Right of *Entry*, when the Party claiming may for his Remedy either enter into the Land, or have an Action to recover it: And a *Title of Entry*, where one hath lawful *Entry* given him in the Lands, which another hath, but has no Action to recover till he hath entered. *Plowd.* 558. 10 *Rep.* 48. *Finch's Law* 105. The *Writs of Entry* concern the Right of Property, and are of divers Kinds, diſtinguiſhed into four Degrees, according to which the Writs are varied. The firſt Degree is a Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, that lieth for the Diſſeiſee againſt a Diſſeiſor, upon a Diſſeiſin done by himſelf; and this is called a Writ of *Entry* in the nature of an Aſſiſe. Second, a Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le Per*, for the Heir by Diſcent, who is ſaid to be in the *Per* as he comes in by his Anceſtor; and ſo it is if a Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment in Fee, Gift in Tail, *&c.* the Feoffee and Donee are in the *Per* by the Diſſeiſor. Third, A Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le Per & Cui*, where the Feoffee of a Diſſeiſor maketh a Feoffment over to another, when the Diſſeiſee ſhall have this Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin, &c.* of the Lands in which ſuch other had no Right of *Entry*, but by the Feoffee of the Diſſeiſor, to whom the Diſſeiſor demiſed the ſame, who unjuſtly and without Judgment diſſeiſed the Demandant. Fourth, A Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le Poſt*, which lieth when after a Diſſeiſin the Land is removed from Hand to Hand beyond the Degrees, in Caſe of a more remote Seiſin, whereunto the other three Degrees do not extend. 1 *Inſt.* 238. In theſe four Degrees, are comprehended generally all Manner of Writs of *Entry*. And the Writ of *Entry in le Poſt* is ſo called, becauſe the Words of the Writ are, *Poſt Diſſeiſinam quam* B. *injuſte & ſine Judicio fecit, &c. Briton* obſerves, that the Words *In le Per, in le Per & Cui*, and *In le Poſt*, ſignify nothing but divers Forms of this Writ, applied to the Caſe whereupon it is brought; and each Form taking its Name from the Words contained in the Writ. *F. N. B.* 193. But if any Writ of *Entry* be conceived out of the right Cauſe, ſo that one Form is brought for another, it is abatable. A Writ of *Entry* in the *Per* and *Cui*, ſhall be maintained againſt none, but where the Tenant is in by Purchaſe or Diſcent; for if the Alienation or Diſcent be put out of the Degree upon which no Writ may be made in the *Per* and *Cui*, then it ſhall be made in the *Poſt*. *Terms de Ley* 299. And there are five Things which put the Writ of *Entry* out of the *Degrees, viz.* Intruſion; Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin; Succeſſion where the Diſſeiſor was a Perſon of Religion, and his Succeſſor enters; Judgment, when a Perſon hath had Judgment to recover againſt the Diſſeiſor; and Eſcheat, on the Diſſeiſor's dying without Heir, or committing Felony, *&c.* on which the Lord enters, *&c.* In all theſe Caſes, the Diſſeiſſee or his Heir, ſhall not have a Writ of *Entry* within the Degrees of the *Per*, but in the *Poſt*; becauſe they are not in by Diſcent, or Purchaſe. *Ibid.* Degrees as to *Entries* are of two Sorts, either by Act in Law, as in Caſe of a Diſcent; or by Act of the Party by lawful Conveyance; and by the Common Law, if the Lands were conveyed out of the Degrees, the Demandant was driven to his *Writ of Right*, in Reſpect of ſuch long Poſſeſſion, and ſo many Alterations in different Hands; wherefore by the Statute of *Marlbridge*, 52 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 29. the Writ of *Entry in le Poſt* is given. But no Eſtate gained by Wrong doth make a Degree; ſo that Abatement, Intruſion, *&c.* work not a Degree; nor doth every Change by lawful Title, or an Eſtate of Tenant by the Curteſy, by Judgment, *&c.* or of any others that come in the *Poſt*; though a Tenancy in Dower by Aſſignment of the Heir doth work a Degree, becauſe ſhe is in by her Huſband; and ſo doth not Aſſignment of Dower by a Diſſeiſor, by Reaſon ſhe is in the *Poſt*. 1 *Inſt.* 239. *Entry on Lands* is taken away by Diſcent on Diſſeiſins, or Diſcontinuance, *&c.* But a Diſcent ſhall not take away the *Entry* of Leſſee for ſeven Years, nor of Tenant by *Elegit*, *&c.* who have but a Chattel, and no Freehold; otherwiſe it is of any Eſtate for Life, or any higher Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 249. Where a Diſſeiſor dieth ſeiſed, and the Law caſteth the Lands upon his Heir; this is a Diſcent which tolls an *Entry* at Common Law: By Statute, it is only where the Diſſeiſor had peaceable Poſſeſſion five Years; for if he had not Poſſeſſion peacebly during that Time, the Diſcent to his Heir ſhall not take away an *Entry*. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33. If a Diſſeiſor leaſes for Years, and dies ſeiſed of the Reverſion, the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee is taken away, becauſe he died ſeiſed of the Fee and Freehold: But if he had leaſed for Life, *&c.* the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee would not be taken away. 1 *Inſt.* 239. Where the Diſſeiſor of an Infant dies ſeiſed, and after the Infant comes of Age, and the Heir of the Diſſeiſor dies before *Entry*; though he died not ſeiſed of an actual Seiſin, but a Seiſin in Law; yet his Dying ſeiſed takes away the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee. *Ibid.* If a Diſſeiſor makes a Feoffment upon Condition, and the Feoffee dies ſeiſed, and the Feoffor enters upon the Heir for the Breach of the Condition, the Diſſeiſee may enter upon him; for by the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſor, the Diſcent is utterly defeated. *Lit. Sect.* 409. The Title of *Entry* in a Feoffor, *&c.* that hath but a Condition, cannot be taken away by any Diſcent, becauſe he has no Remedy by Action to recover the Land; ſo that if a Diſcent ſhould take away his *Entry*, it would bar him of his Right for ever: And the Condition remains, and cannot be deveſted and put out of Poſſeſſion, as the Lands, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 240. If a Man recovers Lands, and after a Stranger to the Recovery dies ſeiſed, this ſhall not take away the *Entry* of the Recoveror; as it was but a Title. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 561. But where a Perſon recovers againſt another, and enters and ſues Execution, and after the Recoveree diſſeiſes him, and dies ſeiſed; this Diſcent ſhall take away the *Entry* of the Recoveror, for the Recovery was executed. *Ibid.* If after Recovery againſt Tenant for Life, he dies, and he in Remainder enters before Execution, and dies ſeiſed, the *Entry* of the Recoveror is not taken away. 1 *Inſt.* 238. The *Entry* of the Tenant for Life, ſhall be good for him in Remainder: And if Tenant for Life make a Feoffment in Fee, and a Stranger enters for the Forfeiture in the Name of the Reverſioner; this will be good to veſt the Reverſion in him. *Lit.* 128. 9 *Rep.* 106. If an Infant under Age, makes a Deed of Feoffment, and after his full Age the Feoffee dies ſeiſed; or a Leſſee for Life aliens the Land, and the Alienee dies ſeiſed thereof; or a Deviſe be of Lands upon Condition, and the Heir of the Diſſeiſor enters and dies ſeiſed: In theſe Caſes the *Entry* is gone, and the Parties ſhall be put to their Action. *Lit.* 96. 9 *H.* 6. 25. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs of *J. S.* and the Tenant for Life is diſſeiſed; a Diſcent is caſt, and after *J.* S. dies, and Tenant for Life alſo dies: By this the *Entry* of the Heir of *J. S.* is not taken away, for his Remainder was *in Cuſtodia Legis*. 1 *Rep.* 134. Where an Infant has Cauſe of *Entry*, and the Diſcent happens while he is within Age, it will not bar him of his *Entry*: He that hath the Right of *Entry*, muſt be of Age, within the four Seas, of ſound Memory; and if it be a Woman, ſhe muſt be ſole; and if the Party be under Age, beyond the Seas, *Non compos Mentis*, in Priſon, or a Feme Covert, at the Time of the Diſcent, it ſhall not bar. *Lit.* 402, 147. 21 *H.* 6. 17. The

whole

whole Time from a Diſſeiſin is conſiderable; as where Feme Covert is diſſeiſed, and her Husband dieth, and ſhe takes another Husband, and then a Diſcent is caſt; or if one *ultra Mare* be diſſeiſed, and he return into *England*, and then go beyond Sea again, and there is a Diſcent; here the Diſcent will bar the *Entry*, becauſe of the *Interim*. 9 *H.* 7. 24. *Dyer* 143. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. A Woman Tenant in Tail took Husband, who made a Feoffment in Fee, and died, and the Wife without *Entry* made a Leaſe for Years; and it was held, that the Freehold was not reduced by the Leaſe, without an *Entry* made 1 *Leon. ca.* 165. The *Entry* of a Diſſeiſee when he duly makes it, ſhall avoid all the meſne Charges by the Diſſeiſor upon the Land: But Right of *Entry* may be loſt divers Ways; as by Acceptance of Rent, by him who hath it, and the like. 1 *Anderſon* 133. *Noy Rep.* 7. If a Man is diſſeiſed of Land whereunto a Common is appendant, the Diſſeiſee cannot uſe the Common 'till he enters on the Land to which the Common is appendant; for if the Diſſeiſee might uſe it, ſo might the Diſſeiſor, which would be a double Charge on the Common: Yet if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of a Manor, to which an Advowſon is appendant, he may preſent to the Advowſon before *Entry* on the Manor. 1 *Inſt.* 122. A Diſſeiſee enters into the Land, and continues therein with the Diſſeiſor, and manures it with him, claiming nothing of his firſt Eſtate; or if the Diſſeiſee enters, and takes the Profit as Leſſee, *&c.* of the Diſſeiſor, 'tis ſaid theſe will be an *Entry* that will reduce the firſt Eſtate. 2 *Danv.* 790. If the Diſſeiſee commands a Stranger to put in the Cattle of ſuch Stranger in the Land to feed there; this is an *Entry* in Law on the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 245. And if a Perſon enters by Command of him who hath Title, he by Virtue thereof may gain a Title to himſelf. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 705. Where *Entry* may be made into Land, or any Thing, it ſhall not be in the Party before *Entry*: If *Entry* cannot be made, but only Claim, then it ſhall be in him by Claim; and when neither *Entry* nor Claim can be made, it ſhall be in him by Act of Law. 1 *Plowd.* 133. In Caſe the Poſſeſſion of Land is in no Man, but the Freehold in Law is in the Heir that enters, his general *Entry* into one Part reduces all into his actual Poſſeſſion: But if an *Entry* is to deveſt an Eſtate, a general *Entry* into Parcel, is good only for that Part. 1 *Inſt.* 15. Where an *Entry* is in any Parts, it muſt be in the Name of all: If I enfeoff a Perſon of an Acre of Ground upon Condition, and of another Acre on Condition, and both Conditions are broken; here *Entry* into one in Name of both Acres is not good to reduce both: But if a Man make a Feoffment of divers Parcels upon Condition that is broken, there *Entry* into Part in the Name of all the reſt is ſufficient. *Co. Lit.* 252. 9 *H.* 7. 25. A Man hath Right to enter into Lands in divers Villages in one County, if he enter upon Part of it in one Village in the Name of all in that County; by this he ſhall have Poſſeſſion of the whole. 1 *Inſt.* 252. *Dyer* 227, 337. If a Man diſſeiſe me of one Acre at one Time, and another Acre at another Time in the ſame County, my *Entry* into one of them in the Name of both is good: Though it will not be good, if the Diſſeiſin be by two ſeveral Perſons, or if the Acres lie in ſeveral Counties, when there ought to be ſeveral *Entries* and Actions. 1 *Inſt.* 252. If he who hath Right of *Entry* into a Freehold, enters into Part of it, it ſhall be adjudged an *Entry* into all poſſeſſed by one Tenant; but if there be ſeveral Tenants poſſeſſed of the Freehold, there muſt be ſeveral *Entries* on the ſeveral Tenants. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 515, 516. Special *Entry* into a Houſe with which Lands are occupied, claiming the Whole, is a good *Entry* as to the whole Houſe and Lands. *Ibid.* If a Husband enters to the Uſe of his Wife; or a Man enters to the Uſe of an Infant, or any other, where the *Entry* is lawful; this ſettles the Poſſeſſion before Agreement of the Parties: Though it is otherwiſe where a Perſon enters to the Uſe of one whoſe *Entry* is not lawful; for this veſts nothing in him till Agreement, and then he ſhall be a Diſſeiſor. 2 *Danv.* 787. If two Jointenants are diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor aliens, and one Jointenant enters upon the Alienee to the Uſe of both; this ſettles the Freehold in both of them. *Ibid.* 788. But if one Coparcener, *&c.* enters eſpecially claiming the whole Land, ſhe gains the Part of her Companion by Abatement; and it ſhall not ſettle any Poſſeſſion in the other. 1 *Inſt.* 243. The Heir is to enter into Lands deſcended to him, to entitle him to the Profits. 1 *Inſt.* 214. If a younger Son enters on Lands in Fee, where the eldeſt Son dies leaving Iſſue; though many Diſcents are caſt in his Line, yet the Heirs of the eldeſt Son may make an *Entry* on the Lands; but if the youngeſt Son convey away the Lands in Fee, and the Feoffee dies ſeiſed, they may not enter; nor may they enter where the younger Son diſſeiſes the Eldeſt, and dies ſeiſed. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 244. *Litt. Sect.* 397. A Tenant in Tail hath Iſſue two Sons, and the eldeſt dies, leaving his Wife *priviment enfient* of a Son, and the younger Brother enters, and then the Wife of the Eldeſt is delivered of a Son, he may enter upon the younger Brother. 2 *Danv.* 557. If a Baſtard being the eldeſt Son, enters on Land, and injoys it during his Life; his *Entry* and dying ſeiſed may make a Title to his Heir againſt the lawful Children. 1 *Inſt. Ibid.* An Eſtate of Freehold will not ceaſe, without *Entry* or Claim: Alſo a Remainder of an Eſtate of Freehold cannot ceaſe without *Entry*, *&c.* no more than Eſtate of Freehold in Poſſeſſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 360. A Right of *Entry* preſerves a Contingent Remainder. 2 *Lev.* 35. And a Grantee of a Reverſion, may enter for a Condition broken. *Plowd.* 176. If a Perſon will take Advantage of a Condition, he muſt either enter, or make a Claim: And for a Condition broken, there muſt be actual *Entry*, to bring Ejectment for Recovery of the Eſtate; but where a Man is intitled to enter by Diſcent, or for Non-payment of Money due on a Mortgage, *&c.* *Entry* and Ouſter confeſſed in the Rule in Ejectment, without actual *Entry*, is ſufficient to make the Leaſe to entitle the Action. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 516. When a Man hath Title to Land, and is out of Poſſeſſion, he cannot make a Leaſe of it to a Tenant, but by Entering and Sealing the Leaſe on the Land; or impowering others by Letters of Attorney to do it. *Daliſ. Rep.* 81. A Leſſee muſt enter into Lands demiſed to him; and though the Leſſor dies before the Leſſee enters, yet he may enter: And if the Leſſee dies before *Entry*, his Executors or Adminiſtrators may enter. The Leſſee may aſſign over his Term before *Entry*, having *Intereſſe termini*; but he may not take a Releaſe to enlarge his Eſtate, or bring Treſpaſs, *&c.* till actual *Entry*. Though if there be Words *Bargain and Sell* in a *Leaſe*, *&c.* for Conſideration of Money, the Leſſee or Bargainee is in Poſſeſſion on Executing the Deed, to make a Releaſe, *&c.* *Lit.* 59, 454. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 57, 270. Where a Leſſor enters on his Leſſee for Years, the Rent is ſuſpended. 1 *Leon.* 110. But without *Entry* and Expulſion, the Leſſee is not diſcharged of his Rent to the Leſſor; unleſs it be where the Leſſor is attainted of Treaſon, *&c.* that the Rent is to be paid to the King, who is in Poſſeſſion without *Entry*. *Sid.* 399. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 706. There is no need of *Entry* to avoid an Eſtate in Caſe of a Limitation, becauſe thereby the Eſtate is determined without *Entry* or Claim; and the Law caſts it upon the Party to whom it is limited. If *A.* deviſes Lands to *B.* and his Heirs, and dies, it is in the Deviſee immediately; but till *Entry* he cannot bring a poſſeſſory Action: And where a Poſſeſſion veſts with-

out *Entry*, a Reverſion will veſt without Claim. 2 *Mod. Rep.* 7, 8. A bare *Entry* on another, without an Expulſion, makes only a Seiſin; ſo that the Law will adjudge him in Poſſeſſion who hath the Right. 3 *Salk.* 135. If a Perſon who hath Title of *Entry*, finds an Houſe open with no Body in it, and enters into it, and keeps in Poſſeſſion; this is no forcible *Entry*; *Contra* if any Body is in it. *Common Law Com. Plac'd* 186. Where a Perſon is in a Houſe with Goods, &c. the Houſe may be entered when the Doors are open, to make Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 759. But it muſt be averred that the Goods were in the Houſe. *Lutw.* 1434, 1428. And a Man cannot enter into a Houſe, the Doors being open, to demand a Debt, unleſs he aver that the Debtor is within the Houſe at the ſame Time. *Cro. El.* 8. 6. *Entry* may be made on a Tenant where Rent is in Arrear, to take a Diſtreſs, &c. In Order to regain Poſſeſſion of Lands by *Entry*, &c. The Manner of *Entry* is thus: If it be a Houſe, and the Door is open, you go into it, and ſay, theſe Words.—*I do here enter, and take Poſſeſſion of this Houſe.* But if the Door be ſhut, then ſet your Foot on the Groundſel, or againſt the Door, and ſay the before Words: And if it be Land, then go upon the Land, and ſay, *I here enter, and take Poſſeſſion of this Land*, &c. If another do it for you, he muſt ſay, *I do here enter*, &c. *to the Uſe of* A. B. And it is neceſſary to make it before Witneſſes, and that a *Memorandum* be made of it. *Lit.* 385. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 238. In Actions for Recovery of Lands, &c. *Entry* is to be made within twenty Years after the Title accrued. 21 *Stat.* 21. *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. But where a Fine of Lands is paſſed, the *Entry* is to be in five Years. 1 *R.* 3. 4 *H.* 7. Alſo an Action is to be commenced in one Year after the *Entry*. 4 & 5 *Ann. Demand* how made of Rent, &c. to entitle *Entry*, ſee *Demand*. See alſo *Claim*.

Form of a *Writ of Entry*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* G. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that juſtly*, &c. *he render to* C. D. *one Meſſuage*, &c. *which he Claims to be his Right and Inheritance, and into which the ſaid* A. *hath not an* Entry, *but by* E. *that was the Wife of* T. D. *who that Meſſuage to him demiſed; and who held the ſame in Dower of the Gift of the ſaid* T. *ſometime her Huſband, Father of the ſaid* C. D. *whoſe Heir he is, as he ſaith*, &c. *And unleſs*, &c.

Entry ad Communem Legem, Is the Writ of *Entry* which lies where Tenant for Term of Life, or for Term of another's Life, or by the Curteſy, &c. aliens and dies, when he in the Reverſion ſhall have this Writ againſt whomſoever is in Poſſeſſion of the Land. *New Nat. Br.* 461.

Entry ad terminum qui præteriit, A Writ of *Entry* brought againſt a Tenant for Years, who holdeth over his Term, and thereby keeps out the Leſſor: And if the Huſband and Wife leaſe the Wife's Land for Years, and the Huſband dieth, and the Termor holds over his Term, the Wife may have a Writ of *Entry ad terminum qui præteriit*, &c. but ſhe muſt count that ſhe and her Huſband leaſed the Land, &c. Alſo the Grantee in Reverſion may have this Writ againſt the Leſſee, or his Aſſignee, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 447, 448.

Entry in caſu conſimili, Is a Writ that lies where Tenant for Life, or Tenant by the Curteſy, aliens in Fee, &c. he in Reverſion may have his Writ by Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. See *Caſu Conſimili*.

Entry in caſu Proviſo, Lies where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or of another's Life; then he in the Reverſion ſhall have this Writ, provided by the Stat. of *Glouc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. By which Statute it is enacted, that if a Woman alien her Dower in Fee, or for Life, the next Heir, &c. ſhall recover by Writ of *Entry*. And the Writ may be brought againſt the Tenant of the Freehold of the Land, on ſuch Alienation, during the Life of the Tenant in Dower, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 456. Theſe Writs of *Entry* may be all brought either in the *Per*, or in the *Cui* or *Poſt*.

Entry ſine aſſenſu Capitali, Is a Writ of *Entry* that lies where a Biſhop, Abbot, &c. aliens Lands or Tenements of the Church, without the *Aſſent* of the *Chapter* or Convent. *F. N. B.* 195.

Enure, Signifies in the Law to take Place, or be available; and is as much as *effectum*: As for Example; A Releaſe made to Tenant for Life, ſhall *enure*, and be of Force and Effect to him in the Reverſion. *Litt.*

Eodoxhize, (from the Sax. *Eodor*, a Hedge, and *Brice ruptura*) Hath been uſed for Hedge breaking: In which Senſe it is mentioned in the Laws of King *Alfred*, *cap.* 45.

Eorle, Sax. for *Earl*, &c. though made Uſe of by the *Danes* for *Barons*. See *Earl*.

Epimenia, A Word ſignifying Expences or Gifts. *Blount.*

Epiphany, The Day when the Star appeared to the Wiſe men at *Chriſt*'s Nativity, generally called *Twelfth Day*.

Epiſcopalia, Synodals, or other cuſtomary Payments from the Clergy to their *Biſhop* or Dioceſan: Which were formerly collected by the rural Deans, and by them tranſmitted to the Biſhop. ——— Epiſcopalia *reddat*, *vel reddere factat de Eccleſiis Decanatus ſui*, &c. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 61. Theſe cuſtomary Payments have been otherwiſe called *Onus Epiſcopale*; and were remitted by ſpecial Privilege to free Churches and Chapels of the King's Foundation which were exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Epiſcopus Puerorum. It was a Cuſtom in former Times, that ſome Lay Perſon about a certain Feaſt ſhould plait his Hair, and put on the Garments of a *Biſhop*, and in them to exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and do ſeveral ludicrous Actions, for which Reaſon he was called *Biſhop of the Boys*: And this Cuſtom obtained here long after ſeveral Conſtitutions were made to aboliſh it. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 169.

Equality, The Law delights in *Equality*; ſo that when a Charge is laid upon one, and divers ought to bear it, he ſhall have Relief againſt the Reſt. 2 *Rep.* 25. And where a Man leaves a Power to his Wife, to give an Eſtate among three Daughters, in ſuch Proportions, as ſhe ſhall think fit; It has been held ſhe muſt divide it *equally*; unleſs good Reaſon be given for doing otherwiſe. *Preced. Canc.* 256. See *Contribution*.

Eques Auratus, (*Lat.*) Is taken for a *Knight*; becauſe anciently none but Knights were allowed to beautify and guild their Armour with *Gold*: But this Word is rather uſed by the *Heralds* than Lawyers; for *Eques Auratus* is not a Word in our Law for Knight, but *Miles*, and formerly *Chevalier*. 4 *Inſt.* 5.

Equity, (*Æquitas*, *quaſi Æqualitas*) Is defined to be a Correction, or Qualification, of the Law generally made in that Part wherein it faileth, or is too ſevere. And likewiſe ſignifies the Extenſion of the Words of the Law to Caſes unexpreſſed, yet having the ſame Reaſon; ſo that where one Thing is enacted by Statute, all other Things are enacted that are of the like Degree: For Example; The Statute of *Glouc.* gives Action of Waſte againſt him that holds Lands for Life or Years; and by the Equity thereof, a Man ſhall have Action of Waſte againſt a Tenant that holds but for one Year, or Half-Year, which is without the Words of the Act, but within the Meaning of it; and the Words that enact the one, by *Equity* enact the other. *Terms de ley* 303, 304. So that *Equity* is of two Kinds; the one doth abridge and

and take from the Letter of the Law; and the other inlarge and add thereto. *Æquitas eſt perfecta quædam Ratio, quæ Jus ſcriptum Interpretatur & Emendat.* 1 *Inſt.* 24. And Statutes may be conſtrued according to *Equity*; eſpecially where they give Remedy for Wrong, or are for Expedition of Juſtice, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 24, 54, 76. 2 *Inſt* 106, 107, &c. *Equity* ſeems to be the Interpoſing *Law of Reaſon*, exercised by the *Lord Chancellor* in extraordinary Matters, to do *equal Juſtice*, and by ſupplying the Defects of the Law, gives Remedy in all Caſes. See *Chancery*.

Equity of Redemption, on *Mortgages*. If where Money is due on a Mortgage, the Mortgagee is deſirous to bar the *Equity of Redemption*, he may oblige the Mortgagor either to pay the Money, or be foreclоſed of his Equity; which is done by Proceedings in the Court of Chancery. But the Chancery cannot ſhorten the Time of Payment of the Mortgage Money, where it is limited by expreſs Covenant; though it may lengthen it: And then upon Nonpayment, the Practice is to foreclоſe the *Equity of Redemption* of the Mortgagor. 2 *Vent.* 364. To foreclоſe the *Equity*, a *Bill in Chancery* is exhibited; to which an Anſwer is put in, and a Decree being obtained, a Maſter in Chancery is to certify what is due for Principal, Intereſt and Coſts, which is to be paid at a Time prefixed by the Decree, whereupon the Premiſſes is to be reconveyed to the Mortgagor; or in Default of Payment, the Mortgagor is ordered to be foreclоſed from all *Equity of Redemption*, and to convey the Premiſſes abſolutely to the Mortgagee. *Law of Securities. p.* 129, 133. A Fine and Nonclaim will bar *Equity of Redemption:* But in a common Mortgage, a Covenant to reſtrain it ſhall not be regarded in Chancery. 2 *Vent.* 365. If the Condition of a Mortgage is, that the Mortgagor only ſhould redeem during Life, or that he and the Heirs of his Body ſhall do it; yet the general Heir ſhall have the *Equity of Redemption*, for if the Principal and Intereſt be offered, the Land is free. 1 *Vern* 33, 190. And it is held, though a Bond be conditioned, that if the Money be not paid at ſuch a Time, then for a further Sum, the Mortgagee ſhall have the Land abſolutely, as a Purchaſor, &c. in ſuch Caſe a Man may alſo *redeem*. *Ibid.* 488. A Perſon who has mortgaged Lands to one Man, in Caſe he mortgages the ſame Land with ſome others to another, and this appears to be a Contrivance to evade the *Statute*, the Mortgagee ſhall not take Advantage thereof. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 589 See *Barnardiſt.* 101. Where Perſons having once mortgaged Lands, mortgage the ſame a ſecond Time, without diſcovering the firſt Mortgage, they forfeit their *Equity of Redemption*, and the ſecond Mortgagee may redeem, &c. And it is the ſame where any Perſons borrowing Money, enter a Judgment, &c. for Security, and afterwards borrow more Money, and mortgage Lands to the ſecond Lender, without giving Notice of the Judgment, or paying the ſame off in ſix Months, &c. by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 16.

Equivalent, Commiſſioners are appointed by Statute to Examine and State the Debts due to *Scotland* on the Union by way of *Equivalent*; and Proviſion is made for Payment of the ſame by a yearly Annuity, &c. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c* 27. 5 *Geo.* 1. Vide *Scotand.*

Equus Coopertus, A Horſe equipped with Saddle and Furniture. —— *Inveniendo pro quolibet Feodo unum* Equum Coopertum, *vel duos* Diſcoopertos, &c. Inq. 16 E. 1.

Ermine, (From the Fr. *Ermine*) A Fur of great Value, much uſed in *Robes* of *State*.

Ern, The Names of Places ending in *Ern*, is ſaid to ſignify a melancholy Situation; from the Sax. *Ern*, i. e. *Locus Secretus.*

Erres, The looſe ſcattered Ears of Corn, that are left on the Ground, after the Binding or Cocking of it: It is derived from the old *Teuſon. Ernde*, Harveſt; *Ernden*, to cut or mow Corn: Hence to *ern* is in ſome Places to *glean*. Kennet's Gloſſ.

Errant, *(Itinerant)* Is applied to Juſtices of the Circuit, and Bailiffs at large, &c. See *Eyre.*

Erraticum, A Waif, or Stray; *Erring* or wandering Beaſt. *Conſtit. Norman A. D.* 1080.

Error, (Fr. *Erreur*) Signifies an *Error* in Pleading, or Proceſs, &c. whereupon the Writ which is brought for Remedy of this Overſight, is called a *Writ of Error*, in Lat. *De errore Corrigendo.* And a *Writ of Error* is a Writ which iſſues out of *Chancery*, and lies where any one is grieved by the Proceedings and Judgment in any Court of Record, having Power to hold Plea of Debt, or Treſpaſs above 40*s.* It is returnable in the *King's Bench*; and if upon the Tranſcript of the Record into *B. R.* it appears to the Court that there is *Error* in the Record or Proceſs, or in giving of Judgment, then the Judgment is reverſed: But if there appear to be none, then is the Judgment affirmed with double Coſts. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 518. This is borrowed from the *French* Practice, which is called *Propoſition de Erreur*, and lies in great Diverſity of Caſes: Alſo there is a Writ of *Error* to reverſe a Fine, &c. Erroneous Judgments given in the Court of *B. R.* were only reformed by the Parliament till the Stat. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 8. By that Statute, a Writ of *Error* lies out of the Chancery upon all Judgments given in the *King's Bench*, when the Suit is by Bill, (except the King is a Party to the Suit) returnable in the *Exchequer Chamber*, before the Judges of the Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer, &c. who may examine the *Errors*, and reverſe or affirm the Judgment; other than for *Errors* concerning the Juriſdiction of the Court, or Want of Form in Writs, Pleadings, &c. and after the *Errors* are examined, and Judgment affirmed or reverſed, the Record is ſent back to the King's Bench, to proceed and award Execution; but if the Suit is by Original Writ, or on *Qui tam*, &c. where the King is Party, Writ of *Error* lies only to the Parliament. *Stat. Ibid.* To reverſe a Judgment given in the Court of *Common Pleas*, the Writ of *Error* is made returnable in the King's Bench, and *Error* is not to be brought in Parliament: Though where a Writ of *Error* is brought in *B. R.* upon a Judgment given in *C. B.* and the Judgment is reverſed or affirmed in *B. R.* the Party grieved may have Writ of *Error* returnable in Parliament. 31 *Eliz. c.* 1. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 519, 521. Erroneous Judgment in the Court of *Exchequer*, is to be examined by the Lord Chancellor, &c. with ſome of the Juſtices, and ſuch other ſage Perſons as they think fit; and if any *Error* be found, they ſhall correct the Rolls, and ſend them into the Exchequer, in order to make Execution, &c. *Stat.* 31 *Ed* 3. *cap.* 12. Not only on reverſing or affirming a Judgment, the Exchequer Chamber is to ſend back the Record into *B. R.* but alſo if the Plaintiff in the Writ of *Error* is nonſuit, or if the Suit is diſcontinued in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, the Record ſhall be ſent back: And the Court of Exchequer ſhall give Coſts and Damage to the Plaintiff in the original Action for his Delay, &c. though if the Plaintiff in *Error* was Plaintiff in the original Action, there no Coſts ſhall be given. 2 *And.* 122. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 707. Where a Writ of *Error* determines in the Exchequer Chamber, by Abatement or Diſcontinuance, the Judgment is not again in *B. R.* till a *Remittitur* is entered. 1 *Salk.* 261. Writ of *Error* will not lie in the Exchequer Chamber upon a Judgment in *B. R.* but in Actions of Debt, Detinue, Treſpaſs on the Caſe, Covenant and Ejectment; which are the Actions mentioned in the Stat. 27 *Eliz.* A Writ of *Error* lies not in the Exchequer Chamber on Judgment in Replevin in *B. R.* nor on Judgment in Action of *Scandalum Magnatum.* 2 *Nelſ.* 708, 709.

But on Judgment in Replevin in *C. B.* there may be Writ of *Error* brought in *B. R.* The *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 8. is only to relieve on the Merits of the Cauſe, as it ſtood on the firſt Judgment, and there can be no new Writ of *Error* after that Judgment is affirmed or reverſed; ſo that if the Merits of the firſt Judgment be examined before a *Scire facias* brought, the Exchequer Chamber having executed their Power, can do nothing in it. 1 *Salk.* 263. The Exchequer Chamber doth not award a *Sci. fac. ad audiend. Errores*; but Notice is given to the Parties concerned. 1 *Vent.* 34. And the Court of Exchequer Chamber have not any Authority, but to reverſe or affirm the Judgment, *&c.* for they cannot make Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 108. But where Judgment is given for the Defendant, and the Plaintiff brings a Writ of *Error*; if the Judgment is reverſed, the Court which reverſes the Judgment ſhall give Judgment for the Plaintiff, as the other Court ought to have done. *Yelv.* 117, 118. In the Exchequer Chamber, after Reverſal of a Judgment, *&c.* in *B. R.* the Court gave Judgment, *quod Quer. recuperet, &c.* but becauſe they wanted Power to award a Writ of Enquiry which was neceſſary, being on a Demurer, therefore it was ſent back into *B. R.* for the Execution of that Writ, and thereupon to give final Judgment: But if the Judgment is againſt the Plaintiff in *B. R.* upon a ſpecial Verdict, and that Judgment is reverſed in the Exchequer Chamber, there being no Writ of Enquiry requiſite, the Court of Exchequer Chamber doth not only give Judgment of Reverſal, but a compleat Judgment for the Plaintiff in the Action. *Carth.* 181. If erroneous Judgment be had by Conſent of Parties, it may be reverſed in the Exchequer Chamber; for Conſent of Parties may not change the Law; but if the Conſent is entered upon and made Part of the Record, it may be good. *Hob.* 5. *Cro. El.* 664. The Reverſal in the Exchequer Chamber, is *res Judicata:* No Writ of *Error* lies upon ſuch Judgment, except in Parliament; and it is by ſix Judges at leaſt, by the Statute 27 *Eliz. c.* 8. and 31 *Eliz.* It has been held, that an *Error* in Fact cannot be aſſigned in the Exchequer Chamber: Though by ſome Authorities, *Errors* in Fact may be aſſigned as *Errors* in Law. 2 *Mod.* 194. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 708. Error *de Recordo quod coram vobis Reſidet* lies in the Court of *B. R.* for *Errors* in Fact in the Judgment of the ſame Court; as Nonage of the Parties, want of an Original, *&c.* which doth not proceed from the *Error* of the Judges, and this Writ is allowed without Bail: But a Writ of this Kind doth not lie for *Error* in Matter of Law, when it would be reverſing their own Judgments. *Cro. Jac.* 254. And *Errors* in Fact may be corrected in *C. B.* the ſame Term, without this Writ, which lies not in the Exchequer Chamber. *Ibid.* 620. If Judgment is given in *B. R.* in civil Actions, a Writ of *Error* will not lie in the ſame Court, only for *Errors* in Fact triable by a Jury; but upon a Judgment in Criminal Caſes, *Error* will lie in *B. R.* whether the *Error* be in Fact or in Law; though it lies alſo in Parliament. 3 *Salk.* 147. Where a Judgment in *C. B.* is affirmed upon a Writ of *Error* in *B. R.* and afterwards a *Scire fac.* is brought on that Judgment, and the Plaintiff hath Judgment thereon; no Writ of *Error* lieth in the Exchequer Chamber, becauſe the Record was not in *B. R.* by Bill, but by Writ of *Error.* 1 *Roll. Rep.* 264. 3 *Salk.* 148. On Judgment given in the Court of King's Bench in *Ireland*, even after *Error* brought and determined there, Writ of *Error* may be ſued in the King's Bench in *England.* 2 *Nelſ.* 730. When Judgment is given in *B. R.* for the Plaintiff in *Errors*, there ſhall be only a *Judicium Revocetur, &c.* entered with Coſts: If for the Defendant in *Errors*, that the Plaintiff *Nil capiat per Breve ſuum de* Errore. The Chief Juſtice of *B. R. &c.* or the eldeſt Judge ought to allow a Writ of *Error* which is in Judgment of Law a *Superſedeas* until the *Errors* are examined, and the Judgment affirmed or reverſed. *Cro. Jac.* 534. As a Plaintiff having erroneous Judgment, may reverſe it; and new Judgment may be given for him: So if a Judgment is reverſed, the Plaintiff may bring a new Action for the ſame Cauſe. 1 *Lev.* 310. Where a Judgment is pleaded in Bar of another Action, *&c.* and Judgment given on that Plea; Writ of *Error* may be had to reverſe the ſecond Judgment. *Cro. Eliz.* 503. *Jenk. Cent.* 259. And Debt lies upon a Judgment in *B. R.* after a Writ of *Error* brought; which is only a *Superſedeas* to the Execution. 1 *Lev.* 153. Writ of *Error* cannot be brought on any Record which is not a Judgment. 1 *Salk.* 145. And *Error* lies not on an interlocutory Judgment; it muſt be a final Judgment after Verdict, *&c.* A Writ of *Error* may not be brought to reverſe a Judgment by Default, before a Writ of Inquiry of Damages iſſues and is executed, that the Verdict of the Jury and Interlocutory Judgment may be made a perfect final Judgment, upon which alone a Writ of *Error* muſt be brought. 1 *Lill.* 522. But on Judgment by Default in Ejectment, it lies before a Writ of Inquiry of Damages, and Judgment thereupon; becauſe in this Caſe the Judgment already is perfect to recover the Term. *Latch* 212. When a Writ of *Error* is brought to reverſe a Judgment in an inferior Court, though the Record is not certified as it ought, yet Execution cannot be ſued; but on Certificate of the Neglect, *&c.* a Writ of *Executione Judicii* may be iſſued. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 526. Upon a Writ of *Error*, if the Clerk below will certify the Record wrong, Action of the Caſe lies againſt him; and if he make no Return, the Plaintiff may have the Writ *Executione Judicii* out of Chancery. *Mod Caſ.* 245. If erroneous Judgment be for the Defendant in an inferior Court, and it is reverſed in *B. R.* and the Merits appear for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Judgment, but if the Merits be againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant ſhall have new Judgment, in like Manner as in the Exchequer Chamber; for the Judges are to reform, as well as to affirm or reverſe. *Fareſt. Rep.* 2, 3. If a Writ of *Error* to reverſe a Judgment be diſcontinued for want of Proſecution; Execution cannot be had upon the Judgment, until the Diſcontinuance is certified from the Court where diſcontinued. 1 *Lill.* 518. The Want of a Bill in *B. R.* is *Error* upon a Judgment by Confeſſion, or Default, (but not after a Verdict) becauſe the Bill is the original Proceſs there. *Ibid.* For Variance between the original Writ and Declaration; or Want of an Original: And where Proceedings are ſo erroneous, as not to be amended; for Faults in Verdicts, Executions, *&c.* And when any Thing material is omitted in a Judgment, Writ of *Error* lies, and the Judgment ſhall be reverſed: So where the Stiles of inferior Courts are wrong or inſufficiently named, *&c.* their Judgments may be reverſed. But where Faults are ſmall, they ſometimes paſs as *Vitium Clerici.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 714, 715, 721, *&c.* 728. After *In nullo eſt Erratum* pleaded, the Party affirms the Record to be perfect, and he is foreclosed to ſay there is *Error* in it: Though the Court is not reſtrained from examining into it. 1 *Salk.* 270. The Judges are not bound to ſearch for *Errors* in the Record, which were not aſſigned; but may if they will; and if they find *Error* they ought to reverſe the Judgment. *Jenk. Cent.* 159. If a Writ of *Error* is brought to remove a Record of a Judgment given in *C. B.* and the Plaintiff in *Error* leaves the Record there, without removing it before the Return of the Writ; or in Caſe there be a longer Return Day than is convenient in the Writ of *Error*, as if it is purchaſed the Beginning of *Michaelmas* Term, and made returnable in *Hilary* Term; the Court may award Execution, although the Writ of Error be delivered.

livered. *Jenk. Cent.* 180. *Dyer* 245. In Writ of *Error*, when the Record comes into Court, if the Plaintiff all that Term do not aſſign his *Errors*; or if he do it, and omit to ſue a *Scire facias ad audiendum Errores*, againſt the Defendant in *Errors*, returnable the ſame Term, or the next, all the Matter is diſcontinued; and the next Term a new Writ of *Error* is to be ſued out upon the Record directed to the ſame Juſtices, *&c. F. N. B.* 20. If he that brings Writ of *Error*, diſcontinues before the Defendant in the Writ of *Error* pleads to it, he may have a new Writ of *Error*; but if he diſcontinue after the Defendant hath pleaded *In nullo eſt Erratum*, he may not have a new Writ. 1 *Lill.* 522. The Parties, upon the Removal of the Record by the Writ of *Error*, have no Day in Court given to either of them; ſo that if the Plaintiff in *Error* delay to ſue forth his *Sci. fac. ad audiend. Errores*, the Defendant hath no Way to compel him, but by ſuing out a *Scire facias quare Executionem non, &c.* And if thereupon the Plaintiff in *Error* doth not plead that his *Errors* are aſſigned, but ſuffer Judgment to paſs upon two *Nihils*, no *Errors* afterwards aſſigned ſhall prevent Execution. *Carthew's Rep.* 41. But it is ſaid the uſual Practice is, that the Defendant in the Writ of *Error*, by Conſent doth voluntarily take Notice of the Aſſignment of *Errors*, and this Conſent is teſtified by his Pleading *In nullo eſt Errat.* and then there is no Occaſion for a *Scire facias ad audiend. Error'. Ibid. Errors* are to be aſſigned in the Term, or the Writ of *Error* will be quaſhed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 524. When the Record is in Court by Writ of *Error*, the Plaintiff in *Errors* is to aſſign his *Errors*; and may have a *Scire facias* before the Record is entered: And the Manner of aſſigning *Errors*, according to the ancient Practice, is to put a Bill into Court, and ſay in the Bill, *in hoc Erratum eſt, &c.* ſhewing in certain in what Things. *F. N. B.* 20. The Aſſignment of *Error*, *in Omnibus Erratum* is not good; for the Judgment is founded upon the original Writ, Count, Pleading, Iſſue, Proceſs, Trial, and ſo is manifold. *Jenk. Cent.* 84. *Errors* not aſſigned in the Record, may be aſſigned after a *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores*; as the Record is in Court; but it is not ſo of a Warrant of Attorney, which is in an *Error* in Fact, and not upon Record. *Ibid.* 140. 5 *Rep.* 37. If one in Execution brings *Error*, he ought to aſſign the *Errors* in his proper Perſon: And in Caſes of Outlawry for Felony, *Errors* ſufficient muſt be certainly alledged in Writing, before the Writ of Error is allowed. *Jenk. Cent.* 179, 165. Where a Recovery is had, and *Error* brought, if the original Writ doth not abate by Death; but is abateable only, as by Entry into the Land pending the Writ, or Coverture, Acquiſition of a Dignity, a partial Array returned, Aid denied, *&c.* that ſhould have been pleaded, and were not: Theſe ſhall not be aſſigned for *Error*; for they are waved, becauſe no Exception was taken to the Writ. 9 *Rep.* 47. 21 *H.* 6. 29. The Party bringing a Writ of *Error* is to cauſe the Roll where the Judgment is entered to be marked with the Word *Error* in the Margin, that the other Party may have Notice on the Record that the Writ of *Error* is brought, and this Marking of the Roll, on giving Notice thereof, is as it were a *Superſedeas* in itſelf to hinder Execution: Though a *Superſedeas* is to be made out, allowed with the Sheriff of the County: And the Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to ſearch the Record, whether Writ of *Error* is brought or not; but may make out Execution upon the Judgment, if no *Superſedeas* be taken forth, or he hath no Notice of the Writ of *Error*. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The Aſſigning general *Errors* is to ſay that the Declaration, *&c.* is not ſufficient in Law; and that Judgment was given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been for the Defendant: And the *Errors* of a Judgment are now to be aſſigned on the Record, to appear with it to the Court. It muſt appear in the Record, that Judgment was given for a Matter out of the Juriſdiction of the Court, for the Plaintiff in *Error* to aſſign that for *Error*. And that ſhall never be aſſigned for *Error* which might have been pleaded to the Action. *Roll. Rep.* 50, 88. 1 *Lill.* 523. A Judgment cannot be reverſed in Part, and ſtand good as to other Part; or be reverſed as to one Party, and remain good againſt the Reſt: Though if there be *Error* in awarding Execution, the Execution only ſhall be reverſed, and not the Judgment. *Hob.* 90. The Judgment is an intire Thing, and therefore it cannot be reverſed in Part, and affirmed in Part; but if it is Erroneous as to any Part, the intire Judgment muſt be reverſed. *Carth. Rep.* 235. If Judgment is entered againſt joint Defendants, when one of them is dead, the Judgment ſhall be reverſed for *Error* as to all of them; for in ſuch Caſe the Plaintiff ought to make a ſpecial Entry of the Death of the Party, with *Nihil ulterius verſus eum fiat*, and then take Judgment only againſt the others. *Ibid.* 149. Any Perſon damnified by *Error* in a Record, or that may be ſuppoſed to be injured by it, may bring Writ of *Error* to reverſe it, whether he be Party or no; but Principal and Bail cannot join in a Writ of *Error*: And where there are ſeveral Defendants, if one of them releaſe the *Errors*, he may be ſummoned and ſevered, and the others may reverſe the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 26. *Hob.* 72. By Statute, he that brings Writs of *Error* to reverſe a Judgment in a ſuperior Court, in all Caſes after a Verdict, or in any Action of Debt, upon Bond for Payment of Money only, or on a Contract, muſt put in good Sureties to proſecute his Writ of *Error* with Effect, and pay the Debt and Damages if Judgment be affirmed: But inferior Courts, as well upon Verdicts as other Judgments by Default, *&c.* have their Writs of *Error* allowed without putting in Bail, they being omitted in the Statute. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 8. If Bail be not put in, on the Writ of *Error* brought upon a Judgment in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Writ of *Error* is no *Superſedeas* to the Execution; though ſuch Writ is in Being until a *Nolle proſequi* is entered, or Judgment affirmed, *&c.* And it is the ſame where inſufficient Bail is given, on Rule to put in better Bail, or juſtify thoſe put in; which if the Plaintiff doth not do, Execution is ordered upon the Judgment, with a *Non obſtante* to the Writ of *Error*, *&c. Mich.* 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* A Plaintiff in *Error* is, in the Time appointed by the Rule for that Purpoſe, to certify the Record into *B. R.* or the Court will grant a *Nolle Proſequi* on the Writ of *Error*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* A Writ of *Error* is a Commiſſion, it is not an Action: *Error* in Proceſs by the Fault of Clerks in *B. R.* is not reverſible though in the ſame Term, without Writ of *Error*; it is otherwiſe in *C. B.* But Writs of *Error* remove only the Record and Proceſs; not the Original, which remains filed with the *Cuſtos Brevium*. Jenk. Cent. 116, 25. In *Error* it was ſaid that *B. R.* could not reverſe a Judgment given in another Court, unleſs they could give the ſame Judgment that Court ſhould have given; which in this Caſe they might not, by Reaſon the Plaintiff in the original Action was dead: but by *Holt* C. J. If this Court cannot give like Judgment, as that below ſhould have done, it is becauſe the Suit by the Death of the Plaintiff there is abated; but the Judgment may nevertheleſs be reverſed here, and by Reverſal the Executor is reſtored to his Action. *Trin.* 5 *Ann.* The Court will not let the Plaintiff in *Errors* quaſh his own Writ of *Error*; though they may grant Leave to diſcontinue it. 5 *Mod.* 67. If a Verdict is for a Defendant in *Errors*, and Judgment is affirmed, Coſts are allowed by *Stat.* 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. *occaſione dilationis Executionis.* And by 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. Upon quaſhing Writs of *Error*,

Error, for Defect or Variance from the Record, &c. the Defendant is to have Costs as if Judgment were affirmed. When Writ of *Error* is not *in dilatione Executionis*, as where it is brought after the Execution is executed, the Plaintiff shall not have Damages and Costs. *Cro. Jac.* 636. No Person can reverse a Thing for *Error*, unless the *Error* be to his Prejudice. 5 *Rep.* 38. One in Remainder may have Writ of *Error* upon Judgment given against Tenant in Tail: But he in Reversion or Remainder shall not have Writ of *Error*, in the Life-time of Tenant for Life, on Judgment given against such Tenant, because they cannot be Parties grieved in his Time. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 712. Where a Plaintiff in *Error* dies, the Writ abates; but 'tis said not where the Defendant dies. *Yelv.* 112. By 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. In Actions real, personal, and mixed, the Death of either Party between Verdict and Judgment, shall not be alledged for *Error*. No Fine or Recovery, nor any Judgment in a real Action, &c. shall be reversed for *Error*, except the Writ of *Error* be commenced within twenty Years, saving the Right of Infants, &c. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 14. Writ of *Error* lies in *B. R.* to reverse a *Fine* levied in the *Common Pleas*, and to cancel the same if it be erroneous: And if there be not an Original; or not proper Writs of Covenant, or if there be any Fraud, &c. Writ of *Error* may be brought to make the Fine void. 1 *Inst* 9. By *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13. it is enacted, That all Writs of *Error*, wherein there shall be any Variance from the original Record, or other Defect, may be amended by the Court, and made agreeable to the Record: And where any Verdict hath been given, in any Action, Suit, &c. in any of his Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, or other Court of Record, the Judgment thereon shall not be stayed or reversed for any Defect or Fault in Form or Substance, in any Bill, Writ, &c. or for Variance in any such Writs from the Declaration and other Proceedings: But this is not to extend to any Appeal of Felony, or Process on Indictment, Informations, &c. See *Judgment*.

Error in the King's Bench is thus prosecuted: The Cursitor of the County makes out the Writ of *Error*, from a *Præcipe* or Copy of the Declaration left with him; which is to be allowed with the Clerk of the *Errors*, who has a Fee of 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and a Certificate of the Allowance of the Writ must be served on the Defendant's Attorney in *Error*; also the Plaintiff's Attorney in the Action, is to procure an Original to warrant his Judgment; and Warrants of Attorney, must be filed, and Bail put in, where required, &c. And then the Proceedings are by *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores* against the Plaintiff in the Action, whereon Judgment was obtained; and the Writ of *Error* being received by the Sheriff to whom directed, he is to give Notice to the Plaintiff in *Error* to shew Cause why Execution should not be on the Judgment, and make a Return to that Purpose, then a Rule is to be given with the Clerk of the Rules for the Plaintiff in *Error* to assign his Errors by such a Day, which if he shall not do before the Rule is out, the Plaintiff in the original Action may take out Execution against him. If the Plaintiff in *Error* assign *Errors* in the Record, then the Defendant must plead *In nullo est Erratum*, and thereupon enter the Cause with the Clerk of the Papers, for the *Errors* to be argued; and Paper Books for the Counsel and Judges, are to be made out, &c. If some Part of the Record be not returned, a *Certiorari* must be prayed to bring it into Court; and if Matters of Fact are alledged in *Error*, as Nonage, Death of the Plaintiff, &c. a proper Plea must be made thereto, and Issue thereupon taken and tried as in any other Issue: But if only Matters of Law are assigned, the *Errors* are argued by Counsel on both Sides, and the Judgment is either reversed or affirmed: And when Judgment is affirmed, the Defendant in *Error* may proceed against the Defendant in the Action, by taking out Execution on the *Affirmetur*, or bringing Action of Debt on the Judgment; or he may prosecute the Bail by *Scire facias* upon their Recognisance. 2 *Vol. Mod. Ent. Eng.* 373, 378. When a Judgment is reversed or affirmed in the *Exchequer Chamber*, the Transcript of the Record thereof will be remitted back to this Court, to be entered up at the End of the Judgment here: And if such Judgment shall be affirmed in the Exchequer Chamber, yet a Writ of *Error* may be brought thereupon returnable in Parliament. *Præsif. Solic.* 252, 253. If you would bring a *Writ of Error in Parliament* to reverse a Judgment in *B. R.* there must be a Petition to the King for his Warrant, which Petition has the Allowance of the Attorney General, and then the King writes on the Top of it *Fiat Justitia*; whereupon a Writ of *Error* is made out by the Clerk of the *Errors*, (who hath 4 *l.* Fee, and the King's Warrant costs 5 *l.*) And then the Lord Chief Justice of this Court carries the Record, and a Transcript thereof, up to the House of Lords in full Parliament, and after they are examined there, leaves the Transcript with the Lords, but brings back the Record: And this being done, the Attorney for the Defendant in *Errors*, gets some Lord to move that the Plaintiff in *Errors* may assign his *Errors*; but if for the Plaintiff, Motion is to be made that upon his assigning *Errors*, the Defendant may appear and make his Defence, and Counsel be heard on both Sides: Then after the Judgment is either affirmed or reversed, the Clerk of the Parliament remands the Transcript of the Record into *B. R.* with the Affirmation or Reversal thereof, to be entered upon the Record of the said Court, which Court, if affirmed, awards Execution, &c. *Dyer* 385. *Præsif. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 117. A Writ of *Error* in Parliament, is made returnable immediately; or on a Prorogation, *ad proximum Parliamentum*: And it doth not determine by a Prorogation. But if a Parliament is dissolved before the *Errors* are heard, it is otherwise: And on Motion, Execution hath been granted in *B. R.* on a Judgment in such a Case, the Record being never out of the Court. *Raym.* 5. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 731. To bring a Writ of *Error* in the King's Bench here in *England* to reverse a Judgment given in the *King's Bench* in *Ireland*, a Writ must be procured from the Cursitor, directed to the Chief Justice of the Court of *B. R.* in *Ireland*, requiring him to summon the Plaintiff in the Action there, to appear here in this Court, to answer the *Errors*; whereupon a Transcript of the Record is sent over, (not the Record itself of the Judgment, which remains in *Ireland*) and when the *Errors* are argued, if the Judgment is reversed, there must go a Writ to the Chief Justice of *Ireland* to reverse it; so that the Judgment is not actually reversed here, but there. And where the Judgment in *Ireland* is affirmed here, there can be no Writ of Execution granted here; but on Affirmance of the Judgment, a Writ goes, reciting all the Proceedings, directed to the Judges of *B. R.* in *Ireland* commanding them to issue Process of Execution. *Cro. Car.* 368. 1 *Salk.* 321. In *Wales* at the Great Sessions there, a Writ of *Error* lies on personal Actions to the Council of the Marches of *Wales*; and if they give an erroneous Judgment, it is final, for the Statute 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. ordains this Writ to the *Council there*; and since that Act, no Writ of *Error* has been granted of such erroneous Judgment: Upon *Errors* in real or mix'd Actions in *Wales*, Writ of *Error* lieth into the King's Bench. *Jenk. Cent.* 71. And so in personal Actions, now by a late Statute. 1 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 27.

Form *of a* Writ of Error *brought in* B. R. and Judgment *thereupon.*

THE Lord the King hath given in Charge to his beloved and faithful Robert Eyre, *Knt. his Chief Juſtice of the Bench, his Writ cloſed in theſe Words, to wit*; George *the Second, by the Grace of God, of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland *King, Defender of the Faith*, &c. *To our beloved and faithful*, &c. *Greeting: Becauſe in the Record and Proceſs, and alſo in giving Judgment of the Plea which was in our Court before you and your Companions, our Juſtices of the Bench, by our Writ between* A. B. *and* C. D. *of a certain Treſpaſs on the Caſe, done to the Damage of the ſaid* A. B. *one hundred Pounds, as 'tis ſaid,* Error *manifeſt hath intervened, to the great Damage of the ſaid* A. B. *as by his Complaint we are informed; We willing that the* Error, *if there be any, ſhould be corrected in due Manner, and that full and ſpeedy Juſtice be done to the Parties aforeſaid in this Behalf, Command you, that if Judgment be thereupon given, then that Record and Proceſs of the Plea aforeſaid, with all Things concerning them, to us under your Seal diſtinctly and openly you ſend, and this Writ; ſo that thoſe we may have, the Day*, &c. *to the End, that looking into the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid farther, we may cauſe to be done thereupon for correcting that* Error, *what of Right, and according to the Laws of our Kingdom ought to be done in the Premiſſes*, &c. *(the* Writ of Error *is to be thus entered and returned, and the whole* Record *annexed) Afterwards, to wit, on* Saturday *next after the* Octaves *of St.* Hilary *in this ſaid Term, before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *came the ſaid* A. B. *by*, &c. *his Attorney, and ſaith, That in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, and alſo in giving the Judgment in the Plaint aforeſaid, there is manifeſt* Error, *(or it is manifeſtly erred) in this, to wit, that by the Record aforeſaid it appears, that the Judgment aforeſaid in Form aforeſaid given, was for the ſaid* C. D. *againſt the ſaid* A. B. *when by the Law of the Land, that Judgment ought to have been given for the ſame* A. B. *againſt the ſaid* C. D. *therefore in that it is manifeſtly erred; alſo it is erred in this, that where by the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid it appears*, &c. *yet the ſaid*, &c. *and therefore in that it is manifeſtly erred: And the ſaid* A. B. *prays the Writ of the ſaid Lord the King, to provide for the ſaid* C. D. *being before the ſaid Lord the now King, to hear the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid; and it is granted to him*, &c. *By which it is commanded to the Sheriff aforeſaid, that by honeſt and lawful*, &c. *he cauſe the ſaid* C. D. *to know that he may be before the Lord the King, in fifteen Days from the Day of* Eaſter, *wheresoever*, &c. *to hear the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, if*, &c. *and further*, &c. *The ſame Day is given to the ſaid* A. B. &c. *At which Day, before the ſaid Lord the King at* Weſtminſter *came the ſaid* A. B. *by his Attorney aforeſaid, and the Sheriff hath not thereof ſent the Writ; and the ſaid* C. D. *being ſolemnly required to come at the ſame Day, likewiſe by*, &c. *his Attorney came; upon which the ſaid* A. B. *as at firſt ſaith, That in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, and alſo in the rendering of the Judgment aforeſaid, it is manifeſtly erred, alledging the* Errors *aforeſaid by him in Form aforeſaid alledged; and prays, that the Judgment aforeſaid for theſe* Errors, *and others in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, may be reverſed, annulled and for nothing eſteemed; And that he may be reſtored to all Things, which he loſt by Occaſion of the Judgment aforeſaid; and that the Court of the ſaid Lord the King here, may proceed as well to the Examination of the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, as the Matters aforeſaid above aſſigned for* Errors; *and that the ſaid* C. D. *may rejoin to the* Errors, &c. *Upon which the ſame* C. D. *ſaith, that neither in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, nor in giving of the Judgment aforeſaid, in any Thing it is erred; and prays that the Court of the Lord the King here, may proceed as well to Examination of the Record and Proceedings aforeſaid, as the Matters aſſigned for* Errors *aforeſaid; and that the Judgment aforeſaid may be affirmed in all Things. But becauſe the Court of the ſaid Lord the King now here, is not yet adviſed of rendering their Judgment of and upon the Premiſſes, a Day is therefore given to the Parties aforeſaid before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *until in the Morrow of the Holy* Trinity, &c. *At which ſaid Day before the ſaid Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *came the Parties aforeſaid by their Attornies aforeſaid; on which having ſeen, and by the Court of the Lord the King now here fully underſtood all and ſingular the Premiſſes, and diligently examined and viewed as well the Record and Proceedings aforeſaid, and the Judgment given upon the ſame, as the Cauſes and Matters by the ſaid* A. B. *above aſſigned for* Error; *for that it appears to the Court of the Lord the King here, that neither in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, nor in the rendering of the Judgment aforeſaid, there is any Thing vicious or defective, and that that Record was in nothing erred, it is conſidered, that the Judgment aforeſaid ſhall in all Things be affirmed, and ſtand in all Force and Effect, notwithſtanding the ſaid Cauſes and Matters above for* Error *aſſigned: And further it is conſidered by the Court of the Lord the King now here, that the ſaid* C. D. *ſhall recover againſt the ſaid* A. B. *ten Pounds, adjudged to the ſame* C. D. *by the Court of the Lord the King here, according to the Form of the Statute in the like Caſe lately made and provided, for his Coſts, Charges and Damages which he hath ſuſtained by Occaſion of the Delay of Execution of the Judgment aforeſaid, on Pretence of the Proſecution of the Writ of* Error *aforeſaid; and that the ſaid* C. D. *may have thereof Execution*, &c.

If the Judgment be reverſed, *then it is thus:*

FOR that it appears to the Court of the Lord the King now here, that in the Record and Proceſs aforeſaid, and alſo in obtaining the Judgment aforeſaid it is manifeſtly erred; it is conſidered, that the Judgment aforeſaid for that Error, *and others in the Record and Proceedings aforeſaid, ſhall be reverſed, annulled, and utterly for nothing had; and that the aforeſaid* A. B. *ſhall be reſtored to all Things which he hath loſt by Occaſion of the ſaid Judgment.*

Erthmiotum, An ancient Word for a Meeting of the Neighbourhood to compromiſe Differences among themſelves; which was cuſtomary in former Days; it is mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 57.

Esbrancatura, (From the Fr. *Eſbrancher*) Cutting off Branches or Boughs in Foreſts, *&c. Hoved.* 784.

Escaldare, To Scald: *Eſcaldare Porcos,* Was one of our ancient *Tenures in Serjeanty*; as appears by the Inquiſition of the Serjeancies and Knights Fees in the 12th and 13th Years of King *John*, within the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford.* Lib. Rub. Scaccar' MS. 137.

Escambio, (Derived from the Span. *Cambier* to change) Was a Licence granted to make over a Bill of *Exchange* to another beyond the Sea: For by the *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. No Merchant ought to exchange or return Money beyond Sea, without the King's Licence. *Reg. Orig.* 194. See *Exchange.*

Escape, *(Eſcapium,* From the Fr. *Eſchapper*, i. e. *Effugere* to fly from) Signifies a violent or privy Evaſion out of ſome lawful Reſtraint; as where a Perſon is arreſted or impriſoned, and gets away before delivered by due Courſe of Law. *Staundf. P. C. cap* 26, 27. And there are two Kinds of *Eſcapes*; *voluntary* and *negligent: Voluntary* is when one arreſts another for Felony, or other Crime, and lets him go by Conſent; in which Caſe the Party that Permits the *Eſcape*

is esteem'd guilty of the Crime committed, and must answer for it: *Negligent Escape* is when one is arrested, and afterwards *escapes* against the Will of him that arrested him, or had him in Custody; and is not pursued by fresh Suit, and taken again before the Party pursuing hath lost Sight of him. *Cromp. Just.* 36. And for these negligent *Escapes*, the Gaoler, *&c.* is to be fined. The Sheriff is not answerable for the Gaoler, only in Civil Cases; and none shall suffer capitally for the Crime of another, so that a principal Gaoler is only finable for a voluntary *Escape* suffered by his Deputy. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 135. The Crime of the Prisoner *escaping*, for which the Gaoler is answerable, must be such as it was at the Time of the *Escape*; as where a Person is committed for dangerously wounding another, it is Trespass only, and not Felony, 'till the Party wounded is dead: And he who suffers another to *escape* who was in Custody for Felony, cannot be araigned for such *Escape* as for Felony, until the Principal is attainted, but he may be indicted and tried for Misprision before the Attainder of the Principal. And in High Treason 'tis said the *Escape* is immediately punishable, whether the Party *escaping* be ever convicted, or not. 2 *Haw. Ibid.* If an Officer who hath the Custody of a Prisoner charged with, and guilty of a capital Crime, doth knowingly give him his Liberty, with an Intent to save him from Trial, *&c.* he is guilty of a voluntary *Escape*. *Cro. Car.* 492. *S. P. C.* 32. One negligent *Escape* will not amount to a Forfeiture of a Gaoler's Office, as one voluntary one will; but many negligent *Escapes* will do it: And the Fine for suffering a negligent *Escape* of a Person attainted, was by the Common Law of Course 100 *l.* and in other Cases at the Discretion of the Court. 3 *Lev.* 288. 2 *Lev.* 81. A Gaoler cannot excuse himself by Killing a Prisoner in a Pursuit, as to the Fine, tho' he could not possibly retake him; but shall be fined for the negligent *Escape*, and because the publick Justice is not so well satisfied by such a Killing. 2 *Hawk.* 130. As voluntarily permitting a Felon to *escape* out of Prison, is Felony; so is the Breaking of a Prison by a Prisoner and *escaping*: If one be committed only on Suspicion of Felony, if a Felony is done, it is Felony to break the Prison and *escape*: And if the Offence appears on Record, as when a Person is committed by the Court, or taken by Virtue of a *Capias* out of *B. R.* it is Felony to break the Prison and make an *Escape*, though the Party is innocent. But if any one by the General Authority which the Law gives him arrests an innocent Person, such Person may rescue himself. 2 *Inst.* 592. 3 *Inst.* 221. *H. P. C.* 109. And a Man must be committed to Prison by lawful *Mittimus*, or Breach of Prison and *Escaping* is not Felony. If a Party is committed for Treason, to break Prison and *escape* is but Felony; but if a Prisoner let out Traitors, it will be Treason. *H. P. C.* 109. 2 *Inst.* 590. Where one is imprisoned for Petit Larceny, or Killing a Man *se Defendendo*, *&c.* to break Prison and *Escape* is not Felony: And if a Prison be set on Fire, not by the Privity of the Prisoner, he may break Prison for the Safety of his Life. 2 *Inst.* 590. A Gaoler refusing to receive a Person arrested by the Constable for Felony, whereby he is let go, is guilty of an *Escape*: But there must be an actual Arrest, which Arrest must be justifiable, to make an *Escape*; for if it be for a supposed Crime, where no Crime was committed, and the Party is neither indicted nor appealed, *&c.* it is no *Escape* to suffer a Person to go at large. *Fitz. Coron.* 224. *Bro. Esca.* 27, 28. If a private Person arrest another for Suspicion of Felony, he is to deliver him to a publick Officer, who ought to have the Custody of him; for if he let him go, it will be an *Escape*. 2 *Hawk.* 138. And if no Officer will receive him, he is to deliver him to the Township where Arrested; or get him bailed. *A.* a meer private Man knows *B.* to have committed Felony, and thereupon arrests him, he is lawfully in Custody of *A.* 'till he be discharged, by delivering him to a Constable or common Gaol; and therefore if he voluntarily suffers such Person to *escape*, tho' he were no Officer, nor *B.* indicted, it is Felony in *A.* But 'tis otherwise if he never takes him nor attempts it, and lets him go. 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 594. Justices of Peace in their Sessions are impowered to inquire of *Escapes* of Persons arrested, and imprisoned for Felony. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3. To bail a Person not bailable by Law is a negligent *Escape*. *Plowd.* 476. And it is said that the Crime is equal in a Justice of Peace, for taking a Felon out of Prison, without Bail; or suffering him to go at large without Commitment, *&c.* where the Offender confesseth the Felony, as it is in the Case of a Gaoler's permitting an *Escape*. *Dalt.* 382. A late Statute ordains, that Persons who any ways assist a Prisoner, committed for Treason, or Felony, to attempt his *Escape* from any Gaol, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony and be transported; and if the Prisoner be committed for any other Crime; or upon Process for 100 *l.* Debt, *&c.* the Offenders are liable to Fine and Imprisonment. 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. And where any Person conveys any Arms, Instrument or Disguise, to a Prisoner in Gaol for Felony, *&c.* or for his Use, in order to an *Escape*, 'tis likewise Felony and Transportation. Also if one assist any Prisoner to *escape* from any Constable, or other Officer or Person in whose Custody he is, by Virtue of a Warrant of Commitment for Felony, it is declared to be the like Offence. *Ibid.* In *Civil Actions* the Sheriff is to answer for the *Escape* of his Bailiff; as the Bailiff is his Servant: And Action of the Case lies against the Sheriff for an *Escape* upon mesne Process, because the Plaintiff is prejudiced in his Suit by it. *Cro. Eliz.* 623, 625. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 183. But if he is arrested and rescued before brought to Gaol, the Sheriff is not chargeable: Though if a Defendant in Execution is rescued, the Sheriff is liable for the whole Debt; and is to have his Remedy against the Rescuer. 2 *Cro.* 419. *Dyer* 241. Where a Person is in Custody on mesne Process, and being outlawed after Judgment at the Suit of another, the Judgment Creditor brings a Warrant on a *Capias Utlagatum*, and delivers it to the Sheriff's Officer, who hath him in Custody; if the Officer afterwards permits the Person to *escape*, though he refuse to execute the Warrant, the Sheriff is chargeable in Action of the Case. 5 *Rep.* 89. And a Sheriff shall not take Advantage of Error in suing out a proper Process where a Person is arrested, *&c.* As if a *Ca. sa.* issue after a Year and a Day, without suing out a *Scire facias*, this Error will not excuse the Sheriff in an *Escape*. 2 *Cro.* 288. *Salk.* 273. But though a Sheriff may not take Advantage of an erroneous Process; yet he shall of a void Process, on which it is no *Escape* to let a Prisoner go. It will not be a good Plea, for the Sheriff in Action upon an *Escape*, that the Prisoner rescued himself, *&c.* for the Sheriff may command the *Posse Comitatus* to help him: But this has been held to be only in Case of Executions. 6 *Rep.* 51. 1 *Cro.* 868. Where two Persons are in Execution for Debt, if one of them *escape*, Debt will lie. 34 *H.* 6. And if any Prisoner *escapes* who was in Execution, his Creditor may retake him by *Capias ad Satisfac.* or bring Action of Debt on the Judgment or a *Sci. fac.* against him, *&c.* 1 *Vent.* 269. 3 *Salk.* 160. A Prisoner taken in Execution makes a tortious *Escape*, the Party at whose Suit he was taken in Execution shall have an *Alias Ca. sa.* to take him in Execution again; or Action on the Case against the Sheriff: But if the Sheriff voluntarily permit the *Escape*, Action of Debt is to be brought against the Sheriff; and on such a voluntary *Escape*, the Plaintiff may have a new Execution. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 536. 8 *Lev.* 211. If a Man *escapes*, with the Consent of the Gaoler in a Civil Case, he cannot retake him. 3 *Rep.* 32. For 'tis said the Execution is discharged, so as the Party may not be

taken again, or judg'd in Execution by Law. *Hob.* 202. And if he be allowed to go with a Keeper into another County, it is ſuch an *Eſcape* and Diſcharge, that if he be there detained, out of the Power of the Sheriff, it will be falſe Impriſonment. *Plowd.* 36. *Dyer* 166. Though if a Perſon be permitted to *eſcape* by the Sheriff, he may be taken by the Party; for it may be the Sheriff is inſufficient to anſwer. 1 *Vent.* 4. If the Plaintiff permit the Priſoner to *eſcape*, he cannot afterwards retake him: And if the Body and Goods, *&c.* of a Conuſor are taken in Execution upon a Statute-Merchant, if the Conuſee agree that he ſhall go at large, it is a Diſcharge of the whole Execution, and the Conuſor ſhall have his Lands again: 'Tis otherwiſe if the Sheriff had permitted him to *eſcape*, the Execution on the Lands would not be diſcharged. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 737. If there be an *Eſcape* by the Plaintiff's Conſent, when he did not intend it, the Law is hard that the Debt ſhould be thereby diſcharged; as where one was in Execution in *B. R.* and ſome Propoſals being made to the Plaintiff in Behalf of the Priſoner, ſeeing there was ſome Likelihood of an Accommodation, the Plaintiff conſented to a Meeting in a certain Place in *London*, and deſired the Priſoner might be there, who came accordingly: This was held to be an *Eſcape*, with the Plaintiff's Conſent, and he could never after be in Execution at his Suit for the ſame Matter. 2 *Mod.* 136. When a Priſoner tortiouſly *eſcapes* from the Cuſtody of the Gaoler, he may be retaken: And the Sheriff, *&c.* may purſue a Perſon *eſcaping* into that or any other County; and if he retakes the Priſoner on freſh Purſuit before Action brought, it ſhall excuſe the Sheriff, for there the Priſoner ſhall be ſaid to be in Execution ſtill. 3 *Rep.* 44. And where the Sheriff is to anſwer the Debt and Damages for ſuch *Eſcape*, he ſhall have his Counter-remedy againſt the Party *eſcaping*; and may take him at any Time and Place, and impriſon him, 'till he hath ſatisfied the Sheriff as much as he hath paid to the Plaintiff; or he may bring an Action upon the Caſe againſt the Priſoner, and ſo relieve himſelf. 5 *Rep.* 52. 3 *Rep.* 52. *Cro. Eliz.* 393. It hath been adjudged no *Eſcape* to let a Priſoner go where the Sheriff hath the Priſoner in Cuſtody, if it be before the Return of the Writ: 'Tis ſufficient if the Officer have the Party at the Return of the Writ, *&c. Moor* 299. 1 *Salk.* 401. 2 *Nelſ.* 739, 740. Yet it hath been held, that where a *Habeas Corpus* is granted to bring a Perſon into Court, if the Sheriff on the Way let him go at large in the County, or carry him round about a great Way, *&c.* it will be an *Eſcape*. 1 *Mod.* 116. And an *Eſcape* in one Place is an *Eſcape* in all Places; for a Priſoner being once *eſcaped*, and at large, it ſhall be intended he is confined to no Place, ſo that for *Eſcape* Action may be brought againſt the Priſoner in any County. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 537. Action of *Eſcape* will not lie againſt the Executor or Adminiſtrator of a Sheriff, *&c.* for an *Eſcape*, becauſe it was perſonal, and *Moritur cum Perſona:* But it may be otherwiſe if there be a Judgment recovered againſt the Sheriff before he died. *Dyer* 322. A Priſoner in Execution ſhould not be allowed to go out of the Gaol; for if he goes out, though he returns again, it is an *Eſcape*. 3 *Rep.* 43, 44. 2 *Inſt.* 260, 381. If a Sheriff or Gaoler ſuffer his Priſoner in Execution to go abroad, unleſs it be by Licence of the *Lord Chief Juſtice*, and of the Plaintiff; this will be an *Eſcape* in Law, although he come to Priſon again. *Plowd.* 37. And yet in *London*, by ſpecial Cuſtom there, in ſome Caſes the Priſoner may go abroad with his Keeper, and it will be no *Eſcape*. *Ibid.* See *Hob.* 202. Where the Juſtice of the Court, and Plaintiff in the Suit, agree that the Priſoner ſhall be at Liberty, and he go out and return at his Time; it is no *Eſcape:* But this may not be without the Sheriff's Conſent.. *Dyer* 275. If a Plaintiff by Word Licence the Sheriff to deliver the Priſoner, no Action will lie for this as an *Eſcape*. 27 *H.* 8. 24. If the King, or any great Man ſhall require a Sheriff, *&c.* to ſet his Priſoner at Liberty, or threaten him if he do not ſo; if he do it accordingly, it will be an *Eſcape* in him. *Dyer* 278, 297. But where there is no good Impriſonment at the Time of the *Eſcape*; as if a Man be impriſoned by a Court that hath not Power to impriſon him, *&c.* there can be no *Eſcape*. 14 *H.* 7. 1. *Dyer* 66, 306. 2 *Bulſt.* 237. A Plaintiff having Judgment, it was ruled that the Defendant ſhould pay ſo much Money, before ſuch a Day, and if he failed, then the Plaintiff to take him in Execution; on Failure of Payment, he was taken, and then ſued an *Audita Querela* in the *Chancery*, where on a Sugeſtion he had an Injunction and *Superſedeas*, and was bailed and ſet at large, the Plaintiff not being paid his Debt: As this was done after Judgment and Execution, it was ſaid to be an *Eſcape* in Law. *Mich.* 11 *Jac.* 1. 2 *Bulſt.* 120. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 318. If a Perſon that hath the Fee of a Priſon, makes a Leaſe of it for Life or Years to another, who ſuffers an *Eſcape*; the Party grieved thereby muſt proſecute the Leſſee for it, and if he be not ſufficient to anſwer, he may ſue the Leſſor. 4 *Rep.* 98. A Priſoner *eſcapes* out of the *King's Bench*, or *Marſhalſea*, or the *Fleet*; the Keeper of the Priſon out of which he *eſcaped*, is to be charged with it; but if the *Eſcape* be from either of the *Counters*, the Action muſt be brought againſt the Sheriffs of *London* for this. *Dyer* 278. 3 *Rep.* 52. If a Man is in Execution upon a Judgment in *C. B.* and there is a Judgment before againſt him in *B. R.* In this Caſe, he ſhall be in Execution for both in the *King's Bench*; And if the *Marſhal* there ſuffer him to *eſcape*, he is chargeable with both Debts. *Dyer* 152, 153. Committing the *Marſhal* of the *Marſhalſea* to Priſon, where an *Eſcape* in Law of all the Priſoners there, See *Style* 375. Perſons in the *King's Bench* and *Fleet* Priſons, are to be actually detained within the ſaid Priſons: And if they *eſcape*, Action of Debt lies againſt the Warden, *&c.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. Keepers of thoſe Priſons ſuffering Priſoners to be out of the Rules, (except on Rule of Court, *&c.*) is an *Eſcape*; and Perſons conniving at an *Eſcape* ſhall forfeit 500 *l. &c.* by 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 26. And by this Statute where any Priſoner in Execution *eſcapes*, the Creditor may have any other new Execution againſt him. By *Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 9. If any Perſon in Cuſtody for not performing any Decree in Chancery, *&c. eſcape*, the Party for whom the Money is decreed may have the ſame Remedy againſt the Sheriff, as if the Priſoner had been in Cuſtody on Execution. An old Sheriff omits turning over a Priſoner in Execution to the new Sheriff, 'tis ſaid to be an *Eſcape*; ſo where there are two Executions againſt a Man, and in the Indenture of Turning over Mention is made but of one, *&c.* 3 *Rep.* 71. See *Sheriff.*

Eſcape-Warrant. If any Perſon committed or charged in Cuſtody in the *King's Bench* or *Fleet Priſon*, in Execution, or on meſne Proceſs, *&c.* go at large: On Oath thereof before a Judge of the Court where the Action was brought, an *Eſcape Warrant* ſhall be granted, directed to all Sheriffs, *&c.* throughout *England*, to retake the Priſoner, and commit him to Gaol where taken, there to remain till the Debt is ſatisfied: And a Perſon may be taken on a *Sunday* upon an *Eſcape-Warrant. Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 6. And the Judges of the reſpective Courts may grant Warrants, upon Oath to be made before Perſons commiſſioned by them to take Affidavits in the Country, (ſuch Oath being firſt filed) as they might do upon Oath made before themſelves. 5 *Ann. c.* 9. A Sheriff ought not to receive a Perſon taken on *Eſcape-Warrant, &c.* from any but an Officer; not from the Rabble, *&c.* which is illegal. *Paſch.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.*

149. A Perſon being arreſted and carried to *Newgate* by Virtue of an *Eſcape-Warrant*, moved to be diſcharged, becauſe he ſaid he was abroad by a Day-Rule when taken; but it appearing by *Affidavit*, that he was took upon the *Eſcape-Warrant* before the Court of *B. R.* ſat that Morning, they refuſed to ſet him at Liberty. 2 Ld. *Raym.* 927.

Eſcapio Quietus, Is on Eſcape of Beaſts in a Foreſt; and he that by Charter is *Quietus de Eſcapio*, is delivered from that Puniſhment which by the Laws of the Foreſt lieth upon thoſe whoſe Beaſts are found within the Land where forbidden. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 196.

Eſcapium. Hath been uſed for what comes by Chance or Accident. *Cowel.*

Eſceppa, A *Scepp* or Meaſure of Corn. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *p.* 823. See *Sceppa.*

Eſcheat, (*Eſchaeta*, from the Fr. *Eſcheoir*, i. e. *Accidere*) Signifies any Lands or Tenements that caſually fall to a *Lord* within his *Manor*, by Way of Forfeiture; or by the Death of his Tenant, leaving no Heir general or ſpecial. *Mag. Chart. cap.* 31. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the Places or Circuit, in which the King, or other Lord, hath *Eſcheats* of his Tenants. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 2. And it is likewiſe applied to a Writ, which lies where the Tenant having an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a ſuperior Lord, dies without Heir; in which Caſe the Lord brings this Writ againſt him that is in Poſſeſſion of the Lands after the Death of his Tenant, and ſhall thereby recover the ſame in Lieu of his Services. *F. N. B.* 144. In our Law *Eſcheats* were of two Sorts: 1. *Regal*, Thoſe Forfeitures which belong to our Kings by the ancient Rights and Prerogative of the Crown. 2. *Feodal*, which accrue to every Lord of the Fee as well as the King, by Reaſon of his Seigniory. Where a Perſon commits Treaſon, his *Eſtate* ſhall *eſcheat* and be forfeited to the King; And when a Tenant in Fee-ſimple committeth Felony, and is attainted, the King ſhall have Year, Day, and Waſte in his Lands, (or rather Year and Day in lieu of Waſte) and afterwards it comes to the Lord by *Eſcheat*. And the Lord may compound with the King, and have the Eſtate preſently. 3 *Inſt.* 111. It has been holden, that a Saving againſt the *Corruption of Blood* in a Statute concerning Felony, doth by Conſequence ſave the Land to the Heir, ſo as not to *eſcheat*; becauſe the *Eſcheat* to the Lord for Felony is only *pro defectu Tenentis*, occaſioned by the Corruption of Blood: But it hath been adjudged, that a Saving againſt the Corruption of Blood in a Statute concerning Treaſon, doth not ſave the Land to the Heir; for in Treaſon the Land goes to the King by Way of immediate Forfeiture. 3 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Salk.* 85. Inheritances of Things not lying in Tenure, as of Rents, Commons, *&c.* cannot *eſcheat* to the Lord, becauſe there is no Tenure; nor deſcend, by Reaſon the Blood is corrupted: Though they are forfeited to the King by an Attainder of Treaſon, and the Profits of them ſhall be alſo forfeited to the King on Attainder of Felony, during the Life of the Offender; and after his Death it is ſaid the Inheritance ſhall be extinguiſhed. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 449. A Perſon is ſeiſed of Lands in Fee holden of a Lord, his Son is attainted of Treaſon, and the Father dieth, the Land ſhall *eſcheat* to the Lord, and not to the King; who cannot have the Land, becauſe the Son who was attainted never had any Thing to forfeit: But the King ſhall have the *Eſcheat* of all the Lands whereof the Perſon attainted of High Treaſon was ſeiſed, of whomſoever they were holden. 1 *Inſt.* 13. Huſband and Wife, Tenants in ſpecial Tail; the Huſband is attainted of Treaſon and executed, leaving Iſſue; on the Death of the Wife the Lands ſhall *eſcheat*, becauſe the Iſſue in Tail ought to make his Conveyance by Father and Mother, and from the Father he cannot by Reaſon of the Attainder. *Dyer* 322. If Tenant in Fee-ſimple is attainted of Treaſon, and executed, upon his Death the Fee is veſted in the King, without Office found; yet he muſt bring a *Scire facias* againſt the Tertenants: Lands ſhall never *eſcheat* to a Lord of whom they are holden, until Office found. 3 *Rep.* 10. *Eſcheat* ſeldom happens to the Lord for Want of an Heir to an Eſtate; but when it doth, before the Lord enters, the Homage Jury of the Lord's Court ought to preſent it. 2 *Inſt.* 36. Land ſhall *eſcheat* to the Lord, where Heirs are born after Attainder of Felony. 3 *Rep.* 40. Though if the King pardons a Felon before Conviction, the Lord ſhall not have his Lands by *Eſcheat*; for the Lord hath no Title before Attainder. *Owen* 87. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 744. If on Appeal of Death or other Felony, Proceſs is awarded againſt the Party, and hanging the Proceſs he conveyeth away the Land, and after is outlawed, the Conveyance is good to defeat the Lord of his *Eſcheat*: But if where a Perſon is indicted of Felony, hanging the Proceſs againſt him, he conveys away his Land, and afterwards is outlawed, the Conveyance ſhall not prevent the Lord of his *Eſcheat.* 1 Inſt. 13. See *Corruption of Blood.*

Form *of a Writ of* Eſcheat.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that he render to* C. D. *Eſquire, twenty Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, in*, &c. *which* W. B. *of him held, and which to the ſaid* C. D. *ought to revert and come as his* Eſcheat, *becauſe the ſaid* W. B. *died without Heir*; Or, *becauſe the ſaid* W. *hath Felony committed, for which he was executed, or outlawed*, &c. *as he ſaith. And unleſs*, &c.

Eſcheator, *(Eſchaetor)* Was an Officer appointed by the *Lord Treaſurer*, *&c.* in every County, to make Inqueſts of Titles by *Eſcheat*; which Inqueſts were to be taken by good and lawful Men of the County, impanelled by the Sheriff. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 13. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 16. Theſe *Eſcheators* found Offices after the Death of the King's Tenants, who held by Knight-Service, or otherwiſe of the King; and certified their Inquiſitions into the Exchequer, and *Fitzherbert* called them Officers of Record. *F. N. B.* 100. No *Eſcheator* could continue in his Office above one Year: And whereas before the Statute of *Weſtm* 1. *cap.* 24. *Eſcheators*, Sheriffs, *&c.* would ſeize into the King's Hands the Freehold of the Subjects, and thereby diſſeiſe them; by this Act it is provided that no Seizure can be made of Lands or Tenements into the Kings' Hands, before Office found. 2 *Inſt.* 206. And no Lands can be granted before the King's Title is found by Inquiſition. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 6. The *Office of Eſcheator* is an ancient Office, and was formerly of great Uſe to the Crown; but having its chief Dependance on the *Court of Wards*, which is taken away by Act of Parliament, it is now in a Manner out of Date. 4 *Inſt.* 225. There was anciently an Officer called *Eſcheator of the Jews.* Clauſ. 4 Ed. 1. m. 7.

Eſcheccum, A Jury or Inquiſition. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1240.

Eſchipare, To build or equip——*Naves bene* Eſchipatas *bonis & probis Marinellis.* Du Cange. See *Eſkippamentum.*

Eſcrow, Is a Deed delivered to a third Perſon, to be the Deed of the Party making it, upon a future Condition, when ſuch a Thing is performed; and then it is to be delivered to the Party to whom made. It is to be delivered to a Stranger, mentioning the Condition; and has Relation to the firſt Delivery. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 25, 26. 1 *Inſt.* 31.

Eſcuage,

Eſcuage, (*Scutagium*, from the Fr. *Eſcu*, a Shield) Is a Kind of Knight-Service, called *Service of the Shield*, whereby the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge. Alſo it has been ſometimes taken for that Duty or Payment, which they who held Lands under this Tenure, were bound to make to the Lord, when they neither went to the Wars, nor provided any other in their Places; being in Lieu of all Services. And ſometimes *Eſcuage* ſignified a reaſonable Aid, demanded and levied by the Lord of his Tenants who held in Knight Service, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. *F. N. B* 8. See *Chivalry*.

Eſcurare, To ſcour or cleanſe.——*Purgare vel* Eſcurare *totam Aquam Foſſatorum*, &c. Charta Tho. Epiſcop. B. W. dat. 29 Oct. 4 Ed. 4.

Eſgliſe, (Fr.) A Church, in the old Books a Law Head. *L. Fr. Dict.*

Eſingæ, The *Kings of Kent*, ſo called from the firſt King *Octa*, who was ſurnamed *Eſe:* He was Grandfather of King *Ethelbert*.

Eskectores, (from the Fr. *Eſcher*) Robbers or Deſtroyers of other Men's Lands and Fortunes.——*Juratores dicunt etiam quod Latrones*, & Eskectores *de Terra de*, &c. *Intraverunt*, &c. Plac. Parl. 20 Ed. 1.

Eskipper, (Fr.) to ſhip, and *eſkipped* is uſed for ſhipped. *Crompt. Jur. Cur.*

Eskippamentum, *Skippage*, Tackle, or Ship Furniture: The Sea Port Towns were to provide certain Ships, *Sumptibus propriis & duplici* Eskippamento. *Sir Rob. Cott.*

Eskippeſon, Shipping, or Paſſage by Sea. Humphrey *Earl of Bucks*, in a Deed dated 13 *Feb.* 22 *H.* 6. covenants with Sir *Philip Chetwind*, his Lieutenant of the Caſtle of *Calais*, to give him Allowance for his Soldiers, *Skippeſon* and *Re-ſkippeſon*, *viz.* Paſſage and Re-paſſage by Ship.

Eſnecy, (*Æſneccia*, *Dignitas primogeniti*) Is a Private Prerogative allowed to the eldeſt *Coparcener*, where an Eſtate is deſcended to Daughters for Want of Heir Male, to chuſe firſt after the Inheritance is divided. *Fleta*, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 10. *Jus Æſneciæ* is *Jus Primogenituræ*; in which Senſe it may be extended to the eldeſt Son, and his Iſſue, holding firſt: In the Statute of *Marlbridge*, *cap.* 9. it is called Initia *pars Hæreditatis*. Co. Litt. 166.

Eſperons, Spurs, *Eſperons de Or*, Guilt Spurs. 7 *Co. Rep.* 13.

Eſpervarius, (Fr. *Eſpervier*) A Sparrow-Hawk, *Chart. Foreſt. cap.* 4——*Reddit. ſolut.* Williemo T. *ad Manerium ſuum de*, &c. *pro omnibus ſervitiis unum* Eſpervarium *ad Feſtum*, &c. Anno 35 H. 6.

Eſplees, (*Expletiæ*, from *Expleo*) Are the Products which Ground or Land yield; as the Hay of the Meadows, the Herbage of the Paſture, Corn of the Arable; Rent and Services, &c. And of an Advowſon, the Taking of Tithes in Groſs by the Parſon; of Wood, the Selling of Wood; of an Orchard, the Fruits growing there; of a Mill, the Taking of Toll, &c. Theſe and ſuch like Iſſues are termed *Eſplees*. And it is obſerved, that in a Writ of Right of Land, Advowſon, &c. the Demandant ought to alledge in his Count, that he or his Anceſtors took the *Eſplees* of the Thing in Demand; otherwiſe the Pleading will not be good. *Terms de Ley* 310. Sometimes this Word hath been applied to the Farm, or Lands, &c. themſelves.——*Dominus* E. *habebit omnia* Expletias & *Proficua de* Corona *emergentia*. Plac. Parl. 30 Ed. 1.

Eſpouſals, (*Sponſalia*,) Are a Contract or mutual Promiſe between a Man and a Woman to marry each other; and where Marriages may be conſummated, *Eſpouſals* go before them. Marriage or Matrimony is ſaid to be an *Eſpouſal de præſenti*, and a Conjunction of Man and Woman in a conſtant Society. *Wood's Inſt.* 57. See *Matrimony*.

Eſquire, (from the Fr. *Eſcu*, and the Lat. *Scutum*, in Greek (Σκύτος) which ſignifies an Hide of which *Shields* were anciently made and afterwards covered: For here in the Time of the *Saxons*, the Shields had a Covering of Leather; ſo that an *Eſquire* was originally he who attending a Knight in Time of War, did carry his *Shield*, whence he was called *Eſcuier* in *French*, and *Scutifer* or *Armiger*, (*i. e.* Armour-bearer) in *Latin*. *Hotoman* ſaith, that thoſe which the *French* call *Eſquires*, were a military Kind of Vaſſals, having *Jus Scuti*, *viz.* Liberty to bear a Shield, and in it the Enſigns of their Family, in Token of their Gentility or Dignity: But this Addition hath not of long Time had any Relation to the Office or Employment of the Perſon to whom it hath been attributed, as to carrying of Arms, &c. but been merely a Title of Dignity, and next in Degree to a Knight. Thoſe to whom this Title is now of Right due, are all the younger Sons of Noblemen, and the eldeſt Sons of ſuch younger Sons; the eldeſt Sons of Knights, and their eldeſt Sons; the Officers of the King's Courts and of the King's Houſhold; Counſellors at Law; Juſtices of Peace, &c. But theſe latter, are *Eſquires* in Reputation; and he who is a Juſtice of Peace, has this Title only during the Time he is in Commiſſion, and no longer, if he be not otherwiſe qualified to bear it. A Sheriff of a County being a ſuperior Officer, retains the Title of *Eſquire* during his Life; in Reſpect of the great Truſt he hath in the Commonwealth. The Chief of ſome ancient Families are *Eſquires* by Preſcription; and in late Acts of Parliament for Poll-Money, many wealthy Perſons (commonly reputed to be ſuch) were ranked among the *Eſquires* of this Kingdom. *Blount*.

Eſquires of the King, Are ſuch who have the Title by *Creation:* Theſe, when they are created, have put about their Necks a Collar of *SS*, and a Pair of *Silver Spurs* is beſtowed on them: And they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, a *Shield* or Lance. There are four *Eſquires of the King's Body*, to attend on his Majeſty's Perſon. *Camb.* 111.

Eſſendi quietum de Tolonio, A Writ to be quit of *Toll*; and lies for Citizens and Burgeſſes of any City or Town that by Charter or Preſcription ought to be exempted from *Toll*, where the ſame is exacted of them. *Reg. Orig.* 258.

Eſſoins, Are Perſons appointed by a Court of Law, to whom a Writ of *Venire facias* is directed to impanel a *Jury*, on *Challenge* to the *Sheriff* and *Coroners*; who return the Writ in their own Names, with a Panel of the Jurors Names. 15 *Ed.* 4. 24. *pl.* 4.

Eſſoin, (*Eſſonium*, Fr. *Eſſoine*) Signifies an Excuſe for him that is ſummoned to appear and anſwer to an Action, or to perform Suit to a Court Baron, &c. by Reaſon of Sickneſs and Infirmity, or other juſt Cauſe of Abſence. It is a Kind of Imparlance, or craving of a longer Time, that lies in Real, Perſonal and Mixed Actions: And the Plaintiff as well as the Defendant ſhall be *eſſoined*, to ſave his Default. 1 *Inſt.* 131. The Cauſes that ſerve to *Eſſoin*, and the *Eſſoins* are divers under theſe Heads. 1. *Eſſoin de ultra Mare*, whereby the Defendant ſhall have forty Days. 2. *De Terra Sancta*, where the Defendant ſhall have a Year and a Day. 3. *De malo veniendi*, which is likewiſe called the *Common Eſſoin*. 4. *De malo lecti*, wherein the Defendant may by Writ be viewed by four Knights. 5. *De ſervitio Regis*. *Bract. lib.* 5. *Britton*, *cap.* 122. *Fleta*, *lib.* 6. And beſides the common *Eſſoin*, *de malo veniend. i e.* by falling ſick in coming to the Court, and other *Eſſoins* abovementioned; there were ſeveral other Excuſes, to ſave a Default in real Actions; as Conſtraint of Enemies, the falling among Thieves, Floods of Water, and breaking down of Bridges, &c. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 125. After Iſſue joined in Dower, *Quare Impedit*, &c. one *Eſſoin* only ſhall be allowed. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 13.

And in Writs of Aſſiſe, Attaints, *&c.* after the Tenant hath appeared, he ſhall not be *eſſoined*; but the Inqueſt ſhall be taken by Default. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 42. *Eſſoin ultra Mare* will not be allowed, if the Tenant be within the four Seas; but it ſhall be turned to a Default, *c.* 44. There is no *Eſſoin* permitted for an Appellant. 13 *Ed.* 1. Nor doth *Eſſoin* lie where any Judgment is given; or the Party is diſtrained by his Lands; the Sheriff is commanded to make him appear; after the Party is ſeen in Court, *&c.* 12 *E.* 2. And *Eſſoin de ſervitio Regis* lies not when the Party is a Woman; in a Writ of Dower; where the Party hath an Attorney in his Suit, *&c. Ibid.* The *Eſſoin Day* in Court is regularly the firſt Day of the Term; but the fourth Day after is allowed of Favour. 1 *Lill.* 540.

An *Eſſoin* is entered thus: A. B. *offers himſelf on the fourth Day againſt* C. D. *in a Plea or Action of*, &c. *and he did not appear, and was ſummoned, &c. Therefore let him be attached, that he be here on the Day*, &c. *And be it known, that the ſaid* A. *hath the ſame Day to appear by his Eſſoin*, &c. Raſt. 520.

Eſſoin de Malo Villæ, Is when the Defendant is in Court the firſt Day; but gone without Pleading, and being afterwards ſurpriſed by *Sickneſs*, *&c.* cannot attend, but ſends two *Eſſoiners*, who openly proteſt in Court that he is detained by Sickneſs in ſuch a *Village* that he cannot come, *pro lucrari & pro perdere*; and this will be admitted, for it lies on the Plaintiff to prove whether the *Eſſoin* is true or not.

Eſſoins and Proffers, Words uſed in the Statute 38 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. See *Profer*.

Eſtabliſhment of Dower, Is the Aſſurance or Settlement of *Dower*, made to the Wife by the Huſband, on Marriage: And *Aſſignment of Dower*, ſignifies the Setting it out by the Heir afterwards, according to the Eſtabliſhment. *Brit. cap.* 102, 103.

Eſtache, (From the Fr. *Eſtacher*, to faſten) Is uſed for a Bridge, or Stank of Stone and Timber. *Cowel.*

Eſtandard, or *Standard*, An Enſign for Horſemen in War. See *Standard*.

Eſtate, (Fr. *Eſtat*, Lat. *Jus*) Signifies that Title or Intereſt which a Man hath in Lands or Tenements, *&c.* And *Eſtates* are acquired divers Ways, *viz.* by *Diſcent* from a Father to the Son, *&c. Conveyance*, or Grant from one Man to another; by *Gift* or *Purchaſe*; *Deed* or *Will*: And a Fee-ſimple is the largeſt *Eſtate* that can be in Law. 1 *Lill.* 541. *Eſtates* are *Real*, of Lands, *&c.* or *Perſonal*, of Goods or Chattels; otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed into *Freeholds*, that deſcend to the Heir, and Chattels which go to the Executors: Some *Eſtates* are made by the Words of *Deeds*, and others made by *Law*; as an *Eſtate* in *Frank-marriage* given to a Couſin, makes a Gift in Tail. Alſo there is an *Eſtate* that is *implied*, where Tenant in Tail bargains and ſells his Land to a Man and his Heirs; by this he hath an *Eſtate deſcendible*, and determinable upon the Death of the Tenant in Tail. *Co. Lit.* 10 *Rep.* 97. If I give Lands in *Dale* to a certain Perſon for Life, and after to his Heirs or right Heirs, he hath the *Fee ſimple*; and if it be to Heirs Males, he will have an *Eſtate-tail.* 1 *Rep.* 66. A Man grants to one and his Heirs and Aſſigns for his Life, and a Year over; this is an *Eſtate* for Life only. 39 *E.* 3. 25. *Litt.* 46. If a Leaſe be made, and not expreſſed for what Number of Years, it is an *Eſtate* at *Will.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 81. The Word *Eſtate* generally in *Deeds*, Grants, and Conveyances, comprehends the whole in which the Party hath an Intereſt or Property, and will paſs the ſame. 3 *Mod.* 46. A Perſon in Poſſeſſion of an *Eſtate*, Mortgaged in *Fee*, by Will gave it to his two Daughters, and their Heirs; one of them married, and then died: And it being a Queſtion, whether her Share ſhould be held *Real* or *Perſonal Eſtate*, and go to the Heir, or her Huſband Adminiſtrator? It was adjudged for the Heir; for here the Mortgaged Land ſhall deſcend as other Lands of Inheritance, and be ſubject to the ſame Rules. *Preced. Canc.* 266. In ſuch Caſe, if the Mortgage in *Fee* be paid off, the Money ſhall be conſider'd as Land, and belong to Heirs, as the *Eſtate* in the Land would have done. *Ibid. Perſonal Eſtate* was deviſed by a Man to his Wife for Life, and what ſhe left at her Death, to be divided between his Kindred: He died, and the Widow married again; this Deviſe over was held good in Equity, on a Bill brought to have an Inventory taken of the *Eſtate*, and Security given not to imbezil it. But if the ſame were of ſmall Value, that the Widow could not live thereupon, without ſpending the Stock, it would be otherwiſe. *Ibid.* 71, 72. One by Will gives to his Wife, all his Goods and Furniture at ſuch a Place; the Goods that are there, at the Time of his Death ſhall paſs, tho' they were not there on making of the Will; for the perſonal *Eſtate* is fluctuating until the Teſtator's Death. 2 *Vern.* 688. Some hold, that where Goods of a Houſe or Chamber are deviſed, there ought to be a particular *Inventory* of them, to make thoſe paſs as were there when the *Will* was made.

Eſtoppel, (From the Fr. *Eſtouper*, i. e. *Oppilare, obſtipare*) Is an Impediment or Bar of an Action ariſing from a Man's own Fact: Or where he is forbidden by Law, to ſpeak againſt his own Deed; for by his Act or Acceptance, he may be *eſtopped* to alledge or ſpeak the Truth. *F. N. B.* 142. *Co. Litt.* 352. If a Perſon is bound in an Obligation by the Name of *A. B.* and is afterwards ſued by that Name on the Obligation; now he ſhall not be received to ſay in Abatement, that he is miſnamed, but ſhall anſwer according to the Obligation, though it be wrong; and foraſmuch as he is the ſame Perſon that was bound, he is *eſtopped* and forbidden in Law to ſay contrary to his own Deed; and otherwiſe he might take Advantage of his own Wrong, which the Law will not ſuffer. *Terms de Ley* 314. If a Man enters into a Bond, with Condition to give to another all the Goods which are deviſed to him by his Father; in this Caſe the Obligor is eſtopped to plead that the Father made no Will, but he may plead that he had not any Goods deviſed to him by his Father. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 751. In a Deed, all the Parties are eſtopped to ſay any Thing againſt what is contained in it: It eſtops a Leſſee to ſay that the Leſſor had nothing in the Land, *&c.* And Parties and Privies are bound by *Eſtoppel. Litt.* 58. 1 *Inſt.* 352. 4 *Rep.* 53. None but Privies and Parties ſhall regularly have Advantage by *Eſtoppels*: But if a Man makes a Leaſe of Part of a Term whereby he is eſtopped; and after aſſign away the Term, the Aſſignee will be eſtopped alſo. 30 *H.* 6. 2. 4 *Rep.* 56. In *Eſtoppels*, both Parties muſt be eſtopped; and therefore where an Infant or Feme Covert, makes a Leaſe, they are not eſtopped to ſay that 'tis not their Deed, becauſe they are not bound by it; and as to them it is void. *Cro. Eliz.* 36. And tho' *Eſtoppels* conclude Parties to Deeds to ſay the Truth; yet Jurors are not concluded, who are ſworn *ad veritatem de & ſuper præmiſſis dicendam*: For they may find any Thing that is out of the Record; and are not eſtopped to find Truth in a ſpecial Verdict. 4 *Rep.* 53. *Lut.* 570. An *Eſtoppel* ſhall bind only the Heir, who claims the Right of him to whom the *Eſtoppel* was. 8 *Rep.* 53. Acceptance of Rent from a Diſſeiſor by the Diſſeiſee, may be an *Eſtoppel*: And a Widow accepting leſs than her Thirds for Dower, is *Eſtoppel*, &c. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 130, 671. Our Books mention three Kinds of *Eſtoppel*, *viz.* By matter of *Record*, by Matter in *Writing*, and by Matter in *Pais.* Co. Lit. 352. If a Feoffment be made to two, and their Heirs, and the Feoffor afterwards levies a Fine to them two, and the Heirs of one of them; this will be an *Eſtoppel* to the other to Demand Fee ſimple according to the Deed; for the Fine ſhall enure as a Releaſe.

6 *Rep.* 7. 44. Tenant in Tail ſuffers a Recovery, that his Iſſues may avoid; he himſelf ſhall be eſtopped and concluded by it, and may not demand the Land againſt his own Recovery. 3 *Rep.* 3. The taking of a Leaſe by Indenture of a Man's own Land, whereof he is ſeiſed in Fee, is an *Eſtoppel* to claim the Fee during the Term. *Moor, ca.* 323. *And.* 121. A Leaſe is made to one Man for eighty Years, and then to another by Deed indented for the ſame Term, this ſecond Leaſe may be good by Way of *Eſtoppel:* And if the firſt determine by Surrender, Forfeiture, &c. the ſecond Leſſee will have the Land. But if the ſecond Leaſe be by Deed Poll, it will be void. *Co. Rep.* 155. If a Leſſor at the Time of making the Leaſe hath nothing in the Land, but after he gets it by Purchaſe or Diſcent, it is a good Leaſe by *Eſtoppel. Dyer* 256. *Plowd.* 344. 1 *Inſt.* 47. A Recital in a Deed ſhall not eſtop a Perſon, unleſs it be of a particular Fact, or where it is material, when it may be *Eſtoppel. Cro. Eliz.* 362. The Lord by Deed indented, reciting that his Tenant holds of him by ſuch Services, whereas he doth not, confirms to the Tenant, ſaving his Services; 'tis no *Eſtoppel* to the Tenant. 35 *H.* 6. 33. *Plowd.* 130. If one do make a Deed by *Dureſs* of Impriſonment, and when he is at large makes a Defeaſance to it; he is eſtopped to ſay it was *per Dureſs. Bro. Defeaſ.* 17. Where the Condition of a Bond is in the Particularity, as to enfeoff *J. S.* of the Manor of *D.* or to pay ſuch a Sum of Money as he ſtands bound to pay to *W. S.* or to ſtand to the Sentence of *J. S.* in a Matter of Tithes in Queſtion between them; here the Party is eſtopped to deny any of theſe Things, which in the Condition he did grant: But if a Condition be in the Generality, to enfeoff one of all his Lands in *D.* or to be nonſuit in all Actions, &c. it is no *Eſtoppel. Dyer* 196. 18 *Ed.* 4. 54. If a Man in pleading confeſs the Thing he is charged with, he cannot afterwards deny it: Though a Plaintiff ſhall not be eſtopped to alledge any Thing againſt that which before he hath ſaid in his Writ, or Declaration; and one may not be eſtopped by the Record upon which he was nonſuited. 21 *H.* 7. 24. 2 *Leon.* 3. 17. An *Eſtoppel* ought to be certain and Affirmative, and a Matter alledged that is not traverſable, ſhall not eſtop; one may not be eſtopped by Acceptance, before his Title accrued; an *Eſtoppel* muſt be inſiſted and relied upon; and where there is *Eſtoppel* againſt *Eſtoppel*, it puts the Matter at large. 1 *Inſt.* 352. *Hob.* 207. *Eſtoppels* are to be pleaded relying on the *Eſtoppel*; without demanding Judgment *ſi Actio*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 53.

Eſtovers, (Fr. *Eſtover*, from the Verb *Eſtoffer*) Signifies to ſupply with Neceſſaries; and is generally uſed in the Law for Allowances of Wood made to Tenants, comprehending *Houſe-bote*, *Hedge-bote* and *Plough bote*, for Repairs, &c. And in ſome Manors, the Tenants pay a certain ſmall annual Rent, for *Eſtovers* out of the Lord's Woods. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 25. 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. This Word hath been taken for Suſtenance; as *Bracton* uſes it, for that Suſtenance or Allowance, which a Man committed for Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods for himſelf and his Family during his Impriſonment. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 18. And the Stat. 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 3. applies it to an Allowance in Meat, Clothes, &c. In which Senſe, it has been uſed for a Wife's Alimony. See *Common of Eſtovers.*

Eſtray, *(Extrahura*, from the old Fr. *Eſtrayeur)* Is any Beaſt that is not wild, found within a Lordſhip, and not owned by any Man; *pecus quod elapſum a cuſtode campos pererrat, ignoto Domino:* In which Caſe if it be tried and proclaimed according to Law in the two next Market-Towns on two Market-Days, and is not claimed by the Owner within a Year and a Day, it belongs to the Lord of the Liberty. *Brit. cap.* 17. And Swans may be *Eſtray*, as well as Beaſts, and are to be proclaimed, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 878. If the Beaſt ſtray to another Lordſhip within the Year, after it hath been an *Eſtray*, the firſt Lord cannot retake it, for until the Year and Day be paſt, and Proclamation made as aforeſaid, he hath no Property; and therefore the Poſſeſſion of the ſecond Lord is good againſt him. *Wood's Inſt.* 213. *Cro. Eliz.* 716. If the Cattle were never proclaimed, the Owner may take them at any Time: And where a Beaſt is proclaimed as the Law directs, if the Owner claims it in a Year and a Day, he ſhall have it again; but muſt pay the Lord for Keeping. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 879. *Finch* 177. An Owner may ſeize an *Eſtray*, without telling the Marks, or proving the Property, (which may be done at the Trial, if conteſted) and tendering Amends generally is good in this Caſe, without ſhewing the particular Sum; becauſe the Owner of the *Eſtray* is no Wrong Doer, and knows not how long it has been in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord, &c. which makes it different from Treſpaſs, where a certain Sum muſt be tendered. 2 *Salk.* 686. In Caſe of an *Eſtray*, the Lord ought to make a Demand of what the Amends ſhould be for the Keeping; and then if the Party thinks the Demand unreaſonable, he muſt tender ſufficient Amends; but if what he tenders is not enough, the Lord ſhall take Iſſue, and 'tis to be ſettled by the Jury. *Noy* 144. *Trin.* 5 *Ann.* A Beaſt *Eſtray* is not to be uſed in any Manner, except in in Caſe of Neceſſity; as to milk a Cow, or the like; but not to ride an Horſe. *Cro. Jac.* 148. 1 *Roll.* 673. *Eſtrays of the Foreſt* are mentioned in the Statute of 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 7. The *King's Cattle* cannot be *Eſtrays* or forfeited, &c.

Eſtreat, *(Extractum)* Is uſed for the true Copy or Note of ſome original Writing or Record, and eſpecially of *Fines, Amerciements*, &c. impoſed on the Rolls of a Court, to be levied by the Bailiff or other Officer. *F. N. B.* 57, 76. *Stat. Weſtm. c.* 8. Juſtices, Commiſſioners, &c. are to deliver their *Eſtreats* into the *Exchequer* yearly after *Michaelmas:* And Fines to have Writs, which ſhall be entered in the *Eſtreat*, in Order as they are entered in the Chancery-Rolls, &c. 51 *H.* 3. 15 *E.* 2. *c.* 2. Theſe *Eſtreats* relate to Fines for Crimes and Offences, Defaults and Negligences, of Parties in Suits and Officers, Non-appearance of Defendants, and Jurors, &c. And all forfeited Recognizances are to be firſt *eſtreated* into the Exchequer, by Sheriffs of Counties; on which Proceſs iſſues to levy the ſame to the Uſe of the King. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 22. *Eſtreats* are to be levied on the right Perſons: And Sheriff's *Eſtreats* muſt be in two Parts, indented and ſealed by the Sheriff, and two Juſtices of the Peace; who are to view them, and one of them is to remain with the Sheriff, and the other with the Juſtices. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 15. The *Eſtreats* of Fines, at the Quarter-Seſſions, are to be made by the Juſtices; and to be double, one whereof is to be delivered to the Sheriff by Indenture. 14 *R.* 2. *cap.* 11. Fines, Poſt-Fines, Forfeitures, &c. muſt be *eſtreated* into the Exchequer twice a Year, on Pain of 50 *l.* And Officers are to deliver in their Returns of *Eſtreats* upon Oath. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* 'Tis the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* to ſend the *Eſtreats* twice a Year into the Exchequer, *viz.* on the laſt Day of the two iſſuable Terms; but in extraordinary Caſes there may be a Rule to *eſtreat* them ſooner. 1 *Salk.* 45. Amercements are not uſually diſcharged on Motion, and there ought to be a *Conſtat* of the *Eſtreat*; though the Court may give Leave to the Sheriff to compound them. *Ibid.* 54. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 207.

Eſtreciatus, Is a Word ſignifying Streightened. ——*Inquirendum eſt de viis Domini Regis* Eſtreciatis. *R. Hoveden, p.* 783.

Eſtrepe, (Fr. *Eſtropier*) To make Spoil in Lands to the Damage of another, as of the Reverſioner, &c.

Eſtrepement, (*Eſtrepamentum*, from the Fr. *Eſtropier*, *Mutilare*, or from the Lat. *Extirpare*) Is where any Spoil is made by Tenant for Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the Prejudice of him in Reverſion; and alſo ſignifies to make Land barren by continual Ploughing. *Stat.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 13. It ſeems by the Derivation, that *Eſtrepement* is the unreaſonable Drawing away the Heart of the Ground, by Plowing and Sowing it continually, without Manuring or other good Huſbandry, whereby it is impaired: And yet *Eſtropier* ſignifying *Mutilare*, may no leſs be applied to the cutting down Trees, or lopping them further than the Law allows. In ancient Records, we often find *Vaſtum & Eſtrepamentum facere:* And this Word is uſed for a Writ, which lies in two Caſes; the one, when a Perſon having an Action depending, as a *Formedon*, Writ of Right, &c. ſues to prohibit the Tenant from making Waſte, during the Suit; the other is for the Demandant, who is adjudged to recover Seiſin of the Land in Queſtion, before Execution ſued by the Writ *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, to prevent Waſte being made till he gets into Poſſeſſion. *Reg. Orig.* 76. *Reg. Judic.* 33. *F. N. B.* 60, 61. The Writ of *Eſtrepement* lies properly where the Plaintiff in a real Action, ſhall not recover Damages by his Action; and it as it were ſupplies Damages, for Damages and Coſts may be recovered for Waſte, after the Writ of *Eſtrepement* is brought. A Writ of *Eſtrepement* was delivered to the Tenant, in Formedom, who notwithſtanding committed Waſte, and whereupon the Demandant counted upon this Writ; the Tenant pleaded *Non fecit Vaſtum contra Prohibitionem*; and it was found by Verdict that he did; whereupon the Demandant the Plaintiff, had his Damages and Coſts. *Moor* 100. This Writ may be ſued out with the Original in the Action; and in ſome Caſes may be brought as well after, as before Judgment, where Execution is not had; but is uſually before Judgment. 2 *Inſt.* 328. If Tenants commit Waſte in Houſes aſſigned a Feme for Dower, on her bringing Action of Dower, Writ of *Eſtrepement* lies. 5 *Rep.* 115. It alſo lies in Caſes of Diſſeiſins: And where a Writ of Error is brought to reverſe a Common Recovery, whilſt the Writ is depending, *Eſtrepement* may be awarded to the Tenant; likewiſe on a *Scire Facias* brought againſt the Tenants, in Reverſal of a Recovery, it will lie. *Cro. Eliz.* 114. *Moor* 622. But pending a Writ of Partition between Coparceners, if the Tenant commit Waſte, this Writ will not be granted; becauſe there is equal Intereſt between the Parties, and the Writ will not lie, but where the Intereſt of the Tenant is to be diſproved. *Goldſb.* 50. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 754. Writ of *Eſtrepement* is directed to the Tenant and his Servants, or to the Sheriff: And if it be directed to the Tenant and his Servants, and they are duly ſerved with it, if they afterwards commit Waſte, they may be committed to Priſon: But it is ſaid not to be ſo, when directed to the Sheriff, becauſe he may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* to reſiſt them who make Waſte. *Hob.* 85. Though it hath been adjudged, that the Sheriff may likewiſe impriſon Offenders, if he be put to it; and that he may make a Warrant to others to do it. 5 *Rep.* 115. 2 *Inſt.* 329. In the Chancery, on filing of a Bill, and before Anſwer, the Court will grant an Injunction to ſtay Waſte, &c. 1 *Lill.* 547. The Writ of *Eſtrepement* commands the Sheriff; *That to the Meſſuage*, &c. *perſonally coming, he do Order that Waſte or Eſtrepement of the ſaid Meſſuage, againſt the Form of the Statute in this Caſe made and provided, be not made pending the Plea*, &c.

Etheling or **Ætheling,** (*Sax.*) Signifies Noble, and among the Engliſh *Saxons*, it was the Title of the Prince, or the King's eldeſt Son. *Camden.* See *Adeling.*

Evaſion, (*Evaſio*) Is a ſubtle Endeavouring to ſet aſide Truth, or to eſcape the Puniſhment of the Law, which will not be indured. If a Perſon ſays to another that he will not ſtrike him, but will give him a Pot of Ale to ſtrike firſt; and accordingly he ſtrikes, the Returning of it is puniſhable; and if the Perſon firſt ſtriking be killed, it is Murder; for no Man ſhall evade the Juſtice of the Law, by ſuch a Pretence to cover his Malice. 1 *H. P. C.* 81. No one may plead Ignorance of the Law to *evade* it, &c.

Evenings, The Delivery at *Even* or Night of a certain Portion of Graſs, or Corn, &c. to a Cuſtomary Tenant, who performs the Service of Cutting, Mowing or Reaping for his Lord, given him as a Gratuity or Encouragement. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Evesdroppers, Are ſuch Perſons as ſtand under the *Eves* or Walls or Windows of a Houſe, by Night or by Day, to hearken after News, and carry it to others, and thereby cauſe Strife and Contention in the Neighbourhood. *Terms de Ley* 317. They are called evil Members of the Commonwealth; and by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 33. they may be puniſhed, either in the *Court Leet* by Way of Preſentment, and Fine; or in the *Quarter Seſſions* by Indictment, and binding to good Behaviour. *Kitch.* 11.

Eviction, (From *Evinco* to overcome) Is a Recovery of Land, &c. by Law. If Land is evicted, before the Time of Payment of Rent on a Leaſe, no Rent ſhall be paid by the Leſſee. 10 *Rep.* 128. Where Lands taken on Extent are evicted or recovered by better Title, the Plaintiff ſhall have a new Execution. 4 *Rep.* 66. If a Widow is evicted of her Dower or Thirds, ſhe ſhall be endowed in the other Lands of the Heir. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 670. And if on an Exchange of Lands, either Party is evicted of the Lands given in Exchange, he may enter on his own Lands. 4 *Rep.* 121.

Evidence, (*Evidentia*) Is uſed in the Law for ſome *Proof*, by Teſtimony of Men on Oath, or by Writings or Records. It is called *Evidence*, becauſe thereby the Point in Iſſue in a Cauſe to be tried, is to be made *evident* to the Jury; for *Probationes debent eſſe* Evidentes & *Perſpicuæ*. Co. Lit 283. The *Evidence* to a Jury ought to be upon the Oath of Witneſſes; or upon Matters of Record, or by Deeds proved, or other like authentical Matter. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 547. And *Evidence* containeth Teſtimony of Witneſſes, and all other Proofs to be given and produced to a Jury for the Finding of any Iſſue joined between Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 283. As to Proof by Witneſſes, they cannot teſtify a Negative; and the Common Law required no certain Number of Witneſſes, though they are required by Statute in ſome Caſes: The Teſtimony of one ſingle *Evidence* is ſufficient for the King in all Cauſes, except for Treaſon; where there muſt be two Witneſſes to the ſame Overt Act, &c. In all other criminal Matters, one *Evidence* is enough; and to a Jury one Witneſs is ſufficient. 3 *Inſt.* 20. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R. Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. And ſometimes violent Preſumption will be admitted for *Evidence*, without Witneſſes; as where a Perſon is run through the Body in a Houſe, and one is ſeen to come out of the Houſe with a bloody Sword, &c. But on this the Court ought not to judge haſtily. 1 *Inſt.* 6. 673. And though preſumptive and circumſtantial *Evidence* may be ſufficient in Felony; it is not ſo in Treaſon. *State Trials, Vol.* 4. *p.* 307. Where Neceſſity requires, Witneſſes may be examined apart in Court, till they have given all they had to ſay in *Evidence*; ſo that what one has depoſed, may not induce another to give his *Evidence* to the ſame Effect. *Forteſc.* 54. The King cannot be a Witneſs under his Sign Manual, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 686. Though it has been allowed he may, in Relation to a Promiſe made in Behalf of another. *Hob.* 213. A Peer produced as an *Evidence*, ought to be ſworn. 3 *Keb.* 631. It is no Exception to an *Evidence* that he is a Judge, or a Juror, to try the Perſon; for a Judge may give

Evidence

Evidence going off from the Bench. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 432. And a Juror may be an *Evidence* as to his particular Knowledge; but then it muſt be on Examination in open Court, not before his Brother Jurors. 1 *Lill.* 552. Members of Corporations ſhall be admitted or refuſed to give *Evidence* in Actions brought by Corporations, as their Intereſt is ſmall or great; whereby it may be judged whether they will be partial or not. 2 *Lev.* 231, 241. But they will not generally be admitted; though Inhabitants not free of the Corporation may be good Witneſſes for the Corporation, as their Intereſt is not concerned; and Members may be diſfranchiſed on theſe Occaſions. *Ibid.* 236. In Actions againſt Church wardens and Overſeers of the Poor for Recovery of Money miſſpent on the Pariſh Account, the *Evidence* of the Pariſhioners, not receiving Alms, ſhall be allowed. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 11. And in Informations or Indictments for not repairing Highways and Bridges, the *Evidence* of the Inhabitants of the Town, Corporation, &c. where ſuch Highways lie ſhall be admitted. 1 *Ann. cap.* 18. A Party intereſted in the Suit; or a Wife for or againſt her Huſband, a Huſband againſt the Wife, (except in Caſes of Treaſon) may not be Witneſſes. 4 *Inſt.* 279. Yet it has been adjudged that a Wife may be admitted as an *Evidence* for the Huſband on her being ſeduced to live with an Adulterer, againſt the Adulterer; and ſhe may be a Witneſs to prove a Cheat upon her and her Huſband. *Sid.* 431. Kinſmen, though never ſo near, Tenants, Servants, Maſters, Attornies for their Clients, and all others that are not infamous, and which want not Underſtanding or are not Parties in Intereſt, may give *Evidence* in a Cauſe; though the Credit of Servants is left to the Jury. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 685. 1 *Vent.* 243. A Counſellor, Attorney, or Solicitor, is not to be examined as an *Evidence* againſt their Clients, becauſe they are obliged to keep their Secrets; but they may be examined, as to any Thing of their own Knowledge before retained, not as Counſel or Attorney, &c. 1 *Vent.* 97. The Bail cannot be an *Evidence* for his Principal. *State Tr.* If the Plaintiff makes one a Defendant in the Suit, on Purpoſe to impeach his Teſtimony, under a Pretence of his being a Party in Intereſt, he may nevertheleſs be examined *de bene eſſe*; and if the Plaintiff prove no Cauſe of Action againſt him, his *Evidence* ſhall be allowed in the Cauſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 701. Alſo if where a Man makes himſelf a Party in Intereſt, after a Plaintiff or Defendant has an Intereſt in his *Evidence*, he may not by this deprive them of the Benefit of his Teſtimony. *Skinner's Rep.* 586. One that hath a Legacy given him by Will, is not a good Witneſs to prove the Will; but if he releaſe his Legacy, he may be a good *Evidence*. *Ibid.* 704. It is the ſame of a Deed, he that claims any Benefit by it, may not be an *Evidence* to prove that Deed, in Regard of his Intereſt: And a Perſon any Ways concerned in the ſame Title of Land in Queſtion, will not be admitted as *Evidence*. *Ibid.* 705. But it has been held that an Heir apparent may be a Witneſs concerning a Title of Land; and yet a Remainderman, who hath a preſent Intereſt, cannot. 1 *Salk.* 385. A Legatee cannot be a Witneſs to the Will, becauſe the Legacy is deviſed to him; though if ſuch Legatee be permitted to be ſworn and examined, the Counſel cannot afterwards except againſt his *Evidence*. 1 Ld. *Raym.* 730. The Son of a Legatee, is no Witneſs to a Will in the Spiritual Court; nevertheleſs it is held, he may be a good *Evidence* to prove a nuncupative Will, within the Intent of the Statute of Frauds. *Ibid.* 85. A Grantee who is a bare Truſtee, it is ſaid is a good Witneſs to prove the Execution of the Deed made to himſelf. 1 *P. Will.* 290. If an Action is brought againſt many Perſons for taking of Goods, one of them concerned may be admitted as an *Evidence* againſt the Reſt. *Comberb.* 367. See 1 *Mod.* 282. In criminal Caſes, as of Robbery on the Highway, in Action againſt the Hundred; in Rapes of Women, or where a Woman is married by Force, &c. a Man or a Woman may be an *Evidence* in their own Cauſe. 1 *Vent.* 213. And in private notorious Cheats, a Perſon may give *Evidence* in his own Cauſe, where no Body elſe can be a Witneſs of the Circumſtances of the Fact, but he that Suffers. 1 *Salk.* 286. Upon an Information on the Statute againſt Uſury, he that borrows the Money, after he hath paid it, may be an *Evidence*; but not before. *Raym.* 191. An Alien Infidel, may not be an *Evidence*; but a *Jew* may, and be ſworn on the *Old Teſtament*. 1 *Inſt.* 6. A Quaker ſhall not be permitted to give *Evidence* in any criminal Cauſe: Though on other Occaſions, his ſolemn Affirmation ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 34. Perſons *non ſanæ Memoriæ*; thoſe that are attainted of Conſpiracy, or in a *Præmunire* upon the Statute 5 *Eliz. Popiſh* Recuſants convict, on the *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. are diſabled to give *Evidence*. So Perſons convicted of Felony, Perjury, &c. And if one by Judgment hath ſtood in the Pillory, or been whipped; for this Infamy he ſhall not be admitted to give *Evidence*, whilſt the Judgment is in Force: But the Record of Conviction muſt be produced, on objecting againſt his Teſtimony; and the Witneſs ſhall not be aſked any Queſtion to accuſe himſelf, though his Credit may be impeached by other *Evidences*, as to his Character in general, ſo as not to make Proof of particular Crimes, whereof he hath not been convicted. 3 *Inſt.* 108, 219. 3 *Lev.* 426. If after a Man hath ſtood in the Pillory, &c. he be pardoned, he may be an *Evidence:* And notwithſtanding Judgment of the Pillory infers Infamy at Common Law; by the Civil and Canon Law it imports no Infamy, unleſs the Cauſe for which the Perſon was convicted was infamous; and therefore ſuch may be a good Witneſs to a Will, if not convicted of any infamous Act. 3 *Lev.* 426, 427. It has been held, that it is not ſtanding in the Pillory, diſables a Perſon to give *Evidence*; but ſtanding there upon a Judgment for an infamous Crime, as Forgery, &c. If for a Libel, a Man may be a Witneſs. 5 *Mod.* 74. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 557. A Man is convicted of Felony, and afterwards pardoned, he may be a good *Evidence*. *Raym.* 369. So where burnt in the Hand, which is *quaſi* a Statute Pardon; and it is ſaid it is Burning in the Hand reſtores the Offender to his Credit. *Ibid.* 330. A Perſon who was condemned to be hanged for Burglary, but having a Pardon for Tranſportation, hath been allowed to be a good *Evidence*. 5 *Mod.* 18. One outlawed for Treaſon and pardoned, may be an *Evidence*. *State Trials, Vol.* 3. 515. Perſons acquitted, or guilty of the ſame Crime, (while they remain unconvicted) may be *Evidence* againſt their Fellows. *Kel.* 17. Though no *Evidence* ought to be given of what an Accomplice hath ſaid, who is not in the ſame Indictment. *State Trials, Vol.* 2. 414. An Informer may be a Witneſs, though he is to have Part of the Forfeiture, where no other Witneſſes can be had. *Wood's Inſt.* 598. A Witneſs ſhall not be examined where his *Evidence* tends to clear or accuſe himſelf of a Crime. *State Trials, Vol.* 1. 557. And a Witneſs ſhall not be croſs examined till he hath gone through the *Evidence* on the Side wherein produced. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 772. The Court is to examine the Witneſſes, and not the Priſoner or Proſecutors. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 143. An *Evidence* ſhall not be permitted to read his *Evidence*, but he may look on his Notes to refreſh his Memory. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 45. An *Evidence* may not recite his *Evidence* to the Jury, after gone from the Bar, and he hath given his *Evidence* in Court; if he doth, the Verdict may be ſet aſide. *Cro. Eliz.* 159. One that is to be an *Evidence* at a Trial, ought not to be examined

mined before the Trial, but by the Conſent of both Parties, and a Rule of Court for that Purpoſe: But if a Witneſs is not able to attend the Trial, a Judge may excuſe his Non-appearance, and certify his Examination; though an Examination ought not to be read, where the *Evidence* himſelf may be produced. *State Trials, Vol.* 1. 526. If a Perſon who gave *Evidence* in a former Trial, be dead; upon Proof of his Death, any Perſon who heard him give *Evidence*, may be admitted to give the ſame *Evidence* between the ſame Parties; but a Copy of the Record of the Trial when the *Evidence* was given ought to be produced. 3 *Inſt.* 2. *Lill. Abr.* 705. A Witneſs by Hearſay of a Stranger, ſhall not be allowed; except perhaps to confirm the *Evidence* of a Witneſs that ſpoke of his Knowledge. *Wood's Inſt.* 644. And *Evidence* given at one Trial, has been held not to be *Evidence* at another's Trial. *State Trials, Vol.* 2. 308, 337. No *Evidence* is neceſſary in paſſing a *Bill of Attainder*, but private Satisfaction to every one's Conſcience is ſufficient. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 676. But the ſame *Evidence* is requiſite on an Impeachment in Parliament, as in private Courts. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 311, 318. Members of either Houſe of Parliament may be Witneſſes on Impeachments. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 632. *Evidence* cannot ſupply a Defect in the Charge againſt a Criminal. *Ibid. Vol.* 720. No *Evidence* ought to be produced againſt a Man in a Trial for his Life, but what is given in his Preſence. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 227. And *Evidence* ſhall not be given againſt the Priſoner for any other Crime than that for what proſecuted. *Ibid. Vol.* 3. 947. A Priſoner may bring *Evidence* to prove that the Witneſſes gave a different Teſtimony before a Juſtice of Peace, or at another Trial: Though he may not call Witneſſes to diſprove what his own *Evidences* have ſworn. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 623, 792. And no Objection can be made to the *Evidence* after Verdict given. *Vol.* 4. 35. It is juſtifiable to maintain or ſubſiſt an *Evidence*; but not to give him any Reward; for this, if proved, will avoid his Teſtimony. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 470. A Witneſs ſhall not be examined to any Thing that does not relate to the Matter in Iſſue. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 343. And where an Iſſue is not perfect, no *Evidence* can be applied, nor can the Juſtices proceed to Trial. *Brownl.* 2. 47, 435. If *Evidence* doth not warrant and maintain the ſame Thing that is in Iſſue, the *Evidence* is defective, and may be demurred upon; but proving the Subſtance is ſufficient. *Trials per pais* 435. *Evidence* may be given of Facts before and after the Time they are laid in the Indictment. And where a Place is laid only for a *Venue* in an Indictment or Appeal, (and not made Part of the Deſcription of the Fact) Proof of the ſame Crime may be made at any other Place in the ſame County; and after a Crime hath been proved in the County where laid, *Evidence* may be given of other Inſtances of the ſame Crime in another County, to ſatisfy the Jury. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 436. But where a certain Place is made Part of the Deſcription of the Fact againſt the Defendant, the leaſt Variation as to ſuch Place between the *Evidence* and Indictment is fatal. *Ibid.* 435. It hath been alſo adjudged, that where an Indictment ſets forth all the ſpecial Matter in Reſpect whereof the Law implies Malice, Variance between the Indictment and *Evidence* as to the Circumſtances of the Fact doth not hurt; ſo that the Subſtance of the Matter be found by the *Evidence*. 2 *Hawk.* 438. An *Evidence* againſt the King in Treaſon, or Felony, for the Criminal, was not to be examined on Oath by the Common Law: But by Statute, Witneſſes for a Priſoner are to be ſworn, as in Caſe for the King, and Proceſs for their Appearance is to be taken out. 3 *Inſt.* 79. *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. 1 *Ann.* If a Witneſs ſerved with Proceſs in a Civil Cauſe refuſe to appear, being tendered reaſonable Charges, and having no lawful Excuſe, Action on the Caſe lies againſt him, whereon 10 *l.* Damages, and other Recompence to the Party ſhall be recovered; and a Feme Covert not appearing, Action may be brought againſt the Huſband and her. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. cap* 9. 1 *Leon.* 112. Where any Witneſs accepts of a Shilling, and has a Promiſe of the Payment of his Charges, ſuch Acceptance is ſufficient to maintain any ſuch Action: But without that the Party cannot ſupport an Action upon the Statute, for not giving *Evidence*, but muſt tender the Witneſs his reaſonable Charges, at a reaſonable Time before the Trial. *W. Jones* 430. In a criminal Cauſe, if a Witneſs refuſe to appear and give *Evidence*, being ſerved with Proceſs, the Court will put off the Trial, and grant Attachment againſt him; and as refuſing to give *Evidence* is a great Contempt, the Party may be committed and fined. 1 *Salk.* 278. Preventing *Evidence* to be given againſt a Criminal, is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment; and a Perſon was fined one thouſand Marks in ſuch a Caſe. *Hill.* 1663. *B. R.* Perſons diſſuading a Witneſs from giving *Evidence*, *&c.* And Jurors or others diſcloſing *Evidence* given, are likewiſe Offences puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk.* 59. The Burthen of proving lies on the Plaintiff; and the Preſumption ſhall ſtand, until the contrary appears: Though that which plainly appeareth, need not be given in *Evidence*. 7 *Rep.* 40. 1 *Inſt.* 233. The Defendant's Counſel is to conclude by Way of Anſwer to the *Evidence* given to the Jury by the Plaintiff's Counſel: But he who doth begin to maintain the Iſſue to be tried, ought to conclude and ſum up the *Evidence* given, which is no more than to put the Jury in Mind how he hath proved his Cauſe. 1 *Lill.* 551.

Evidence by Records and Writings, Is where Acts of Parliament, Statutes, Judgments, Fines and Recoveries, Proceedings of Courts, and Deeds, *&c.* are admitted as *Evidence*. A general Act of Parliament may be given in *Evidence*; and need not be pleaded; and of theſe the printed Statute Book is good *Evidence*: But in the Caſe of a private Act, a Copy of it is to be examined by the Records of Parliament, and it is to be pleaded. *Trials per pais* 117, 232. The Statute of Limitations, *&c.* may be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Salk.* 278. On *Nil debet* pleaded, this Statute may be given in *Evidence*; but 'tis ſaid not upon *Non Aſſumpſit*. 3 *Salk.* 154. Journals and other Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons have been held to be no *Evidence*. *State Trials, Vol.* 3. 470. Though it is otherwiſe, *Vol.* 3. 800. A Hiſtory of *England*, or printed Trial, may not be read as *Evidence*. 1 *Lill.* 557. *Camden's Britannia* was not allowed as *Evidence*: But it has been held, that an Hiſtory may be *Evidence* of the general Hiſtory of the Realm, though not of a particular Cuſtom, *&c. Mich.* 7 *W.* 3. *B. R. Skinner's Rep.* 623. An Exemplification of the Inrolments of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, may be pleaded in *Evidence*. 3 *Inſt.* 173. Records and Inrolments prove themſelves; and a Copy of a Record or Inrolment ſworn to, may be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Inſt.* 117, 262. A Tranſcript of a Record in another Court, may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 551. There is a Difference between Pleading a Record, and giving the Record in *Evidence*; if it be pleaded, it muſt be *ſub pede Sigilli*, or the Judges cannot judge thereof: Though where it is given in *Evidence*, if it be not under Seal, the Jury may find the ſame, if they have other good Matter of Inducement to prove it. *Style's Rep.* 22. A Fine or Recovery may be given in *Evidence*, without vouching the Roll of the Recovery; for the Part indented is the uſual *Evidence* that there is ſuch a Fine: But it is ſaid the Fine ought to be ſhewed with the Proclamations under Seal. 10 *Rep.* 92. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 574. A Record of an inferior Court, hath been rejected in *Evidence*,

Evidence, and the Party put to prove what was done: And Proceedings of County-Courts, Courts-Baron, &c. may be tried by a Jury; for it hath been adjudged that they cannot be proved by the Rolls, but by Witneſſes. *Lit.* 75. But Court-Rolls of a Court-Baron, when ſhewn are good *Evidence*; and in ſome Caſes, Copies of the Court-Rolls have been allowed as *Evidence*; and in others not. *Trials per pais* 178, 228. A Copy of Copyhold Lands may be given in *Evidence*, where the Rolls are loſt. *Mich.* 15 *Car. B. R.* Inrolment of a Deed is proved on certifying it by an examined atteſted Copy; though Inrolment of a Deed which needs no Inrolment, or the Eſtate doth not paſs by it, is only *Evidence* to ſome Purpoſes. 3 *Lev.* 387. An ancient Deed proves itſelf, where Poſſeſſion has gone accordingly: But later Deeds muſt be proved by Witneſſes. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If all the Witneſſes to a Deed are dead, continual and quiet Poſſeſſion is preſumptive *Evidence* of the Truth of it; yet it may receive farther Credit by Compariſon of Hands and Seals. *Wood's Inſt.* 599. When Witneſſes to Deeds are dead, their Hand writing muſt be proved. 2 *Inſt.* 118. And where there are ſeveral Witneſſes to a Deed, and they are all dead but one, a *Subpœna* muſt be taken out againſt the living Man, and ſtrict Inquiry made after him, and Affidavit is to be made that he cannot be found; before the dead Men's Hands are to be proved. 1 *Lill.* 556. An old Deed proved to have been found among Deeds and *Evidences* of Land, may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury; though the executing of it cannot be proved and made out. *Trin.* 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 153. A Deed may be good *Evidence*, though the Seal is broken off: And where a Deed is burnt, &c. the Judges may allow it to be proved by Witneſſes, that there was ſuch a Deed, and this be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Lev.* 25. But the Court will not allow the Jury on a Trial at Bar to carry Deeds, Writings or Books with them out of Court, as *Evidence* to conſider of, but ſuch as are under Seal, and have been proved: Though by the Aſſent of Parties, or by Aſſent of the Court without the Parties, they may be delivered to the Jurors. *Cro. Eliz.* 421. All Deeds or Writings under Seal, and given in *Evidence*, they may have; and nothing which was not given in *Evidence*, for the Court gives their Direction to the Jury upon the *Evidence* given in Court. 1 *Lill.* 313. It is dangerous to ſuffer any who by Law ought to ſhew forth any Deed, to prove in *Evidence*, that there was ſuch a Deed, which they had ſeen or read, &c. For there might be Imperfections in the Deed, or it may be on Condition, with Limitation, &c. 10 *Rep.* 92. A Deed though ſealed and delivered, if not ſtamped according to Act of Parliament, cannot be pleaded or given in *Evidence* in any Court. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. cap.* 21. A Deed cannot be proved by a Counterpart of it or Copy, if the Original is in Being, and may be had, though it may be when the Original cannot be procured. 1 *Inſt.* 225. 10 *Rep.* 92. The Counterpart of an ancient Deed hath been allowed to be given in *Evidence*. *Mod. Caſ.* 225. But it hath been held that the Counterpart of a Deed, without other Circumſtances, is not ſufficient *Evidence*; unleſs in Caſe of a Fine, when a Counterpart is good *Evidence* of itſelf. 1 *Salk.* 287. Where a Deed was cancelled by Practice, that being proved, it was allowed to be *Evidence* in an Action under the Deed. *Hetl.* 138. The Recital of a Deed is no *Evidence* without ſhewing the Deed; or proving that there was ſuch a Deed, and it is loſt. 1 *Inſt.* 352. *Vaugh.* 74. Recital of a Leaſe, in a Deed of Releaſe is good *Evidence* that there was ſuch a Leaſe againſt the Releaſſor, and thoſe claiming under him; but not againſt others, except there be Proof that there was ſuch a Leaſe. 1 *Salk.* 286. A Settlement ſet forth in a Bill in Chancery, and admitted in the Anſwer; and where it was proved that the Deed was in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a one, &c. hath been judged a good *Evidence* of the Deed of Settlement, where not to be found. 5 *Mod.* 384. The Probate of a Will, when it concerns perſonal Eſtate only, may be given in *Evidence*: But where Title of Lands is claimed under a Will, the Will muſt be ſhewn, not the Probate: Though if the Will be proved in the Chancery, Copies of the Proceedings there will be *Evidence*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 678. *Trials per pais* 234. A Bill in Chancery has been admitted as ſlight *Evidence* againſt the Complainant: An Anſwer in Chancery is *Evidence* againſt the Defendant himſelf, though not againſt others. 1 *Vent.* 66. *Trials per pais* 167. But when a Party gives an Anſwer in Chancery in *Evidence* at a Trial, though he inſiſt to read only ſuch a Part of it; yet the other Side may require to have the whole read. 5 *Mod.* 10. As in Caſe of a Writing permitted to be read to prove one Part of an *Evidence*, which may be read to prove any other Part of the *Evidence* given to the Jury. Depoſitions of Witneſſes in Chancery between the ſame Parties, may be given in *Evidence* at Law, eſpecially if the Witneſſes are dead, and the Bill and Anſwer proved. *Trial per pais* 167, 207, 234. Regularly Depoſitions in Chancery, of a Witneſs may not be given in *Evidence*, if he be alive; unleſs he be in *France*, or in another Kingdom, not ſubject to the Dominion of our King. *Ibid.* 359. But Depoſitions in Chancery, after Anſwer, between the ſame Parties, may be read as *Evidence*, though the Witneſſes are not dead, if they cannot be found on Search. *Shower* 3. 1 *Salk.* 278. Depoſitions in Chancery *in perpetuam Rei Memoriam*, are not to be given in *Evidence* ſo long as the Parties are living. 1 *Salk.* 286. And it hath been adjudged that theſe Depoſitions to perpetuate Teſtimony, on a Bill exhibited, ſhall not be admitted as *Evidence* at a Trial at Law, except an Anſwer be put in. *Raym.* 335. If Depoſitions are taken out of the Realm, he who makes them is ſuppoſed there ſtill, and they ſhall be read as *Evidence*; but if it appears he is in *England*, they cannot be read, but he muſt come in Perſon. 1 *Lill.* 555. Things done beyond Sea may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury; and the Teſtimony of a publick Notary of Things done in a Foreign Country, will be good *Evidence*. 6 *Rep.* 47. Depoſitions in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts may not be given in *Evidence* to a Jury at a Trial; but a Sentence may in a Cauſe of Tithes, &c. And the Sentence of the Spiritual Court is concluſive *Evidence* in Cauſes within their Juriſdiction. 1 *Salk.* 290. 2 *Nelſ.* 761. Depoſitions taken before Commiſſioners of Bankrupt, 'tis ſaid ſhall not be uſed as *Evidence* at a Trial. *Paſch.* 18 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* Depoſitions before a Coroner, are admitted as *Evidence*, the Witneſſes being dead. 1 *Lev.* 180. Likewiſe they have been admitted where a Witneſs hath gone beyond Sea. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 760. The Confeſſion of a Priſoner before a Magiſtrate, &c. may be given in *Evidence* againſt him: And the Examination of an Offender need not to be on Oath, but muſt be ſubſcribed by him, if he confeſſes the Fact; and then be given in *Evidence* upon Oath by the Juſtices of the Peace who took the ſame. The Examination of others muſt be on Oath, and proved by the Juſtice or his Clerk, &c. as to their *Evidence*, if they are dead, unable to travel, or kept away by the Priſoner. *H. P. C.* 19, 262. *Kel.* 18, 55. *Wood's Inſt.* 647. The Examination of an Informer before a Juſtice, taken on Oath, and ſubſcribed, may be given in *Evidence* on a Trial, if he be dead, or not able to travel, &c. which is to be made out on Oath. 2 *H. P. C.* 429. A Verdict againſt one under whom either the Plaintiff or Defendant claims, may be given in *Evidence* againſt the Party ſo claiming; but not if neither claim under it. *Mich.* 1656. *B. R.* In Ejectment where the Plaintiff

tiff hath Title to several Lands, and brings Action of Ejectment against several Defendants, if he recovers against one, he shall not give that Verdict in *Evidence* against the Rest. 3 *Mod.* 141. In a Court of Common Law, a Decree in Chancery is no *Evidence:* Affidavits are not *Evidence*. Letters may be produced as *Evidence* against a Man, in Treason, &c. Similitude of Hands sworn to, has been allowed as *Evidence:* But since the Attainder of *Algernoon Sidney*, it hath not been admitted in any criminal Case. 2 *Hawk.* 431. Although a Witness swear to the Hand and Contents of a Letter, if he never saw the Party write, he shall not be allowed as *Evidence*. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. *Skin.* 673. Since no Witnesses are present when Goldsmiths Notes are given, such Notes are allowed as *Evidence* of the Receipt of Money, or other Thing. 1 *Salk.* 283. A Shop-Book is *Evidence*; but it may not be given in *Evidence* for Goods sold, &c. after one Year, before the Action brought; unless there be a Bill, &c. for the Debt; though this extends not to any Buying or Selling, or Trading between Tradesmen and Tradesmen. *Stat.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 2. To make these Books *Evidence*, there ought to be the Hand of the Person to the Books that delivered the Goods, which must be proved. 1 *Salk.* 285. A Church-Book some Writers say is not to be admitted as *Evidence*; though others say it may. 1 *Cro.* 411. It is said Copies of publick Books of Corporations, &c. shall be *Evidence*. 1 *Lev.* 25. 1 *Lill.* 551. But as to Books of Corporations where Things are entered not of Record, the Originals are to be produced as *Evidence*. A Pedigree drawn by a Herald at Arms, will not be admitted for *Evidence*, without shewing the Records or ancient Books from whence taken; for the Entries in the Herald's Office are no Records, but only circumstantial *Evidence:* But a Copy of an Inscription on a Grave Stone, has been given in *Evidence* in such a Case. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 686, 687. An Almanack wherein the Father had writ the Day of the Nativity of his Son, was allowed an *Evidence* to prove the Nonage of the Son. *Raym.* 84. Matter in Law ought not to be given in *Evidence* at a Trial, but only Matters of Fact, unless it be in Case of a special Verdict; Matter in Law is disputable, and reserved to be spoken to in Arrest of Judgment. *Vaugh.* 143, 147. In Debt the Defendant may give in *Evidence* that he paid Money on an Obligation before the Day, &c. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 755. And a Release may be given in *Evidence* on *Nil debet.* 5 *Mod.* 18. Though in *Indebitatus Assumpsit* the Plaintiff shall not give any Specialty in *Evidence* to prove his Debt, as a Bond, Indenture, &c. because he may bring Action of Debt upon that Specialty. *Moor* 340. Entry and Expulsion may be given in *Evidence*, in Debt for Rent: Coverture may be given in *Evidence* to avoid a Deed, &c. *Mod. Cas.* 230. Usurious Contracts, &c. may be given in *Evidence*. 2 *Nelf.* 756. Fraud may be given in *Evidence*, on the General Issue: And Tampering with Witnesses may be given in *Evidence* against a Party, &c. 5 *Rep.* 60. But many Things are to be pleaded; as Justifications without Title, in Trespasses, &c. and cannot be given in *Evidence* upon Not guilty. *Trials per pais* 404. If in Trespass, *Not guilty* be pleaded; a Licence may not be given in *Evidence* to excuse the Trespassor; for it must be pleaded. *Kel.* 59. And if the Issue in Detinue, is *Non detinet*, it shall not be given in *Evidence* that the Goods were pledged for Money, and the Money not paid; this is not good without pleading it: But a Gift of the Goods by the Plaintiff may be given in *Evidence*, 1 *Inst.* 283. So in an Issue in Waste, *no Waste done*, the Defendant may give in *Evidence*, that it came by Lightning, Tempest, or Enemies; but that he repaired, before Action brought, must be specially pleaded, &c. *Ibid.* 282. If an Issue be taken on the Cutting of 20 Oaks, *Evidence* may be for ten; because either is a Breach of Covenant not to do Waste. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 142. In *Ejectione firmæ* the Plaintiff declares for 100 Acres of Land, and gives *Evidence* only for forty, it will be good for so much. 1 *Cro.* 13. The Issue is of Account before *R.* and *W.* and the *Evidence* and Verdict of an Account before *R.* alone: Or an Issue is if *J. S.* was taken by a *Capias*, and *Evidence* that he was taken by *Alias Capias*, these will maintain the Issue; also if it be an Agreement, a special Agreement may be given in *Evidence*, &c. *Hob.* 54, 55. *Plowd.* 8. But if the Point in Issue be the Sealing and Delivery of a Lease, and the Witnesses prove sealed and delivered, but did not know the Lessor that sealed it: Or where Proof is not made of *Livery and Seisin*, on Issue of a Lease for Life: Or if on an Issue upon a Taking by *Capias ad Satisfaciend. Evidence* be of taking by *Capias Utlagatum*, &c. in these Cases the *Evidence* will not be good to maintain the Issue. *Plowd.* 14. *Kelw.* 55, 59. *Hob.* 55. Issue was upon a Prescription for Common Appendant to 300 Acres in four Towns, on the *Evidence* the Jury found it appendant to 240 Acres in two Towns; and a Manor was given in *Evidence* in another County, &c. and they were held insufficient. *Hob.* 209, 188. Where Justices of Peace sued for Things done in their Offices, may give special Matters in *Evidence*, Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. Vide *Justice*. See *Copy, Dispositions*, &c.

Ewage, *(Ewagium)* Is the same with *Aquage*, from the Fr. *Eau*, Water; and signifies Toll paid for Water-passage —— *Charta Regis* Johannis, &c. *hominibus de* B. *quod sint quieti de Thelonio, Scutagio, Passagio, Lastagio, & de Wrec & Lagan, de* Ewagio, &c. Hill. 14 Hen. 3. In Thesauro Reg. Scac. Ebor. Rot. 15.

Ewbrice, *(Sax. Ew,* i. e. *Conjugium*, and *Bryce, fractio*) Adultery or Marriage-breaking: From this *Saxon* Word *Ew*, Marriage, we derive our present English *Woo*, to *woo* a Dame.

Ewe, (*Euva*) A *German* Word signifying Law; it is mentioned in *Leg. W.* 1.

Exaction, Is defined to be a Wrong done by an Officer, or one in pretended Authority, by taking a Reward or Fee for that which the Law allows not. And the Difference between *Exaction* and *Extortion*, is this: Extortion is where an Officer extorts more than his due, when something is due to him; and *Exaction* is, when he wrests a Fee or Reward, where none is due, for which the Offender is to be fined and imprisoned, and render to the Party twice as much as the Money he so takes. *Co. Lit.* 368. 10 *Rep.* 100.

Exactor Regis, The King's Exactor or Collector: sometimes taken for the *Sheriff:* But generally, *Quicunque Publicas Pecunias, tributa, vectigalia & res fisco debitas* exigit, *proprie nominatur* Exactor Regis. *Niger liber Scacc. par.* 1. *cap. ult.*

Examination, *(Examinatio)* A Searching after, or Cognizance of a Magistrate. By *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M.* Justices of Peace are to *examine* Felons apprehended, and Witnesses, before the Felon is committed; and the Accusers must be bound over to appear and give Evidence at the next Assises, &c. to which the *Examinations* are to be certified. *Mod. Justice* 176, 177. See *Evidence*.

Examiners in the Chancery, (*Examinatores*) Are two Officers of that Court, that examine upon Oath, Witnesses produced by either Side, in *London*, or near it, on such Interrogatories as the Parties to any Suit exhibit for that Purpose: And sometimes the Parties themselves are, by particular Order, likewise examined by them. In the Country, Witnesses are examined by *Commissioners*, (usually Attornies not concerned in the Cause) on the Parties joining in Commission, &c.

Exannual Roll. In the old Way of exhibiting *Sheriffs Accounts*, the illeviable Fines and desperate Debts were transcribed into a *Roll* under this Name; which was yearly read, to see what might be gotten. *Hale's Sher. Acco.* 67.

Excambiators, A Word used anciently for *Exchangers* of Land: But *Cowel* supposes them to be such as we now call *Brokers*, that deal upon the *Exchange* between Merchants.

Exception, *(Exceptio)* Is a Stop or Stay to an Action; and divided into *Dilatory* and *Peremptory*. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 5. 1 In Law Proceedings, it is a Denial of a Matter alledged in Bar to the Action: And in *Chancery* it is what is alledged against the Sufficiency of an Answer, *&c.* The Counsel in a Cause are to take all their *Exceptions* to the Record at one Time; and before the Court hath delivered any Opinion therein. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 559. And on an Indictment for Treason, *&c. Exception* is to be taken for Mis-naming, false *Latin*, *&c.* before any Evidence is given in Court; or the Indictment shall be good. *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. Where by a general Pardon, any particular Crime is excepted; if a Person be attainted, *&c.* of that Offence, he shall have no Benefit of the Pardon. 6 *Rep.* 13. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 765. And when a Pardon is with an *Exception* as to Persons, the Party who pleads it ought to shew, that he is not any of the Parties excepted. 1 *Lev.* 26. A negative Expression may be taken to enure to the same Intent as an *Exception*; for an *Exception* in its Nature is but a Denial of what is taken to be good by the other Party, either in Point of Law or Pleading. And *Exceptio in non Exceptis firmat regulam.* 1 Lill. 559.

Exception to Evidence, &c. If one of the Parties in a Suit, for the Insufficiency of the Evidence on the other Side, doth offer to demur upon the same, and the Court will not agree to it; then the Court ought upon Request to seal a *Bill of Exceptions* tendered to them in Writing, which upon a Writ of Error may be heard. 2 *Inst.* 246. And where a Suit is in any Court, if the Plaintiff or Defendant alledge any *Exception* to the Judge's Opinion, praying that the same may be allowed; if the Judge refuseth it, then the Party making the *Exception* is to write it, and require the Judge to seal the same; which being done, and the Bill produced sealed in Court, the Judge that sealed it shall appear at a certain Day to confess or deny his Seal; and if the Seal be not denied, Proceedings are had to Judgment according to the Exception. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 31. 2 *Inst.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 232. The *Exceptions* ought to be put in Writing *sedente Curia*, in the Presence of the Judge who tried the Cause, and signed by the Counsel on each Side; and then the Bill must be drawn up and tendered to the Judge that tried the Cause to be sealed by him; and when signed, there goes out a *Scire facias* to the same Judge *ad cognoscendum scriptum*, and that is made Part of the Record, and the Return of the Judge with the Bill itself, must be entered on the Issue-Roll; and if a Writ of Error be brought, it is to be returned as Part of the Record. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 373. If a Bill of *Exceptions* is drawn up and tendered to the Judge for Sealing, and he refuses to do it, on Petition to the Lord Chancellor, he will grant a Writ for that Purpose. These Bills of *Exception* are to be brought before a Verdict given, and extend only to Civil Actions, not to Criminal. *Sid.* 85. 1 *Salk.* 288.

Exception in Deeds and Writings, Keeps the Things from passing thereby, being a Saving out of the Deed, as if the same had not been granted: But it is to be a particular Thing out of a general One, as a Room out of an House, a Ground out of a Manor, Timber out of Land, *&c.* And it must not be of a Thing expresly granted in a Deed: Also it must be of what is severable from, and not inseparably incident to the Grant. 1 *Inst.* 47. 1 *Lev.* 287. *Cro. El.* 244. Where an *Exception* goeth to the whole Thing granted or demised, the *Exception* is void. *Cro. El.* 6. A Man makes a Lease of a Manor, excepting all Courts, *&c.* the *Exception* is void as to the Courts; for having leased the Manor, it cannot be such without Courts. *Hob.* 108. *Moor* 870. A Lease was made of all a Man's Lands in *L.* excepting his Manor of *H.* and he had no Lands in *L.* but the said Manor; it was adjudged that the Manor passed, and that the *Exception* was void. *Hob.* 170. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 764. A Lease of an House and Shops, except the Shops; though this may extend to other Shops, it is void as to the Shops belonging to the House demised, because it is repugnant to the Lease. *Dyer* 265. If an *Exception* crosses the Grant, or is repugnant to it, the same is void: And if there be a Saving or *Exception* out of an *Exception*, it may make a particular Thing as if never excepted; as if a Lease be made of a Rectory, excepting the Parsonage-House, saving to the Lessee a Chamber; this Chamber not being excepted out of the Lease, shall pass by the Lease of the Rectory. *Hob.* 72, 170. *Cro. El.* 372. *Owen* 26. By *Exception* of Trees, the Soil is not excepted, but only sufficient Nutriment for the Trees: For the Lessee shall have the Pasture growing under them though the Lessor shall have all the Benefit of the Trees, Mast, Fruit, *&c.* and the Trees are Parcel of the Inheritance. 11 *Rep.* 48, 50. 5 *Rep.* 11. But it has been adjudged, that by an *Exception* of Woods, Underwood and Coppices, that the Soil of the Coppices is excepted. *Poph.* 146. 2 *Cro.* 487. If a Lessee for Years assign over his Term, excepting the Trees, *&c.* the *Exception* is not good; because no one can have such a special Property in the Trees, but the Owner of the Land. 2 *Nelf.* 764. Though where Lessee for Life makes a Lease for Years excepting the Wood, *&c.* this may be a good *Exception*, although he hath not any Interest in it but as Lessee, in Regard he is chargeable in Waste, *&c.* and hath not granted his whole Term. *Cro. Jac.* 296. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 560. These *Exceptions* are commonly in Leases for Life and Years; and must be always of a Thing *in esse*. Co. Lit. 47.

Exchange, (*Excambium* or *Cambium*) Signifies generally as much as *Permutatio* with the Civilians; as the *King's Exchange*, which is the Place appointed by the King for *Exchange* of Plate or Bullion for the King's Coin, *&c.* These Places have been divers heretofore; but now there is only one, *viz.* the *Mint* in the *Tower*. *Stat. H.* 6. *cap.* 4. By 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. *Exchanges* are to be kept where the King pleases: And every Man may *exchange* Gold for Silver, or Silver for Gold, *&c.* but none shall take Profit of Money *exchanged*, but the *King's Exchangers*, on Pain of Forfeiture. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. Also none shall give or take any more for *Exchange* of Coin than the true Value, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the Money *exchanged*, or to be fined and imprisoned, *&c.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 19. There is a *Royal Exchange of Merchants* in *London:* And *Exchange* among Merchants, is a Commerce of Money, or a Bartering or Exchanging of the Money of one City or Country for that of another: Money in this Sense, is either real or imaginary; Real, any real Species current in any Country at a certain Price, at which it passes by the Authority of the State, and of its own intrinsick Value: And by imaginary Money, is understood all the Denominations made Use of to express any Sum of Money, which is not the just Value of any real Species. *Lex Mercatoria*, or, *Merch. Comp.* 98. The Methods of *Exchange* for Money used in *England* ought to be *par pro pari*, according to Value for Value: And our *Exchange* is grounded on the Weight and Fineness of our own Money, and the Weight and Fineness of that of other Countries, according to their several Standards, proportionable in their Valuation; which being truly and justly made, reduces the Price of the

Exchange of Money of any Nation or Country to a Certainty. But this Courſe of *Exchange* is of late abuſed; and Money is become a Merchandiſe, that riſes and falls in its Price in regard to the Plenty and Scarcity of it. *Ibid.* At *London*, all *Exchanges* are made upon the Pound *Sterling* of 20 *s.* In the Low Countries, *Frante* and *Germany*, upon the *French* Crown; *Spain* and *Italy*, &c. upon the Ducat; and at *Florence*, *Venice*, and other Places in the *Streights*, by the Dollar and Florin See *Bill of Exchange.*

Exchanges of Goods and Merchandize, Were the original and natural Way of Commerce, precedent to Buying; for there was no Buying till Money was invented; though in Exchanging, both Parties are as Buyers and Sellers, and both equally warrant. 3 *Salk.* 157.

Exchange of Lands, Is a mutual Grant of equal Intereſt in Lands or Tenements, the one in *Exchange* for the other: And is uſed peculiarly in our Common Law for that Compenſation which the *Warrantor* muſt make to the *Warrantee*, Value for Value, if the Land warranted be recovered from the Warrantee. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 170. Alſo there is a tacit Condition of Re entry in this Deed, on the *Lands* given in *Exchange*, in Caſe of Eviction; and on the Warranty to vouch and recover over in Value, &c. For if either of the Parties is evicted, the *Exchange* is defeated. 4 *Rep.* 121. If *A. B.* give five Acres of Land in *Exchange* to *C. D.* for five other Acres, and afterwards *C. D.* is evicted of one Acre, in this Caſe all the *Exchange* is defeated, and *C. D.* may enter on his own again. 4 *Rep.* 121. *Cro. El.* 903. An *Exchange* may be made of Lands in Fee-ſimple, Fee tail, for Life, &c. The Eſtates granted are to be equal, as Fee-ſimple for Fee-ſimple, &c. though the Lands need not be of equal Value, or of the like Nature: For a Rent in Fee iſſuing out of Land, may be exchanged for Land in Fee; but Annuities which charge the Perſon only, are not to be exchanged for Lands. *Lit* 63, 64. 1 *Inſt.* 50, 51. If an *Exchange* be made between Tenant for Life, and Tenant in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, the *Exchange* is good; becauſe their Eſtates are equal. 11 *Rep.* 80. *Moor* 665. An *Exchange* made between Tenant in Tail, and another, of unequal Intereſt, may be good during his Life; but his Iſſue, when of full Age, ſhall avoid it. And *Exchanges* made by Infants; by Perſons *non ſanæ Memoriæ*; a Huſband of the Wife's Lands, &c. are not void, but voidable only, by the Infant at his full Age, the Heir of the Perſon *non ſanæ*, and the Feme after the Death of the Huſband, who may wave the Poſſeſſion and diſagree to them. *Perk. Sect.* 277, 281. Jointenants and Tenants in Common, after they have made Partition, may *exchange* their *Lands:* And by this Deed, Freeholds paſs without Livery and Seiſin; but the Word *Exchange* is to be uſed, and it ought to be by Deed indented; and there muſt be Execution of the *Exchange*, by Entry on the Lands in the Life of the Parties, or the *Exchange* will be void. 1 *Inſt.* 50. 1 *Mod* 91. Sometimes Lands intended to paſs by *Exchange*, not having the Qualities and Incidents of exchanged Lands, may paſs by Way of Gift or Grant: As if two Perſons are ſeiſed of two Acres of Land, and one of them by Deed gives his Acre to the other, and the other his Acre to him, and each of them give Livery of Seiſin upon his Acre given in *Exchange*; here the Acres will paſs from one to the other, but not in a Way of *Exchange*, becauſe there was no Word of *Exchange* in the Deed. *Litt. Sect.* 62. *Perk.* 253. A Man grants to another Lands in Fee-ſimple, for Lands in Tail by Way of *Exchange*; or Land in Tail, for Lands for Life, &c. theſe Deeds will not take Effect as *Exchanges*. *Fitz. Exchange* 15, 64. *Co. Lit.* 64. If Tenant in Tail give his Land in *Exchange*, for other Land of the ſame Eſtate tail, the Iſſue in Tail may make it good if he will, or avoid the *Exchange*. 1 *Rep.* 96. A Feoffment is made to *A.* and *B.* and the Heirs of *A.* and they *exchange* the Land for other Lands; this will be good, and they ſhall hold the Lands in the ſame Nature that the Land given in *Exchange* was held. *Perk. Sect.* 277. If a Lord releaſe to the Tenant his Services in Tail, in *Exchange* of Land given to the Lord in *Exchange* in Tail alſo, it is ill: But if Leſſee for Life of one Acre, give another Acre to his Leſſor in Tail, in *Exchange* for a Releaſe from him of that Acre, *habendum* in Tail in like Manner, it is a good *Exchange. Ibid.* 283, 219, 276. In Caſe two Perſons make an *Exchange* of Land, and limit no Eſtate; each ſhall have an Eſtate for Life, by Implication: But if an expreſs Eſtate be limited to one for Life, and none to the other, it will be void. 19 *H.* 6. 27. And to make a good *Exchange*, both the Things muſt be in *Eſſe* at the Time of the *Exchange:* Therefore if I grant the Manor of *A.* to another in *Exchange* for the Manor of *B.* which he is to have by Diſcent after his Father's Death, this is void, becauſe it is not in him. 1 *Inſt.* 50. 3 *Ed.* 4. 10. But an *Exchange* may be made to take Effect *in futuro*, as well as preſently; for if it be, that after the Feaſt of *Eaſter* A. B ſhall have ſuch Lands in *D.* in *Exchange* for his Lands in *S.* this is good. *Perk. Sect.* 265. *Exchange* of Lands in divers Countries; and it is ſaid of Land in *Ireland*, for Land in *England*, may be good. *Latch* 234. By a ſpecial Kind of Agreement, an *Exchange* may be of unequal Eſtates. *Moor, c.* 209. The Condition and Warranty in *Exchanges* run to the Parties in Privity; not to an Aſſignee, &c. And if after two have exchanged Lands, one of them Releaſes to the other the Warranty in Law; it will not deſtroy the *Exchange.* 4 *Rep.* 122. *Roll. Abr.* 815. The Parties themſelves, and all Privies and Strangers for the moſt part, may take Advantage of *Exchanges* void, by any Defect or Accident: *Contra* if they are voidable, &c. 1 *Rep.* 105. *Dyer* 285. See *Exchanges* of Lands, *Accomp. Conveyancer, Vol.* 1. *p.* 358.

Form *of a* Deed of Exchange *of Lands in Fee.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. *Between* A. B. *of* &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *hath given and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth give and grant unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns*, All *that Meſſuage*, &c. *ſituate, lying and being*, &c. To have and to hold *the Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes above mentioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; in* Exchange *for all that Meſſuage or Tenement*, &c. *of the ſaid* C. D. *ſituate and lying*, &c. *For which Conſideration, the ſaid* C. D. *hath given and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth give and grant unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns*, All *that the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement laſt abovementioned, with the Appurtenances*; To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes laſt abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; in* Exchange *of and for the ſaid Meſſuage and Premiſſes firſt abovementioned.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall or lawfully may from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter for ever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes firſt abovementioned, or intended to be hereby given and granted by the ſaid* A. B. *with the Appurtenances, without any Let, Trouble, Challenge, Claim, Diſturbance or Interruption of or by him the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, or of or by any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever,*

ſoever, claiming or to claim from, by or under him, them, or any of them. And *the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *&c. (the like Covenant from* C. D. *to* A. B. *for quiet Injoyment of the Meſſuage, &c. laſt abovementioned; and there may be a* Proviſo *for either Party to re-enter on his former Lands, if there be an Eviction.*) In Witneſs, *&c.*

Exchange of Church Livings. *Exchanges* are now ſeldom uſed except that Parſons ſometimes *exchange* their *Churches*, and reſign them into the Biſhop's Hands: And this is not a perfect *Exchange* till the Parties are inducted; for if either dies before they both are inducted, the *Exchange* is void. *Wood's Inſt.* 284. If two Parſons by one Inſtrument agree to exchange their Benefices, and in order thereto reſign them into the Hands of the Ordinary, ſuch *Exchange* being executed on both Parts, is good; and each may enjoy the other's Living: But the Patrons muſt preſent them again to each Living; and if they refuſe to do it, or the Ordinary will not admit them reſpectively, then the *Exchange* is not executed; and in ſuch Caſe either Clerk may return to his former Living, even though one of them ſhould be admitted, inſtituted and inducted to the Benefice of the other; which is expreſſed in the *Exchange* itſelf, and the *Proteſtation* uſually added to it. *Rights Clerg.* 2 *Co. Rep.* 74. *Roll. Abr.* 814.

Exchangers, Are thoſe that return Money by *Bills of Exchange.* See *Excambiators.* 5 R. 2. c. 2.

Exchequer, (*Scaccarium*, from the Fr. *Eſchequier*, i. e. *Abacus, tabula luſoria*, or from the Germ. *Schatz*, viz. *Theſaurus*) Is an ancient Court of Record, wherein all Cauſes touching the Revenue and Rights of the Crown are heard and determined; and here the Revenues of the Crown are received. *Camden* in his *Britan. p.* 113. ſaith, This Court took its Name *à Tabula ad quam aſſidebant*, the Cloth which covered it being Party-coloured, or *chequered:* We had it from the *Normans*, as appears by the *Grand Caſtumary*, *cap.* 56. where it is deſcribed to be an Aſſembly of High Juſticiers, to whom it appertained to amend that which the inferior Juſticiers had miſ-done, and unadviſedly judged, and to do Right to all as from the Prince's Mouth. Some Perſons think there was an *Exchequer* under the *Anglo-Saxon* Kings; but our beſt Hiſtorians are of Opinion, that it was erected by King *William* the Firſt, called *The Conqueror*, its Model being taken from the tranſmarine *Exchequer*, eſtabliſhed in *Normandy* long before that Time. *Madox's Hiſt. Exchcq.* In the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt, Son of *William* the Firſt, there was an *Exchequer*, which has continued ever ſince: And the Judges of the Court were at that Time ſtiled *Barones Scaccarii*, and adminiſtred Juſtice to the Subjects. In ancient Times the Barons of the *Exchequer* dealt in Affairs relating to the State, or publick Service of the Crown and Realm: And were greatly concerned in the Preſervation of the Prerogative, as well as the Revenue of the Crown; for at the *Exchequer* it was the Care of the Treaſurer and Barons to ſee that the Rights of the Crown were no Ways invaded. *Lex Conſtitutionis* 198. For the Authority and Dignity of the Court of *Exchequer*, anciently it was held in the King's Palace; and the Acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the King's ordinary Courts of Juſtice: The *Exchequer* was the great Repoſitory of Records, wherein the Records of the other Courts at *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* were brought to be laid up in the Treaſury there. And Writs of the Chancery were ſometimes made forth at the *Exchequer*; Writs of Summons to aſſemble Parliaments, *&c. Ibid.* The *Exchequer* has been commonly held at *Weſtminſter*, the uſual Place of the King's Reſidence; but it hath been ſometimes holden at other Places, as the King pleaſed; as at *Wincheſter*, *&c.* And in the *Exchequer* there are reckoned ſeven Courts, *viz.* The Court of Pleas; the Court of Accounts; the Court of Receipts; the Court of the *Exchequer* Chamber (being the Aſſembly of all the Judges of *England* for difficult Matters in Law); the Court of *Exchequer* Chamber for Errors in the Court of *Exchequer*; for Errors in the King's Bench; and the Court of Equity in the *Exchequer* Chamber. 4 *Inſt.* 119. But according to the uſual Diviſion for the Diſpatch of all common Buſineſs, the *Exchequer* is divided into two Parts; one whereof is converſant eſpecially in the judicial Hearing and Deciding of Cauſes pertaining to the Prince's Coffers, anciently called *Scaccarium Computorum*; the other is the *Receipt of the Exchequer*, which is properly imployed in the Receiving and Payment of Money. And it has been obſerved, that about the Time of the Conqueſt there was very little Money in Specie in the Realm; for then the Tenants or Knights Fees anſwered their Lords by military Services: And till the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. the Rents or Farms due to the King were generally rendered in Proviſions and Neceſſaries for his Houſhold; but in this Reign the ſame were changed into Money; and afterwards in ſucceeding Times, the Crown Revenue was anſwered or paid into the *Exchequer* chiefly in Gold and Silver. *Lex Conſtitutionis, p.* 208. By Statute, all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* are to account in the *Exchequer* before the Treaſurer and Barons: And annual Rolls are to be made of the Profits of Counties, *&c.* Alſo Inquiſitors ſhall be appointed in every County, of Debts due to the King, 51 *H.* 3. 10 *Ed.* 1. And all Fines of Counties for the whole Year are to be ſent into the *Exchequer.* 15 *Ed.* 2. Perſons impeached in the *Exchequer*, may plead in their own Diſcharge; and there ſhall be Writs for diſcharging Perſons, *&c.* 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 9, 14. Any Perſon to whom Money is due from the *Exchequer*, having an Order regiſtered for Payment, may aſſign the ſame by Indorſement. 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. And the Officers of the Receipt may receive and take for their Fees 1 *d.* in the Pound for Sums iſſued out, *&c.* 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 20. Officers of the *Exchequer* are without Delay to receive Money brought thither: And the Money in the Receipt is to be kept in Cheſts under three different Locks and Keys, kept by three ſeveral Officers, *&c.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 28. The Tellers of the *Exchequer* allowed 15,144 *l.* to make good the Deficiency in their Offices by the Reduction of Guineas. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 5. See 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. In the lower Part of the *Exchequer*, called the *Receipt*, the Debtors of the King, and their Debtors, the King's Tenants, and the Officers and Miniſters of the Court, *&c.* are privileged to ſue and implead one another, or any Stranger, and to be ſued in the like Actions as are proſecuted in the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas.* The *Judicial Part of the Exchequer* is a Court both of Law and Equity; the Court of Common Law is held in the Office of *Pleas*, after the Courſe of the Common Law, *coram Baronibus*; and here the Plaintiff ought to be a Tenant or Debtor to the King, or ſome Way accountant to him; and the leading Proceſs is either a Writ of *Subpœna*, or *Quo Minus*, which goes into *Wales*, where no Proceſs of the King's Bench or Common Pleas ought to run; except the *Capias Utlagatum.* The Court of Equity is holden in the *Exchequer* Chamber *coram Theſaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*, but uſually before the Barons only, the Lord Chief Baron being the Chief Judge to hear and determine all Cauſes in Law or Equity; the Proceedings here are by *Engliſh Bill* and Anſwer, agreeable to the Practice of the High Court of *Chancery*; but the Plaintiff muſt likewiſe ſet forth that he is Debtor to the King, though it is not material whether he be ſo or not, it being only Matter of Form. In this

Court the Clergy uſually exhibit Bills for Recovery of their Tithes, &c. And here the Attorney General brings Bills for any Matters concerning the King; and any Perſon grieved in any Cauſe proſecuted againſt him on Behalf of the King, may bring his Bill againſt the Attorney General to be relieved in Equity, in which Caſe the Plaintiff muſt attend the King's Attorney with a Copy of the Bill, and procure him to anſwer the ſame; and Mr. Attorney may call any that are intereſted in the Cauſe, or any Officer or others, to inſtruct him in the Making of his Anſwer, ſo as the King be not prejudiced thereby, and his Anſwer is to be put in without Oath. 4 *Inſt.* 109, 112, 118. The Practice and Proceedings generally in Uſe at the *Exchequer Bar*, where anciently there was very much Buſineſs and very various, are chiefly relating to Debtors, Farmers, Receivers, Accountants, &c. for Debts and Duties due to the Crown: And all penal Puniſhments, Intruſions, Forfeitures upon popular Actions, &c. are Matters cogniſable by this Court. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 292, 293, The *Exchequer* is now ſaid to be the laſt of the four Courts at *Weſtminſter*; governed by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief Baron*, and three other *Barons*, who are the Sovereign Auditors of *England*, and the Judges of the Court, and ever give Judgment in the Term Time only: There alſo ſits in this Court a *Puiſne Baron*, who adminiſters the Oath of all High-Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Auditors, Receivers, Collectors, Controllers, Surveyors, and Searchers of all the Cuſtoms in *England*. The *Chancellor* or *Under-Treaſurer* hath the Cuſtody of the Seal of this Court. The King's *Attorney General* is made privy to all Manner of Pleas that are not Ordinary and of Courſe, which riſe upon the Proceſs of the Court; and he puts into Court in his own Name, Informations of Concealments of Cuſtoms, Seizures, &c. And alſo for Intruſions, Waſtes and Incroachments upon any of the King's Lands; or upon Penal Statutes, Forfeitures, &c. The *Remembrancers* keep the Records of the Court betwixt the King and his Subjects, and enter the Rules and Orders there made: One is called the King's Remembrancer, and the other the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer; the *Remembrancer for the King* hath all Manner of Informations upon Penal Statutes uſed in his Office only; and he calls to Account, in open Court, all the great Accountants of the Crown, Collectors of Cuſtoms, &c. he makes out Writs of Privilege, enters Judgments of Pleas; and all Matters upon *Engliſh Bill* are remaining in his Office. The *Remembrancer for the Lord Treaſurer* makes out all Eſtreats; he ſets down in his Book the Debts of all Sheriffs, and takes their foreign Accounts; and iſſues out Writs and Proceſſes in many Caſes, &c. And theſe Remembrancers have ſeveral *Attornies* to do Buſineſs under them: Who by Statute are not to iſſue out of the Remembrancer's Office, any Writs upon Suppoſition, but upon juſt Grounds, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. There are two *Chamberlains* that keep the Keys of the Treaſury, where the Records do lie, with the Book of Domeſday, &c. They may ſit in Court if they pleaſe, but not intermeddle with any Thing; unleſs it be relating to the Sheriffs, in the Pricking whereof they have a Vote. And beſides the Chamberlains, there is a *Clerk of the Pipe*, in whoſe Cuſtody are conveyed out of the King's and Treaſurer's Remembrancers, &c. as Water through a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King. The *Controller of the Pipe*; which is ſaid to be the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. The *Clerk of the Eſtreats* who receives the Eſtreats from the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be ſerved for the King, &c. The *Foreign Oppoſer* who oppoſes or makes a Charge on all Sheriffs, &c. of their Green Wax, *i. e.* Fines, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Recogniſances, &c. certified in Eſtreats annexed to the Writ, under the Seal in Green Wax, and delivereth the ſame to the Clerk of the Eſtreats to be put in Proceſs. The *Auditors* that take the Accounts of the King's Receivers, Collectors, &c. and perfect them. The four *Tellers*, whoſe Buſineſs to receive and pay all Money is well known. The *Clerk of the Pells*, from his Parchment Rolls, called *Pellis Receptorum*. The Clerk of the *Nihils*, who makes a Roll of ſuch Sums as the Sheriff upon Proceſs returns *Nihil*, &c. The *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whoſe Office all Officers and privileged Perſons are to ſue and be ſued; and here are divers *Under-Clerks* imployed in Suits commenced or depending in this Court. Then there is a *Clerk of the Summons*; *Under Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*; *Secondaries* in the Offices of the *Remembrancers*; *Secondaries* of the *Pipe*; the *Uſher* of the *Exchequer*, *Marſhal*, &c.

Exchequer Bills. By Statute 5 *Ann. c.* 13. The Lord Treaſurer may cauſe *Exchequer Bills* to be made of any Sum not exceeding 1,500,000 *l.* for the Uſe of the War; and the Duties upon Houſes were made chargeable with 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Centum per Annum* to the *Bank* for circulating them. The Bank not paying the Bills, Actions to be brought againſt the Company, and the Money and Damages recovered: And if any *Exchequer Bills* be loſt, upon Affidavit of it before a Baron of the *Exchequer*, and Certificate from ſuch Baron, and Security given to pay the ſame if found, Duplicates are to be made out: Alſo when Bills are defaced, new ones ſhall be delivered. *Ibid.* The King, or his Officers in the *Exchequer*, by former Statutes, might borrow Money upon the Credit of *Bills*, payable on Demand, with Intereſt after the Rate of 3 *d. per Diem* for every 100 *l.* Bill. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 31. And by 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 20. an Intereſt of 5 *d.* a Day was allowed for every 100 *l.* But 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 1. lowered the Intereſt on theſe Bills to 4 *d.* a Day *per Cent.* And by 12 *Ann. cap.* 11. it is ſunk to 2 *d.* a Day. Forging *Exchequer Bills*, or the Indorſements thereon, is Felony. See *Felony.*

Exciſe, (From the Belg. *Accüſſe*, Tributum) Is a Duty or Impoſition laid upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors which had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second. The 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23. granted to the King an *Exciſe* on Beer, Ale, Cyder, Strong-waters, &c. Which *Exciſe* Duty then laid upon the Beer and Ale, was 15 *d.* the Barrel, if ſold for above 6 *s.* 3 *d.* every Barrel under that Price; ſince inlarged by other Acts of Parliament. One principal Office of *Exciſe* to be erected in *London*, &c. and the Commiſſioners and Sub-Commiſſioners appointed to levy this Duty, may under their Hands and Seals appoint ſo many Gaugers as ſhall be needful; who are to enter the Houſes of Brewers, Inn-keepers, &c. to gage all the Coppers, Fats, and Veſſels in the ſame, and make Returns to the Commiſſioners of *Exciſe*, &c. under whoſe Office and Limits they live: And upon Refuſal, may forbid the Parties to ſell any Beer, under 5 *l.* Forfeiture, &c. by this Act. And by ſubſequent Statutes, additional Duties have been granted on Low-Wines, Spirits, or Brandy drawn from Corn: Alſo a Duty of *Exciſe* is laid upon Malt, and on Sweets, &c. which is annually continued. Brewers not making true Entries of Beer and Ale brewed, once a Week at the Office of *Exciſe*, ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* but ſubject to Mitigation, ſo as not to be leſs than double the Duty: And Retailers of Beer, Ale, Strong-waters, &c. are to make true Entries once a Month of what Liquors they retail, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* And not paying the *Exciſe* within the like Times, to pay double Duty: If any Brewer conceals any Ale or Beer, he ſhall forfeit 20 *s. per* Barrel: And an Officer of the *Exciſe* in the Day-time, or in the Night with a Conſtable, may enter into a Houſe or Brewhouſe, and ſtay there during the Time of brewing,

brewing, &c. Brewers erecting or altering any Back, Cooler, Copper, &c. or keeping any private Storehouſes; and Maltſters keeping any private Veſſels for ſteeping of Barley, without giving Notice to the Officers of the *Exciſe*; in either Caſe, forfeit 50 *l.* and bribing a Gauger incurs the Penalty of 10 *l.* 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. 2 *W.* & *M.* 4 *W.* & *M.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 19. By 12 *Car.* 2. the *Exciſe* on Beer and Ale is granted for the Life of King *Charles* the Second. By the 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 11. it is granted to King *James* for Life. By 2 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 3. it is granted to King *William* and Queen *Mary* during their Lives. By 1 *Ann.* *c.* 7. it is granted to Queen *Anne* for her Life; and together with the Revenue of the Poſt-Office, &c. made chargeable with 700,000 *l.* *per Annum* for the Support of the Houſhold; and by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 1. it is thus granted to King *George* the Firſt during his Life: See 1 *Geo.* 2. where it is amongſt other Things, granted to King *George* the Second for Life; charged with 800,000 *l.* *per Annum* for his Houſhold. Officers of *Exciſe* may go on board Ships, and ſearch for Rum, Arrack, and other exciſeable Liquors, as Officers of the Cuſtoms may do, and ſeize Commodities forfeited, &c. Stat. 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 30. And three of the Commiſſioners of *Exciſe* have Power to determine all Complaints and Informations concerning the *Exciſe* Duties; as well as Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, &c. Stat. 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. *Vide* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. A Duty ſhall be paid for Sweets (or made Wines) made here for Sale, from Foreign or *Britiſh* Fruit and Sugar, &c. to be under the Management of the Commiſſioners of *Exciſe*; and Makers are to enter their Names, and Places made uſe of, &c. on Pain of 20 *l.* But Fines may be mitigated, according to the *Exciſe* Laws, &c. Stat 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. See *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 40. for granting an additional Duty on Spirituous Liquors; and that the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Middleſex*, ſhall be made the Inſpection of the Head Office of *Exciſe*. And ſee *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32.

Excluſa, Excluſagium, A Sluice for the carrying off Water; and a Payment to the Lord for the Benefit of ſuch a Sluice. *Et duo molendina in eodem Manerio cum Aquis* Excluſagiis, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 398, 587.

Excommengement, Is in *Law French* the ſame with *Excommunication* in *Engliſh*. Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 3.

Excommunication, (*Excommunicatio*) An Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which a Perſon is excluded from the Communion of the Church, and from the Company of the Faithful. It hath been thus defined: Excommunicatio *eſt nihil aliud quam Cenſura a Canone vel Judice Eccleſiaſtico prolata & inflicta privans legitima communione Sacramentorum & quandoq; hominum.* And it is divided into *Majorem* and *Minorem*; *Minor eſt, per quam quis a Sacramentorum participatione conſcientia vel ſententia arcetur: Major eſt, quæ non ſolum à Sacramentorum, verum etiam Fidelium communione excludit, & ab omni actu Legitimo ſeparat & dividit.* Venatorius de ſent. Excom'. The Form of an *Excommunication* was of old: *Auctoritate Dei Patris omnipotentis & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, & Beatæ Dei Genetricis Mariæ, omniumque Sanctorum,* Excommunicamus, *Anathematizamus, & â limitibus Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ Sequeſtramus,* &c. Leg. Will. 1. Anno 38 H. 3. *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhops, with burning Tapers in their Hands, in *Weſtminſter Hall* before the King, and the other Eſtates of the Realm, denounced a Curſe and *Excommunication* againſt the Breakers of the Liberty of the Church: And by Stat. 9 *E.* 3. Biſhops may *excommunicate* not only all Perturbers of the Peace of the Church, but alſo Felons, and other Offenders, &c. And by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, *excommunicated* Perſons are not permitted to have Chriſtian Burial. This *Excommunication* is generally for Contempt in not appearing, or not obeying a Decree, &c. And in other Reſpects, the Cauſes of it are many; as for Matters of Hereſy, refuſing to receive the Sacrament, or to come to Church; Incontinency, Adultery, Simony, &c. It is publiſhed in the Church, and if the Offender do not ſubmit in forty Days, then the Biſhop is to *certify* the *Excommunication* into the Temporal Courts, ſetting forth ſpecially the Cauſe of *Excommunication*, that the Judges may ſee whether the Eccleſiaſtical Court hath Cogniſance of the Matter; and thereupon the Party may be taken and impriſoned by Virtue of the Writ *Significavit* or *Capias Excommunicatum*, and is to remain in Priſon till he ſubmits and is abſolved; when the Biſhop likewiſe certifying the ſame, another Writ iſſues to the Sheriff to diſcharge him. 2 *Inſt.* 189. 8 *Rep.* 68. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 768. None but the Biſhop is to certify *Excommunication*, unleſs the Biſhop be beyond Sea, or *in Remotis*; or except the Certificate is by one that hath ordinary Juriſdiction, &c. And if the Ordinary *excommunicates* a Perſon for any Thing where he hath not Cogniſance of the Cauſe; the Party may bring an Action againſt him, or the Ordinary it is ſaid may be indicted. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 2 *Inſt.* 527. *Wood's Inſt.* 508. A Man may not be *excommunicated* for Matter of Defamation, &c. The Biſhop's Certificate, if he die before the Return of the Writ, ſhall not be received, for his Succeſſor ſhall certify; the *Significavit* muſt mention that the Party lived within the Dioceſe where he was *excommunicated*, and by what Biſhop; if it be pleaded, the Time when is to be ſhewed; and *Excommunication* muſt be declared in the Eccleſiaſtical Court before they proceed, &c. 8 *Rep.* 68. 2 *Cro.* 84. *Moor, ca.* 667. *Latch* 174. *Hetley* 86. In ſome Caſes Perſons incur *Excommunication ipſo facto* by Act of Parliament; but they are to be firſt convicted of the Offence by Law, and the Conviction is tranſmitted to the Ordinary. *Dyer* 275. 1 *Ventr.* 146. It hath been adjudged that the Spiritual Court hath not Power to meddle with the Body of any Perſons whatſoever, or to ſend Proceſs to take them; for if a Perſon is *excommunicate* for Contempt, &c. they ought to certify it into the Chancery, whence it is ſent into *B. R.* and thence iſſues Proceſs. *Cro. Eliz.* 741. An Offender *excommunicated* is diſabled to do any judicial Act, as to ſue any Action at Law, be a Witneſs, &c. though he may be ſued: But every *Excommunication* doth not diſable one; for if a Mayor and Commonalty bring an Action, an *Excommunication* of the Mayor ſhall not diſable them, becauſe they ſue and anſwer by Attorney: And if a Biſhop is Defendant, an *Excommunication* by that Biſhop ſhall not diſable the Plaintiff: And an *Excommunication* againſt an Appellant, while the Appeal is depending, is void. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 4 *Inſt.* 340. *Wood* 508. Popiſh Recuſants convict are diſabled as Perſons *Excommunicate*, &c. Stat. 3 Jac. 1.

Excommunicato Capiendo, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for apprehending him who ſtands obſtinately *Excommunicated* forty Days; for the Contempt of ſuch a Perſon, not ſeeking Abſolution, being certified or ſignified into the Chancery; this Writ iſſues for the Impriſoning him without Bail or Mainpriſe until he conforms. *F. N. B.* 62. By the Stat. 5 *Eliz.* *c.* 23. Writs *de excommuicato Capiendo* ſhall iſſue out of the Court of Chancery in Term-time, and be returnable in *B. R.* &c. They ſhall be brought ſealed into the *King's Bench*, and there opened and delivered of Record to the Sheriff, and there muſt be twenty Days between the *Teſte* and the Return: And if the Sheriff return a *Non eſt Inventus* on the Writ, a *Capias* with Proclamation is to be granted for the Party to yield his Body to Gaol under the Penalty of 10 *l.* And if he do not appear on the firſt *Capias* and Proclamation, a ſecond is to go forth, and he is to forfeit 20 *l.* &c. But by this Statute, if in the *Excommunicato Capiendo*, the Party excommunicated hath not

a ſufficient Addition, as to his Place of Dwelling, &c. according to 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 6. Or if in the *Significavit* it is not contained, that the Excommunication proceeds upon a Cauſe of Contempt or ſome original Matter of *Hereſy*; for refuſing to have a Child *baptized*, to receive the *Sacrament*, to come to *Divine Service*, or for *Error* in Matters of *Religion* and Doctrine, for *Incontinency*, *Uſury*, *Simony*, *Perjury* in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, or *Idolatry*; he ſhall not incur the Penalties in this Act, for his Contempt in not rendring himſelf Priſoner upon the *Capias*, &c. So that the Statute doth not require the *Capias* with Proclamations, and the Penalties in other Caſes, beſides the ten Caſes mentioned. 2 *Inſt.* 661. And it has been adjudged where a Perſon has been excommunicated, and none of thoſe Cauſes were contained in the *Significavit*, that the Perſon excommunicate ſhould be diſcharged of the Penalties; but not of the Excommunication. 3 *Mod.* 89. It has alſo been held, that for any of the Cauſes expreſſed in the Statute, there ought to go a *Capias* with a Penalty, and be an Addition to the Writ: In other Caſes, it is not neceſſary; and if then the *Capias* be with a Penalty, the Court will not diſcharge the Party, but the Penalty only: But for want of Addition, in Caſes where that is required, the Party ſhall be diſcharged upon Motion. 1 *Salk.* 294, 295.

Excommunicato deliberando, Is a Writ to the Sheriff for Delivery of an excommunicate Perſon out of Priſon, upon Certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical. *F. N. B.* 63. *Reg. Orig.* 67. And where a Man is unduly *excommunicated*, he may be delivered in ſome Caſes by the Writ *Habeas Corpus*; and ſometimes by Pleading, as well as by an *Excommunicato deliberando:* Alſo ſometimes by Prohibition, &c. And on a general Pardon, the Party may have a Writ to the Biſhop to abſolve him. 12 *Rep.* 76. *Latch* 205. *Godb.* 272. If a Plaintiff in an Action be excommunicate, and after he gets Letters of *Abſolution*; on ſhewing them in Court, he may have a Re ſummons, &c. upon his Original. 1 *Inſt.* 133. The Writ of *Excommunicato deliberando* runs thus.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *to the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Whereas* A. B. *and* C. D. *whom at the Denunciation of the venerable Father* J. *Biſhop of*, &c. *as* excommunicate, *and the Keys contemning, by their Bodies, according to the Cuſtom of* England, *by you to be juſticed, we have commanded*, &c. *until to Holy Church, as well of the Contempt as of the Injury to it done by them ſhould be ſatisfied: And now from him the ſaid Biſhop the Benefit of Abſolution in Form, they having merited to obtain, as the ſame Biſhop by his Letters Patent to us hath ſignified: We command you that them the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *from the Priſon in which they are detained, if upon that Occaſion, and no other, they be detained in the ſame, without Delay you cauſe to be delivered*, &c.

Excommunicato Recipiendo, Is a Writ whereby Perſons excommunicated, being for their Obſtinacy committed to Priſon, and unlawfully delivered, before they have given *Caution* to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be ſought after and impriſoned again. *Reg. Orig.* 67.

Execution, *(Executio)* Signifies the laſt Performance of an Act, as of a Judgment, &c. And is the Obtaining of Poſſeſſion of any Thing recovered by Judgment of Law. 1 *Inſt.* 289. Sir *Edw. Coke*, in his Reports, makes two Sorts of Executions; one *final*, another with a *Quouſque*, tending to an End: An *Execution* final is that which makes Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extends his Lands, and delivers them to the Plaintiff, which he accepts in Satisfaction, and is the End of the Suit, and all that the King's Writ requires to be done: The other Writ with a *Quouſque*, though it tendeth to an End, is not final; as in Caſe of a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, which is not a final *Execution*, but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the Intent the Plaintiff be ſatisfied his Debt, &c. and the Impriſonment of the Defendant not being abſolute, but until he do ſatify the ſame. 6 *Rep.* 87. A Man can have but one *Execution*; but it muſt be intended an *Execution* with Satisfaction, and the Body of the Defendant is no Satisfaction, only a Pledge for the Debt. 5 *Rep.* 86. When a Perſon dies in *Execution*, it is without Satisfaction; ſo that the Plaintiff may have a *Fieri facias* againſt the Goods, or *Elegit* againſt the Lands. *Ibid.* But where a Perſon was taken on a *Capias Utlagatum*, and died in Priſon, the Plaintiff having choſen this *Execution*, which is the higheſt in Law; it has been held that the Defendant dying, the Law will adjudge it a Satisfaction. *Cro. Eliz.* 850. By Statute, if a Perſon in *Execution* dies, a new *Execution* ſhall iſſue againſt the Lands, &c. as if he had never been taken in *Execution*. 21 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 13. If an *Execution* be executed and filed, the Party can have no other *Execution* upon that Judgment; becauſe there can be but one *Execution* with Satisfaction upon one Judgment. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 565. If the *Execution* be not returned and filed, another *Execution* may be had: And if only Part of the Debt be levied on a *Fieri facias*, another Writ of *Execution* may be ſued out for the Reſidue thereof. *Ibid.* But if you once charge the Body of the Defendant in *Execution* on a *Capias Satisfaciend.* you may not have any other *Execution* againſt his Goods, &c. except the Defendant make an Eſcape, or is privileged, or die in *Execution*. *Practiſ. Solic.* 248. Though if one take out any Writs of *Execution*, and they have no Effect, he may have other Writs on their Failure. *Hob.* 57. Where Goods are taken in another County, upon a *Teſtatum* that he hath not any Goods at *London*, which is falſe, the *Execution* ſhall be ſet aſide: But where a Man is taken upon a wrong Writ of *Execution*, though it be returned executed; yet becauſe he in Truth never was in *Execution*, a *Capias* ſhall iſſue out againſt him. *Yelv.* 180, 53. If a Perſon taken by *Ca. ſa.* eſcapes, the Plaintiff may have a new *Execution*. *Cro. Car.* 174. In Caſe any Priſoner committed in *Execution* ſhall eſcape, any Creditor, at whoſe Suit he ſtands charged, may retake him by a new *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or ſue forth any other Kind of *Execution*, as if the Body of ſuch Priſoner had never been taken in *Execution*. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3 *c.* 27. Where two are bound jointly and ſeverally, and Judgment is had againſt both of them, if one in *Execution* eſcapes, the Creditor may take out *Execution* againſt the other: But if he go by Licence of the Creditor, then the other will be diſcharged. *Cro. Car.* 53. If one in *Execution* be delivered by Privilege of Parliament, when the Privilege ceaſes, the Plaintiff may ſue out a new *Execution* againſt him. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. If where two are jointly bound, they are ſued ſeverally, and ſeveral Judgments are had againſt them, as an *Elegit* is ſued againſt one, and executed and returned, and a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* againſt the other, he may bring *Audita Querela:* For there muſt be the ſame Kind of Proceſs againſt both. *Cro. Jac.* 338. 2 *Neſſ. Abr.* 772. A Defendant cannot plead to any Writ of *Execution*, (tho' he may in Bar of *Execution* to a *Scire facias* brought;) but if he hath any Matter after Judgment to diſcharge him of the *Execution*, he is to have *Audita Querela.* 1 *Inſt.* 290. If Huſband and Wife, are taken in *Execution* for the Debt of the Wife, the Wife ſhall be diſcharged; for the Huſband being in *Execution*, the Wife ſhall not be ſo alſo, and becauſe the Wife hath nothing liable to the *Execution*. 1 *Lev.* 51. The *Execution* of a *Liberate* is good without being returned; and where a Man is taken upon a *Ca. ſa.* the *Execution* is good, though the Writ is not returned: And ſo in all Caſes where

no Inqueſt is to be taken, but only Lands delivered, or Seiſin had, &c. which are only Matters of Fact. 4 *Rep.* 67. 5 *Rep.* 89. The Writs of *Execution* at Common Law were only a *Fi. fa.* on the Goods and Chattels; and a *Levari facias* to levy the Debt or Damages upon the Land and Chattels: Afterwards a *Ca. ad ſatisfac.* was given by Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17. And an *Elegit* by Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 18. which makes the Body liable, and the future Profits of Lands, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 154. 2 *Inſt.* 394. The Reaſon why by the Common Law, where a Subject had *Execution* for Debt or Damages, he could not have the Body of the Defendant, or his Lands in *Execution*, (unleſs it were in ſpecial Caſes) was, that the Defendant's Body might be at Liberty, not only to follow his own Affairs and Buſineſs, but alſo to ſerve his King and Country; and taking away the Poſſeſſion of his Lands would hinder the following of his Husbandry and Tillage. 2 *Inſt.* 394. Though neither the Body, nor Lands of the Debtor on a Judgment could be taken in *Execution* at Common Law, but only his Goods; yet in Action of Debt againſt an Heir, upon the Bond of his Anceſtor, his Land which he had by Diſcent was ſubject to be taken in *Execution*. 3 *Rep.* 11. In Action of Debt againſt the Heir upon his Anceſtor's Bond, there was Judgment by *Nil dicit:* and it was held that the Plaintiff ſhould have *Execution* againſt the Heir, of any of his own Lands or Goods. *Dyer* 89, 149. Judgment was had againſt the Heir by *Nil dicit*, and a *Scire facias* being brought againſt him to have *Execution*, he pleaded *Riens per Diſcent*; it was adjudged that this Plea was two late after the Judgment by *Nil dicit*, and the Execution ſhall be on his own Lands. *Dyer* 344. But there is a Difference between a *Scire facias* and an Action of Debt brought againſt an Heir upon a Bond of his Anceſtor, in which the Heir is named. *Poph.* 193. On a Judgment for the Debt of an Anceſtor, where the Heir hath made over Lands deſcended to him, *Execution* may be taken againſt ſuch Heir to the Value of the Land, &c. for the Debt of his Anceſtor, as if his own Debt. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 14. If a Perſon have Judgment given againſt him for Debt or Damages, or be bound in a Recognizance and dieth, and his Heir be within Age, no *Execution* ſhall be ſued of the Lands during the Minority; and againſt an Heir within Age, no *Execution* ſhall be ſued upon a Statute Merchant or Staple, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 290. There is an *Execution* on Body, Lands and Goods, upon a Statute Merchant, Staple and Recognizances. 1 *Inſt.* 289. 2 *Inſt.* 678. Writs of *Execution* bind the Property of Goods only from the Time of the Delivery of the Writs to the Sheriff; who upon Receipt thereof indorſes the Day of the Month when received: But Land is bound from the Day of the Judgment. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. *Cro. Car.* 149. Notwithſtanding this *Statute*, if after the Writ delivered to the Sheriff, and before *Execution* is executed, the Defendant becomes Bankrupt, that will hinder *Execution*. 3 *Salk.* 159. The Plaintiff takes out *Execution* by *Fieri facias* againſt the Defendant, all the Goods and Chattels that he had at the Time of the *Execution*, will be liable to it: And where Debt or Damages are recovered, the Plaintiff ſhall have *Execution* of any Land the Defendant had at the Time of the Judgment; not of the Lands he had the Day when the firſt Writ was purchaſed. *Roll. Abr.* 892. Sheriffs may deliver in *Execution* all Lands whereof others ſhall be ſeiſed in Truſt for him againſt whom *Execution* is had, on a Judgment, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. If there are Chattels ſufficient, the Sheriff ought not to take the Lands; nor may Things fixed to the Freehold, Goods bought *bona fide*, Goods pawned, &c. be taken in *Execution*. 8 *Rep.* 143. And if a Defendant hides his Goods in ſecret Places, ſo that the Plaintiff cannot come at them to take them in *Execution*, it is ſaid no Action will lie againſt him. 5 *Rep.* 92, 93. The Sale of Goods for a valuable Conſideration, after Judgment, and before *Execution* awarded, is good: And if Judgment be given againſt a Leſſee for Years, and afterwards he ſelleth the Term before *Execution*, the Term aſſigned *bona fide* is not liable; alſo if he aſſign it by Fraud, and the Aſſignee ſells it to another for a valuable Conſideration, it is not liable to *Execution* in the Hands of the ſecond Aſſignee. *Godb.* 161. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 783. If a Perſon has a Bill of Sale of any Goods, in Nature of a Security for Money, he ſhall be preferred for his Debt to one who hath obtained a Judgment againſt the Debtor before thoſe Goods are ſold; for till *Execution* lodged in the Sheriff's Hands, a Man is Owner of his Goods, and may diſpoſe of them as he thinks fit, and they are not bound by the Judgment. *Preced. Can.* 286. But where a Man generally keeps Poſſeſſion of Goods after Sale, it will make the ſame void againſt others, by the Statute of fraudulent Conveyances. And where on an *Execution* the Owner of the Goods by Agreement was to have the Poſſeſſion of them upon certain Terms; afterwards another got Judgment againſt the ſame Perſon, and took theſe Goods in *Execution:* It was here adjudged they were well liable, and that the firſt *Execution* was by Fraud and void againſt any ſubſequent Creditor; becauſe there was no Change of the Poſſeſſion, and ſo no Alteration of Property. *Ibid.* 287. *Execution* may be made of Lands that the Defendant hath by Purchaſe after the Judgment; although he ſell the ſame before *Execution*. *Roll.* 892. Where there is an Execution againſt Goods or Chattels, of a Tenant for Life, or Years, the Plaintiff before Removal of the Goods by the *Execution* is to pay the Landlord the Rent of the Land, &c. ſo as there be not above a Year due; and if more be due, paying a Year's Rent, the Plaintiff may proceed in his *Execution*, and the Sheriff ſhall levy the Rent paid as well as the *Execution* Money. *Stat.* 8 *Ann. c.* 17. When a Judgment is ſigned, *Execution* may be taken out immediately upon it, and need not be delayed till it is entered, it being a perfect Judgment of the Court before entered. *Co. Lit.* 505. And if the Judges of the Court of *B. R.* ſee one againſt whom there is a Judgment of that Court walk in *Weſtminſter*-Hall, they may ſend an Officer to take him up, if the Plaintiff deſire it, without a Writ of *Execution*. *Farreſt. Rep.* 52. If *Execution* be not ſued within a Year and a Day after Judgment, where there is no Fault in the Defendant, as if Writ of Error be not brought, &c. there muſt be a *Scire facias* to revive the Judgment, which in that Time may be had without moving the Court; but if it be of longer Standing, the Court is to be moved for it. 1 *Inſt.* 290. 2 *Inſt.* 771. But if the Defendant be outlawed after Judgment, (as he may where he cannot be taken in *Execution*, or hath no Lands or Goods to pay the Debt, &c. when the Suit is commenced by Original) the Plaintiff need not renew the Judgment by *Scire facias* to obtain *Execution* after a Year. 1 *Inſt.* 290. It hath been adjudged, that by the Common Law, if a Man was outlawed after Judgment in Debt, the Plaintiff was at the End of his Suit, and he could have no other Proceſs after that perſonally; but was put to his new Original, &c. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 772. If the Plaintiff does not proceed upon the *Scire facias*, he may bring an Action upon the Judgment: And after Judgment againſt the Defendant, in Action where ſpecial Bail hath been given, the Plaintiff may have *Execution* againſt the Defendant, or proſecute his Bail. *Common Law Com. placed* 206. If one be arreſted upon Proceſs in *B. R.* and puts in Bail; and afterwards the Plaintiff recovers, and the Defendant renders not himſelf according

cording to Law, in Safeguard of his Bail, the Plaintiff may at his Election take *Execution* againſt the Principal, or his Bail; but if he takes the Bail, he ſhall never afterwards meddle with the Principal. *Cro. Jac.* 320. *Execution* may not be ſued forth againſt the Bail, till a Default returned againſt the Principal. *Goldſb.* 175. If one recovers jointly againſt two in Debt, the *Execution* muſt be joint againſt them: The Court cannot divide an *Execution*, which is intire, and grounded on the Judgment. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* When Judgment is given againſt three Perſons, you cannot take out *Execution* againſt one or two. 1 *Mod.* 2. A Man and his Wife recovered in an Action of Debt againſt the Defendant 100 *l.* and Damages; then the Wife died, and the Huſband prayed to have *Execution* upon this Judgment: The Court at firſt inclined, That it ſhould not ſurvive to the Huſband, but that Adminiſtration ought to be committed of it, as a Thing in Action; but at laſt; they agreed that the Huſband might take out *Execution*, for that by the Judgment it became his Debt due to him in his own Right. *Cro. Car.* 608. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 179, 180. If Judgment be againſt two, on the Death of one the Plaintiff ſhall have *Execution* by *Scire facias* againſt the Survivor; and though he pleads, that the other Defendant has an Heir alive, *&c.* it will not prevent it. *Raym.* 26. And where two Perſons recover in Debt, and before *Execution* one of them dies; it has been held, that *Execution* may be ſued in both their Names by the Survivor, and it will be no Error; which may be done without a *Scire facias*. *Noy* 150. An *Execution* may be executed after the Death of the Defendant; for his Executor being privy, is bound as well as the Teſtator: And where *Execution* is once begun, it cannot be delayed, unleſs there appears Irregularity; an *Audita Querela* is no *Superſedeas* to it, nor ſhall any Thing ſtop the Sheriff from Selling, *&c.* 2 *Cro.* 73. *Comberb.* 33, 389. As an *Execution* is an intire Thing, he who begins muſt end it; a new Sheriff may diſtrain an old one to ſell the Goods on a *Diſtringas nuper Vicecom.* and to bring the Money into Court, or ſell and deliver the Money to the new Sheriff; and the Authority of the old Sheriff continues by Virtue of the firſt Writ, ſo that when he hath ſeized, he is compellable to return the Writ, and liable to anſwer the Value according to the Return; likewiſe by the Seizure the Property of the Goods, *&c.* is deveſted out of the Defendant, and he is diſcharged, whereby no further Remedy can be had againſt him. 1 *Salk.* 322. 3 *Salk.* 159. By Releaſe of all Suits, *Execution* is gone; for no one can have *Execution* without Prayer and Suit, but the King only, in whoſe Caſe the Judges ought to award Execution *ex Officio*, without any Suit: And a Releaſe of all *Executions*, bars the King. By Releaſe of all Debts or Duties, the Defendant is diſcharged of the *Execution*, becauſe the Debt or Duty on which it is founded is diſcharged: But if the Body of a Man be taken in *Execution*, and the Plaintiff releaſe all Actions, yet he ſhall remain in *Execution*. 1 *Inſt.* 291. If where a Judgment is given in Action of Debt, and the Defendant taken in *Execution*, the Plaintiff releaſeth the Judgment, the Body ſhall be diſcharged of the *Execution:* And if the Plaintiff after Judgment releaſeth all Demands, the *Execution* is diſcharged. *Ibid.* Where one is in *Execution* at my Suit, and I bid the Sheriff let him go; this is a good Diſcharge and Releaſe both to the Party and Sheriff. *Poph.* 207. But if the Plaintiff make a Releaſe to the Defendant being in *Execution*, or other Act amounting to a Diſcharge; it will not be a Diſcharge *ipſo facto*, but by this Means he may have the ſame. 5 *Rep.* 86. *Dyer* 152. A Perſon in *Execution* ſhall not be delivered out of Priſon, but by Writ of *Superſedeas*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 565. And if a Sheriff proceeds after a *Superſedeas* to ſtay *Execution* on Goods, *&c.* it is a great Contempt; and a Writ of Reſtitution may be awarded. 2 *Bulſt.* 194. An *Execution* may be ſet aſide as irregular, by *Superſedeas*; and the Party have Reſtitution, *&c. Carthew* 460, 461, 468. It hath been reſolved, that a Writ of Error is a *Superſedeas* from the Time of the Allowance: Though if a Writ of *Execution* be executed before the Writ of Error is allowed, it may be returned afterwards. 1 *Salk* 321. No Writ of *Execution* ſhall be ſtayed by any Writ of Error or *Superſedeas*, after Verdict and Judgment, in any Action upon the Caſe for Payment of Money, Covenant, Detinue, Treſpaſs, *&c.* until Recogniſance be entered into as directed by 3 *Jac.* 1. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. And Judgment was had againſt a Perſon at *Briſtol*, and his Goods attached there; and the Court of *B. R.* being moved to ſtay the *Execution* until a Writ of Error brought ſhould be determined, they granted a *Habeas Corpus*, but nothing to ſtay the *Execution*. 1 *Bulſt.* 268. All Judgments of Courts in Debt are to be executed in the peculiar Juriſdictions where given, and cannot be removed to be executed by the ſuperior Courts. *Cro. Car.* 34. But if a Judgment given in another Court be affirmed or reverſed for Error in *B. R.* becauſe the Proceedings in the Court below are entered upon Record in the *King's Bench*, the Party ſhall have *Execution* in that Court: And ſo if a Judgment of Debt, *&c.* in the *Common Pleas* be affirmed in *B. R.* on a Writ of Error. 5 *Rep.* 88. Though where the Record of a Judgment given in *C. B.* is removed into *B. R.* the Party cannot take out *Execution* upon it, without a *Scire facias quare* Executionem *habere non debeat*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 562. And where a Writ of Error is brought in the *Exchequer Chamber*, to reverſe a Judgment in *B. R.* if the Judgment is affirmed there, yet that Court cannot make out *Execution* upon the Judgment affirmed; but the Record muſt be tranſmitted back to the Court of *King's Bench*, where *Execution* muſt be done. 1 *Lill.* 565. A *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* may be executed upon a Priſoner in Priſon for Felony; and if he be acquitted of the Felony, the Sheriff is to keep him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 567. But where a Perſon is in Priſon for criminal Matters, he ought not to be charged with a Civil Action without Leave of the Court; yet if he be charged, he ſhall not be diſcharged. *Raym.* 58. Where not allowed, on a Pardon, ſee *Farreſt.* 153. A *Ca. ſa.* will lie againſt a Man who is outlawed for Felony, and he may be taken in *Execution* at the Suit of a common Perſon. *Owen* 69. And if he was taken upon a *Capias Utlagat.* which was at the King's Suit, he ſhall be in *Execution* at the Suit of the Party, if he will. *Moor* 566. But this is not without Prayer of the Party: And if after a Judgment given, the Judges of their own Heads, or at the Requeſt of any Perſon, without Prayer of the Plaintiff, do commit the Defendant to Priſon; by this he ſhall not be ſaid to be in *Execution* for the Plaintiff. *Dyer* 297. If one arreſted be in Priſon for Debt, and Judgment is had againſt him; though it be in Arreſt on a *Latitat* or *Capias*, he ſhall not be in Execution upon the Judgment, unleſs the Plaintiff prays it of Record; or ſues a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, and delivers it to the Sheriff. *Dyer* 197, 306. *Jenk. Cent.* 165. A Sheriff ſhall have his Fees for *Executions*, upon a Writ of *Capias ſatisfaciendum* for the whole Debt; upon a *Fieri fac.* according to the Sum levied; and on an *Elegit* it is held by ſome, that he ſhall have Fees according to what is levied, and by others for the whole Debt recovered, becauſe the Plaintiff may keep the Land till he is ſatisfied the intire Debt. 1 *Salk.* 333. In *Perſonal Actions*, *Execution* is either by *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or *Fieri facias* againſt the Body or Goods; or *Elegit* againſt the Lands, *&c.* In *Real* and *Mixed Actions*, the Writs of *Execution* are *Habere facias Seiſinam*, to

put

put the Party in Poſſeſſion of his Freehold recovered by Judgment of Law; and *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, to put him in Poſſeſſion of his Term, &c. And after Judgment, iſſues Proceſs of *Execution*; for it begins where the Action ends. No *Execution* for Damages recovered in a real Action, ſhall be had by *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*: But where a Man hath Judgment to recover Land and Damages, he may have *Execution* of both together. 8 *Rep.* 141. If one have Judgment to recover Lands, and die before *Execution*, his Heir ſhall have it; and where Tenant in Tail recovers and dies before the *Execution* without Iſſue, he in Remainder may ſue out *Execution*: An Heir is to have *Execution* for Lands, and the Executor or Adminiſtrator for Damages. *Co. Litt.* 251. *Dyer* 26. The Executors of Executors may ſue out *Execution* of a Judgment; but an Adminiſtrator getting Judgment in Behalf of the Inteſtate, and then dying, neither his Executor or Adminiſtrator ſhall take out the *Execution*, but the Adminiſtrator *de bonis non Adminiſtratis* of the firſt Inteſtate. 5 *Rep.* 9. In Debt, if the Defendant acknowledge the Action for Part, and as to the Remainder pleads to Iſſue, and the Plaintiff hath Judgment for that he confeſſeth; here he may not have *Execution* till the Iſſue is tried for that which he is to recover Damages: Though if he releaſes the Damages, he may have *Execution* preſently for the Reſt. *Roll.* 897. If a Sheriff in doing of *Execution* at the Suit of a common Perſon, break open any Man's Houſe, the *Execution* may be good; but the Party ſhall have his Action of Treſpaſs againſt him for it: And where the Sheriff hath a *Fieri facias* or *Ca. ſa.* againſt a Man, and before *Execution*, he pays him the Money, *Execution* may not be done afterwards; if it be, Treſpaſs or falſe Impriſonment lies 5 *Rep.* 93. 12 *Car. B. R.* By a late Statute, Perſons charged in *Execution* for any Sum not exceeding 100 *l.* in any Gaol, who are willing to ſatisfy their Creditors as far as they are able, may exhibit a Petition to the Court whence the Proceſs iſſued, with an Account of their whole Eſtate upon Oath, praying to be diſcharged, &c. And thereupon the Court ſhall order the Priſoner to be brought up, and his Creditors ſummoned at a certain Day, when the Court in a ſummary Way is to examine into the ſame, &c. and order the Eſtate and Effects of the Priſoner to be aſſigned to the Creditors by Indorſement on the Back of the Petition; whereupon the Priſoner ſhall be *diſcharged out of Priſon*; but if Creditors are diſſatisfied with the Truth of the Priſoner's Oath, he is to be remanded till another Day, and then if his Creditors cannot diſcover any Effects omitted, he ſhall be releaſed; unleſs the Creditors inſiſt on the Priſoner's being detained in Priſon, and agree by Writing to pay him 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a Week, &c. *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. Priſoners in Execution *ut ſupra* in any Priſon (except in *London* and *Weſtminſter*) before they Petition any of the Courts from whence the Proceſs iſſued for a Rule to be brought up, are to give Notice to their Creditors in Writing, that they deſign to petition, and alſo a true Copy of the Account or Schedule of their whole Eſtates which they intend to deliver in to the Court, &c. And then upon ſuch Petition, the Priſoners ſhall have a Rule of Court to be brought to the next Aſſizes for the County, at an Expence not exceeding 12 *d.* a Mile, to be paid to the Officer out of the Effects of the Priſoners, &c. And the Creditors muſt be ſummoned to appear at the ſaid Aſſizes by Order ſerved on them or left at their Houſes thirty Days before; and at the Aſſizes, the Judges on Examination ſhall determine the Matter, and give Judgment and Relief; a Record of which Judgment is to be returned and certified to the Court whence the Proceſs iſſued, on which the Priſoners were taken in *Execution*. 3 Geo. 2. c. 27. No Perſon charged in *Execution*, ſhall be allowed to exhibit a Petition to any Court at Law to be diſcharged, purſuant to the above Acts, unleſs it be done before the End of the next Term after he is charged; and thoſe Statutes ſhall not relate to any one taken on a *Capias* for running cuſtomable Goods, &c. A Clauſe for ſetting mutual Debts of Plaintiff and Defendant one againſt the other, is made perpetual; and they may be pleaded in Bar, or given in Evidence, on the General Iſſue, though of a different Nature, except in Caſes of Penalties in Bonds, &c. And in Pleading ſhall be ſhewn, how much is juſtly due on either Side, and Judgment given for what appears for the Plaintiff, &c. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24.

Execution for the *King's Debt*, or *Prerogative Execution*, is always preferred before any other *Executions*. 7 *Rep.* 20. And if a Defendant is taken by *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, and before the Return thereof a *Prerogative* Writ iſſues from the *Exchequer*, for the Debt of the King, teſted a Day before he was taken, here he ſhall be held in *Execution* for the King's Debt, and that of the Subject. *Dyer* 197. Lands *intailed* in the Hands of the Iſſue in Tail, when ſubject to the King's Extent, and where not, ſee 7 *Rep.* 21. See alſo *King*.

Execution of Criminals, Muſt be according to the Judgment, and the King cannot alter a Judgment from Hanging to Beheading, becauſe no *Execution* can be warranted unleſs it be purſuant to the Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 52, 211. *H. P. C.* 272. But there are ancient Precedents, wherein Men condemned to be hanged for Felony, have been beheaded by Force of a ſpecial Warrant from the King. *Brad.* 104. *Staundf.* 13. And the King may pardon Part of the *Execution* in Judgment for Treaſon, *viz.* all but Beheading. The Court may command *Execution* to be done without any Writ: Though ſometimes *Execution* is commanded by Writ. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 463. Judgment belongs to the Judge; but the *Execution* muſt be done by the Sheriff, &c. And an *Execution* cannot be lawfully made by any but the proper Officer; who may do it on the Precept of the Judge under his Seal: And if the Sheriff, or other Officer, alters the *Execution*, or any other executes the Offender, or if he is killed without Authority of Law, it is Felony. 2 *Hawk. Ibid.* It is ſaid by *Hale* Chief Juſtice, That there is no Warrant for the *Execution* of Perſons condemned, but a Calendar directing it left with the Sheriff under the Hand of the Juſtice that ſits; though anciently there was a Precept or Warrant, under their Hands and Seals: And where the Priſoner is in Cuſtody of the Sheriff, the open pronouncing and entering the Judgment *Suſpendatur*, is a Warrant for the *Execution*. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 31, 409. Subſequent Juſtices have no Power by the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. to award *Execution* of Perſons condemned by former Judges; but if Judgment has not been paſſed on the Offenders, the other Juſtices may give Judgment, and award *Execution*, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 27. *Execution* ought to be in the ſame County where the Criminal was tried and convicted; except the Record of the Attainder be removed into *B. R.* which may award *Execution* in the County where it ſits. 3 *Inſt.* 31, 211, 217. Where a Perſon attainted hath been afterwards at large, if on the Court's demanding why *Execution* ſhould not be awarded againſt him, he denies he is the ſame Perſon, it ſhall be tried by a Jury for that Purpoſe, and then he is to be executed. 2 *H. P. C.* 463. If upon a Record removed, an outlawed Perſon confeſs himſelf to be the ſame Perſon, *Execution* ſhall be had; but if he deny it, and the King's Attorney confeſſes he is not, he ſhall be diſcharged; though if the Attorney General take Iſſue upon it, the ſame ſhall be tried. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 402. If a Perſon, when attainted, ſtand mute to a Demand why *Execution* ſhall not go againſt him, the ordinary *Execution* (and not Penance)

nance) ſhall be awarded. 2 *Haw.* 462. In Caſe a Man condemned to die, come to Life after he is hanged, as the Judgment is not executed till he is dead, he ought to be hung up again. *Finch* 389. The Body of a Traitor or Felon is forfeited to the King by the *Execution*; and he may diſpoſe of them as he pleaſes. The *Execution* of Perſons under the Age of Diſcretion is uſually reſpited, in order to a Pardon. 1 *Hawk.* 2. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. Perſons convicted of Murder are to be executed the Day after Sentence, and their Bodies delivered to Surgeons to be anatomiſed. The Judge may ſtay the Sentence, and appoint the Body to be hung in Chains or anatomiſed, but not buried.

Execution of Statutes. The Court of *Star-Chamber* erected in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. was ſaid to be for the *Execution of Statutes*, &c. *Stat.* 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1.

Executione faciendâ, Is a Writ commanding Execution of a Judgment, and diverſly uſed. *Reg. Orig.*

Executione faciendâ in Withernamium, A Writ that lies for taking his Cattle, who hath conveyed the Cattle of another out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot replevy them. *Reg. Orig.* 82.

Executione Judicii, Is a Writ directed to the Judge of an inferior Court to do Execution upon a Judgment therein, or to return ſome reaſonable Cauſe wherefore he delays the Execution. *F. N. B.* 20. If Execution be not done on the firſt Writ, an *Alias* ſhall iſſue, and a *Pluries* with this Clauſe, *vel Cauſam nobis ſignifices quare*, &c. And if upon this Writ Execution is not done, or ſome reaſonable Cauſe returned why it is delayed, the Party ſhall have an Attachment againſt him who ought to have done the Execution returnable in *B. R.* or *C. B. New Nat. Br.* 43. If the Judgment be in a Court of Record, this Writ ſhall be directed to the Juſtices of the Court where the Judgment was given, and not unto the Officer of the Court; for if the Officer will not execute the Writs directed unto him, nor return them as he ought, the Judges of the Court may amerce him. *Ibid.* One may have a Writ *de Executione Judicii* out of the Chancery to execute a Judgment in an inferior Court, although a Writ of Error be brought to remove the Record, and reverſe the Judgment; if he that brings the Writ of Error do not take Care to have the Record tranſcribed, and the Writ of Error returned up in due Time. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 562.

Executor, *(Lat.)* Is one that is appointed by a Man's laſt Will and Teſtament, to have the Execution thereof after his Deceaſe, and the Diſpoſing of all the Teſtator's Subſtance according to the Tenor of the Will: He is as much as *Hæres deſignatus* or *Teſtamentarius* in the *Civil Law*, as to Debts, Goods and Chattels of his Teſtator. *Terms de Ley* 321, 322. An *Executor* may be appointed either by expreſs Words, or Words that amount to a direct Appointment; as if the Teſtator declares by his Will, that a certain Perſon ſhall have his Goods to pay Debts, and otherwiſe diſpoſe of, &c. And *Executors* may be made upon Condition; for a fixed Time; or ſome Part of the Eſtate. *Wood's Inſt.* 320. A Man that can make an *Executor*, may either make one, two three, or more his *Executors*; and he may appoint one Perſon his *Executor* for one Year, and another Man for another Year, &c. If he make a Will, and appoint an *Executor* for ſeven Years; after that the Ordinary may grant Adminiſtration of the Goods; ſo till the Power of *Executor* takes Place: And where one makes an *Executor* as to Part of his Eſtate, he ſhall die Inteſtate as to the Reſidue. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 66, 67, 68. If there is no *Executor*, there is properly no Will; and where there is no Will, there can be no *Executor*: But this is underſtood of Goods; for where Lands in Fee are deviſed, this is good, though no *Executor* be named; *Executors* having nothing to do with Land, which is not Teſtamentary but by Act of Parliament. *Offic. Exec.* 3, 4. *Finch* 167. All Perſons capable of making a Will, are capable of being *Executors*. 3 *Cro.* 9. And a Woman Covert may be an *Executor*, and do any lawful Act which another *Executor* may do; but ſhe may not damage her Huſband thereby, by Aſſenting to a Legacy before Debts are paid, &c. 5 *Rep.* 27. A Feme Covert *Executrix* cannot releaſe a Debt of her Teſtator's, or give away the Goods ſhe hath as *Executrix*, without the Husband; but the Husband may do it, and yet the Goods which the Wife hath as *Executrix* are not deveſted out of her, as her own Goods are; nor if ſhe dies, ſhall they go to the Husband, but to her *Executors*, or the next of Kin, being Adminiſtrator of her Teſtator. *Offic. Exec. c.* 17. Husband and Wife muſt be named in Actions brought for Goods which the Wife is intitled to as *Executrix*. *Ibid.* A Woman may be *Executrix* to her Husband, and the Husband *Executor* to his Wife; and by this Means, he may recover all the Debts due to her before Marriage, &c. *Fitz. Executor* 47, 87, 24. An Infant may be an *Executor*; though he cannot act 'till he is ſeventeen Years of Age; and until that Time Adminiſtration *durante Minori ætate* is to be granted. 6 *Rep.* 67. 4 *Inſt.* 335. If two are *Executors*, one whereof is under Age, he of full Age may ſolely prove the Will. 1 *Lev.* 181. A Man attainted of Felony cannot make *Executors*; becauſe he hath forfeited all that he had: But a Perſon outlawed may make *Executors*; ſo may an excommunicate Perſon, &c. 1 *Leon.* 326. *Cro. Eliz.* 577. A Traitor, or Felon, Baſtard begotten in Inceſt, or a notorious Uſurer, 'tis ſaid, may not be *Executor* to another. *Swimb.* 222. A Popiſh Recuſant convict cannot be an *Executor*. 9 *Rep.* 37. A Mayor and Commonalty may be *Executors*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 915. And if the King is made *Executor*, he appoints others to take the Execution of the Will upon them, and to take Account. 5 *Rep.* 29. Where *Executors* are appointed, they may accept of, or refuſe the *Executorſhip*; but they may not refuſe after Acceptance, nor on the other Hand accept after Refuſal. 9 *Rep.* 37. When a Will with *Executors* is made, the Ordinary may ſend out Proceſs againſt the *Executors* to come in and prove it; and if they do not come in, they are to be excommunicated; but if they come in, and refuſe to take upon them the Execution of the Will, then the Ordinary is to commit Adminiſtration: And the Refuſal muſt be by ſome Act regiſtered in the Spiritual Court. *Offic. Exec.* If an *Executor* hath adminiſtred, he cannot refuſe; but the Ordinary is to compel him to take upon him the *Executorſhip*. Offic. Exec. 38. *Executors* cannot refuſe for a Time, but for ever; but they may have Time to adviſe upon it, and the Ordinary is to grant Letters *ad Colligendum*, not Adminiſtration. *Cro Eliz.* 92. An *Executor* refuſing the *Executorſhip*, where two are appointed, may not adminiſter after the Death of his Companion, for then his Election is gone; and the *Executor* of the other *Executor* who proved the Will, may alone bring an Action for Money due to the firſt Teſtator, without joining him who refuſed. *Dyer* 160. If there are many *Executors* of a Will, and one of them only proves the Will, and takes upon him the *Executorſhip*, it is ſufficient for all of them; but the reſt after may join with him, and intermeddle with the Teſtator's Eſtate: But if they all of them refuſe the *Executorſhip*, none of them will ever afterwards be admitted to prove the Will; the Ordinary in this Caſe grants Adminiſtration with the Will annexed, and the Teſtator is in Law adjudged to die Inteſtate, and without *Executor*. 9 *Rep.* 37. 1 *Rep.* 113. *Perk.* 485. If an *Executor* dies before Probate, it is the ſame; for ſuch an *Executor's Executor* cannot prove the Will, becauſe he is not named therein, and no one can prove a Will but he who is named *Executor*

Executor in it; but if the firſt *Executor* had proved the Will, then his *Executor* might have been *Executor* to the firſt Teſtator, there requiring no new Probate. 1 *Salk.* 299. An *Executor* of an *Executor* may be *Executor* to the firſt Teſtator; but he may take upon him the *Executorſhip* of his own Teſtator, and refuſe to intermeddle with the Eſtate of the other: And if the firſt *Executor* refuſes, or dies before Probate, his *Executor* ſhall not adminiſter to the firſt Teſtator: Nor can an *Executor* of an Adminiſtrator take Adminiſtration of the Goods of his Inteſtate. *Dyer* 372. A Teſtator having thought the *Executor* appointed a proper Perſon to be intruſted with his Affairs, the Ordinary cannot adjudge him diſabled or *Incapax*; but a *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue from *B. R.* for the Ordinary to grant Probate of the Will, and admit the *Executor*, if he refuſe him: Neither can the Ordinary inſiſt upon Security from the *Executor*, as the Teſtator hath thought him able and qualified. 1 *Salk.* 299. And although an *Executor* becomes Bankrupt, yet 'tis ſaid the Ordinary cannot grant Adminiſtration to another: But if an *Executor* become *Non Compos*, the Spiritual Court may commit Adminiſtration for this natural Diſability. 1 *Salk.* 307. If an *Executor* take Goods of the Teſtator's, and convert them to his own Uſe; or if he either receive, or pay Debts of the Teſtator, or give Bond for Payment; make Acquittances for them, or demand the Teſtator's Debts as *Executor*; or give away the Goods of the Teſtator, *&c.* theſe are an Adminiſtration, ſo that he cannot afterwards refuſe the *Executorſhip*: And it has been held, that if the Wife of the Teſtator take more Apparel than is neceſſary, it is an Adminiſtration. *Offic. Exec.* 39. All Goods and Chattels which belonged to the Teſtator at the Time of his Death, in any Part of the World, come to the *Executor* as Aſſets, and make him chargeable to Creditors and Legatees; and Debts, *&c.* recovered by the *Executor*, by Action after the Death of the Teſtator, are to be accounted as Aſſets, but not before recovered. 6 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Inſt.* 374. If an *Executor* do never recover, or get in a Debt, he ſhall never be charged, provided he hath uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to recover it, and cannot do it. 1 *Rep.* 98. And where an *Executorſhip* is controverted in the Spiritual Court by another *Executor* who ſets up another Will; an Injunction may be granted to the Teſtator's Debtors not to pay any Money till the Title to the *Executorſhip* is ſettled. *Chan. Rep.* The Chattels real and perſonal of the Teſtator coming to the *Executor*, are Leaſes for Years, Rent due, Corn growing and cut, Graſs cut and ſevered, *&c.* Cattle, Money, Plate, Houſhold-Goods, *&c. Co. Lit.* 118. *Dyer* 130, 537. An *Executor* having a Leaſe for Years of Land in Right of the Deceaſed, if he purchaſe the Fee, whereby the Leaſe is extinct; yet this Leaſe ſhall continue to be Aſſets, as to the Creditors and Legatees. 1 *Rep.* 87. *Bro. Leaſe* 63. Though a Plantation be an Eſtate of Inheritance, yet being in a foreign Country, it is a Chattel in the Hands of *Executors* to pay Debts. 1 *Vent.* 358. The *Executor* is not only intitled to all perſonal Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator, of what Nature ſoever they are; but they are alſo accounted to be in his Poſſeſſion, though they are not actually ſo; for he may maintain an Action againſt any one who detains them from him: He is likewiſe intitled to Things in Action; as Right of Execution on a Judgment, Bond, Statute, *&c.* Alſo to Money awarded on Arbitration, where the Party dies before the Day, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 209. 2 *Vent.* 249. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 549. If Goods of the Teſtator are kept from the *Executor*, he may ſue for them in the Spiritual Court, or at Common Law; and if one ſeiſed of a Meſſuage in Fee, *&c.* hath Goods in the Houſe, and makes a Will and *Executors*, and dies, the *Executors* may enter into the Houſe, and carry away the Goods. *Lit.* 69. An *Executor* may in convenient Time after the Teſtator's Death, enter into a Houſe deſcended to the Heir, for removing and carrying away the Goods; ſo as the Door be open, or the Key be in the Door. *Offic. Exec.* 8. He may take the Goods and Chattels to himſelf, or give Power to another to ſeize them for him. 9 *Rep.* 38. An *Executor* with his own Goods redeems the Goods of the Teſtator; or pays the Teſtator's Debts, *&c.* the Goods of the Teſtator ſhall, for ſo much, be changed into the proper Goods of the *Executor*. *Jenk. Cent.* 188. *Executors* having their Power wholly by the Will, may releaſe an Action, Debt, or Duty, or do any Thing as *Executors*, before Probate of the Will, ſo as afterwards they prove it; except it be bringing Actions for Debts, *&c.* But to maintain theſe they muſt ſhew the Teſtament proved, and the Probate is to be brought into Court before the Defendant will be bound to plead. *Plowd.* 277. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 917, 926. For the Goods of the Teſtator, taken from them, or for Treſpaſs upon the Land, *&c. Executors* may before the Will proved bring Action of Treſpaſs, Detinue, *&c.* And if they ſell Cattle, or other Goods of the Teſtator, before the Will is proved, they may have Actions for the Money payable, before the ſame is proved. And an *Executor* may be ſued for the Debts of the Teſtator before Probate of the Will, if he be *Executor* by his own Act of Adminiſtring, which makes him liable to Actions. *Offic. Exec.* 35. It has been ruled, that an *Executor* may commence an Action before Probate; but he cannot declare upon it, without producing in Court the Letters teſtamentary: He is is not like an Adminiſtrator, who hath no Right till Adminiſtration committed; for his Right is the ſame before as after Probate of the Will, and the not proving it is only an Impediment to the Action. 1 *Salk.* 303. *Executors* may maintain Action of Trover for Goods converted in the Life of the Teſtator. *Cro. Eliz.* 377. And by the Statute, *Executors* ſhall have a Writ of Account, and the like Action and Proceſs, as the Teſtator might have had, if he had lived. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 23. The *Executors* may bring Actions for Treſpaſs done to their Teſtator, as for Goods and Chattels carried away in his Life, and ſhall recover their Damages, in the ſame Manner as he ſhould have done. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. Alſo *Executors* of *Executors* ſhall have Actions of Debt, Account, and of Goods taken away of the firſt Teſtator's; and have Execution of Statutes, *&c.* and ſhall anſwer to others, ſo far as they recover Goods of the firſt Teſtator, as the firſt *Executors*. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. The Word *Executor* is a Word collective, and doth comprehend in it the *Executor* of an *Executor*; for he is accountable for the firſt Teſtator's Goods, and is as it were his *Executor* for ſuch Goods as remain unadminiſtred by the firſt *Executor*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 568. Formerly, if an *Executor* waſted Goods, and left an *Executor*, and died, leaving Aſſets, his *Executor* ſhould not be chargeable, becauſe it was a perſonal Tort. 2 *Lev.* 110. But now it is otherwiſe by the Statute 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. made perpetual by 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 24. As the Law gives to *Executors* all Chattels, *&c.* of the Teſtator, ſo it ſubjects the *Executors* to every Perſon's Claim and Action, which he had againſt the Teſtator; for which Reaſon the *Executor* is ſaid to be the Teſtator's Aſſignee, and to repreſent the Perſon of the Teſtator: But for perſonal Wrongs done by the Teſtator to the Perſon or Goods, *&c.* of another, the *Executor* doth not repreſent him; becauſe perſonal Actions die with the Perſon. 1 *Inſt.* 209. 9 *Rep.* 89. Nothing can be Debt in the *Executor*, which was not Debt in the Teſtator; and if a Man covenants that his *Executor* ſhall pay 10 *l.* no Action lies againſt him for it *Cro Eliz.* 232. So a Promiſe to pay to an *Executor*, when the Teſtator is not named, is not good. *Cro. Jac.* 570. But a Teſtator may bind his *Executors* as to his Goods,

Goods, though he himſelf is not bound, *Ibid.* And an *Executor* may recover a Duty due to the Teſtator, though he be not named. *Dyer* 14. Action lies againſt an *Executor* upon a collateral Promiſe made and broke by the Teſtator. *Cro Jac.* 663. The Teſtator's *Aſſumpſit* to do any collateral Thing, as to build an Houſe, *&c.* which is not a Debt, binds *Executors:* And *A.* brings *Aſſumpſit* againſt the *Executor* of *B.* on a Promiſe of the Teſtator to pay a certain Sum of Money, which neither he, nor his *Executor* hath paid; reſolved by all the Judges, that the Action well lieth. *Jenk. Cent.* 290, 336. *Aſſumpſit* lies upon a Contract of the Teſtator; and the Reaſon is the ſame upon a Promiſe, where the Teſtator had a valuable Conſideration. *Palm.* 329. Though a Debt upon a ſimple Contract of the Teſtator, cannot be recovered of the *Executor* by Action of Debt; yet it may by *Aſſumpſit.* 1 *Lev.* 200. Where the Teſtator might have waged his Law, his *Executors* ſhall not be charged. 9 *Rep.* 87. If two Perſons are bound jointly, and one of them dies, the Survivor only ſhall be charged, and not the other's *Executor. Paſch.* 16 *Car.* 2. Alſo when there are two *Executors*, if one of them dies, Debt is to be brought againſt the ſurviving *Executor*, and not the *Executor* of the Deceaſed: But in Equity, the Teſtator's Goods are liable in whoſeſoever's Hands they are. 1 *Leon.* 304. *Chanc. Rep.* 57. Bills in Equity for Debts without Specialty, have been allowed to be brought againſt *Executors*, with an Averment that they had Aſſets; and no Difference has been made where the Party ſeeks for Relief either before or after a Judgment given againſt him at Law. *Moor* 566. Aſſets ſhall be always intended, till the *Executors* alledge the Want of them in Excuſe. 9 *Rep.* 90, 94. If an Obligee makes the Obligor *Executor*, this is a Releaſe in Law of the Debt; but it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands; if there be not Aſſets beſide to pay other Creditors. 8 *Rep.* 136. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 920. When an Obligor is made *Executor* by the Obligee, by Adminiſtring ſome of the Goods, he hath accepted the *Executorſhip*, and 'tis that which makes the Releaſe; becauſe by being *Executor* he is the Perſon who is to receive the Money due on the Bond, and he is likewiſe the Perſon to pay it; and the Rule is, that where the ſame Hand is to receive and pay, that amounts to an Extinguiſhment. 1 *Salk.* 305. But a Perſon who owed the Teſtator 400 *l.* was made *Executor*, where Debts, Legacies, and a reſiduary Eſtate were deviſed; and though it was inſiſted that the Debt was diſcharged by the Debtor's being made *Executor*, and that there was ſufficient to pay the Debts and Legacies, yet it was decreed in Equity againſt the *Executor*, that he ſhould pay the 400 *l.* to the Reſiduary Legatee. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 292. It has been adjudged, that an Obligee making the Wife of an Obligor *Executrix*, had ſuſpended the Action on the Bond ſo long as the *Executorſhip* continued; and that a perſonal Action being ſuſpended by the Act of the Party himſelf, is quite extinguiſhed: This was in a Caſe where the Teſtator deviſed all his Goods to the Wife of the Obligor, and made her ſole *Executrix. Moor* 855. *Hutt.* 128. If an Obligee is made *Executor* by the Obligor, the Debt is not releaſed, but the Obligee may ſtill ſue for the Debt, unleſs he adminiſters, when if he ſues he muſt ſue himſelf, which cannot be, and in this Caſe he may retain the Goods of the Obligor Teſtator in Satisfaction of his Debt. 2 *Lev.* 73. 2 *Nelſ Abr.* 785. And if there be no Aſſets, the Obligee *Executor* may ſue the Heir of the Obligor Teſtator in Action of Debt upon his Bond. 1 *Salk.* 304. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 575. If an *Executor* releaſes all Actions, Suits and Demands, it extends only to Demands in his own Right, not ſuch as he hath as *Executor. Show.* 153. And where an *Executor* grants *Omnia bona ſua*, though ſome are of Opinion that the Goods which he hath as *Executor* will paſs; yet others hold the contrary. *Noy* 106. 4 *Leon.* 70. An *Executor* ſhall be charged with Rent in the *Detinet*, if he hath Aſſets; and if he continues the Poſſeſſion, he ſhall be charged in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, in Reſpect of the Perception of the Profits, whether he hath Aſſets or not. 1 *Lev.* 127. But an *Executor* is not ſuable in the *Debet* and *Detinet* for Part, and in the *Detinet* for the other Part; becauſe they require ſeveral Judgments, *viz. De bonis propriis* for the *Debet* and *Detinet*, and *De bonis Teſtatoris* for the *Detinet.* 3 *Lev.* 74. If an *Executor* has a Term, and the Rent reſerved is more than the Value of the Premiſſes, in Action brought againſt him for it in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, he may plead the ſpecial Matter, *viz.* That he hath no Aſſets, and that the Land is of leſs Value than the Rent, and demand Judgment if he ought not to be charged in the *Detinet tantum:* And he cannot wave the Leaſe; without renouncing the whole Executorſhip. 1 *Salk.* 297. It hath been held, that if an *Executor* alters the Property of Things from the Teſtator to himſelf, by paying a Debt to the Value; or by paying the Rent of a Leaſe, and receiving the Profits, or Part of the Profits equal to the Rent, the Things and Profits received are his own. *Dyer* 885. 187. 5 *Rep.* 31. Where a Man by Will deviſes that his Lands ſhall be ſold for Payment of *Debts*, his *Executors* ſhall ſell the Land, to whom it belongs to pay the Debts. 2 *Leon. c.* 276. And if Lands are deviſed to *Executors* to be ſold for Payment of the Teſtator's Debts, thoſe *Executors* that act in the *Executorſhip*, or that will ſell, may do it without the others 1 *Inſt.* 113. By Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. Bargains and Sales of Lands, *&c.* deviſed to be ſold by *Executors*, ſhall be as good, if made by ſuch of the *Executors* only as take upon them the Execution of the Will. as if all the *Executors* had joined in the Sale: If Lands are thus deviſed to pay Debts, a ſurviving *Executor* may ſell them; but if the Deviſe be, that the *Executors* ſhall ſell the Land, and not of the Land to them to be ſold, here being only an Authority, not an Intereſt, if one dies, the other cannot ſell. 1 *Lev.* 203. When Lands are deviſed or diſpoſed for paying Debts, Goods in the Hands of an *Executor* ſhall not be liable; though in Caſe of an Adminiſtrator it is otherwiſe. *Ibid.* Each *Executor* hath the Whole of the Teſtator's Goods and Chattels, and each may ſell or aſſign the Whole: (But one of them cannot aſſign or releaſe his Intereſt to the other, if he doth it will be void) If one *Executor* grant his Part of the Teſtator's Goods, all paſſeth, and nothing is left in the other, each having the Whole, and there are no Parts or Moieties between *Executors:* Yet one *Executor* may demiſe or grant a Moiety of the Land, for the whole Term, and ſo may the other; and this Way they may ſettle in Friends truſted for them a Moiety for each. *Offic. Exec. c.* 9. One *Executor* cannot regularly ſue another at Law; but he may have Relief in Equity: In the Eye of the Law all are but as one *Executor*; and moſt Acts done by or to any of them, are eſteemed Acts done by or to all of them. 1 *Roll Abr.* 918. If where one *Executor* is ſued, he plead that there is another *Executor*, he ought to ſhew that he hath adminiſtred. 1 *Lev.* 161. And he only that adminiſters is to be ſued in Actions againſt *Executors*; but Actions brought by *Executors* are to be in the Name of all of them, though ſome do not take upon them the *Executorſhip.* 1 *Roll.* 924. There are two *Executors*, and one doth not adminiſter; a Writ of Debt lies againſt him alone who adminiſtered: For he that doth not meddle with the Eſtate of the Teſtator, ſhall not be charged to his Damage; though in ſuing Actions againſt others, he remains *Executor* to advance the Teſtator's Benefit. *Jenk. Cent.* 106, 107. An *Executor* is not diſabled by Outlawry, to ſue for the Debts of the Teſtator. Special Bail is

not

not required of *Executors*, &c. in any Action brought for the Teſtator's Debt: And *Executors* or Adminiſtrators are not liable to Coſts. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. If an *Executor* brings a Writ of Error, though the Judgment is affirmed, he ſhall not pay any Coſts; becauſe as he is *Executor*, it is *in auter Droit:* Alſo an *Executor* ſhall not put in Bail on a Writ of Error, *Cauſa ſupra. Mich.* 5 *W. & M. Executors* are excuſed from paying Coſts, as being preſumed to have no Knowledge of the Affairs of the Teſtator; and therefore they ſhall pay Coſts for not going on to Trial, or where the Cauſe of Action ariſes to the *Executor* himſelf, &c. 1 *Salk.* 207. 3 *Salk.* 106. No Action ſhall charge an *Executor* to anſwer Damages out of his own Eſtate, upon any Promiſe to another, unleſs there be ſome Writing thereof ſigned by the Party to be charged therewith. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. On any Judgment after Verdict, had by or in the Name of an *Executor* or Adminiſtrator; an Adminiſtrator *de bonis non* may ſue forth a *Scire facias*, and take Execution upon ſuch Judgment. *Stat.* 30. *Car.* 2. Before this Statute it was not ſo; where an *Executor*, &c. died, for Want of Privity, the Adminiſtrator was to begin again. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 789. If an *Executor* makes himſelf a Stranger to the Will of the Teſtator, or pleads *Ne unques Executor*, or any falſe Plea, and it is found againſt him, Judgment ſhall be *de bonis propriis:* In other Caſes, *de bonis Teſtatoris. Cro. Jac.* 447. If on a *Sci. fac.* againſt an *Executor*, the Sheriff return a *Devaſtavit*; the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment and Execution *de bonis propriis* of the Defendant: And if *Nulla bona* be returned, he may have either a *Capias Satisfaciend.* or an *Elegit.* 2 *Nelſ.* 791. *Dyer* 185. But one *Executor* ſhall not be charged with a *Devaſtavit* made by his Companion; for the Act of one ſhall charge the other no further than the Goods of the Teſtator in his Hands amount to. *Cro. Eliz.* 318. If an *Executor* does any Waſte, or miſemploys the Eſtate of the Deceas'd, or doth any Thing by Negligence or Fraud, &c. it is a *Devaſtavit*, and he ſhall be charged for ſo much out of his own Goods. 8 *Rep.* 133. And a *new Executor* may have an Action againſt a former *Executor*, who waſted the Goods of the Deceaſed; or the old one may remain charge able to Creditors, &c. *Hob.* 266.

The *Duty and Office of an Executor* is to bury the Teſtator in a decent Manner, according to his Rank and Quality, and with a due Regard to the Eſtate left after Debts are ſatisfied: For whatever an *Executor* lays out extravagantly in Funeral Charges, if there be not enough to pay Debts, he muſt bear it at his own Expence. *Wood's Inſt.* 325. But all reaſonable and neceſſary Funeral Charges muſt be allowed before Debts and Legacies. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 926. The *Executor* is to make an Inventory of all the Goods and Chattels of the Deceas'd, with their Value, and of all Debts due to the Teſtator; and this Inventory ought to be made and apprais'd in the Preſence of the *Executor*, by two or more of the Creditors, or two next of Kin to the Teſtator; or in their Default, by two or more of the Neighbours or Friends of the Deceas'd: And then the *Executor* muſt deliver the ſame upon Oath to the Ordinary. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 10. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Until the Inventory of the Teſtator's Goods is made and brought into the Office of the Ordinary, it ſhall be preſumed that the *Executor* hath Aſſets to pay all the Debts of the Teſtator: The Inventory ſhews the Charge of the *Executor*, and his Account muſt be his Diſcharge, for ſo much as he can prove to be laid out in the Payments for Funeral Charges, making the Inventory, Probate of the Will; Debts and Legacies: This Account will diſcharge him of all Suits in the Spiritual Court; but will not diſcharge him of Suits at the Common Law, for there each Particular muſt be again proved. *Wood* 328. An *Executor* is to paſs his Account before the Ordinary, for the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator; but the Ordinary may not call *Executors* to account *ex Officio.* 9 *Rep.* 39. By Statute, no *Executor* or Adminiſtrator ſhall be cited into any Eccleſiaſtical Court to render an Account, otherwiſe than by Inventory, unleſs at the Inſtance of a Creditor, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. It has been held, an *Executor* is bound to Account; and the Ordinary muſt take the *Executor*'s Account, when he is ſummoned by any Creditor, and cannot hold Plea of it, becauſe 'tis made upon Oath: But if a Legatee comes, he may unravel the Account, for this is generally the only Court for him to ſue in, and therefore he is not bound by it; though if the *Executor* will pay him his Legacy, then he cannot compel him to exhibit an Inventory or to Account, he having the End of his Suit. 2 *Inſt.* 600. *Raym.* 407. *Hill.* 6 *Ann.* The Inventory of the Teſtator's Goods being made, or before if requiſite, where there is enough to pay all Debts and Legacies, the *Executor* is to prove the Will before the Ordinary in common Form, by his own Oath, or by Witneſſes if required by thoſe who have a Right to queſtion it; and being exhibited in the Regiſter's Office of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, a Copy in Parchment is delivered the *Executor* under the Ordinary's Seal, which is called the Probate. *Perk.* 486. 9 *Rep.* 37. 2 *Inſt.* 488. One may prove a Will before the Ordinary, which contains Goods and Lands; though formerly a Prohibition was granted as to the Lands: And a Will of Freehold Land is to be proved by Witneſſes in the Chancery. 1 *Vent.* 207. 6 *Rep.* 23. The Proving of the Will is neceſſary for Goods and Chattels, to give the *Executor* Power to bring Actions, and confirm the Acts he did as *Executor* before: When this is done, the *Executor* is to pay all the Teſtator's Debts before any Legacies, in the Order following, *viz.* After the Funeral Charges, the King's Debt is to be prefer'd; then Debts on Judgments, and Statutes or Recognizances, on Mortgages, Rent upon Leaſes, &c. Bonds, Bills ſealed, and other Specialties, Servants Wages, Debts on Notes, Shop Books, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 927. *Plowd.* 543. See *Jenk. Cent.* 274. And if the *Executor* pays the Debts in any other Order, he is liable to the Payment of the Debts of a higher Degree, though out of his own Eſtate. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 10. The *Executor*, &c. paying Debts on Contract, ſhall not be relieved againſt a Bond-Debt, although he had no Manner of Notice of it; for this would be to alter the Courſe of the Law. *Preced. Canc.* 534. An *Executor* is allowed to retain his own Debt, out of the Teſtator's Eſtate; and ſo may the *Executor* of ſuch *Executor*; and the Reaſon is becauſe he can't pay himſelf. *Ibid.* 179. Among Debts of equal Degree, the *Executor* may pay himſelf firſt: And thoſe Debts that are firſt ſued for, are to be firſt paid: Where two Judgments are given againſt an *Executor*, the Judgment given firſt ſhall be firſt ſatisfied; but if the Judgments were given againſt the Teſtator, he who firſt ſues Execution, ſhall be paid before the other. *Noy Max.* 104. 3 *Leon. cap.* 364. If no Suit is begun againſt the *Executor*, he may pay the whole Debt to any one Creditor in equal Degree, though there be nothing left to pay another any Part of his Debt. *Wood's Inſt.* An *Executor* pays a Debt upon Bond before a Statute broken, and afterwards the Statute is broken, the Payment of the Debt upon Bond, is a good Plea againſt the Statute. *Cro. Jac.* 9. Pending a Bill in Equity againſt an *Executor*, he may pay any other Debt of a higher Nature, or of as high a Nature, where he has legal Aſſets: But where there is a final Decree againſt an *Executor*, if he pays a Bond, it is a Miſpayment; for a Decree is in Nature of a Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 507. If there be ſeveral Debts due on

Several Bonds from the Teſtator, his *Executor* may pay which Bond-Debt he pleaſes, except an Action of Debt is actually commenced againſt him upon one of thoſe Bonds; and in ſuch Caſe, if pending an Action, another Bond-Creditor brings another Action againſt him, before Judgment obtained by either of them, he may prefer which he will by confeſſing a Judgment to one and paying him, which Judgment he may plead in Bar to the other Action. *Vaugh.* 89 An Action was brought againſt an *Executor*, and pending that Action, he procured another to commence an Action againſt him for a juſt Debt owing by the Teſtator, and the other had Judgment firſt, which was allowed a good Plea to the firſt Action; and the *Executor*'s Conſent to pay one Creditor before another, ſhall never be intended to be by Covin, but on conſidering the Circumſtances of the Creditors, *&c. Sid.* 21. *Executors* ſometimes confeſs Judgment preſently to a Friend for his Debt, for they are not bound to ſtand Suit; and plead dilatory Pleas to a Stranger's Debt, that the Friend may be firſt paid upon the Execution: And *Executors* may give Precedence as they pleaſe before Execution: But if Judgment for 100 *l.* is ſuffered, and the Plaintiff compounds for 60 *l.* the Judgment for the whole Sum ſhall not be allowed to keep off other Creditors. 8 *Rep.* 133. In Action of Debt againſt an *Executor*, he may plead a Judgment obtained againſt him by another, *ultra quod* he hath not Aſſets, which Judgment is in Force; though Judgments are not to be kept on Foot by Fraud. *Sid.* 230. 1 *Vent.* 76. If an *Executor* ſued by ſeveral Creditors, pleads *Plene Adminiſtravit* to all at the ſame Time; and that he hath no Aſſets *præter* to pay one or two, he will make himſelf liable to all the Debts: He ſhould plead ſpecially to one Creditor, ſhewing what Aſſets he hath, or pay him, and plead fully adminiſtered. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 574. On a *Scire facias* againſt an *Executor*, he cannot plead fully adminiſtered, but muſt plead ſpecially that no Goods of the Teſtator came to his Hands, whereby he might diſcharge the Debt; for he may have fully adminiſtered, and yet be liable to the Debt, where Goods of the Teſtator's afterwards come to his Hands. 1 *Lill.* 568. *Cro. Eliz.* 575. In *Scire facias* againſt *Executors*, upon a Judgment againſt their Teſtator, they pleaded *Plene Adminiſtravit*, by paying Debts upon Bonds *ante Notitiam*; It was adjudged no Plea, for at their Peril they ought to take Notice of Debts upon Record, and firſt pay them; and though the Recovery be in another County than that where the Teſtator lived: But where an Action is brought againſt *Executors* in another County than where they live, and they not knowing thereof, pay Debts upon Specialty, it is good. *Cro. Eliz.* 793. In pleading Debt by Bond againſt *Executors*, the Plaintiff ſhould alledge not only Goods left; but that there is no Debt upon Judgment, Statute, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 218. If a Surety pay the Debt of his Principal, who is dead, 'tis ſaid the *Executor* is not liable at Law to repay him, without a Promiſe; but he is liable in Equity. *Sid.* 89. 3 *Salk.* 96. A Bill may be exhibited in the Chancery againſt an *Executor*, to diſcover the Teſtator's Perſonal Eſtate; and thereupon he ſhall be decreed to pay Debts and Legacies. *Abr. Ca. Eq.* 238. If a Perſon being *Executor*, and his Teſtator greatly indebted, be deſirous to pay the Aſſets as far as they will go, and that his Payments may not be afterwards queſtioned, he may bring a Bill in Equity againſt all the Teſtator's Creditors, in order that they may, if they will, conteſt each other's Debts, and diſpute who ought to be preferred in Payment. 2 *Vern.* 37. Where there are only *equitable Aſſets*, they muſt be equally paid amongſt all the Creditors; for a Debt by Judgment, and ſimple Contract is in Conſcience equal. 2 *Peer Williams* 416. And it is held, that Bonds, and other Debts, ſhall be paid equally, by *Executors*, where a Perſon has deviſed Lands to them, to be ſold, for the Payment of his Debts. 1 *Peer Will.* 430. A Debt deviſed by the Teſtator, is not to be paid by the Debtor to the Legatee, but to the *Executor*, who can give a ſufficient Diſcharge for it, and is anſwerable to the Legatee if there be ſufficient Aſſets. If an *Executor* pays out the Aſſets in Legacies, and afterwards Debts appear, of which he had no Notice, which he is obliged to pay; the *Executor* by Bill in Chancery may force the Legatees to refund. *Chan. Rep.* 136, 149. One Legatee paid ſhall refund againſt another, and againſt a Creditor of the Teſtator, that can charge the *Executor* only in Equity: But if an *Executor* pays a Debt upon ſimple Contract, there ſhall be no Refunding to a Creditor of a higher Nature. 2 *Vent.* 360. *Executors* are not bound to pay a Legacy, without Security to refund. *Chan. Rep.* 149, 257. And if Sentence be given for a Legacy in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, a Prohibition lies, unleſs they take Security to refund. 2 *Vent.* 358. If an *Executor* pays Legacies, and ſeven Years after Covenant is broken, for which Action is brought againſt the *Executor*; the Court inclined that it was a *Devaſtavit*, and that the *Executor* ought to have taken Security for his Indemnity upon Payment of the Legacies. *Allen* 38. Though it has been adjudged, that a Covenant is no Duty till broken; and therefore ſince it is uncertain, whether it will be broken or not, it ſhall be preſumed it will not; and the Legacies being a preſent Duty ſhall be paid by the *Executor*, notwithſtanding any Covenant not actually broken. *Style* 37. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 786. If one binds himſelf and his *Executors* in an Obligation, *&c.* to perform a certain Thing, and in his Will gives divers Legacies and dies, leaving Goods only ſufficient to pay the Obligation when forfeited; this Obligation ſhall be no Bar to the Legacies, becauſe it is uncertain whether the ſame may ever be forfeited: Though the *Executor* may therefore make a Delivery upon Condition, *viz.* to return the Legacies if the Obligation becomes forfeit, and the Penalty be recovered. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 928. 2 *Vent.* 358. The *Executor* is to pay the Legacies, after the Debts; and he may prefer a Legacy to himſelf, if nothing remains to diſcharge the other Legacies. *Plowd.* 545. *Offic. Exec.* 204. But *Executors* cannot in Equity pay their own Legacies firſt, where there is not enough to pay all of them; but ſhall have an equal Proportion with the reſt of the Legatees. *Chanc. Rep.* 354. An *Executor* has Election, where any Chattel is given to him, to have and take in one Right or the other, *viz.* as *Executor*, or Legatee; which is to be made by a ſpecial Taking or Declaration, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 47. *Plowd.* 519. *Dyer* 277. After the *Executor* hath his own Legacy, he may pay what Legacies he pleaſes firſt; or pay each Legatee a Part in Proportion, if there be not enough to pay every one his whole Legacy; and he is not bound to Order, as he is in the Payment of Debts due from the Teſtator. 2 *Vent.* 358, 360. If there be a ſpecifick Legacy given of any Thing, as a Horſe, Silver Cup, *&c* it muſt be delivered before any other Legacy, provided there be Aſſets. *Offic. Exec.* 317. And if there be enough to pay all the Legacies, after the Debts are ſatisfied, the Legacies ſhall all be paid; but if there is not ſufficient to pay Debts or more, the Legatees muſt loſe their Legacies: If there be any Remainder undiſpoſed of after the Debts and Legacies paid, by the Common Law it is ſaid to belong to the *Executor*, by Virtue of the *Executorſhip*. *Plowd.* 526. But this hath been underſtood where the *Executor* hath had no Legacy, or other Proviſion by the Will: And a Man made his Will, giving only a ſmall Legacy for Mourning; and appointed an *Executor*, without diſpoſing of the Reſidue of his perſonal Eſtate, after Debts and Legacies paid; and it was adjudged that the Remainder ſhould not go to the *Executor*,

cutor, but be distributed among the Relations of the Testator by an Administration: The Testator was esteemed as to that Residue to die Intestate; and thereupon Administration shall be granted *quoad* the Residue. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 579. *Wood's Inst.* 322. 4 *Ann.* in *B. R.* A Testator made one *Executor* who was no Relation to him, and gave him 50 *l.* And the next of Kin exhibited a Bill in Chancery for the *Residuum* of the Estate; and it was determined that the *Executor* should not have the Residue, but the next of Kin to the Testator: But if the *Executor* had been nearly related to the Testator, it might be otherwise; though in such Case if there were other Relations, in equal Degreed, poor and indigent, Equity would give the Residue among them. 3 *Salk.* 82. If there be an express Legacy given to an *Executor*, and no Devise of the surplus Estate, that shall generally go to the next Kindred according to the Statute of Distributions. And where two Persons were appointed *Executors*, having Legacies given them; it was decreed in Equity, that the *Executors* should be only Trustees as to the Residue of the Estate, after the Legacies paid, which should remain to the Testator's next of Kin, &c. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 677, 361. In a Case of the like Nature, the Surplus of the Testator's personal Estate, has been adjudged to be in Trust for his Children, though they had particular Legacies. 1 *Vern.* 473. *Abr. Caf. Eq* 244. Also a Man by his Will gave Legacies to Relations, near to the Value of his Estate, and made a certain Person *Executor*, to whom he gave a small Legacy, and desired him to take upon him the Trouble of the *Executorship*; after the making of which Will, the Testator lived ten Years, and acquired a considerable additional Estate, and then died; on a Bill brought by his Relations, against the *Executor*, to have an Account of the Personal Estate, and the Surplus distributed amongst them; here the new acquired Estate was decreed to go to the Legatees, in Proportion of each one's Legacy. *Preced. Canc.* 12. The Surplusage of an Estate, given to pay Debts, &c. after Debts, Legacies and Portions paid, hath been ordered by the Court of Chancery to go to the Heir. *Chanc. Rep.* 189. *Overseers* of a Will have nothing to do with the Execution of it, but are only to give Counsel and Advice to the *Executors*; and if they will not do their Duty, to complain of them to the Spiritual Court, &c.

Executor de son tort, Or *Executor* of his own Wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an *Executor* by Intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator; or for Want thereof, appointed by the Ordinary to administer. *Dyer* 166. If an *Executor* of his own Wrong takes upon himself the Office of an *Executor* without a lawful Authority, he is chargeable to the rightful *Executor*, and to all the Creditors of the Testator, and likewise to the Legatees, so far as the Goods amount unto which he wrongfully possessed: And such an *Executor* is made by any Act of Acquisition, Transferring or Possessing himself of any of the Estate or Goods of the Deceased; but not by Acts of Necessity, Piety or Charity. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 793. Where a Person gets the Goods of the Intestate into his Hands, he is chargeable for them as *Executor de son tort*, until he gives Satisfaction for them to the true Administrator; or satisfies the true Debts of the Intestate to the Value. *Cro. Eliz.* 88. And such a one cannot retain for his own Debt, against another Creditor. 5 *Rep* 31. For if an *Executor* of his own Wrong, to whom 20 *l.* is owing, doth seize Goods to that Value, intending to pay himself, it shall be Assets in his Hands to make him chargeable to any Creditor or Legatee. 5 *Rep.* 31. And by Statute, Persons obtaining any Goods or Debts of an Intestate by Fraud, or procuring Administration to be granted to a Stranger, &c. are chargeable as *Executors* in their own Wrong, to the Value of the Goods or Debts, &c. And *Executors* and Administrators of *Executors* in their own Wrong, shall be liable to pay the Debts of the Testator; in like Manner as their Testator or Intestate. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 8. 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. If a Man who is neither *Executor* nor Administrator, acts as *Executor*, as when he takes into his Hands the Goods of the Deceased for his own Use, or alters the Property by Sale, &c. or delivers Goods of the Deceased to Creditors or Legatees, receives any Debt due to the Intestate, &c. he is *Executor* in his own Wrong, and shall answer as far as he acts. 5 *Rep.* 31, 32. 8 *Rep.* 135. 9 *Rep.* 39. Though every Taking of the Goods of the Deceased, is not enough to make one chargeable; as if a Person take away his own Goods in the House of the Deceased, or use some of the Deceased's Goods in the necessary Occasions of his Family; bury the Deceased, and sell some of the Goods for that Purpose; or if he take them by the Delivery of another, &c. *Dyer* 166, 167. *Noy's Max.* 102. When there is a rightful *Executor*, and a Stranger possesses himself of the Testator's Goods, without doing any further Act as *Executor*, he is not an *Executor de son tort*: But where there is neither an *Executor* or Administrator, it is otherwise; for there the Creditors have no Person against whom they may bring any Action but him who hath possessed himself of the Goods. *Dyer* 105. *Roll. Abr.* 918. If there is a lawful *Executor* that hath proved the Will, or a legal Administration granted, before a Stranger intermeddles with the Goods, the Stranger cannot be an *Executor* of his own Wrong; but is a Trespasser against the *Executor*, &c. who is to have his Remedy against the Stranger, and the Creditors may have their Remedy against the lawful *Executor*. 5 *Rep.* 82. An *Executor* of his Wrong, may be sued as *Executor*; and he shall be sued for Legacies, as well as a rightful *Executor*. *Noy* 13. Though an *Executor de son tort* cannot maintain any Suit or Action because he cannot produce any Will to justify it: And he will be severely punished for a false Plea, for in such Case the Execution shall be awarded for the whole Debt, though he meddled with a Thing of very small Value. *Noy* 69. Debt was brought against an *Executor* of his own Wrong, who pleaded that he *never was Executor*, nor administred as such; it was held, not to be material whether he had Assets or no, but to prove that he had administred any Thing was enough; for this would make him chargeable with the Debt: But if he had not pleaded falsly, he would have been liable for no more than the Value of the Goods of the Deceased. *Style* 120. If a Plaintiff alledges that the Defendant administred of his own Wrong, and the Defendant demurs, it is a Confession of it to be true; and then the Action may be brought against the Defendant as *Executor de son tort*. 5 *Mod.* 136. 1 *Salk.* 298. An *Executor* of his own Wrong possesses himself of Goods, and afterwards Administration is granted him, he may by Virtue thereof retain Goods for his own Debt. 5 *Rep.* 30. And where a Man took Possession of an Intestate's Goods wrongfully, and sold them to another, and then took out Administration, it was adjudged that the Sale was good by Relation. *Moor* 126. But where an *Executor de son tort* delivered Goods to one to whom Administration was afterwards granted, it was held that if the Administration had been granted to himself, it would not have purged the Tort, much less where granted to another; for he having once made himself liable to an Action as *Executor de son tort*, he shall never after discharge himself by Matter *ex post facto*. *Hob.* 49. An *Executor de son tort* shall be allowed in Equity, all such Payments which a rightful *Executor* ought to have paid. 2 *Chanc. Rep.* 33. See more of *Executors*, under *Administrators*, *Assets*, *Joint Executors*, *Wills*, &c.

Executory,

Executory, Is where an Eſtate in Fee created by Deed or Fine, is to be afterwards executed by Entry, Livery, Writ, &c. And Leaſes for Years, Rents, Annuities, Conditions, &c. are called Inheritances *Executory*. *Wood's Inſt.* 293. *Eſtates executed* are when they paſs preſently to the Perſon to whom conveyed, without any after Act. 2 *Inſt.* 513.

Executory Deviſe, Is ſaid to be where a future Intereſt is deviſed, that veſts not at the Death of the Teſtator, but depends on ſome Contingency which muſt happen before it can veſt. If a particular Eſtate is limited, and the Inheritance paſſes out of the Donor, this is a contingent Remainder; but where the Fee by a Deviſe is veſted in any Perſon, and to be veſted in another upon Contingency, this is an *Executory Deviſe*: And in all Caſes of *Executory Deviſes*, the Eſtates deſcend until the Contingencies happen. *Raym.* 28. 1 *Lutw.* 798. Where a contingent Eſtate limited, depends upon a Freehold, which is capable of ſupporting a Remainder, it ſhall never be conſtrued an *Executory Deviſe*, but a Remainder. And ſo it is, if the Eſtate be limited by Words *in præſenti*, as when a Perſon deviſes his Lands to the Heirs of *A. B.* who is living, &c. Though if the ſame were to the Heir of *A.* after his Death, it would be as good as an *Executory Deviſe*. 2 *Saund.* 380. 4 *Mod.* 255. One by Will deviſes Land to his Mother for Life, and after her Death, to his Brother in Fee; provided, that if his Wife, being then *enſient*, be delivered of a Son, then the Lands to remain to him in Fee, and dies, and the Son is born; in this Caſe it was held, that the Fee of the Brother ſhould ceaſe, and veſt in the Son, by Way of *Executory Deviſe*, on the happening of the Contingency; and here ſuch Fee Eſtate enures as a new original Deviſe to take Effect when the firſt fails. *Dyer* 127. 33. *Cro. Jac.* 592. A Remainder of a Fee may not be limited by the Rules of Law after a Fee-ſimple; for when a Man hath parted with his whole Eſtate, there cannot remain any thing for him to diſpoſe of: But of late Times a Diſtinction hath been made between an abſolute Fee-ſimple and a Fee-ſimple which depends upon a Contingency, or is conditionally limited; eſpecially where ſuch a Contingency may happen in the Courſe of a few Years, or of one or two Lives; and where ſuch a Remainder is limited by Will, it is called an *Executory Deviſe*. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 797. An Eſtate deviſed to a Son and his Heirs, upon Condition that if he did not pay the Legacies given by the Will within ſuch a Time, that then the Land ſhould remain to the Legatees, &c. and their Heirs: This Limitation of a Fee in Remainder, after a Fee limited to the Son, being upon the Contingency of the Son's Failing in Payment of the Legacies, was adjudged good by Way of *Executory Deviſe*. *Cro. El.* 833. And where the Father deviſed his Lands to his youngeſt Son and his Heirs, and if he died without Iſſue, the eldeſt Son being alive, then to him and his Heirs; this was held a good Remainder in Fee to the eldeſt Brother, after the conditional Contingent Eſtate in Fee to the youngeſt, as depending upon the Poſſibility that he might be alive when his youngeſt Brother died without Iſſue; and his Dying without Iſſue, was a collateral Determination of his Eſtate, whilſt the other was living. *Godb.* 282. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 798. There can be no *Executory Deviſe* after an Eſtate tail generally limited, becauſe that would tend to a Perpetuity; and a Contingency is too remote where a Man muſt expect a Fee upon another's Dying without Iſſue, generally: But dying without Iſſue, living another, may happen in a little Time, becauſe it depends upon one Life; and therefore a Deviſe of a Fee ſimple to one, but to remain to another upon ſuch a Contingency, is now held good by *Executory Deviſe*. 2 *Cro.* 695. Sometimes croſs Remainders in Tail by Implication, have been pleaded againſt *Executory Deviſes*. Formerly where a Term of Years, which is but a Chattel, was deviſed to one; and that if he died, living another Perſon, it ſhould remain to the other Perſon, during the Reſidue of the Term, ſuch a Remainder was adjudged void: For a Deviſe of a Chattel to one for an Hour, was a Deviſe of it for ever. *Dyer* 74. But ſince it has been held, that a Remainder of a Term to one, after it was limited to another for Life, was good: In a Caſe where a Teſtator having a Term, deviſed that his Wife ſhould have the Lands for ſo many Years of the Term as ſhe ſhould live; and that after her Death the Reſidue thereof ſhould go to his Son and his Aſſigns; and this was the firſt Caſe wherein an *Executory* Remainder of a Term for Years was adjudged good. *Dyer* 358, 253. A Perſon poſſeſſed of a Term, deviſes it to his Wife for eighteen Years, and after to his eldeſt Son for Life, after to the Son's eldeſt Iſſue Male during Life; tho' he have no ſuch Iſſue, at the Time of the Deviſe, and Death of the Deviſor, if he has before his own Death, he ſhall have it as an *Executory Deviſe*. 1 *Roll.* 612. But if one deviſe a Term to his Wife for Life; the Remainder to his firſt Son for Life, and if he dies without Iſſue, to his ſecond Son, &c. the Remainder to the ſecond Son is void, and no *Executory Deviſe*; yet where he dying without Iſſue living at a Perſon's Death, may be confined to one Life, it hinders not a Remainder over. *Abr. Ca. Eq.* 194. *Executory Deviſes*, as to Terms for Years, are not extended beyond a Life or Lives; they ought to ariſe within the Compaſs of one Life. 1 *Salk.* 229. Where there is an *Executory Deviſe*, there needs not any particular Eſtate to ſupport it; and becauſe the Perſon who is to take upon Contingency, hath not a preſent but future Intereſt, his Eſtate cannot be barred by a common Recovery; and for that it was a Remainder not in Being when the Recovery was ſuffered, it has been adjudged it could not be barred by ſuch a Recovery. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 797, 798. It is held *Executory Deviſes*, and Limitations of the Truſt of a Term, are governed alike. 1 *Vern.* 234.

Exemplification of Letters Patent, Is a Copy or Tranſcript of *Letters Patent*, made from the Inrolment thereof, and ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*; which *Exemplifications* may be ſhewed or pleaded, as the *Letters Patent* themſelves. But neither an *Exemplification* nor *Conſtat* was pleadable at Common Law, becauſe there was only the Tenor of an Inrolment, and the Tenor of a Record is not pleadable: Though by the Statutes of 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. 3 *Ed.* 6. and 13 *Eliz.* they are pleadable. 5 *Rep.* 53. By the laſt mentioned Statute, *Exemplifications* of the Inrolment of Grants by Letters Patent, ſhall be of as good Force in pleading for the Patentees, &c. as if the Patents were produced. 13 *Eliz. c.* 6. One may exemplify a Patent under the Great Seal in Chancery; and alſo any Record or Judgment, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, under the proper Seal of each Court; and ſuch an *Exemplification* may be given in Evidence to a Jury, &c. 1 *Lill.* 583. If a Man will plead a Record in another Court than where it remaineth, he muſt have it exemplified under the Great Seal, if it be denied; otherwiſe it will not ſerve, unleſs to give in Evidence. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 134. A Rule made, or Writ filed in any Court at *Weſtminſter*, may be exemplified in the Court where made or filed. 1651. *C. B.* But nothing but Matter of Record ought to be exemplified. 3 *Inſt.* 173.

Exemplificatione, is a Writ granted for the *Exemplification* of an original Record. *Reg. Orig.* 290.

Exemption, (*Exemptio*) Signifies a Privilege to be free from Service or Appearance; as Knights, Clergymen, &c. are exempted to appear at the County-Court by Statute; and Peers from being put upon Inqueſts. 6 *Rep.* 23. Perſons ſeventy Years of Age, Apothecaries, &c. are alſo exempted by Law from

from ſerving on Juries: And Juſtices of Peace, Attorneys, &c. from Pariſh Offices. 2 *Inſt.* 247. There is an *Exemption* from Tolls, &c. by the King's *Letters Patent:* And a Writ of *Exemption* or of Eaſe, to be quit of ſerving on Juries, and all publick Service. *Shep. Epitom.* 1049.

Exercituale, Was anciently uſed for a Heriot; being paid only in Arms and military Accoutrements: Exercituale *Vironis ſive Baronis Regis, qui erit proximus ei, quatuor Equi.* Leg. Edw. Conf. 1.

Exeter. By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the Site of the Caſtle of *Exon* (Part of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*) to be granted to ſome Perſons appointed by the Juſtices in Quarter-Seſſions for the County of *Devon*, for the Term of 99 Years, to the Uſe of the ſaid County and for other publick Uſes; under the ancient yearly Rent of 10 *l. per Annum*, payable to the Crown. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 19.

Exfrediare, (From the Sax. *Frede, Frith, Peace,* and *Frithian*) To break the Peace, or commit open Violence. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 13.

Ex gravi Querela, Is a Writ that lies for him to whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee are deviſed by Will, (within any City, Town or Borough, wherein Lands are deviſeable by Cuſtom) and the Heir of the Deviſor enters, and detains them from him. *Reg. Orig.* 244. *Old Nat. Br.* 87. And if a Man deviſes ſuch Lands or Tenements unto another in Tail, with Remainder over in Fee, if the Tenant in Tail enter, and is ſeiſed by Force of the Intail, and afterwards dieth without Iſſue; he in the Remainder ſhall have the Writ *Ex gravi Querela* to execute that Deviſe. *New Nat. Br.* 441. Alſo where Tenant in Tail dies without Iſſue of his Body, the Heir of the Donor, or he who hath the Reverſion of the Land, ſhall have this Writ in the Nature of a *Formedon in the Reverter.* Ibid. If a Deviſor's Heir be ouſted by the Deviſee, by Entry on the Lands; he may not after have this Writ, but is to have his Remedy by the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law. *Co. Lit.* 111.

Exhenium or **Exennium,** A Gift or Preſent, and more properly a New Year's Gift. ——— *In Expenſis Domini Regis & Exenniis eidem factis apud, &c. lxxv ſol.* ———Ex Compot. Dom. de Farend. MS.

Exhibit, *(Exhibitum)* A Word mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 14. And where a Deed, or other Writing is in a Suit in Chancery *exhibited* to be approved by Witneſſes, and the Examiner or Commiſſioners appointed, certify on the Back of it, that the Deed or Writing was ſhewed to the Witneſs, to prove it at the Time of his Examination, and by him ſworn to; this is called an *Exhibit* in Law Proceedings.

Exhibitio, An Allowance for Meat and Drink, ſuch as was cuſtomary among the religious Appropriators of Churches, who uſually made it to the depending Vicar; and the Benefactions ſettled for the Maintaining of Scholars in the Univerſities, not depending on the Foundation, are called *Exhibitions.* Paroch. Antiq. 304.

Exigendaries of the Common Pleas, *(Exigendarii de Banco Communi)* Are otherwiſe called *Exigenters,* by *Stat.* 10 *H* 6. *c.* 4.

Exigent, *(Exigenda)* Is a Writ that lies where the Defendant in an Action perſonal cannot be found, nor any Thing of his, within the County, whereby to be attached or diſtrained; and is directed to the Sheriff, to proclaim and call him five County-Court Days, one after another, charging him to appear upon Pain of Outlawry: It is called *Exigent,* becauſe it *exacteth* the Party, *i. e.* requires his Appearance or Forth-coming to anſwer the Law; and if he come not at the laſt Day's Proclamation, he is ſaid to be *Quinquies Exactus,* and is outlawed. *Compt. Juriſd.* 188. The Statutes requiring Proclamations on *Exigents* awarded in civil Actions, are 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4. and 31 *Eliz. cap.* 3. *Exigents* are to be awarded againſt Receivers of the King's Money, who detain the ſame; and againſt the Conſpirators, Rioters, &c. Stat. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. And a Writ of Proclamation ſhall be iſſued to the Sheriff to make three Proclamations in the County where the Defendant dwells, for him to yield himſelf, &c. by the *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* The Writ of *Exigent* alſo lies in an Indictment of Felony, where the Party indicted cannot be found: And upon ſuing out an *Exigent* for a criminal Matter before Conviction, there ſhall be a Writ of Proclamation, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 31. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 22. If a Perſon indicted of Felony abſent ſo long that the Writ of *Exigent* is awarded, his Withdrawing will be deemed a Flight in Law, whereby he will be liable to forfeit his Goods; and though he renders himſelf upon the *Exigent,* after ſuch Withdrawing, and is found Not guilty, it is ſaid the Forfeiture ſhall ſtand. 5 *Rep.* 110. 3 *Inſt.* 232. After a *Capias* directed to the Sheriff to take and impriſon a Felon, &c. if he cannot be taken, an *Exigent* is awarded: And after a Judgment in a civil Action, the *Exigent* is to go forth after the firſt *Capias*; but before Judgment, there muſt be a *Capias, Alias* and *Pluries.* 4 *Inſt.* 177. If the Defendant be in Priſon, or beyond Sea, &c. he or his Executors may reverſe the Award of the *Exigent.* See *Outlawry.*

Form *of a Writ of* Exigent.

GEORGE *the Second,* &c. *To the Sheriff of* L. *greeting: We command you, that you cauſe* C. D. *late of,* &c. *to be* exacted *and called in your* Huſtings, *until according to the Law and Cuſtom of this Part of our Kingdom of* Great Britain *called* England, *he ſhall be outlawed, if he doth not appear; and if he appeareth, then that you take him, and cauſe him to be ſafely kept, ſo as you have his Body before us, the Day,* &c. *wherefoever,* &c. *to anſwer to* A. B. *of a Plea of,* &c. *And whereof we charged you on the Day,* &c. *laſt paſt, and you returned that the ſaid* C. *was not found in your Bailiwick: And have you there this Writ.* Witneſs, &c.

Exigenter, (*Exigendarius*) Is an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas; of which Officers there are four in Number: They make all *Exigents* and Proclamations, in Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie; and alſo Writs of *Superſedeas,* as well as the *Prothonotaries,* upon ſuch *Exigents* made out in their Offices. 18 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 9. But the iſſuing Writs of *Superſedeas* is taken from them by an Officer in the ſame Court, conſtituted by Letters Patent by King *James* the Firſt.

Exile, A Baniſhment or driving out of a Perſon. *Lit. Dict.* And this *Exile* is either by Reſtraint, when the Government forbids a Man, and makes it penal to return; or it is voluntary, where he leaves his Country upon Diſguſt, but may come back again at Pleaſure. 2 *Lev.* 191.

Exilium, Signifies in Law Conſtruction, a Spoiling: And by the Statute of *Marlbridge* it ſeems to extend to the Injury done to Tenants, by altering their Tenure, ejecting them, &c. and this is the Senſe that *Fleta* determines; who diſtinguiſhes between *Vaſtum, Deſtructio* and *Exilium*; for he tells us that *Vaſtum* and *Deſtructio* are almoſt the ſame, and are properly applied to Houſes, Gardens or Woods; but *Exilium* is when Servants are infranchiſed, and afterwards unlawfully turned out of their Tenements. ———Vaſtum & Deſtructio *fere æquipollent, & convertibiliter ſe habent in Domibus, Boſcis & Gardinis; ſed* Exilium *dici poterit, cum ſervi manumittuntur, aut à Tenementis ſuis injurioſe ejiciuntur.* Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 11. ——— *Venditionem vel* Exilium *non faciant de Domibus, Boſcis, vel hominibus,* &c. Stat. Marlb. c. 25.

Exitus, Iſſue or Off-ſpring; and applied to the Iſſues or yearly Rents and Profits of Lands. ——— *Et ſciat vicecomes, quod Redditus, Blada in grangia; & omnia mobilia, præter equitaturam, Indumenta & Utenſilia Domorum, continentur ſub nomine* Exituum. *Stat. Weſtm. 2. c. 43.*

Exlegalitus, Is he who is proſecuted as an Outlaw. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c. 38.*

Ex mero motu, Are Words uſed in the King's Charters and Letters Patent, to ſignify that he grants them *of his own Will and Motion*, without Petition or Suggeſtion of any other: And the Intent and Effect of theſe Words, is to bar all Exceptions that might be taken to the Charters or Letters Patent, by alledging that the King in granting them was abuſed by falſe Suggeſtions. *Kitch.* 352. When the Words *ex mero motu* are made uſe of in any Charter, they ſhall be taken moſt ſtrongly againſt the King. 1 *Co. Rep.* 451.

Ex Officio, Is ſo called from the Power a Perſon has by Virtue of an Office, to do certain Acts, without being applied to: As a Juſtice of Peace may not only grant Surety of the Peace, at the Complaint or Requeſt of any Perſon, but he may demand and take it *ex Officio* at Diſcretion, *&c.* *Dalt.* 270. And by *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. the Queen by her Letters Patent might authoriſe any Perſon exerciſing Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, to adminiſter an Oath *ex Officio*; whereby a ſuppoſed Offender was compelled to confeſs, accuſe or clear himſelf of any criminal Matter, and thereby made liable to cenſure or Puniſhment, *&c.* but the Branch of this Statute relating to the ſaid Oath, is repealed by 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 11.

Exoneratione ſectæ, Was a Writ that lay for the King's Ward, to be freed from all Suit to the County-Court, Hundred-Court, Leet, *&c.* during Wardſhip. *F. N. B.* 158.

Exoneratione ſectæ ad Curiam Baron'. A Writ of the ſame Nature, ſued by the Guardian of the King's Ward, and directed to the Sheriff or Stewards of the Court, that they do not diſtrain him, *&c.* for not doing Suit of Court. *New Nat. Br.* 352. And if the Sheriff diſtrain Tenants in Ancient Demeſne to come to the Sheriff's Torn or Leet, they may have a Writ commanding the Sheriff to ſurceaſe, *&c.* *Ibid.* 359. Likewiſe if a Man have Lands in divers Places in the County, and he is conſtrained to come to the Leet where he is not dwelling, when he reſides within the Precinct of any other Leet, *&c.* then he ſhall have this Writ to the Sheriff to diſcharge him from coming to any other Court-Leet than in the Hundred where he dwelleth. *Ibid.* 357. By the Common Law, Parſons ſhall not be diſtrained to come to Court-Leets, for the Lands belonging to their Churches; and if they be, they may have the Writ *Exoneratione ſectæ, &c.* *F. N. B.* 394. So ſhall a Woman holding Land in Dower, if ſhe is diſtrained to do Suit of Court for ſuch Land; when the Heir has Lands ſufficient in the ſame County. *Ibid.*

Ex parte, Of the one Part; as a Commiſſion in Chancery *Ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one Side or Part only, on the other Party's Neglecting or Refuſing to join: When both Plaintiff and Defendant proceed, it is a Joint Commiſſion.

Ex parte talis, Is a Writ that lies for a *Bailiff* or *Receiver*, who having Auditors aſſigned to take his Account, cannot obtain of them reaſonable Allowance, but is caſt into Priſon: And the Courſe in this Caſe is to ſue this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff to take four Mainpernors to bring his Body before the Barons of the *Exchequer* at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord to appear at the ſame Time. *F. N. B.* 129.

Expectant, Having Relation to or depending upon; and this Word is uſed in the Law with *Fee*, as *Fee-Expectant*. If Land is given to a Man and his Wife, to hold to them and their Heirs; in this Caſe they have a *Fee ſimple*: But if it be given to them and the Heirs of their Bodies, *&c.* they have Tail and a *Fee-Expectant*; and thus it is oppoſite to Fee-ſimple. *Kitch.* 153.

Expeditate, *(Expeditare)* In the Laws of the *Foreſt*, ſignifies to cut out the Ball of the Dogs Fore feet, for the Preſervation of the King's Game: But the Ball or the Foot of a Maſtiff is not to be taken out, but the three Claws of the Fore-foot on the Right Side are to be cut off by the Skin. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 152. *Manwood, cap.* 16. This relates to every Man's Dog who lives near the Foreſt; and was formerly done once in every three Years: And if any Perſon keeps a great Dog not *expeditated*, he forfeits to the King 3*s.* 4*d.* 4 *Inſt.* 308.

Expeditatæ Arbores, Trees rooted up or cut down to the Roots ——*Inquiratur de Arboribus* Expeditatis *in Foreſta*. Fleta, lib. 2. c. 41.

Expenditors, Are the Perſons appointed by Commiſſioners of *Sewers* to pay, diſburſe or *expend* the Money collected by the Tax for the Repairs of Sewers, *&c.* when paid into their Hands by the Collectors, on the Reparations, Amendments and Reformations ordered by the Commiſſioners, for which they are to render Accounts when thereunto required. *Laws of Sewers* 87, 88. Theſe Officers are mentioned in the Statute 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. and other Statutes: The Steward who ſuperviſes the Repair of the Banks and Watercourſes in *Romney Marſh* is called the *Expenditor*.

Expenſæ Litis, Coſts of Suit allowed a Plaintiff or Defendant recovering in his Action. See *Coſts*.

Expenſis militum non levandis, &c. Is an ancient Writ to prohibit the Sheriff from levying any Allowance for Knights of the Shire, upon thoſe that hold Lands in Ancient Demeſne. *Reg. Orig.* 261. For there is a Writ *De expenſis militum levandis*, for levying Expences for Knights of the Parliament, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 191.

Explees, The Rents or Profits of an Eſtate, *&c.* Vide *Eſplees*.

Explorator, A Scout; alſo a Huntſman or Chaſer. ———*In memoriam* Henrici Croft *Equitis aurati*, Exploratoris *in* Hibernia *Generalis, qui obiit Anno* 1609.

Exportation, Is the Shipping or carrying out the native Commodities of *England* for other Countries; mentioned in the Statutes relating to the *Cuſtoms*. See *Importation*.

Expoſition of Deeds, It ſhall be favourable, according to the apparent Intent; and be Reaſonable and Equal, *&c.* *Co. Litt.* 313. See *Deed*.

Ex poſt facto, Is a Term uſed in the Law, ſignifying ſomething done after another Thing that was committed before. And an Act done, or Eſtate granted, may be made good by Matter *ex poſt facto*, that was not ſo at firſt, by Election, *&c.* As ſometimes a Thing well done at firſt, may afterwards become ill. 8 *Rep.* 146. 5 *Co. Rep.* 22.

Extend, *(Extendere)* Is to value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by a Statute, *&c.* who hath forfeited his Bond, at ſuch an indifferent Rate, as by the yearly Rent the Creditor may in Time be paid his Debt. *F. N. B.*

Extendi facias, A Writ of Extent, whereby the Value of Lands is commanded to be made and levied, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.*

Extent, *(Extenta)* Signifies a Writ or Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements; and ſometimes the Act of the Sheriff or other Commiſſioner upon this Writ. *Bro.* 313. *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. It hath been held more frequently to be the Eſtimate or Valuation of Lands, which when done to the utmoſt Value, is ſaid to be the full *Extent*; whence come our extended Rents, or Rack-Rents. And if one bound to the King by Specialty, or to others by Statute, Recogniſance, *&c.* hath forfeited it; ſo

that by the yearly Rent of the Debtor's Lands, the Creditor is to be paid his Debt; upon this the Creditor may ſue a Writ to the Sheriff out of the Chancery to deliver him the Lands and Goods to the Value of the Debt, which is termed a *Liberate*. *F. N. B.* 131. This is after the *Extent* directed to the Sheriff to ſeize and value the Lands, *&c.* of the Debtor, to the utmoſt *Extent*. 4 *Rep.* 67. Lands and Goods are to be appraiſed and extended by the Inqueſt of twelve Men, and then delivered to the Creditor, in Order to the Satisfaction of his Debt: Every *Extent* ought to be by Inquiſition and Verdict, by the *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. And the Sheriff without an Inquiſition cannot execute the Writ. *Cro. Jac.* 569. The Body of the Cogniſor, and all Lands and Tenements that were his at the Time of the Statute, *&c.* entered into, or afterwards, into whoſe Hands ſoever they come, are liable to the *Extent*. 2 *Inſt.* 396. But Copyhold Lands are chargeable only during the Life of the Cognitor; and may not be extended by *Elegit*, ſo as to admit a Stranger to have Intereſt in the Lands held by Copy, without the Admittance of the Lord. Lands in ancient Demeſne, Annuities, Rents, *&c.* are extendible. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 88. Two Parts of an intire Rent, may be delivered upon an *Extent* by the Sheriff. 1 *Cro.* 742. But if the Cogniſor of a Statute have a Rent-charge, and before the *Extent* he purchaſe Parcel of the Land; the Rent is gone, and ſhall not be in Execution: 'Tis otherwiſe if he purchaſes after *Extent* of the Rent. *Dyer* 206. A Reverſion of Lands, *&c.* may not be extended; but a Plaintiff had Judgment for his Debt and Damages *de Reverſione cum acciderit*, and a ſpecial *Elegit* to extend the Moiety, *&c.* 2 *Sid.* 86. *Dyer* 373. An Advowſon in groſs is not extendible on *Elegit*, *&c. Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 18. An Office of Truſt cannot be extended, becauſe 'tis not aſſignable; and nothing ſhall be extended, but what may be aſſigned over. *Dyer* 7. Though an Office is extendible in Equity. *Chanc. Rep.* 39. Goods and Chattels, as Leaſes for Years, Cattle, *&c.* in the Cogniſor's own Hands, and not ſold for valuable Conſideration, are ſubject to the *Extent*. As the Lands are to be delivered to the Party at a reaſonable yearly Value, ſo the Goods ſhall be delivered in *Extent* at a Price that is reaſonable: And on a *Scire facias ad computand.* the Cogniſee is to account according to the extended Value; not the real Value of the Land. *Hardr.* 136. If the Extenders appraiſe and value the Lands too high, the Cogniſee at the Return of the Writ may pray that they may take and retain the Lands at the Rate appraiſed; and then 'tis ſaid he may have Execution againſt their Lands for the Debt; but this may not be on *Elegit*. *Cro. Jac.* 12. It has been adjudged, that at the Return of the Writ, the Cogniſee may refuſe the Lands, *&c.* extended, if over-valued. *Cro. Car.* 148. Where Lands are extended at under-value, and delivered in Execution; the Cogniſee hath an Intereſt in the Land, which cannot be deveſted by finding of Surpluſage. 1 *Cro.* 266. 2 *Cro.* 85. The Cogniſor cannot enter upon the Cogniſee, when Satisfaction is received for the Debt, but is put to his *Scire facias* on an *Extent*: Though on an *Elegit*, the Defendant may enter becauſe the Land is only awarded, till the Debt, which is certain, is ſatisfied; whereas on *Extent*, the Land is to be held until the Debt, Damages and Coſts, *&c.* are ſatisfied: And the Cogniſee being in by Matter of Record, ſhall not be put out but by Matter of Record, *viz.* a *Scire facias* brought againſt him. 4 *Rep.* 67. *March's Rep.* 207, 208. The Cogniſee hath no abſolute Property in Lands by the *Extent*, till the Delivery upon the *Liberate*; but notwithſtanding, by the very *Extent* they are *in Cuſtodia Legis* for his Benefit. *Cro. Car.* 106, 148. No actual Seiſin can be on an *Extent*, and a Cogniſee of a Statute Staple, *&c.* cannot bring Ejectment before the *Liberate*; nor can the Sheriff upon the *Liberate* turn the Ter-tenant out of Poſſeſſion, as he may upon a *Hab. fac. Poſſeſſionem.* 1 *Vent.* 41. Where there is an *Extent* upon a Statute, and a *Liberate* thereupon, but it is not returned, yet it is good; though regularly when Inquiſitions are taken, the Writ ought to be returned. 4 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 592. The Sheriff may be charged to make a Return of his Writ, if he put the Cogniſee in Poſſeſſion of Part only; and ſo the Cogniſee may have Poſſeſſion of the Whole. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 774. But if a Perſon ſuing out an *Extent*, die before the Return of a Writ, the Sheriff may not proceed in his Inquiſition, *&c.* afterwards; for there muſt be a Proſecution *de novo*. 1 *Cro.* 325. After a full and perfect Execution had by *Extent*, returned and of Record, there ſhall never be any *Re-extent* upon an Eviction: But if the *Extent* be ſufficient in Law, there may be a new *Extent*. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. 1 *Inſt.* 290. So if Lands be extended upon a Miſtake, *&c.* and ſee *Dyer* 299. If Part of the Lands is evicted, the Cogniſee is to hold over the Reſidue of the Land till the Debt is ſatisfied. 4 *Rep.* 66. When Lands are delivered in *Extent*, it is as if the Cogniſee had taken a Leaſe thereof for Years, until the Debt is ſatisfied; and he ſhall never afterwards take out a new Execution: The Cogniſee having accepted the Land upon the *Liberate*, the Law preſumes the Debt to be ſatisfied. 1 *Lutw.* 429. An *Extent* was filed, and tho' it was diſcovered that Lands were omitted, the Court would not grant a *Re extent*. *Sid.* 356. Lands or Goods, *&c.* are not to be ſold on an *Extent*; but delivered.

Extinguiſhment, (From *Extinguo*) Signifies a Conſolidation: For Example; If a Man hath an yearly Rent out of Lands, and afterwards purchaſes the Lands whereout it ariſeth, ſo as he hath as good an Eſtate in the Land as the Rent; now both the Property and Rent are conſolidated or united in one Poſſeſſor; and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be *extinguiſhed*. Alſo where a Perſon has a Leaſe for Years, and afterwards buys the Property; this is a Conſolidation of the Property and Fruits, and is an *Extinguiſhment* of the Leaſe: But if a Man have an Eſtate in Land but for Life or Years, and hath a higher Eſtate as a Fee-ſimple in the Rent; the Rent is not extinguiſhed, but in Suſpence for a Time; for after the Term, the Rent ſhall revive. *Terms de Ley* 327. *Extinguiſhment* of a Rent is a Deſtroying of the Rent by Purchaſe of the Land; for no one can have a Rent going out of his own Land; though a Perſon muſt have as high an Eſtate in the Land, as in the Rent, or the Rent will not be extinct. 1 *Inſt.* 147. If a Perſon hath a Rent-charge to him and his Heirs, iſſuing out of Lands, and he purchaſeth any Part of the Land to him and his Heirs; as the Rent is intire and iſſuing out of every Part of the Land, the whole Rent charge is extinguiſhed: Though it is not ſo where one hath a Rent-ſervice, and purchaſeth Part of the Land out of which it iſſues; Rent-ſervice being apportionable according to the Value of the Land, ſo that it ſhall only extinguiſh the Rent for the Land purchaſed. *Litt.* 222. 1 *Inſt.* 148. And if the Grantee of a Rent-charge, purchaſes Parcel of the Lands, and the Grantor by his Deed granteth that he may diſtrain for the Rent in the Reſidue of the Land, this amounts to a new Grant. 1 *Inſt.* 147. If a Man be ſeiſed of a Rent-charge in Fee, and grants it to another and his Heirs, and the Tenant attorns; the Grantor is without Remedy for the Rent in arrear before his Grant; and ſuch Arrears become as it were extinct. *Vaugh.* 40. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 594. *A. B.* made a Leaſe for Years of Lands to another, and afterwards granted a Rent-charge to *C. D.* who deviſed the ſaid Rent to the ſaid *A. B.* till 100*l.* ſhould be levied; then to *B. G.* and died: Adjudged that by the Deviſe to *A. B.* the Rent was ſuſpended, and that a perſonal Thing once ſuſpended by the Act of the Party, is extinguiſhed for ever. *Dyer* 140. If Tenant for Life, makes a Leaſe

for

for Years, rendring Rent, and after the Reverſion deſcends to the Tenant for Life; this is not an *Extinguiſhment* of the Term: But it is otherwiſe if he have the Reverſion by Purchaſe. 1 *Co. Rep.* 96. A Jointenant for Life purchaſes the Land in Reverſion, it will extinguiſh the Eſtate for Life for a Moiety, and ſever the Jointure. 2 *Rep.* 60. Lands are given to two Men, and the Heirs of their Bodies; though they have an Eſtate for Life jointly, and ſeveral Inheritances, yet the Eſtate for Life is not extinct: *Contra*, if it be by ſeveral Conveyances; as where a Leaſe is made to two for their Lives, and after the Leſſor grants the Reverſion to them and their Heirs, *&c.* here the Life-Eſtate will be extinguiſhed. 1 *Inſt.* 182. If one after his Title begun to be Tenant by the Curteſy, make a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition, and enter for the Condition broken; the Eſtate is extinct, ſo that if his Wife die, he ſhall not be Tenant by the Curteſy. 1 *Rep.* 18. Where a Man hath an Eſtate for his own Life, and for another's Life at once; the Eſtate *per auter vie* will be extinguiſhed in the Eſtate for his own Life, which is greater in Law than the other. 11 *Rep.* 87. *Dyer* 11. If a Leaſe be made to a Perſon for his Life, and alſo for twenty Years; theſe two Eſtates may ſtand well enough, and there ſhall be no *Extinguiſhment:* But if it were a Leaſe for Years, Remainder to him for Life, in this Caſe the Leaſe for Years would be extinct. *Bro.* 409. A Leaſe was granted to one for 100 Years, and the Leſſee made a Leaſe for twenty Years rendring Rent; then the Leſſor granted the Reverſion in Fee, *&c.* and the Grantee purchaſed the Reverſion of the Term; and it was held that he ſhall not have the Rent, becauſe that being incident to the Reverſion of the Term, is extinguiſhed by the Reverſion in Fee, both being in one Perſon. *Moor* 94. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 821. When the Freehold cometh to the Term, the Eſtate for Years is extinct. *Nelſ. Ibid.* 820. Where the Remainder of a Term is granted over to another, if the Party in Poſſeſſion purchaſe the Fee-ſimple, though by this Means his Intereſt is *extinguiſhed*; yet that ſhall not defeat the reverſionary Intereſt. 10 *Rep.* 52. 2 *Nelſ.* 820. A Fine, *&c.* of Lands, will extinguiſh a Term: And by Purchaſe of an Eſtate in Fee ſimple, an Eſtate-Tail in Land is extinct. 9 *Rep.* 139. But if a Fee-ſimple and Fee-tail meet together by *Diſcent*, the Eſtate-tail will not be extinguiſhed. 3 *Rep.* 61. Diſcent of Lands to the ſame Perſon who has a Term, will extinguiſh the Term. *Moor* 286. If a Copyholder takes a Leaſe of the Land held by Copyhold Tenure, his Copyhold is extinguiſhed. *Cro. Eliz.* 7. And a Copyhold Eſtate is extinct whenever it becomes not demiſable by Copy. *Coke's Copyhold* 62. When a Leſſor enters tortiouſly upon the Leſſee againſt his Conſent, the Rent is extinguiſhed. 2 *Lev.* 143. But it has been adjudged that Rent is not extinct by the Entry of the Leſſor, but only ſuſpended; and revives by the Leſſee's Re-entry. *Dyer* 361. An Infant has a Rent, and purchaſes the Land out of which it is iſſuing; by this the Rent will be ſuſpended, but not extinct. *Bro. Extinguiſh.* A Man Leſſee for Years takes a Wife, or Woman Leſſee a Huſband, that hath the Reverſion after the Leaſe; here the Term is not extinguiſhed. 12 *Rep.* 81. If Feme Sole Debtee, take the Debtor to Huſband; or there be two joint Obligors in a Bond, and the Obligee marries one of them; or in Caſe a Perſon is bound to a Feme Sole and another, and ſhe takes the Obligor to Huſband; in theſe Caſes, the *Debt* will be *extinguiſhed.* 8 *Rep.* 136. And if a Debtor makes the Debtee his Executor, or him and another Executors, and they take the Executorſhip upon them; or if the Debtee makes his Debtor Executor, *&c.* it is an *Extinguiſhment* of the Debt, and it ſhall never revive. *Plowd.* 184. 1 *Salk.* 304. But where a Debtee or Debtor Executor legally refuſeth; or he and others being made Executors they all refuſe, then the Debt is revived again. *Plowd.* 185. A Perſon hath 20 *l.* due by Contract, if he take an Obligation for 10 *l.* of it, the Debt is extinct: And by Releaſe of Part of a Debt due on Bond, the whole is gone, and the Obligation *extinguiſhed. Bro. Contract* 80. 1 *And.* 235. There is an *Extinguiſhment* of *Common*, of *Liberties* and *Franchiſes*, *Services*, &c. See more of *Extinguiſhment* of *Rents*, &c. under *Unity of Poſſeſſion.*

Extinguiſhment of Common. By purchaſing Lands wherein a Perſon hath Common Appendant, the Common is extinguiſhed. *Cro. El.* 594. A Commoner releaſes his Common in one Acre, it is an *Extinguiſhment* of the whole Common. *Show. Rep.* 350. And where a Perſon hath Common of *Vicinage*, if he incloſes any Part of the Land, all the Common is extinct. 1 *Brownl.* 174. But if one have Common Appendant in a great Waſte, belonging to his Tenant, and the Lord improve Part of the Waſte leaving ſufficient; if he after make a Feoffment to the Commoner of the Land improved this will be no *Extinguiſhment. Dyer* 339. See *Hob.* 172. A Commoner aliens Part of his Land, to which the Common doth belong; the Common is not extinct, but ſhall be divided. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 152. Vide *Common.*

Extinguiſhment of Liberties. As to Liberties and Franchiſes granted by the King, ſometimes they may be *extinguiſhed*, and ſometimes they ſhall not. *Moor* 474. When the King grants any Privileges, Liberties or Franchiſes, which were in his own Hands, as Parcel of the Flowers of the Crown; ſuch as *Bona Felonum, Fugitivorum & Utlagatorum*, Waifs, Strays, Deodand, Wreck on the Sea, *&c.* if they come to the Crown again, they are drowned and extinct in the Crown, and the King is ſeiſed of them *Jure Coronæ:* But if Liberties of Fairs, Markets or other Franchiſes, and Juriſdictions, be erected and created by the King, they will not be *extinguiſhed*, nor their Appendances ſevered from the Poſſeſſions. 9 *Rep.* 25. A Man has Liberties by Preſcription, if he takes Letters Patent of them, the Preſcription will be gone and extinct; for Things of a higher determine thoſe of a lower Nature. 2 *H.* 7. 5.

Extinguiſhment of Services. The Lord purchaſes or accepts Parcel of the Tenancy, out of which an intire Service is to be paid or done; by this the whole Service will be extinct: But if the Service be *pro bono publico*, then no Part of it ſhall be extinguiſhed; and Homage and Fealty are not ſubject to *Extinguiſhment*, by the Lord's purchaſing Part of the Land. 6 *Rep.* 1, 105. *Co. Lit.* 149. If the Lord and another Perſon do purchaſe the Lands, whereout he is to have Services, they are extinct: Alſo by Severance of the Services, a Manor may be extinguiſhed. *Co. Lit.* 147. 1 *And.* 257.

Extinguiſhment of Ways. If a Man hath a Highway as Appendant, and after purchaſes the Land wherein this Way is, the Way is extinct. *Terms de Ley.* Though a Way of Neceſſity to Market, or Church or to arable Land, *&c.* is not *extinguiſhed* by Purchaſe of Ground, or Unity of Poſſeſſion. 11 *H.* 7. 25. 1 *Inſt.* 155.

Extirpatione, Is a judicial Writ, either before or after Judgment, that lies againſt a Perſon who when a Verdict is found againſt him for Land, *&c.* doth malicioufly overthrow any Houſe, or extirpate any Trees upon it. *Reg. Jud.* 13, 56.

Extocare, To grub up Lands, and reduce them to Arable or Meadow. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 71.

Extortion, (*Extorſio*, from *Extorqueo* to wreſt away) is an unlawful Taking by an Officer, *&c.* by Colour of his Office, of any Money, or valuable Thing, from a Perſon where none at all is due, or not ſo much is due, or before it is due. 1 *Inſt.* 368. 10 *Rep.* 102. At the Common Law, which was affirmed by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 26. it was *Extortion* for any Miniſter of the King, whoſe Office did

any

any way concern the Administration and Execution of Justice, or the Common Good of the Subject, to take any Reward for doing his Office, except what he received from the King: Though reasonable Fees for the Labour and Attendance of Officers of the Courts of Justice are not restrained by Statute, which are stated and settled by the respective Courts; and it has been thought expedient to allow these Officers to take certain immediate Fees in many Cases. 2 *Inst.* 209. 3 *Inst.* 149. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170, 171. The taking of Money by *Virtue* of an Office, implies the Act to be lawful; but to take any Money by *Colour* of an Office, implies an ill Action; And the taking being for Expedition of Business, is judged by Colour of the Office, and unlawful. 2 *Inst.* 206. 1 *Inst.* 368. And where an Officer is not allowed by Law to take any Thing, and it would be *Extortion* to do it, a Promise to pay Money is void. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 16. There must be a positive Charge in Cases of *Extortion*, and that the Person charged with it took so much *Extorsive* or *colore Officii*; which Words are as essential as *Proditorie* or *Felonice* for Treason or Felony. 2 *Salk.* 680. *Extortion* by the Common Law is severely punished on Indictment by Fine and Imprisonment, and Removal of Officers from the Offices wherein committed: By the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 30. Officers of Justice, &c. guilty of *Extortion*, are to render treble Value: And there are divers Statutes for punishing *Extortions* of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Gaolers, Clerks of the Assize, and of the Peace, Attornies and Solicitors, &c. 23 *Hen.* 6. 33 *Hen.* 8. 3 *Jac.* 1. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. The *Extortion* of Officers of the Customs, distraining Merchants for undue Charges, &c. See *Stat.* 28 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. Officers may be jointly indicted of *Extortion*, as they may be jointly guilty of the Offence. 1 *Salk.* 382. Against Attornies for *Extortion*, Action may be brought, and the Party grieved shall have treble Damages and Costs; but Information will not lie on the Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sid.* 434. 2 *Nelf.* 822. If an Officer by terrifying another in his Office, take more than his ordinary Fees or Duties, he is guilty of *Extortion*; which may be compared to unlawful Usury, &c. And *Crompton* says, that Wrong done by any Man is a Trespass; but excessive Wrong is properly *Extortion*. *Cromp. Just.* 8. And *Extortion* has been deemed more odious than Robbery, because it carries an Appearance of Truth; and is often accompanied with Perjury in Officers, &c. by breaking their Oaths of Office. *Extortion* in a large Sense is taken for any Oppression by Power or Pretence of Right. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170.

Extrahta Curiæ, The Issues or Profits of holding a Court, arising from the customary Fees, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 572.

Extracts of Writings or Records, being Notes thereof. See *Estreats*.

Extrajudicial, Is when Judgment is passed in a Cause, not depending in that Court where given; or wherein the Judge has not Jurisdiction.

Extra-parochial, Signifies to be out of any Parish; and where any Thing is privileged and exempt from the Duties of a Parish. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Most of the *Forests* in *England* are *Extraparochial*; so are some privileged Places, but they ought to maintain their own Poor. *Mod. Cases in L. and Eq.* 40.

Extravagants, Are certain Constitutions of *Popes*, so called, because they are *Extra Corpus Canonicum Gratiani, sive* Extra *Decretorum libros vagantur*. Du Cange.

Extuiæ, Reliques in Churches and Tombs.—— *Cartular Abbat. Glaston. MS. f.* 15.

Exuperate, To overcome; and it sometimes signifies to Apprehend or Take, as, Exuperare *vivum vel Mortuum*. Leg. Edm. c. 2.

Ey, *Insula*, an Island: And where the Names of Places End in *Ey*, it denotes them an Island. As *Ramsey*, is the Island of *Rams*; *Sheppy*, the Island of *Sheep*; *Hersey*, the Island of *Harts*, &c.

Eyery of Hawks. See *Aery*.

Eyre, Vide *Eire*, and *Justices in Eyre*.

F.

F, Is a Letter wherewith *Felons*, &c. are branded and marked with an hot Iron, on their being admitted to the Benefit of Clergy. See the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13.

Fabrick Lands, Are Lands given towards the Rebuilding or Repairing of Cathedrals and other Churches: For in ancient Times, almost every Person gave by his Will, more or less, to the *Fabrick* of the Cathedral or Parish-Church where he lived; and Lands thus given were called *Fabrick Lands*, being *ad* Fabricam *reparandam:* These Lands are mentioned in the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8.

Facta Armorum, Feats of Arms, Justs, Tornaments, &c.——*Rex Ricardus in Angliam transiens Statuit* Facta Armorum, *quæ vulgo Torneamenta dicuntur, in Anglia exerceri.* Hist. Joh. Brompton, in R. 1. p. 1261.

Facto, In Fact; as where any Thing is actually done, &c. See *De facto*.

Factor, Is a *Merchant*'s Agent residing beyond the Seas, or in any remote Parts, constituted by Letter or Power of Attorney: And one *Factor* may be concerned for several Merchants, and they shall all run a joint Risque of his Actions. If the Principal give the *Factor* a general Commission to act for the best, he may do for him as he thinks fit; but otherwise he may not. Though in Commissions at this Time, it is common to give the *Factor* Power in express Words, to dispose of the Merchandize, and deal therein as if it were his own; by which the *Factor*'s Actions will be excused, though they occasion Loss to his Principal. *Leg. Mercat.* 151. A bare Commission to a *Factor* to sell and dispose of Merchandize, is not a sufficient Power for the *Factor* to entrust any Person, or to give a further Day of Payment than the Day of Sale of the Goods; for in this Case, on the Delivery of the one he ought to receive the other: And by the general Power of doing as if it were his own, he may not trust an unreasonable Time, *viz.* beyond one or three Months, &c. the usual Time allowed for the Commodities disposed of; if he doth, he shall be answerable to his Principal, out of his own Estate. 1 *Bulst.* 103. 7 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* If a *Factor* buys Goods on Account of his Principal where he is used so to do, the Contract of the *Factor* shall oblige the Principal to a Performance of the Bargain; and he is the proper Person to be prosecuted, on Non-performance: But if the *Factor* enters into a Charter-Party of Affreightment with a Master of a Ship, the Contract obliges him only; unless he lades aboard generally his Principal's Goods, when both the Principal and Lading become liable for the Freight, and not the *Factor*. *Goldsb.* 137. Goods remitted to a *Factor*, ought to be carefully preserved; and he is accountable for all lawful Goods which shall come to his Hands; yet if the *Factor* buy Goods for his Principal, and they receive Damage after in his Possession, thro' no Negligence of his, the Principal shall bear the Loss; and if a *Factor* be robbed, he shall be discharged in Account brought against him by his Principal. 4 *Rep.* 83. If the *Factor* has Orders from his Principal not to sell any Goods but in such a Manner, and he breaks those Orders, he is liable to the Loss or Damage that shall be received thereby: And where any Goods are bought or exchanged, without Orders, it is at the Merchant's Curtesy whether he will accept of them, or turn them on his *Factor*'s Hands. *Lex Mercat.* 154, 155. When a *Factor* has bought or sold Goods pursuant

to Orders, he is immediately to give Advice of it to his Principal; leſt the former Orders ſhould be contradicted before the Time of his giving Notice, whereby his Reputation might poſſibly ſuffer: And where a *Factor* has made a conſiderable Profit for his Principal, he muſt take due Care in the Diſpoſition of the ſame; for without Commiſſion or particular Orders, he is anſwerable. *Ibid.* A *Factor* ſhall ſuffer for not obſerving of Orders; and no *Factor* acting for another Man's Account in Merchandize, can juſtify Receding from the Orders of his Principal, though there may be a Probability of Advantage by it: If he make any Compoſition with Creditors without Orders, he ſhall anſwer it to his Principal. *Ibid.* *Factors* ought to obſerve the Contents of all Letters from their Principals, or written to them by their Order; and to be very diligent and punctual in giving ſpeedy and particular Anſwers: They ſhould make it their Buſineſs to ſtudy the Nature, Value, Riſe and Fall of Merchandizes, as well here at Home as Abroad, and alſo the proper Seaſons of Buying and Selling, *&c.* A Merchant is anſwerable in Action upon the Caſe for the Deceits of his *Factor*, in ſelling Goods abroad; and as ſome Body muſt be a Loſer by ſuch Deceit, it is more Reaſon that he who employs, and puts Confidence in the Deceiver, ſhould loſe than a Stranger. 1 *Salk.* 289. If a Perſon doth employ a *Factor* to ſell Goods, who ſells them on Credit, and before the Money is paid dies indebted more than his Aſſets will pay; this Money ſhall be paid to the principal Merchant, and not to the *Factor*'s Adminiſtrator, but thereout muſt be deducted what was due for Commiſſion: For a *Factor* is in Nature only of a Truſtee for his Principal. 2 *Vern.* 638.

Factorage, Is the Wages or Allowance paid and made to a *Factor* by the Merchant. The Gain of *Factorage* is certain, however the Succeſs proves to the Merchant; but the Commiſſions and Allowances vary according to the Cuſtoms and Diſtance of the Country, in the ſeveral Places where Factors are reſident: In the *Weſt-Indies*, the Commiſſion runs at about 8 *per Cent.* but in *France* and *Spain*, *&c.* not above 2 *per Cent.* and in *Holland* but one and a half *per Cent.* *Lex Mercat.* 155.

Factum, A Man's own Act, Fact, or Feat, and particularly uſed in the Civil Law, for any Thing ſtated and made certain. See *Fait*.

Faculty, *(Facultas)* As reſtrained from the Original and active Senſe, to a particular Underſtanding in Law, is uſed for a Privilege granted to a Man by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law he ought not to do. And for the Granting of theſe, there is an eſpecial Court under the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, called the *Court of the Faculties*; and the chief Officer thereof the *Maſter of the Faculties*; who has Power by the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. to grant Diſpenſations; as to marry Perſons without the Banes firſt aſked, to eat Fleſh on Days prohibited, (and every Dioceſan may make the like Grants) to Ordain a Deacon under Age, for a Son to ſucceed the Father in his Benefice, one to have two or more Benefices incompatible, *&c.* And in this Court are regiſtred the Certificates of Biſhops and Noblemen granted to their Chaplains, to qualify them for Pluralities and Non-Reſidence. 4 *Inſt.* 337.

Faſting-Men, In *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 100. are rendered to ſignify Vaſſals: But *Cowel* thinks they rather mean Pledges or Bondſmen; which by the Cuſtoms of the *Saxons*, were *faſt* bound to anſwer for one another's peaceable Behaviour. See *Feſtingmen*.

Fag, A Knot or Excreſcency in Cloth; and in this Senſe it is uſed in the Statute 4 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1.

Faggot, A Badge wore in the Times of *Popery*, by Perſons who had recanted and abjured what the then Powers adjudged Hereſy: Thoſe poor Wretches that oppoſed the Doctrine of the arbitrary Prieſthood, were condemn'd not only to the Penance of carrying a *Faggot*, as an Emblem of what they had merited; to ſuch an appointed Place of Solemnity; but for a more durable Mark of Infamy, they were to have the Sign of a *Faggot* embroider'd on the Sleeve of their upper Garment: And if this Badge or *Faggot* was at any Time left off, it was often alledged as the Sign of *Apoſtacy*.

Faida, Malice or deadly Feud. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 88.

Failure of Record, Is when an Action is brought againſt a Man, who alledges in his Plea Matter of Record in Bar of the Action, and avers to prove it by the Record; but the Plaintiff ſaith, *Nul tiel Record*, *viz.* denies there is any ſuch Record: Upon which, the Defendant hath Day given him by the Court to bring it in; and if he fails to do it, then he is ſaid to *fail of his Record*, and the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment to recover. *Terms de Ley* 329. In Debt upon an Eſcape, the Plaintiff declared, that he had obtained a Judgment in an inferior Court, upon which the Defendant was taken, and the Sheriff ſuffered him to eſcape; the Defendant pleaded *Nul tiel Record*, and being at Iſſue, in the Record was certified at the Day; by which it appear'd that there were ſeveral Variances in the Continuances and Proceſs; but becauſe the Plaint, Count, and Judgment certified, did agree with the Plaintiff's Declaration, it was held that thoſe Variances made no Failure of Record. *Hob.* 179. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 823. In *Formedon* for the Manor of *Iſfield*, the Defendant pleaded in Bar a common Recovery of the ſaid Manor againſt the Donee in Tail, who replied *Nul tiel Record*, and the Defendant having brought in the Record, it appeared that the Recovery was of the Manor of *Iffield*; and adjudged, that this being in a Common Recovery, ſhall be no Failure of Record for this ſmall Variance, but ſhall be amended being the Miſpriſion of the Clerk. 5 *Rep.* 46. And where a Fine with Proclamations was levied, and upon an Iſſue of *Nul tiel Record*, on which it was brought in at the Day, tho' the Year of the King was left out in the Proclamations made in one Term, as it was expreſſed in the Proclamations of the other two Terms, they were held to be right, and the Omiſſion no Failure of Record. *Dyer* 234. If a Judgment, *&c.* be reverſed for Error, *Nul tiel Record* may be pleaded. 8 *Rep.* 142. And where a Tenor only of a Record, *&c.* is brought in, it is a Failure of Record. *Dyer* 187. 2 *Nelſ.* 824.

Faint-Action, (Fr. *Feinte*) A *feigned* Action; ſuch that altho' the Words of the Writ are true, yet for certain Cauſes the Plaintiff hath no Title to recover thereby; but a *Falſe Action* is properly where the Words of the Writ are *falſe*. 1 *Inſt.* 361.

Faint-Pleader, Is a fraudulent, falſe or colluſory Manner of Pleading, to the Deceit of a third Perſon; againſt which, among other Things, was made the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 19.

Fair-Pleader, Or not Pleading fairly, *&c.* See *Beaupleader*.

Fair, (Fr. *Feire*, Lat. *Nundinæ*) A ſolemn or greater Sort of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more ſpeedy and commodious providing of ſuch Things as the Subject needeth; and the Utterance of what Commodities we abound in above our own Uſes and Occaſions: And both our *Engliſh* and the *French* Word ſeems to come from *Feriæ*, becauſe it is incident to a *Fair* that Perſons ſhall be privileged from being moleſted or arreſted in it, for any other Debt or Contract than what was contracted in the ſame, or at leaſt was promiſed to be paid there. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. And 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 6. It is generally kept once or twice in the Year; and it has been obſerv'd, that *Fairs* were at firſt occaſion'd by the

the Resort of People to the Feast of Dedication, and therefore in most Places the *Fairs*, by old Custom, are on the same Day with the Wake or Festival of that Saint to whom the Church was dedicated; and for the same Reason kept in the Church-yard, till by Authority restrained. 2 *Inst.* 221. *Blount.* The *Court of Piepowder* is incident to every *Fair*, *&c.* And there is a *Toll* usually paid in *Fairs* and Markets, on the Sale of Things tollable, and for Stallage, Picage, *&c.* But this is not incident to a *Fair* or Market, without special Grant; for where it is not granted, such a *Fair* or Market is accounted a *Free Fair* or Market. 2 *Inst.* 220. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. By the Statute 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 15. *Fairs* are not to be kept longer than they ought by the Lords thereof, on Pain of their being seized into the King's Hands, until such Lords have paid a Fine for the Offence; and Proclamation is to be made how long *Fairs* are to continue: Also no Merchant shall sell any Goods or Merchandise at a *Fair* after the Time of the *Fair* is ended, under the Penalty of forfeiting double the Value of the Goods sold, one fourth Part whereof to the Prosecutor, and the Rest to the King. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. Any Citizen of *London* may carry his Goods or Merchandise to any *Fair* or Market in *England* at his Pleasure; whereas an Order had been made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, that no Citizen should go to any *Fair* or Market out of the said City. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 9. Owners of *Fairs* and Markets are to appoint Toll-takers or Book-keepers, on Pain of 40 *s.* and they shall enter and give Account of Horses sold, *&c.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 7. and 31 *Eliz. c.* 12. See *Market.*

Fait, *(Factum)* Is in Law Signification a Deed or Writing, lawfully executed to bind the Parties thereto. *Vide* Deed.

Fait enrolle, *(Fr.)* Is a Deed of Bargain and Sale, *&c.* and forging the Inrollment of it is a great Misdemeanor, but not Forgery within the *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* 1 *Keb.* 568.

Faitours, *(Fr.)* In the Statute 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 5. is used for Evil Doers; and may be interpreted Idle Livers, from *Faitardise*, which signifies a Kind of sleepy Disease, proceeding of too much Sluggishness: And in the said Statute it seems to be synonymous with Vagabonds. *Terms de Ley* 331.

Falang, A Jacket or Close Coat. *Blount.*

Falcatura, One Day's Mowing of Grass; a customary Service to the Lord by his inferior Tenants: *Falcata* was the Grass fresh mowed, and laid in Swathes; and *Falcator*, the servile Tenant performing the Labour. *Kennet's Gloss.*

Falco, A Faulcon.——King *John*, in his 14th Year of his Reign, granted to *Owen Fitz David*, and others, *Omnes accipitres & Falcones gentiles & spuarios, &c.*——Pat. 14 Joh.

Falda, A Sheepfold.——*Et quod oves sint levantes & cubantes in propria* Falda, *&c.* Rot. Chart. 6 *Hen.* 3. *m.* 6.

Faldage, *(Faldagium)* Is a Privilege which several Lords anciently reserved to themselves, of setting up *Folds* for Sheep in any Fields within their Manors, for the better Manurance of the same; and this was usually done not only with their own, but their Tenant's Sheep, which they call *Secta faldæ.* This *Faldage* is termed in some Places a *Fold Course*; and in old Charters *Faldfoca, i. e. Libertas* Faldæ, *or* Faldagii.

Faldæcursus, A Sheep-Walk, or Feed for Sheep. 2 *Vent. Rep.* 139.

Faldfey, Fald-Fee, A Fee or Rent paid by some customary Tenants for Liberty to fold their Sheep upon their own Land.

Faldistor, *(Sax.)* The highest Seat of a Bishop, inclosed round with a Lettise. *Cowel.*

Faldworth, A Person of Age, that he may be reckoned of some Decennary. *Du Fresne.*

Faleræ, (Lat. *Phaleræ*) The Tackle and Furniture of a Cart or Wain. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *f.* 256.

Falesia, A great Rock, Bank or Hill by the Seaside. *Domesd.*

Fallow-Land, Vide *Warrectum & Terra Warrecta.*

Faltum, Is a Sort of Land, as appears by the *Monasticon Anglicanum.*——*De duobus acris & viginti* Fallis *in, &c.* Mon. Tom. 2. 425.

Falmotum, or *Falkmote*, the same with *Folkemote.*

False Action, If brought against one, whereby he is cast into Prison, and dies pending the Suit, the Law giveth no Remedy in this Case, because the Truth or *Falshood* of the Matter cannot appear before 'tis tried: And if the Plaintiff be barred or nonsuited, at Common Law, regularly all the Punishment is Amercement. *Jenk. Cent.* 161. See *Faint-Action.*

False Claim, By the Forest Laws, is where a Man *claims* more than is his due, and is amerced and punished for the same. A Person had a Grant by Charter of the Tenth of all the Venison in the Forest of *Lancaster*, viz. *In Carne tantum, sed non in Corio*; and because he made a *False Claim*, by alledging that he ought to have the Tenth of all Venison within the Forest, as well *in Carne*, as *in Corio*, therefore he was *in Misericordia de Decima Venationis suæ in Corio non percipiendo.* Manwood, cap. 25. num. 3.

False Form, In Proceedings at Law, is aided by a Verdict; though not where there is Want of Certainty, *&c.* 1 *Keb.* 734, 876.

False Imprisonment, *(Falsum Imprisonamentum)* Is a Trespass committed against a Person, by Arresting and Imprisoning him without just Cause, contrary to Law; or where a Man is unlawfully detained, without legal Process: And it is also used for a Writ which is brought upon this Trespass. If a Person be any Way unlawfully detained, it is *False Imprisonment*; and considerable Damages are recoverable in these Actions. 1 *Inst.* 124. The Law favours Liberty, and the Freedom of a Man from Imprisonment, so that *False Imprisonment* is a great Offence; and lawful Imprisonment is so far pitied, that by several Statutes, as well as by the Common Law, Defaults are saved on that Account. *Wood's Inst.* 16. The King cannot give any Power to imprison, where Imprisonment may not be awarded by the Common Law. 2 *Brownl.* 18. And if a Person is imprisoned on any By-Law of a Corporation, *&c.* it is *False Imprisonment*; because a By-Law to imprison is against *Magna Charta, quod nullus Liber Homo Imprisonetur, &c.* 5 *Rep.* 64. It is the same of a Custom to imprison Persons: But 'tis incident to a Court of Record to imprison. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 827. If a Justice of Peace, *&c.* commits a Person without just Cause, it is *False Imprisonment:* And a Constable cannot imprison a Man at his Pleasure, to compel him to do any Thing required by Law; but is to carry him before a Justice. *Ibid.* 1 *Leon.* 327. Where any Justice sends for a Man, and commits him to Gaol without any Examination; the Party may have Action of *False Imprisonment* against him: And if a Justice of Peace sends a general Warrant to arrest a Person, and say not for what; Action lies against him, but not against the Officer. *Mich.* 8 *Jac. B. R.* In *False Imprisonment* brought against an Officer of an inferior Court, if he justify an Arrest by Virtue of their Warrant; he must intitle the Court to Jurisdiction, or the Action lies against him. *Marsh, pl.* 195. If erroneous Process issues out of a Court that hath Jurisdiction of the Matter, and the Bailiff or Officer executes it, whereby the Party is imprisoned, the Officer shall be excused in Action of *False Imprisonment:* But if the Court out of which the Process issues hath no Cognisance of the Cause, it is otherwise; for in such Case the whole Proceedings is *Coram non Judice*, and the Officer will not be excused,

ſed. 10 *Rep.* 75. An Officer hath a Warrant upon a *Capias ad Satisfaciend.* againſt an Earl, or Counteſs, *&c.* who are privileged in their Perſons, and he arreſts them; 'tis ſaid Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* will not lie againſt the Officer, becauſe he is not to examine the Judicial Act of the Court, but to obey. 6 *Rep.* 56. 10 *Rep.* 75. Where a Perſon is taken and impriſon'd on a Proceſs unduly obtain'd, Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* may be brought by the Party impriſoned, againſt him at whoſe Suit he is impriſoned; but not againſt the Officer that executes it. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 595. If an Arreſt is made by one who is no legal Officer, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*, for which Action lies. 1 *Inſt.* 69. An Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* lies againſt a Bailiff for arreſting a Perſon without Warrant, tho' he afterwards receives a Warrant: And ſo it is if he arreſt one after the Return of the Writ is paſt; for it is then without Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 53. If a Sheriff or any of his Bailiffs arreſt a Man out of his County, *&c.* or after the Sheriff is diſcharged of his Office; or a Perſon arreſts one on a Juſtice's Warrant after his Commiſſion is determined, *&c.* it will be *Falſe Impriſonment.* *Dyer* 41. And if the Sheriff, after he hath arreſted a Man lawfully, when a legal Diſcharge comes to him, as a *Superſedeas*, or the like, do not then diſcharge the Party, he may be ſued in this Action. 2 *R.* 1. 12. *Fitzh.* 253. In Caſe the Plaintiff in a Suit brings an unlawful Warrant to a Sheriff, and ſhews him the Defendant, requiring him to make the Arreſt; or if he bring a good Warrant, and direct the Sheriff to a wrong Man, *&c.* for this the Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* will lie againſt both. *Bro. Treſp.* 99, 307. *Faux Impr.* 19. 1 *Brownl.* 211. If a Warrant be granted to arreſt or apprehend a Perſon, where there are ſeveral of the Name, and the Bailiff or other Officer arreſts a wrong Perſon, he is liable to Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*; and he is to take Notice of the right Party at his Peril. *Dyer* 244. *Moor* 457. A Man arreſted on a *Sunday* may bring his Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*; but one has been refuſed to be releaſed in ſuch a Caſe. 5 *Mod.* 95. When a Perſon is kept longer in Hold than he ought, tho' he was at firſt lawfully impriſoned, it is *Falſe Impriſonment:* If a Bailiff demand more than his juſt Fees, when offer'd him, and keep a Perſon in Cuſtody thereupon, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*, and puniſhable: And if a Sheriff, or Gaoler, keeps a Priſoner in Gaol, after his Acquittal, for any Thing except for Fees, it is unlawful Impriſonment. 2 *Inſt.* 482. *Wood* 16. If a Man falſly impriſons *A. B.* and the Gaoler detains him 'till he pays ſo much Money, he ſhall have Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*, and taking ſo much Money from him, againſt ſuch Perſon: And it is illegal to uſe a lawful Means for Oppreſſion. *Mod. Caſ.* 179. Unlawful or *Falſe Impriſonment* is ſometimes called *Dureſs of Impriſonment*, where one is wrongfully impriſoned 'till he ſeals a Bond, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 482. *Falſe Impriſonment* lies when one is impriſoned, where by no Statute or Common Law a Man is to ſuffer Impriſonment. *Bro. Impr.* 7. So that if a Perſon bind himſelf to pay Money; and if he do not pay it, that the other ſhall impriſon him; if he pays it not, and the other doth impriſon him, it is *Falſe Impriſonment.* 23 *E.* 3. 3. And where a Man owes me Money, or hath done any Treſpaſs, *&c.* and I impriſon him for it, without Order of Law, he may bring *Falſe Impriſonment* againſt me. *F. N. B.* 88. An Impriſonment will be unlawful, and give this Action, altho' the Cauſe be good, when he that makes it doth the ſame without any Colour of Authority; or if he has a Colour, yet no good Authority, from the Court, *&c.* or where a Court or Officer hath Power, but do not well make it out; or when the Authority is well made forth, and not rightly purſued and executed. 4 *Rep.* 64. 8 *Rep.* 67. *Dyer* 242. And all Perſons Male or Female, that have a Hand in a wrong Impriſonment, ſhall be ſued in Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*; and the Party grieved may ſue any one of them for it. 1 *Inſt.* 57. *Bro. Treſp.* 113, 256. But if the Impriſonment be by the Agreement and Conſent of him that is arreſted, it may be juſtifiable. *Bro. Faux Impr.* 18. If a Man arreſted or apprehended be committed to a private Priſon, where he ſhould be ſent to the Common Gaol; Action will lie for it, as a *Falſe Impriſonment.* 2 *Brownl.* 41. A Man under Arreſt, or in Stocks, *&c.* is ſaid to be in Priſon: And in a common Arreſt, where lawful, the Officer may make any Place his Priſon, becauſe the Writ commands that *Habeas Corpus ejus coràm, &c. apud Weſtm.* which is a general Authority. 1 *Salk.* 401. In criminal Caſes, where a Man is falſly impriſoned, he may bring a *Habeas Corpus*, and upon Return of the Writ, ſetting forth the Cauſe of the Commitment, if it appears to be againſt Law, he ſhall be diſcharged; or he may be bailed, if it be doubtful, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 182.

Falſe Judgment, *(Falſum Judicium)* Is a Writ that lieth where *Falſe Judgment* is given in the County-Court, Court-Baron, or other Courts not of Record. *F. N. B.* 17, 18. This Writ may be brought on a Judgment in a Plea, Real or Perſonal: And for Errors in the Proceedings of inferior Courts; or where they proceed without having Juriſdiction, Writ of *Falſe Judgment* lieth: Though the Plaintiff aſſign Errors in a Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, he ſhall not ſay, *In hoc Erratum eſt, &c.* but *unde queritur diverſimodo ſibi* Falſum Judicium *factum fuiſſe, Judicium in hoc, &c.* Moor 73. 2 Nelſ. Abr. 829. If Writ of *Falſe Judgment* abate for any Fault in the Writ, the Plaintiff ſhall not have *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores* upon the Record certified; becauſe it comes without an Original; but if the Plaintiff dies, and *Falſe Judgment* is given in the inferior Court, his Heir ſhall have a *Sci. fac. ad audiend. Error.* againſt him who recovered upon that Record, which is removed into *C. B.* And where the Plaintiff in a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* is Nonſuit, it was formerly a Queſtion, whether the other Party ſhall ſue Execution upon this Record ſo removed againſt the Plaintiff, without ſuing out a *Scire facias*; but it has been adjudged, that he may do it. *Hill.* 23 *Hen.* 6. *New Nat. Br.* 39. When a Record is removed into *B. R.* by Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, if the Party alledges Variance between the Record removed, and that on which Judgment was given, the Trial ſhall be by thoſe who were preſent in Court when the Record was made up. 2 *Lutw.* 957. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. A Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* but in a Court where there are Suitors; for if there be no Suitors, there the Record cannot be certified by them. *New Nat. Br.* 40. A Tenant at Will, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, which is Tenant by Copy of Court Roll, ſhall not have a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* upon a Judgment given againſt him: But where *Falſe Judgment* is given on a Writ of *Juſticies*, directed to the Sheriff, the Party grieved ſhall have a *Faux Judgment*, although the Judgment be for Debt, or Treſpaſs above the Sum of 40 *s.* *Ibid.* Where a Record of a Judgment in the County-Court was vicious, and the Judgment reverſed in *C. B.* the Suitors were ordered to be amerced a Mark, and the County Clerk fined 5 *l.* And if a Plaintiff in an inferior Court declare for more than 40 *s.* Judgment ſhall be reverſed by Writ of *Falſe Judgment:* But where Damages are laid under that Sum, Coſts may make it amount to more. 1 *Mod.* 249. 2 *Mod.* 102, 206. Upon *Falſe Judgment* before Bailiffs, or others who hold Plea by Preſcription, in every Sum in Debt by Bill before them, a Party ſhall not have a Writ of *Falſe Judgment*; but a Writ of Error thereupon. *M.* 4 *E.* 4. For Defaults of Tenants for Life, in Writs of Right, *&c.* *Faux Judgment* lies by him in Reverſion:

ſion: And this Writ may be brought againſt a Stranger to the Judgment, if he be Tenant of the Land. A Judgment ſhall be intended good till reverſed by Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, &c. See *Accedas ad Curiam*, and *Attaint*.

Form *of a Writ of* Falſe Judgment.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure in proſecuting his Suit, then in your full County Court do you cauſe to be recorded the Plea, which is in the ſaid Court, without our Writ, between* C. D. *and the ſaid* A. B. *in a certain Treſpaſs upon the Caſe, to the ſaid* C. *by the ſaid* A. *done*, &c. *whereof the ſaid* A. *complains that* Falſe Judgment *is done him in the ſame Court: And that Record have before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *under your Seal, and the Seals of four legal Men of the ſaid Court, that were preſent at the making of the ſaid Record; and ſummons by good Summoners the ſaid* C. *that he be then there to hear that Record; and have you there the Summoners*, &c. *and this Writ*. Witneſs, &c.

Falſe Latin. Before the late Statute for turning Law Proceedings into *Engliſh*, if a *Latin* Word was ſignificant, though not good *Latin*, yet an Indictment, Declaration, or Fine, ſhould not be made void by it: But if the Word was not *Latin*, nor allowed by the Law, and it were in a material Point, it made the whole vicious. 5 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Nelſ.* 830. Vide *Latin*.

Falſe Tokens, As where Perſons get Money or Goods into their Hands, by forged Letters, or other counterfeit Means, is puniſhable by Impriſonment, &c. by *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. See *Counterfeits*.

Falſify, Seems to ſignify as much as to prove a Thing to be *falſe*. *Perk.* 383.

Falſifying a Record. A Perſon that purchaſes Land of another, who is afterwards outlawed of Felony, &c. may *falſify the Record*, not only as to the Time wherein the Felony is ſuppoſed to have been committed, but alſo as to the Point of the Offence: But where a Man is found guilty by Verdict; a Purchaſor cannot *falſify* as to the Offence; though he may for the Time, where the Party is found guilty generally in the Indictment, &c. becauſe the Time is not material upon Evidence. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 456. And any *Judgment* given by Perſons who had no good Commiſſion to proceed againſt the Perſon condemned, may be *falſified* by ſhewing the Special Matter, without Writ of Error. *Ibid.* Alſo where a Man is *attainted* of Treaſon or Felony, if he be afterwards pardoned by Parliament, the Attainder may be *falſified*, by him or his Heir, without Plea. *Ibid.*

Falſifying a Recovery. Iſſue in Tail may *falſify a Recovery* ſuffered by Tenant for Life, &c. And it has been held, that a Perſon may *falſify a Recovery* had by the Iſſue in Tail, where an Eſtate tail is bound before by a Fine. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 831. But where there was Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, and Reverſion in Fee, Tenant for Life ſuffered a common Recovery, in which he in Remainder was vouched, and the Uſes were declared to him, who had the Remainder in Tail; it was adjudged, that by the Recovery all Remainders and Reverſions were barred, and that they could not *falſify* this *Recovery*. 10 *Rep.* 43. He in Reverſion ſuffered a common Recovery, and declared the Uſes; his Heir ſhall not *falſify* it by pleading that his Father had nothing at the Time of the *Recovery*, becauſe he is eſtopped to ſay he is not Tenant to the *Præcipe*. *Godb.* 189. An Infant brought an Aſſiſe in *B. R. Pending* which Action the Tenant brought an Aſſiſe againſt the Infant in *C. B.* for the ſame Land, and had Judgment by Default, which he pleaded in Bar to the Aſſiſe brought by the Infant; who ſet forth all this Matter in his Replication, and that the Demandant at the Time of the ſecond Writ brought was Tenant of the Land, and prayed that he might *falſify* this *Recovery*; and it was held that he might, becauſe he could not have Writ of Error, or Attaint. *Godb.* 271. 2 *Cro.* 264. It has been determined, that a *Recovery* is not ſo firm, but it may be *falſified* in Point of *Recovery* of the Thing itſelf, between the ſame Parties. *Ibid.*

Falſifying a Verdict. Where in any Real Action, there is a Verdict againſt Tenant in Tail, the Iſſue can never *falſify* ſuch *Verdict* in the Point directly tried; but only in a ſpecial Manner, as by ſaying that ſome Evidence was omitted, &c. 2 Ld. *Raym.* 1050.

Falſonarius, A Forger.——*Et quod* Falſonarios *Chartam*, &c. *detegent*. Hoveden 424.

Falſo returno Breve, Is a Writ that lieth againſt the Sheriff who hath Execution of Proceſs, for *falſe Returning* of Writs. *Reg. Jud.* 43.

Familia, Signifies all the Servants belonging to a particular Maſter; but in another Senſe, it is taken for a Portion of Land, ſufficient to maintain one *Family*: It is ſometimes mentioned by our Writers to be a *Hide* of Land, which is alſo called a *Manſe*; and ſometimes *Carucata* or a Plough-land. *Blount.*

Fanaticks, Are Perſons pretending to be inſpired, and being a general Name for *Quakers*, *Anabaptiſts*, and all other Sectaries, and factious *Diſſenters* from the Church of *England*. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6.

Fanatio, *(Menſis Fanationis)* Is the *Fawning* Seaſon, or *Fence Month* in *Foreſts* Kennet's Gloſſ

Farandman, *(Sax.)* A Traveller or Merchant Stranger, to whom by the Laws of *Scotland* Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Buſineſs or Journey be not hindered *Skene, c.* 104.

Fardel of Land, *(Fardella Terræ)* Is generally accounted the Fourth Part of a *Yard-Land*; but according to *Noy*, (in his *Compleat Lawyer, p.* 57.) it is an eighth Part only, for there he ſays that two *Fardels* of Land make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* a *Yard-Land*.

Farding-deal, *(Quadrantata Terræ)* Is the fourth Part of an Acre: And beſides *Quadrantata Terræ*, we read of *Obolata*, *Denariata*, *Solidata*, and *Librata Terræ*, which probably ariſe in Proportion of Quantity from the *Farding-deal*, as an Half penny, Penny, Shilling, or Pound in Money, riſe in Value; and then muſt *Obolata* be half an Acre, *Denariata* an Acre, *Solidata* twelve Acres, and *Librata Terræ* twelve Score Acres of Land: But ſome hold *Obolata* to be but half a Perch, and *Denariata* a Perch; and I find *Viginti Libratus Terræ vel redditus*, Reg. Orig. 94, 248. whereby ſeems it that *Librata Terræ* is ſo much as yields 20*s. per Annum*. F. N. B. 87. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Fare, *(Sax.)* A Voyage or Paſſage by Water; but more commonly the Money paid for ſuch Paſſage, in which Senſe we now uſe it. 3 *P. & M. cap.* 16.

Farinagium, Toll of Meal or Flower.——*Et quod de cætero Molendinarius non capiat* Farinagium, &c. Ordin. Inſul. de Jerſey 17 Edw. 2.

Farleu, Is Money paid by Tenants in the Weſt of *England* in *Lieu* of a *Heriot*: And in ſome Manors in *Devonſhire*, *Farleu* is diſtinguiſhed to be the beſt Goods; as *Heriot* is the beſt Beaſt, payable at the Death of a Tenant. *Cowel.*

Farlingarii, Are Whoremongers and Adulterers. *Saxon.*

Farm, or **Ferm,** (Lat. *Firma*, from the Sax. *Feorm*, i. e. Food, and *Feormain* to feed or yield Victuals) Signifies a large Meſſuage and Land, taken by Leaſe under a certain yearly Rent, payable by the Tenant; and in former Days, about the Time of *William* the Firſt, called the Conqueror, theſe Rents were reſerved to the Lords in Victuals and other Neceſſaries ariſing from the Land; but afterwards in the Reign

of King *Hen.* 1. were altered and converted into Money. *Terms de Ley.* A *Farm* is moſt properly the chief Meſſuage in a Village; and it is a collective Word, conſiſting of divers Things gathered into one, as a Meſſuage, Land, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Common, &c. *Locare ad Firmam* is ſometimes taken for as much as to let or ſet to *Farm*; and the Reaſon of it may be in Reſpect of the firm or ſure Hold the Tenants thereof have above Tenants at Will. A *Farm* in *Lancaſhire* is called *Ferm-holt*; in the North a *Tack*, and in *Eſſex* a *Wike:* And *Ferm* is taken in various Ways. *Plowd.* 195.

Farmer, Is he that tenants a *Farm*, or is Leſſee thereof. *Terms de Ley.* And it is ſaid generally every Leſſee for Life or Years, although it be but of a ſmall Houſe and Land, is called *Farmer*, as he is that occupieth the *Farm:* As this Word implies no Myſtery, except it be that of Huſbandry, Huſbandman is the proper Addition of a *Farmer.* 2 *Hawk.* 188. By Statute, no Parſon or Spiritual Perſon may take *Farms* or Leaſes of Land, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l. per* Month, &c. 21 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. And no Perſon whatſoever ſhall take above two *Farms* together, and they to be in the ſame Pariſh, under the Penalty of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Week. 25 *H.* 8.

Farthing, Was the fourth Part of a *Saxon* Penny, as it is now of the *Engliſh* Penny.

Farthing of Gold, (*Quaſi* fourth Thing) A Coin uſed in ancient Times, containing in Value the *fourth* Part of a *Noble.* It is mentioned in the Stat. 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 7. where it is ordained, that there ſhall be good and juſt Weight of the *Noble, Half Noble,* and *Farthing of Gold,* &c.

Farthing of Land, Seems to differ from *Farding-deal*; for it is a large Quantity of Land: In a Survey Book of the Manor of *Weſt Slapton* in Com. *Devon* is entered thus: *A. B.* holds ſix *Farthings* of Land at 126 *l. per Annum.*

Farundel of Land, the ſame with *Farding deal.*

Faſſus, (Fr. *Faiſſeau*) A Faggot of Wood. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 238.

Faſt-Days, Are *Days* of *Faſting* and Humiliation, appointed to be obſerved by publick Authority. There are fixed *Days* of *Faſting* injoined by our Church, at certain Times in the Year, mentioned in ancient Statutes, particularly the 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. and 5 *El. c.* 5. And by 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. the 30th of *January* is ordained to be a *Day* of *Faſting* and Repentance, for the Murder of King *Charles* I. Other *Days* of *Faſting* which are not fixed, are occaſionally appointed by the King's *Proclamation.* Though Abſtinence from Eating of Fleſh is required on thoſe Days, by our Laws; it is made penal to affirm that any Forbearing of Fleſh, is neceſſary to Salvation. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 8. See *Embring Days.*

Faſtermans, Among the *Saxons* were Pledges. *Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. cap.* 38. Vide *Faſtingmen.*

Fat, or Vate, Is a large wooden Veſſel uſed by Malſters and Brewers, for meaſuring of Malt with Expedition, containing eight Buſhels or a Quarter. *Stat.* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 10. and 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 8. It is alſo a leaden Veſſel or Pan, made uſe of by Brewers to run their Wort into, and by others for the making of Salt at *Droitwich* in the County of *Worceſter.*

Fatua mulier, A Whore. *Cum quadam* Fatua muliere *Nudus in Lecto cum nuda extitit deprehenſus.* Du Freſne.

Fauſetum, A Faucet, Muſical Pipe or Flute —— *Organum & decentum* Fauſetum *in divino Officio omnibus noſtris,* &c. *interdicimus.*

Fautors, Are Favourers or Supporters of others; Abettors of Crimes, &c.

Feal. The Tenants by Knight Service did ſwear to their Lords to be *Feal* and *Leal,* i. e. to be *Faithful* and *Loyal. Spel. de Parliament* 59.

Fealty, (*Fidelitas, Fr.* Feaulte, *i. e. Fides*) Signifies an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land: And he that holds Lands by the Oath of *Fealty,* has it in the freeſt Manner; becauſe all Perſons that have *Fee,* hold *per Fidem* and *fiduciam,* that is, by *Fealty* at the leaſt. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *c.* 8. This *Fealty,* which is uſed in other Nations, as well as *England,* at the firſt Creation of it bound the Tenant to *Fidelity*; the Breach whereof was the Loſs of his Fee. It is uſually mentioned with *Homage,* but differs from it; being an Obligation permanent, which binds for ever: And theſe differ in the Manner of the Solemnity, for the Oath of *Homage* is taken by the Tenant kneeling; but that of *Fealty* is taken ſtanding, and includes the ſix following Things, *viz.* 1. *Incolume,* that he do no bodily Injury to the Lord. 2. *Tutum,* that he do no ſecret Damage to him in his Houſe. or any Thing which is for his Defence. 3. *Honeſtum,* that he do him no Injury in his Reputation. 4. *Utile,* that he do no Damage to him in his Poſſeſſions. 5. *Facile,* and 6. *Poſſibile,* that he render it eaſy for the Lord to do any Good, and not make that impoſſible to be done, which was before in his Power to do: All which is comprized in *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 5. *Fealty* has likewiſe been divided into *General* and *Special*; *General,* to be performed by every Subject to his Prince; and *Special,* required only of ſuch as in reſpect of their Fee, are tied by Oath to their Lords. *Grand Cuſtum. Normand. Fealty Special* is with us performed either by Freemen, or by Villains. The Particulars of the Oath of *Fealty,* as it is uſed by the *Feudiſts,* is well expreſſed by *Zaſius,* in his *Tractat. de Feudis, Part* 7. *Numb.* 15, 16. which is worthy comparing with the uſual Oath taken here in *England.* By *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. the Form of this Oath is appointed, and as now obſerved, it runs as follows, *viz. I* A. B. *will be to you my Lord* C. *True and Faithful, and bear to you* Fealty *and* Faith *for the Lands and Tenements which I hold of you: And I will truly do and perform the Cuſtoms and Services that I ought to do to you. So help me God.* The Oath is adminiſtred by the Lord or his Steward; the Tenant holding his right Hand upon the Book, and repeating after the Lord, &c. the Words of the Oath; and then kiſſing the Book. *Terms de Ley.* This Oath is in ſome Manors neglected; but in Copyhold Manors, were Courts are kept, and Copyhold Eſtates granted, it is generally uſed: Leſſees for Life or Years, ought to do *Fealty* to their Lords, for the Lands they hold; and there can be no Tenure without ſome Service. *Wood's Inſt.* 183. But a bare Tenant at Will, ſhall not do *Fealty,* becauſe he hath no certain Eſtate; and the Matter of an Oath ought to be certain. *Lit.* 131, 132. 1 *Inſt.* 93. *Fealty* is incident to all Manner of Tenures, except *Frankalmoign* and Tenancy at Will. *Ibid.* Fidelitas *eſt Fidei, obſequii & ſervitii ligamen quo particulariter Vaſſalus Domino aſtringitur.* Spelm.

Feaſts, Anniverſary Times of *Feaſting* and Thankſgiving, as *Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſontide,* &c. The *four Feaſts* which our Laws eſpecially take Notice of, are the *Feaſts* of the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary,* of the *Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt,* of *St. Michael the Archangel,* and of *St. Thomas the Apoſtle*; on which Quarterly Days, Rent on Leaſes is uſually reſerved to be paid. See the *Statute* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c* 1. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 30.

Fees of *Attornies* and *Officers,* Are Conſiderations paid and allowed them as a Reward and Recompence for their Pains and Labour: and in reſpect to Officers, they are granted over and above their Salaries, to excite them to Diligence in executing their Offices. They differ from *Wages* which are paid to Servants for certain Work and Labour done in a certain Space; whereas *Fees* are diſburſed to Officers, &c. for the tranſacting of Buſineſs which occaſionally occurs. If a Client, when his Buſineſs in Court is diſpatched, refuſeth to pay the Officer his Court Fees; the Court

on Motion will grant an Attachment againſt him, on which he ſhall be committed until the *Fees* are paid. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 598. Eccleſiaſtical Courts have not Power to eſtabliſh *Fees:* But if a Perſon bring a *Quantum Meruit in B. R. &c.* for *Fees*, and the Jury find for him, then they become eſtabliſhed *Fees.* 1 *Salk.* 333. Action of the Caſe, lies for an Attorney for his *Fees*, againſt him that retained him in his Cauſe: And Attornies are not to be diſmiſſed by their Clients, 'till their *Fees* are paid. 1 *Lill.* 142. But Attornies are not to demand more than their juſt *Fees*; nor to be allowed *Fees* to Counſel without Tickets, *&c. Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. c. 7. An Attorney may have Action of Debt for his *Fees*, and alſo of Counſel, and Coſts of Suit: But a Solicitor may not bring an Action for Money laid out in Suits, without expreſs Retainer to lay it out, and Promiſe to pay it. And as a Counſellor is not bound to give Counſel 'till he has his Fee; 'tis ſaid he can have no Action for it: Though it has been held otherwiſe. *F. N. B.* 121. 1 *Brownl.* 73. 31 *H.* 6. 9. There were no *Fees* due to Sheriffs for executing their Offices, 'till the *Stat.* 29 *Eliz. &c.* which allows them *Fees* for executing Writs of Execution, *&c.* By the *Stat.* of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 42. & 44. the ancient *Fees* of Officers of Courts of Juſtice were ordained: And by Statutes, not only the *Fees* of Sheriffs, but of Gaolers, Bailiffs, *&c.* are limited. See *Extortion.* In an Action of falſe Impriſonment, it has been adjudg'd that a Bailiff cannot detain a Perſon arreſted for his *Fees.* 1 *Ld. Raym.* 4.

Fee-Eſtate, *(Feodum*, or *Feudum) Fee*, comes of the French *Fief*, i. e. *Prædium beneficiarium, vel res clientelaris*, or from the Sax. *Feh*, viz. *Merces, Stipendium, quaſi dicitur ſtatus* Beneficiarius; it is ſaid to be that Eſtate which we hold by the Benefit of another, and for which we do Service or pay Rent to the chief Lord; and is applied to all thoſe Lands and Tenements which are held by perpetual Right, by an Acknowledgment of any Superiority to a higher Lord. The Writers on this Subject, divide all Lands wherein a Man hath a perpetual Eſtate to him and his Heirs, into *Allodium* and *Feudum: Allodium* they define to be every Man's Land, *&c.* which he poſſeſſeth merely in his own Right, without Acknowledgment of Service or Payment of any Rent to another; and this is a Property in the higheſt Degree: But *Feudum* is ſuch Land as is held of another, for which Service is done or Rent is paid, as an Acknowledgment thereof. All the Land in *England*, except the Crown-Lands in the King's own Hands in Right of his Crown, are in the Nature of *Feudum*, or *Fee*; for though many have Lands by Diſcent from their Anceſtors, and others have bought Land, it cannot come to any either by Diſcent or Purchaſe, but with the Burden that was laid upon him who had *Novel Fee*, or firſt of all received it from his Lord; ſo that there is no Perſon hath *Directum Dominium*, i. e, the very Property of *Demain* in any Land but the King, in Right of his Crown: And notwithſtanding he that hath *Fee*, hath *jus perpetuum utile Dominium*, yet he owes a Duty for it, and therefore it is not ſimply his own; and he that can ſay moſt of his Eſtate, ſaith thus: *I am ſeiſed of this or that Land or Tenement, in my Demain, as of* Fee; *ſeiſtus inde in Dominico meo ut de Feodo*, which is much as if he had ſaid, it is my Demain or proper Land to me and my Heirs for ever; but yet I hold it in Nature of a Benefit of and from another. *Camb. Britan.* 93. All that write *de Feudis*, hold that *Feudatarius* hath not an entire Property in his *Fee:* And as *Fee* cannot be without *Fealty*, ſworn to a Superior, the Lands of the Crown are not properly *Fee*; for no Man may grant that our King or Crown oweth Fealty to any Superior on Earth. The Word *Fee* is ſometimes uſed for the Compaſs or Circuit of a Lordſhip or Manor, as we ſay the *Lord of the Fee, &c.* as well as the particular Eſtate of the Tenant: And alſo for a perpetual *Right Incorporeal*; as to have the Keeping of Priſons, *&c.* in *Fee. Bract. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Old Nat. Br.* 41. And when a Rent or Annuity is granted to one and his Heirs, it is a *Fee Perſonal.* 1 *Inſt.* 1, 2. *Fee* is commonly divided into *Fee Abſolute*, otherwiſe called *Fee-Simple*; and *Fee-Conditional*, termed otherwiſe *Fee-Tail. Fee-Simple (Feodum ſimplex)* is where a Man hath Lands or Tenements, to hold to him and his Heirs for ever: *Fee-Tail* is an Eſtate whereof one is ſeiſed with Limitation, to him and the Heirs of his Body, *&c. Litt.* 14, 16. All Eſtates at the Common Law were *Fee-Simple*; and all other Eſtates and Intereſts are derived out of it, wherefore there muſt be a *Fee Simple* at laſt in ſome Body. *Lit.* 647. To have *Fee-Simple* implies that it is without Limitation to what Heirs, but to Heirs generally: Though it may be limited by Act of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 206. It is the Word *Heirs* makes the Inheritance; and a Man cannot have a greater Eſtate. *Lit.* 1. And a *Fee-Simple* may not come after a *Fee-Simple*; nor can a Remainder, it being an abſolute Eſtate, ſo that nothing can come after it. *Dyer* 33. If one give or grant Land to *J. S.* and his Heirs; and if he die without Heirs, that *J. D.* ſhall have it to him and his Heirs: By this *J. S.* hath a *Fee-Simple*, and *J. D.* will have no Eſtate. *Dyer* 4, 33. Where Land is given or granted by Fine, Deed, or Will, in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, or Remainder, to another and his Heirs; it will be a *Fee Simple Plowd.* 134 And if Land be granted to a Man and his Heirs, *Habendum* to him for Life only, and Livery of Seiſin is made; it is a *Fee-Simple* Eſtate, becauſe a Fee is expreſſed in the Grant. 2 *Rep.* 23. A Leaſe is granted to one for a Term of Years, and after that the Leſſee ſhall have the Land to him and his Heirs, by the Rent of 10*l.* a Year; if the Grantor makes Livery upon it, 'tis a *Fee-Simple:* Otherwiſe but for Years. 1 *Inſt.* 217. Where Lands are granted to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* for Life, the Remainder to the right Heirs of *A.* here *A.* hath a *Fee-Simple.* 20 *Hen.* 6. 35. *Bro. Eſt.* 34, 35. A Gift or Grant is to a Man's Wife during Life, after to him in Tail, and after to his right Heirs; he will have a *Fee Simple* Eſtate. 2 *Rep.* 91. If Lands are granted to a Man and his Succeſſors, this creates no *Fee Simple:* But if ſuch a Grant be made to a Corporation, it is a *Fee-Simple*; and in Caſe of a ſole Corporation, as a Biſhop, Parſon, *&c.* a *Fee Simple* is to them and their Succeſſors. *Wood* 119. An Eſtate is granted to a Perſon, to hold to him for ever, or to him and his Aſſigns for ever, is only an Eſtate for Life; the Word *Heirs* being wanting to make it *Fee-Simple:* But in Wills, which are more favoured than Grants, the *Fee-Simple* and Inheritance may paſs without the Word *Heirs.* 1 *Inſt.* 19. 9. And by Deed of Feoffment a *Fee-Simple* may be created, which would be an Eſtate-Tail by Will; as where Lands are given to another, and his Heirs Male, *&c.* without the Word *Body. Hob.* 32. A Gift to a Man and his Children, and their Heirs, is a *Fee-Simple* to all that are living; though if Land is given to a Man and his Heir, in the ſingular Number, it is but an Eſtate for Life, and the Heir cannot take by Diſcent, he being but one, and therefore it is ſaid ſhall take nothing. 1 *Inſt.* 8 *Litt. Rep.* 6. A *Fee Simple* determinable upon a Contingency, is a *Fee* to all Intents; though not ſo durable as abſolute *Fee. Vaugh.* 273. In pleading Eſtates in *Fee-Simple*, they may be generally alledged, but the Commencement of Eſtates-Tail, and other particular Eſtates, muſt regularly be ſhewed. 1 *Inſt.* 303. The *Fee-Simple* Eſtate, being the chief and moſt excellent; therefore he who hath it in Lands or Tenements, may give, grant, or charge the ſame by Deed or Will at his Pleaſure; or he may make Waſte or Spoil upon it: And if he bind himſelf and his

his Heirs to Warranty; or for Money by Obligation, or otherwiſe; and leaving ſuch Land to the Heir, it ſhall be charged with the Warranty and Debts: Alſo the Wife of a Man that is ſeized of ſuch an Eſtate, ſhall be endowed; and the Huſband of a Woman having this Eſtate, be Tenant by the Curteſy. *Co. Lit.* 273. *Dyer* 330. *Perk. Sect.* 236. Though *Fee-Simple* is the moſt ample Eſtate of Inheritance, it is ſubject to many Incumbrances; as Judgments, Statutes, Mortgages, Fines, Jointures, Dower, *&c.* And there is a *Fee-Simple Conditional*, where the Eſtate is deſeaſible by not performing the Condition; and a *Qualified Fee-Simple*, which may be defeated by a Limitation, *&c.* This is called a *Baſe-Fee*, upon which no Reverſion or Remainder can be expectant. 1 *Inſt.* 18. 10 *Rep.* 97. See *Diſcent*, *Executory Deviſe*, *Wills*.

Fee Expectant, *(Feudum Expectativum.)* See *Expectant*.

Fee-Farm, (*Feudi Firma*) Is when the Lord upon Creation of the Tenancy, reſerves to himſelf and his Heirs, either the Rent for which it was before let to Farm, or was reaſonably worth, or at leaſt a fourth Part of the Value; without Homage, Fealty or other Services, beyond what are eſpecially compriſed in the Feoffment. 2 *Inſt.* 44. By *Fitzherbert*, a third Part of the yearly Value of the Land may be appointed for the Rent, where Lands are granted in *Fee-Farm*, &c. *F. N. B.* 210. And my Lord *Coke* ſays, *Fee-Farm* Rents may be one Half, a Third, or Fourth Part of the Value. *Co. Lit.* 143. Though theſe *Fee-Farm* Rents ſeem to be more or leſs according to the Conditions or Conſideration of the Purchaſe of the Lands out of which they are iſſuing. It is the Nature of *Fee-Farm*, that if the Rent be behind and unpaid for the Space of two Years, then the Feoffor or his Heirs may bring an Action to recover the Lands, *&c.* *Brit. cap.* 66. *num.* 4.

Fee-Farm Rents of the Crown. The *Fee-Farm* Rents remaining to the Kings of *England* from their *Ancient Demeſnes*, were many of them alienated from the Crown in the Reign of King *Charles* 2. And by *Stat.* 22. *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. the King was enabled by Letters Patent to grant *Fee-Farm* Rents due in Right of his Crown, or in Right of his Dutchies of *Lancaſter* and *Cornwal*, except Quit-Rents, *&c.* to Truſtees to make Sale thereof, and the Truſtees were to convey the ſame by Bargain and Sale to Purchaſers, *&c.* who may recover the ſame as the King might. But it has been obſerved, that Men were ſo very doubtful of the Title to Alienations of this Nature, that whilſt theſe Rents were expoſed to Sale for ready Money, ſcarce any would deal for them, and they remained unſold; till what made Men earneſt to buy them, was the Stop upon ſome of his Majeſty's other Payments, which occaſioned Perſons to reſort to this as the moſt eligible in that Conjuncture: No Tenant in Tail of any of the ſaid Rents, is enabled to bar the Remainder. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. On the Taxing of *Fee-Farm* Rents, Receivers, *&c.* were to allow to the Perſons paying them ſo much in the Pound as the Land-Tax amounts to. *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 18.

Felagus, (*Quaſi fide cum eo ligatus*) A Companion but particularly a Friend, who was bound in the *Decennary* for the good Behaviour of another. In the Laws of King *Ina*, it is ſaid, if a Murderer could not be found, *&c.* the Parents of the Perſon ſlain ſhould have ſix Marks, and the King forty; if he had no Parents, then the Lord ſhould have it. *Et ſi Dominus non haberet*, Felagus *ejus*. LL. Inæ, cap. 15.

Feld, Is a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying *Field*; and in its Compound it ſignifies Wild, as *Feld* Honey, is Wild Honey, *&c.* *Blount*.

Fele Homagers, Were faithful Subjects, from the Sax. *Fai*, i. e. *Fides*.

Felo de ſe, One that commits Felony or lays violent Hands upun himſelf, and is the Occaſion of his own untimely Death. When a Perſon with Deliberation and direct Purpoſe kills himſelf, by Hanging, Drowning, Shooting, Stabbing, *&c.* this is *Felo de ſe*; but the Perſon that commits this Felony, muſt be of the Age of Diſcretion, and *Compos Mentis*: And therefore if an Infant under fourteen Years of Age, or a Lunatick during his Lunacy, or one diſtracted by a Diſeaſe, or an Ideot, kills himſelf, it is not Felony. 3 *Inſt.* 44. *Dalt. ch.* 145. Alſo if a Perſon during the Time that he is *Non Compos Mentis* giveth himſelf a mortal Wound, though he dieth thereof when he recovers his Memory; he is not *Felo de ſe*, becauſe at the Time of the Stroke he was not *Compos Mentis*. *Dalt.* 342, 344. And he who deſires and perſuades another Man to kill him, is not a *Felo de ſe*; his Aſſent being void in Law, and the Perſon killing him a Murderer. *Kelw.* 136. It is *Felo de ſe* where a Man maliciouſly attempts to kill another, and falls upon his Sword, *&c.* whereby he kills himſelf; but he muſt be the only Agent. 1 *H. P. C.* 68. A *Felo de ſe* ſhall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels Real and Perſonal; but not until it is lawfully found by the Oath of twelve Men, before the Coroner *ſuper viſum Corporis*, that he is *Felo de ſe*. 3 *Inſt.* 55. By the Return of the Inquiſition, the Goods, *&c.* are veſted in the King: Though it hath been ſaid, that the Goods of a *Felo de ſe* are forfeited before Inquiſition, *viz.* immediately upon committing the Fact. 1 *Lev.* 8. But ſee 5 *Rep.* 110. where it is adjudged that they are not forfeited 'till it is found of Record. The Lands of Inheritance of a *Felo de ſe* are not forfeited, by Reaſon he was not attainted in his Life time; nor is ſuch a Perſon's Wife barred of Dower, or his Blood corrupted 1 *Hawk.* 68. If a Judgment is obtained by a Plaintiff in any Action, and the Plaintiff hangs himſelf, ſo as to become *Felo de ſe*, the Debt is forfeited to the King. 1 *Saund.* 36. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 840. Goods are forfeited to the King by a *Felo de ſe*, for the Loſs of a Subject, and Breach of the Peace. 1 *Plowd.* 261. But theſe Forfeitures are oftentimes ſaved, by the Coroner's Jury finding their Verdict Lunacy; to which they are inclinable on a favourable Interpretation, that it is impoſſible for a Man in his Senſes to do a Thing ſo contrary to Nature; but if this Argument be good, Self-Murder can be no Crime, becauſe a Madman cannot be guilty of any Crime. 1 *Hawk.* 67. If a Perſon *Felo de ſe* is ſecretly made away with, that the Coroner cannot view the Body; Preſentment is to be made of it by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* to entitle the King to the Forfeiture of Goods. 5 *Rep.* 110. Where a Perſon is found *Felo de ſe*, who on Account of Lunacy, *&c.* ought not to be ſo; or where one is returned *Non Compos*, when in Truth the Party is *Felo de ſe*, *&c.* if there be no Fault in the Coroner, or Incertainty in the Inquiſition, a *Melius Inquirendum* will not be granted; but the Inquiſition is traverſible in *B. R.* 3 *Mod.* 238. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 840. Although there can be no *Melius Inquirend.* 'tis ſaid the Court may order an Indictment to be againſt the *Felo de ſe*'s; and if that be found, his Goods ſhall be forfeited. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 601. A Pardon of Murder, doth not pardon *Felo de ſe*; but a Pardon of all Felonies and Forfeitures doth. By Cuſtom and Practice, the Bodies of *Felo's de ſe's* are buried in the Highway, *&c.*

Felons Goods. The Statute *de Prærogativa Regis*, 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. grants to the King, among other Things, the Goods of Felons and Fugitives. If the King grant to a Man and his Heirs *Felons Goods*, the Grantee cannot deviſe them, *&c.* on the Statute 32 *H.* 8. becauſe they are not of an yearly Value; but where a Perſon is ſeized of a Manor, to which they are appendant, it is otherwiſe, for they will paſs as appurtenant. 3 *Rep.* 32. A Perſon committed to Priſon on Suſpicion of Felony, having the Money taken

taken from him which he had about him before Conviction, brought an Action of Treſpaſs for ſeiſing his Money, *&c.* on the *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3. by which it is enacted, that no Perſon ſhall take the Goods of another, *&c. Raym.* 414. 2 *Nelſ.* 839. See *Flight.*

Felony, (*Felonia*, Fr. *Felonnie*) As Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, is derived from the *Latin* Word *Fel*, or from the old Sax. *Fell*, one ſignifying Gall, and the other Fiery; and his Reaſon is, becauſe either of theſe Words are ſuitable to the Crime, which is always intended to be done with a bitter or fierce Mind: But the learned *Spelman* gives a different Account of the Derivation of this Word, that it comes from the *Saxon* Word *Feah*, which ſignified a Reward or Eſtate, and the *German Lon*, which in *Engliſh* is Price; and this was formerly a Crime puniſhed with the Price, *viz.* the Loſs of Eſtate. And before the Reign of K. *H.* 1. *Felonies* were puniſhed by Pecuniary Fines, for he was the firſt who ordered Felons to be hanged, about the Year 1108. The Judgment againſt a Man for *Felony* hath been the ſame ſince the Reign of this King, *i. e.* That he be hanged by the Neck 'till Dead; which is entered *ſuſpendatur per Collum, &c.* 4 Inſt. 124. *Felony* was anciently every Capital Crime perpetrated with an Evil Intention: All Capital Offences by the Common Law came generally under the Title of *Felony*; and could be expreſſed by no Word but *Felonice*; which muſt of Neceſſity be laid in an Indictment of *Felony*. 1 *Inſt.* 391. It is always accompanied with an evil Intention; and therefore ſhall not be imputed to any Miſanimadverſion: But the bare Intention to commit a *Felony* is ſo very Criminal, that at the Common Law it was puniſhable as *Felony*, where it miſſed of its Effect through ſome Accident; and as our Law now is, the Party may be ſeverely fined for ſuch an Intention. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 65. *Felony* is included in High Treaſon. *H. P. C.* 11. We account any Offence *Felony*, that is in Degree next Petit Treaſon; and at this Day *Felony* includes Petit Treaſon, Murder, Homicide, Sodomy, Rape, Burning of Houſes, Burglary, Robbery, Breach of Priſon, Reſcous and Eſcape, after one is impriſoned or arreſted for *Felony*, &c. It is either by the *Common Law*, or by *Statute: Felony* by the *Common Law* is againſt the Life of a Man, as Murder, Manſlaughter, *Felo de ſe, ſe defendendo*, &c. Againſt a Man's Goods, ſuch as Larceny, and Robbery: Againſt his Habitation, as Burglary, Arſon or Houſe-burning; and againſt Publick Juſtice, as Breach of Priſon. 3 *Inſt.* 31 Piracy, Robbery, or Murder upon the Sea, are Felonies puniſhable by the *Civil Law*; and likewiſe by Statute: And *Felonies* by *Statute* are very numerous. *Mod. Juſt.* 180. *Felony* is diſtinguiſhed from lighter Offences, in that the Puniſhment of it is Death; but not always, for Petit Larceny is *Felony*, and the Indictment againſt ſuch an Offender muſt run, *Felonice cepit*, yet it is not puniſhed by Death, though it be Loſs of Goods: And of *Felonies* in general, there are two Sorts; one which for the firſt Offence is allowed *Clergy*, and another that is not; but *Clergy* is granted where it is not expreſly taken away by Statute. *Staundf. lib.* 1. *Felony* is puniſhed with Loſs of Life, and of Lands, not entailed, Goods and Chattels; but the Statutes make a Difference in ſome Caſes concerning Lands, as the 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And *Felony* ordinarily works Corruption of Blood; unleſs a Statute making an Offence *Felony*, ordains it ſhall be otherwiſe, as ſome Statutes do. The Puniſhment of a Perſon for *Felony*, by our ancient Books, is, 1ſt, To loſe his Life. 2dly, To loſe his Blood, as to his Anceſtry, and ſo as to have neither Heir nor Poſterity. 3dly, To loſe his Goods. 4thly, To loſe his Lands; and the King ſhall have *Annum, Diem & Vaſtum*, to the Intent that his Wife and Children be caſt out of the Houſe, his Houſe pulled down, and all that he had for his Comfort or Delight deſtroyed. 4 *Rep.* 124. A *Felony* by Statute incidently implies, that the Offender ſhall be ſubject to the like Attainder and Forfeiture, *&c.* as is incident to a *Felon* at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 47, 59, 90. And when Perſons are to undergo Judgment of Life and Member for any Crime by Statute, it is *Felony* thereby, whether the Word *Felony* be mentioned or not. 1 *Hawk.* 107. All *Felonies* are ſeveral, and cannot be joint; ſo that a Pardon of one Felon, cannot diſcharge another: But the *Felony* of one Man may be dependant upon that of another, and the Pardon of the one by a neceſſary Conſequence enure to the Benefit of the other, as in Caſes of Principal and Acceſſary, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 387, 380. Private Perſons may arreſt Felons by their own Authority, or by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace: And every private Perſon is bound to aſſiſt an Officer to take Felons, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 75. And if a Perſon be brought before a Juſtice upon Suſpicion of *Felony*, where a *Felony* is committed, though it appears on Examination that he is not guilty, yet it is ſaid he is not to be diſcharged without Trial. *Lamb.* 229. But one ought not to be arreſted upon Suſpicion of *Felony*, except there be *probabilis Cauſa* ſhewed for the Ground of the Suſpicion. 1 *Lill Abr* 603. If a *Felony* is not done by a Man, but ſome Perſon elſe, if another hath probable Cauſe to ſuſpect he is the Felon, and accordingly doth arreſt him, this is lawful, and may be juſtified: But to make good ſuch Juſtification, there muſt be in Fact a *Felony* committed by ſome Perſon, without which there can be no Ground of Suſpicion. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 78. A private Man arreſting one for *Felony*, cannot juſtify Breaking Doors, to take the Party ſuſpected; but he doth it at his Peril, *viz.* if in Truth he be a Felon, it is juſtifiable; but if innocent, then it is not: To prevent a Murder or Manſlaughter, private Perſons may break Doors open. 2 *Hale Ibid.* 82. Officers may break open a Houſe to take a Felon, or any Perſon juſtly ſuſpected of *Felony*; and if an Officer hath a Warrant to take a Felon, who is killed in reſiſting, it is not *Felony* in the Officer; but if the Officer is killed, it is otherwiſe. *Dalt.* 289. Perſons indicted of *Felony*, *&c.* where there are ſtrong Preſumptions and Circumſtances of Guilt, are not repleviſable; but for Larceny, *&c.* when Perſons are committed who are of good Reputation, they may be bailed. 2 *Hawk.* 101. If one be committed to Priſon for one *Felony*, the Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery may try him for another *Felony*, for which he was not committed, by Virtue of their Commiſſion. 1 *Lill.* 602. A Felon refuſing to plead, and put himſelf upon his Trial, ſhall be put to the Penance of *Paine fort & Dure*, *&c.* If a Felon ſtands Mute by the Act of God, the *Felony* is to be inquired of by Jury, and whether the Priſoner be the ſame Perſon, and all other Matters in the ſame Manner as if the Criminal had pleaded. 2 *Hawk.* 327. And it may be inquired of by Inqueſt of Office, whether he do ſo of Malice, or by the Act of God. *Ibid.* Where a married Woman commits *Felony*, in Company with her Huſband, it ſhall be preſumed to be done by his Command, and ſhe ſhall be excuſed. 3 *Inſt.* 310. If a Man's Horſe be going into the Ground of another and he takes it *Felleo Animo*, not as Damage-Feaſant, it is no Finding, but *Felony*: But if *A*'s Sheep ſtray into the Flock of *B.* and he drives the ſame along with his Flock, or by Miſtake ſhears him, this is not a *Felony*; though if he knew it to be another Perſon's, and marks it with his Mark, it is an Evidence of *Felony*. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 506. Where one ſteals another's Goods, and a third Perſon feloniouſly takes them from him; he is a *Felon* as to both the others. And when there is a Pretence of Title to Things unlawfully taken, it may be only a Trick to colour *Felony*; and the ordinary Diſcovery of a felonious Intent is, if the Party doth it ſecretly, or being charged with the Goods denies it. *Ibid.* 507.

509. If a Perſon to whom Goods are delivered on a pretended Buying them, runs away with them, it is *Felony:* And a Gueſt ſtealing Plate ſet before him at an Inn, *&c.* is *Felony*; alſo Perſons who have the Charge of Things, as a Servant of a Chamber, *&c.* may be guilty of *Felony:* And the leaſt Removing of a Thing in Attempts of *Felony*, is *Felony*, though it be not carried off. 3 *Inſt.* 308. *Raym.* 275. But Goods muſt not be of a baſe Nature; ſuch as Dogs, *&c.* nor *Feræ Naturæ*, as Deer, Hares, *&c.* except they be made tame, when it will be *Felony* to ſteal them. If any Turkeys, Geeſe, Poultry, Fiſh in a Trunk, *&c.* are taken away, it is *Felony*. 3 Inſt. 309, 310. Stealing of tame Peacocks, is *Felony*; ſo of Herons, and young Hawks in their Neſts: 'Tis otherwiſe of Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, *&c.* although they be ſo kept that they cannot eſcape; if they be not reclaimed, and known. *Jenk. Cent.* 204. As to Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, and the like; though it be not *Felony* to take them, Treſpaſs lies for them. *Jenk. Ibid.*

Felonies by Statute, Are the following, *viz.* To imbezil the King's *Armour*, Munition, Naval Stores, *&c.* to the Value of 20 *s.* is declared to be *Felony*; but not to cauſe Corruption of Blood, *&c.* And the Proſecution muſt be in a Year. 31 *Eliz. c.* 4. Acknowledging *Bail* in the Name of another Perſon, who is not privy or conſenting, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Officers of the *Bank* of *England*, imbezilling *Bank Notes*, *&c.* wherewith they are truſted, it is made *Felony*. 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. *Bankrupts* not ſurrendering to be examined, and not diſcovering their Eſtates, or removing or imbezilling any Money or Effects to the Value of 20 *l.* were guilty of *Felony:* And their Goods and Eſtates to be forfeited and divided to and among the Creditors. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 17. and 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24. And if *Bankrupts* do not ſurrender themſelves to the Commiſſioners, in forty-two Days after Notice given in the *Gazette*, it is *Felony*, by 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Stealing *Bills* of Exchange, Bonds, or Notes for Money, *&c.* is made *Felony*. 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. *Buggery* with Man or Beaſt, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy; and the Act extends to Women as well as Men. 25 *H.* 8. To commit any Offence of *Burglary*, in ſtealing Goods from a Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, Coach-houſe, *&c.* to the Value of 5 *s.* though no Body be therein, is *Felony* excluded Clergy. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *Burning* of Barns, Buildings, Stacks of Corn, *&c.* is made *Felony*; though it works no Corruption of Blood. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Deſtroying of *Cattle*, the Offenders ſhall ſuffer as in Caſes of *Felony*. 22 *Car.* 2. Perſons breaking into Shops to deſtroy woollen *Cloth* in the Loom, or cutting it on the Rack, *&c.* to be guilty of *Felony*. 12 *Geo.* 1. 34. Mixing blanched Copper with Silver, to make it heavier and reſemble Gold *Coin*; or receiving or paying counterfeit Money, or Coin unlawfully diminiſhed, is *Felony*; but incurs no Corruption of Blood, or Loſs of Dower. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. See 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. Stealing of *Cloth*, on the Rack or Tenters, or any Wool, *&c.* left out to Dry, is adjudged *Felony*, for a third Offence. 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27. Uſing Violence to hinder Perſons, or Carriages from carrying *Corn* to be exported, being the ſecond Offence, or deſtroying it in any Granary, Boat, *&c.* was made *Felony* and Tranſportation, by 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. Perſons, three or more in Number, aſſembled and armed with Fire-Arms, *&c.* to be aſſiſting in running, landing, or carrying away uncuſtomed Goods; or found paſſing within five Miles from the Sea-Coaſts, with any Horſes, *&c.* whereon ſhall be more than ſix Pounds of Tea, or five Gallons of Brandy, *&c.* landed without Entry, and that obſtruct or aſſault any Officer of the *Cuſtoms*; or who ſhall wound or beat ſuch Officer on board any Ship, or Boat, *&c.* to be guilty of *Felony*, and tranſported. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. To inroll a *Deed* in the Name of another, without his Privity or Conſent, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 26. Where Perſons to the Number of five, aſſemble in a riotous Manner to beat Informers againſt *Diſtillers* ſelling Spirituous Liquors unlawfully, or to reſcue Offenders, *&c.* it is *Felony*. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. Perſons any Way aſſiſting Felons in Gaol, or in the Cuſtody of a Conſtable, *&c.* or conveying to them Arms or Inſtruments, to make their *Eſcape*, is made *Felony* and Tranſportation. 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. Putting out of *Eyes*, *&c.* of any one, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. To acknowledge a *Fine* of Lands in the Name of another Perſon, not privy or conſenting, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *Forging* a Deed or Writing to the Intent the Inheritance of Land may be defeated or charged, or the Title troubled, *&c.* for the ſecond Offence, after a former Conviction, is made *Felony*. 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. And forging any Deed, Will, Bond, Note, *&c.* is *Felony* in all Caſes, by 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 25. Forging the Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Bank-Bills; and forging the Common Seal of the *South Sea* Company, or any Bond of the ſaid Company, are *Felony*. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 9 *Ann.* So is alſo the Forgery of Exchequer Bills, or any Indorſements thereon; and of Lottery-Tickets and Orders, or altering the Number or principal Sum of any Order; forging any Warrant of the *South Sea* Company, *&c.* or Letter of Attorney to transfer Stock, or to receive any Annuity; Perſonating or Forging the Name of any Proprietor, *&c.* 8 & 9 *Ann.* 3 & 6 & 8 *Geo.* 1. Forging of Stamps on Vellum, Paper, *&c.* is likewiſe *Felony*. 10 *Ann.* Forging or Counterfeiting Bills of Exchange, or the Acceptance of any Bill, *&c.* is *Felony*. 2 *Geo.* 2. 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. Perſons maliciouſly cutting *Hopping-binds* growing on Poles, are guilty of *Felony*. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. To deſtroy *Horſes* in the Night-time, is *Felony*; but wounding them incurs a Forfeiture of treble Damages only. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Horſe-ſtealing is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. Maliciouſly Burning of *Houſes*, &c. was made *Felony* by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And Demoliſhing of Meeting-Houſes, Dwelling-Houſes, *&c.* is *Felony* by the Act againſt Rioters. 1 *Geo.* 1. Stealing of Lead from Houſes, or Iron Bars or Rails fixed thereto, or to any Fences, is *Felony*, by Statute 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. Perſons *Hunting* in the Day-time in Foreſts, Chaſes, *&c.* diſguiſed with painted Faces, and concealing the Fact on Examination, is *Felony*. 1 *Hen.* 7. If any Perſons having their Faces blacked, armed with Fire-Arms, *&c.* ſhall unlawfully hunt, kill or ſteal any Deer in any Foreſt, ſteal any Fiſh out of a Pond, *&c.* or ſhoot at any Perſon; or ſend any threatning Letter, demanding Money or other valuable Thing of another; or kill or wound any Cattle; cut down any Trees in any Avenue, Garden, *&c.* they are guilty of *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy; and if the Offenders are not taken, the Hundred ſhall make Satisfaction not exceeding 200 *l.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22. The acknowledging or procuring to be acknowledged of a *Judgment* in the Name of another Perſon, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. Conſpiracy or Imagination, though by Words only, to kill the *King*, or any of the King's Council, or any Lord of the Realm, *&c.* within the King's Houſhold is *Felony*, the Offenders being thereof convicted by twelve of the ſaid Houſhold before the Lord Steward, *&c.* 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 14. By the *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 16. and 18 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27. any Perſon, who ſhall by Day or Night feloniouſly ſteal any Linen, Fuſtian, Callico, Cotton Cloth, or Cloth worked, woven, or made of any Cotton or Linen Yarn mixed; or any Thread, Linen, or Cotton Yarn, Linen or Cotton Tape, Incle, Filletting, Laces, or any other Linen, Fuſtian or Cotton Goods, laid or expoſed to be printed, whitened, bowked, bleached or dried, in any whitening or bleaching Croft, Grounds or Buildings made uſe of for printing, bleaching, *&c.* the ſame, to the Value of ten Shillings, or be aiding or aſſiſting therein

therein, or ſhall knowingly buy or receive the ſame, ſhall be guilty of *Felony*, without Benefit of Clergy; but the Court may tranſport the Offender for fourteen Years. Cutting off any *Limb* or Member, or maliciouſly diſabling any Member, with Intent to maim or diſfigure a Perſon, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Perſons *marrying* a ſecond Huſband or Wife, the firſt being living, is *Felony*: But if either of them be abſent abroad above ſeven Years, without Notice of his or her's being alive, the other may marry again. 1 *Jac.* 1. Stealing or taking away a Woman againſt her Will, that has Lands or Goods, or is Heir apparent, and marrying her, is *Felony*. 3 *H.* 7. Perſons convicted of maliciouſly ſetting any *Mine* on Fire, or Pit of Coal, to be guilty of *Felony*. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. The breaking down Locks, Sluices, or other Works on *Navigable* Rivers, &c. is made *Felony*. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Slitting or cutting off the *Noſe*, &c. of any Perſon, is *Felony* excluded Clergy. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. If *Pick-pockets* take above 12 *d.* from the Perſon of another *clam & ſecrete*, without his Knowledge, it is *Felony*. 8 *Eliz.* *c.* 4. Not only ſetting out *Pirates*, but aſſiſting or adviſing any Piracy, or receiving or concealing any Pirate, &c. is *Felony*. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. And trading with Pirates, furniſhing them with Stores, or boarding any Veſſel, and throwing overboard Goods, &c. is Piracy and *Felony*, by 8 *Geo.* 1. Wilful *Poiſoning* is Murder and *Felony*; and the Aiders, Abettors, &c. ſhall ſuffer Death. 1 *Ed.* 6. It is *Felony* for any Perſon to break Priſon, being in for *Felony*, by 1 *Ed.* 2. Aſſaulting and ſtriking, or attempting to kill a *Privy Counſellor*, when in the Execution of his Office, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 9 *Ann.* Thoſe who receive, relieve or maintain *Prieſts* and Jeſuits, knowingly, are guilty of *Felony*. 27 *Eliz.* *c.* 2. To commit a *Rape* on any Maid within Age, or any married Woman, Maid at full Age, or any other Woman, by Force and againſt her Will, was formerly puniſhable only by Fine and Impriſonment; but the *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. made it *Felony*. And by 18 *Eliz.* *c.* 7. it is *Felony* to know a Woman carnally under the Age of ten Years, though ſhe conſent. Acknowledging a Recogniſance or Statute in the Name of another Perſon, not privy and conſenting, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Imbezilling of *Records* is made *Felony*, by 8 *H.* 6. *Rioters* aſſembled, being twelve in Number, not diſperſing within an Hour after Proclamation made for that Purpoſe, &c. ſhall be guilty of *Felony*. 1 *Geo.* 1. Suffering a *Recovery* of Lands in the Name of another, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *Robbery* of Churches, &c. is *Felony*, by 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 1. Robbery on the Highway is *Felony* by the Common Law; and the 13 *Ed.* 1. orders a Hue and Cry to be made from Town to Town, and County to County, &c. after the Robbers; alſo 40 *l.* Reward is given for apprehending a Robber on the Highway, (as it is in ſeveral other Caſes by other Statutes) by 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Perſons aſſaulting others in a forcible Manner, with an Intent to *rob* them, is *Felony*, and Offenders to be tranſported. 7 *Geo.* 2. *Servants* purloining or imbezilling their Maſter's Goods, &c. to the Value of 40 *s.* *Felony*. 12 *Ann.* Deſtroying and Killing of *Sheep*, is made *Felony*; and ſo is the Stealing, or Driving away Sheep, or other Cattle, with an Intent to Steal their Carcaſſes, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. Wilful caſting away a *Ship*, or cauſing the ſame to be done; or making of Holes, in the Bottom or Sides tending to the Loſs of the Ship, &c. is *Felony*. 1 *Ann.* 12 *Ann.* *Soldiers* departing from their Captains without Licence; raiſing a Mutiny, or reſiſting a ſuperior Officer, &c. are guilty of *Felony*. 18 *H.* 6. 10 *Ann.* &c. So all Perſons Subjects of *Great Britain*, in this Kingdom or *Ireland*, inliſting themſelves Soldiers, to go beyond the Seas, and ſerve any foreign Prince, without Leave. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. *Stabbing* a Perſon not having a Weapon drawn, if he dies in ſix Months, is Murder, and *Felony* excluded Clergy. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Stealing* of Goods and Chattels, which Perſons by Contract are to uſe, is *Felony*. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. And receiving ſtolen Goods knowingly and comforting the Felon, is *Felony*. If any *Thief taker* or other Perſon takes a Reward for helping of another to ſtolen Goods, and do not proſecute the Felon, he is guilty of *Felony*. 4 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. Cutting out the *Tongue* of any Perſon maliciouſly, and lying in wait for that Purpoſe, is *Felony*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. If Perſons maliciouſly pull down, pluck up, or otherwiſe deſtroy any *Turnpike Gate*, Poſts, or Rails, &c. it is *Felony*; not to work Corruption of Blood. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. If any *Waterman* ſhall take into his Boat, a greater Number of Paſſengers than allowed, and a Perſon is drowned, it is *Felony* and Tranſportation. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. Doing any *Witchcraft*, &c. whereby any Perſon ſhall be killed, conſumed, or lamed, &c. was *Felony*, without Benefit of Clergy. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 12. But ſee 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. Taking and ſtealing away *Woollen Cloth* from the Tenters in the Night-time, is declared to be *Felony*. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. Perſons maliciouſly ſetting on Fire, burning or cauſing to be burnt any *Wood*, Underwood, &c. are guilty of *Felony*. 1 *Geo.* 1. And by late Statutes, Perſons convicted of *Felony* or Larceny within the Benefit of Clergy, may be ordered by the Court by whom convicted to be *tranſported* to the Plantations for ſeven Years; and for *Felony* excluded *Clergy*, the Offenders may be pardoned and tranſported for fourteen Years: But if any Felon thus under Tranſportation ſhall return before the End of the Time limited, he ſhall ſuffer Death; though the King may pardon the Tranſportation, and allow of the Return of the Offender, Satisfaction being made to the Proprietor. 4 *Geo.* 1. 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 23. 'Tis further enacted if any Felon ordered for *Tranſportation*, ſhall be afterwards at large in any Part of *Great Britain*, before the Expiration of the Term for which he was to be tranſported, he ſhall ſuffer as for *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy; and whoever ſhall diſcover, apprehend and proſecute any ſuch Offenders, ſhall have 20 *l.* Reward, to be paid as that for apprehending Highwaymen. *Stat.* 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 15. See *Clergy*, *Larceny*, &c. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. The Entering into any *Black-lead* Mines with Intent to ſteal any Part thereof, or aſſiſting, or hiring any Perſon ſo to do, is *Felony*; and the Offender to be committed for a Year and publickly whipt, or tranſported for ſeven Years. And the buying or receiving of *Black-lead*, knowing it to be ſtolen, is *Felony*.

An Indictment *for a* Felony, *and againſt* Acceſſaries.

South'ton, ſſ. *THE Jurors*, &c. *that* A. B *late of* H. *in the County of* S. *Labourer, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* H. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, with Force and Arms*, &c. *did break and enter the Cloſe of one* C. D. *and feloniouſly ſteal, take, and drive away a certain black Horſe or Gelding, of the Price of ſix Pounds*, &c. *of the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* C. D. *then and there found, that is to ſay, at* H. *aforeſaid, in the ſaid County, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity.*

And that one E. F. *of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, Yeoman, before the Felony aforeſaid done and committed by him the ſaid* A. B. *in the Manner aforeſaid, that is to ſay, on the Day and Year*, &c. *at* H. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, feloniouſly abetted, procured and excited the ſaid* A. B. *to commit the ſaid Felony, in the Manner aforeſaid, againſt the Peace*, &c.

And that G. H. *of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, knowing that the ſaid* A. B. *had committed the ſaid Felony,*

in

in Manner aforesaid, on the said Day in the said Year, &c. *aforesaid, at* H. *aforesaid in the said County, feloniously and wilfully received, comforted and entertained the said* A. B. *after the said Felony by him done and committed, against the Peace*, &c.

Feme Covert, Is a married Woman; who is likewise said to be *Covert Baron. Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Feme Sole, (*Fr.*) A Woman alone, that is unmarried: And if she marries, her Debts become those of the Husband, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 351. *Feme Sole Merchant.* See *London.*

Fence, Is a Hedge, Ditch, or other Inclosure of Land for the better Manurance and Improvement of the same. And where a Hedge, and Ditch join together, in whose Ground or Side the Hedge is, to the Owner of that Land belongs the keeping of the same Hedge or *Fence*, and the Ditch adjoining to it on the other Side, in Repair and scoured. *Par. Offic.* 188. An Action of the Case or Trespass lies, for not repairing of *Fences*, whereby Cattle come into the Ground of another and do Damage. 1 *Salk.* 335. Also it is presentable in the Court-Baron, &c. Vide *Approvement. Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1.

Fence-Month, (*Mensis Prohibitionis*, or *Mensis Vetitus*) Is a Month wherein Female *Deer* in Forests, &c. do *fawn*, and therefore it is unlawful to hunt in *Forests* during that Time; which begins fifteen Days before *Midsummer*, and ends fifteen Days after it, being in all thirty Days. *Manw. Part* 2. *cap.* 13. *Stat* 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. Some ancient Foresters call this Month the *Defence-Month*, because then the Deer are to be defended from being disturbed, and the Interruptions of Fear and Danger; as there are certain *Defence-Months* for Fish, particularly Salmons, as appears by the *Stat. Westm.* 2. *cap.* 47, &c. Serjeant *Fleetwood* saith, that the *Fence-Month* hath been always kept with Watch and Ward, in every Bailiwick through the whole Forest, since the Time of *Canutus*. Fleetwood's Forest Laws, p. 5.

Fengeld, (*Sax.*) A Tax or Imposition exacted for the repelling of Enemies. ——— *Pecunia vel Tributum ad arcendos Hostes erogatum.* MS. Antiq.

Fens, (*Paludes*) Are low marshy Grounds, or Lakes for Water; for the Draining whereof in this Kingdom several Statutes have been enacted. The Statutes 4 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 8 & 13. make Provision for draining and securing from Inundation the drowned Grounds and Marshes of *Lesnes* and *Fants* in *Kent*; and the *Fens* and low Grounds in the *Isle of Ely*. The 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 17. appoints *William, Earl of Bedford*, and other Adventurers, a Corporation, for the draining of *Bedford Level* in *Bedfordshire*, consisting of a Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, &c. who have Power to lay and levy Taxes within the great Level of the *Fens*; and also to erect Works within the same, for carrying the Water to the Sea, making Satisfaction to the Owners of Lands for Injury received; and throwing down any of the said Works, incurs treble Damages, &c. By 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. *Deeping Fens*, &c. in *Lincolnshire*, are to be drained from Water; and *Edward Earl of Manchester*, and several others are declared Undertakers thereof, on certain Trusts, with Power to erect Banks, Bridges, Drains, Locks, Sluices, &c. for Recovery of the said *Fens*; and Assessees of Lands held by the Adventurers under the Trustees, may hold Assemblies for making of By-Laws, for the Management of the Works of Draining; they may charge the Owners of the Land by an Acre Tax, &c. and on Default of Payment, sell the Defaulters Lands, &c. The 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. ordains that Commissioners shall be appointed to put this Act in Execution, for effectual Draining and Preserving of the *Fens* in the Isle of *Ely* in *Cambridgeshire*; who are authorised to make Drains, Dams, &c. and proper Works thereon: And the said Commissioners may charge Proprietors with a proportionable Acre-Tax, *viz.* for *Waterden Fen*, at the Rate of 5 *s.* and *Redmoor*, *Cawdle Fen*, and the *Holts*, at 2 *s.* an Acre by the Year, for four Years; and afterwards at an yearly Rate, not exceeding 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Acre; they may likewise borrow Money for maintaining and effecting the Works, by assigning over the Duties: Persons obstructing the Draining to forfeit 100 *l.* and if any Person shall burn any of the Engines erected, he shall be imprisoned three Years; and being convicted again of the like Offence, to be guilty of Felony. And for raising Money, for Draining and future Preservation of *Deeping Fens*, a Rate of 20 *s.* an Acre is to be paid, by all the Taxable Land-Owners, according to Agreement of the Proprietors; levied by Distress of Goods, or Sale of Defaulters Lands; which may be also mortgaged to raise the Money, &c. by 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 39 By the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 18. Commissioners are appointed for draining and preserving certain *Fen-Lands* in the several Parishes of *Maney*, *Upwell*, *Welney*, *Downham*, *Witcham*, and in a certain Extraparochial Place in *Byal Fen*, within the Isle of *Ely*, and County of *Cambridge*, who may make an Assessment of 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Acre yearly, on which they may borrow Money, with like Powers, Authorities and Directions as in *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. see *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11, 16, 19. as to *Fen-Lands* in the Parishes of *Sutton*, *Mepal*, *Witcham*, *Chatteris*, *Doddington*, *Somersham*, *Upwel*, *Outwel*, *Demer*, *Welney*, *Whittlesey* and *Padley* with *Fenton* in *Ely*, *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*.

Feod or Feud, Is defined to be a Right which a Vassal hath in Lands, or some immoveable Thing of his Lord's, to use the same, and take the Profits thereof hereditarily; rendring unto the Lord such *Feodal* Duties and Services as belong to Military Tenure, &c. and the Property of the Soil always remaining to the Lord. *Spelm. of Tenures, cap.* 1.

Feodal, (*Feodalis, vel Feudalis*) Of or belonging to the *Fee*. Stat 12 Car. 2. cap. 24.

Feodality, Fealty paid to the Lord by his *Feodal* Tenant. ——— *Fecit* Feodalitatem *suam, prout decet dicto Domino.* Cartular. Rading. MS.

Feodary or Feudary, (*Feudatarius*) An Officer of the *Court of Wards*, appointed by the Master of that Court, by Virtue of the Statutes 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 26. whose Business it was to be present with the *Escheator* in every County at the finding of Offices of Lands, and to give in Evidence for the King as well concerning the Value as the Tenure; and his Office was also to survey the Lands of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He did likewise assign the King's Widows their Dowers; and receive all the Rents of Wards Lands within his Circuit, which he answered to the Receiver of the Court. This Office seems to be wholly taken away by Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Feodatary, Was the Tenant who held his Estate by *Feodal* Service: And Grantees, to whom Lands in *Feud* or *Fee* were granted by a superior Lord, were sometimes called *Homagers*; and in some Writings are termed *Vassals*, *Feuds* and *Feodataries*. See *Feuds.*

Feodum Militis, A Knight's *Fee: Feodum Laicum*, a Lay *Fee*, or Land held in Fee of a Lay Lord. *Kennet's Gloss.*

Feoffment, (*Feoffamentum*, from the *Gothick* Word *Feudum*, and signifies *Donationem Feudi*) Is a Gift or Grant of any Manors, Messuages, Lands or Tenements, to another in *Fee*, to him and his Heirs for ever, by the Delivery of Seisin and Possession of the Thing given or granted: And in every *Feoffment*, the Giver or Grantor is called the *Feoffor*, and he that receives by Virtue thereof, is the *Feoffee*. *Littleton* says, the proper Difference between a *Feoffor* and a *Donor*, is, that the one gives in *Fee-Simple*, the other in *Fee-Tail. Litt. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 71. The Deed of *Feoffment* is our most ancient Conveyance of

of Lands: And in Records we often find *Fees* given to Knights under the Phraſes of *De veteri Feoffamento*, and *De novo Feoffamento*; the firſt whereof were ſuch Lands as were given or granted by King *Henry* I. And the others, ſuch as were granted after the Death of the ſaid King, ſince the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* II. At Common Law the uſual Conveyance was by *Feoffment*, to which Livery and Seiſin was neceſſary, the Poſſeſſion being thereby given to the *Feoffee*; but if Livery and Seiſin could not be made, by Reaſon there was a Tenant in Poſſeſſion, the Reverſion was granted. and the particular Tenant attorned. 1 *Inſt.* 9, 49. And a *Feoffment* is ſaid in ſome Reſpects to excel the Conveyance by Fine and Recovery; it clearing all Diſſeiſins, Abatements, Intruſions, and other wrongful Eſtates, which no other Conveyance doth: And for that it is ſo ſolemnly and publickly made, it has been of all other Conveyances the moſt obſerved. *Weſt. Symb.* 235. *Plowd.* 554. It bars the *Feoffor* of all collateral Benefit, as Conditions, Powers of Revocation, Writs of Error, &c. and deſtroys contingent Uſes. 1 *Inſt.* 5. But a *Feoffment* may not be of ſuch Things whereof Livery and Seiſin may not be made; for no Deed of *Feoffment* is good to paſs an Eſtate without Livery of Seiſin; and if either of the Parties die before Livery, the *Feoffment* is void. *Plowd.* 214, 219. Though were a Feme *Feoffor* made a *Feoffment* of Lands with Livery in View, and then married the *Feoffee* before the Livery was executed by actual Entry; it was adjudged the Livery might be executed after Marriage, the *Feoffee* having not only an Authority to enter, but an Intereſt paſſed by the Livery in View, and the Woman did all on her Part to be done. 1 *Vent.* 186. There muſt be Livery of Seiſin in all *Feoffments*, and Gifts, &c. where a corporal Inheritance or Freehold doth paſs: And without Livery, the Deed is no *Feoffment*, Gift or Demiſe. *Litt.* 59. 8 *Rep.* 82. But a Freehold may paſs without Livery by the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. By Force of which Statute, a *Feoffment* to the Uſe of the *Feoffor*, *Feoffee*, &c. ſupplies the Place of Livery and Seiſin. *Wood's Inſt.* 239. A *Feoffment* being a Common Law Conveyance, and executed by Livery, makes a Tranſmutation of Eſtate; but a Conveyance on the Statute of Uſes, as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, &c. makes only a Tranſmutation of Poſſeſſion, and not of Eſtate. 2 *Lev.* 77. 1 *Vent.* 378. A *Feoffment* to the Uſe of *A.* for Life, the Remainder to *B.* If *A.* refuſes to take the Eſtate, *B.* ſhall take preſently, becauſe the whole Eſtate is out of the *Feoffor* by Livery: But if it had been by Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, he ſhould not have taken till after the Death of *A* but it would reſt in the Covenantor, who ſhall have the Uſe in the mean Time. 2 *Lev.* 77. 1 *Leon. Ca.* 279. Before the *Stat. Weſtm.* 3. If a Man had made *Feoffment* in Fee, without declaring any Uſe, it ſhould have been to the Uſe of the *Feoffee*; though now by that Statute, where no Conſideration or Declaration of Uſe is expreſſed, it ſhall go to the *Feoffor* himſelf. 2 *Leon.* 15, 16. If I convey Lands by *Feoffment*, which I have on the Part of the Mother, to *J. S.* and his Heirs, without Conſideration; the Uſe will be void, and the Land ſhall return again to me and my Heirs on the Part of the Mother: Yet if I declare the Uſe to me and my Heirs, or upon ſuch *Feoffment* reſerve a Rent in like Manner, it ſhall go to my Heirs at the Common Law, it being a new Thing divided from the Land. *Hob.* 31. *Co. Lit.* 13, 231. 1 *Rep.* 100. *Dyer* 134. Where a Man makes a *Feoffment*, without any Conſideration; by that the Eſtate and Poſſeſſion paſſes, but not the Uſe, which ſhall deſcend to his Heir. 1 *Leon.* 182. A *Feoffment* in Fee is made to the Uſe of ſuch Perſons, and for ſuch Eſtates, as the *Feoffor* ſhall appoint by his Will, or to the Uſe of the Laſt Will; by Operation of Law the Uſe veſts in the *Feoffor*, and he is ſeiſed of a qualified Fee, *viz.* until he makes his Will, and declares the Uſes; and after the Will is made, it is only directory, for nothing paſſes by it but all by the *Feoffment*. 6 *Rep.* 18. *Moor* 567. A *Feoffment* in Fee, upon Condition, &c. was inrolled, but no Livery made; and it was adjudged no good *Feoffment*, but the Inrollment ſhall conclude the Perſon to ſay that it was not his Deed. *Poph.* 6. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 844. If a Bargain and Sale of Lands be not inrolled, and the Bargainor deliver Livery and Seiſin of the Lands *ſecundum formam Chartæ*, &c. it has been held a good *Feoffment*. 2 *And.* 68. A *Feoffment* in Fee made upon Condition not to alien, the Condition is void; becauſe 'tis repugnant to the Eſtate; but if Livery is had, the *Feoffment* will be good againſt the *Feoffor*: And a Bond with Condition that the *Feoffee* ſhall not alien, is ſaid to be good. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 206. 2 *Cro.* 596. If a Man makes a *Feoffment* of Lands on Condition, that the *Feoffee* ſhall give the Lands to the *Feoffor* and his Wife in Special Tail, Remainder to the Heirs of the *Feoffor*; and he dies before ſuch Gift is made, the *Feoffee* ought to make it as near the Intent of the Condition as may be, *viz.* to the Wife without Impeachment of Waſte, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of her Huſband, on her Body begotten, and Remainder to the Huſband's right Heirs. In Caſe the *Feoffor* and his Wife both die, the *Feoffee* then ſhould make the Eſtate to the Iſſue, and Heirs of the Body of his Father and Mother begotten, Remainder to the Right Heirs of the Husband or Father. 1 *Inſt.* 219, 220. Tenant in Tail makes a *Feoffment* in Fee; the Inheritance of the Tail is not given to the *Feoffee* by the *Feoffment*, nor is he thereby Tenant in Tail; for none ſhall be Tenant in Tail but he only who is comprehended in the Gift made by the Donor. But it gives away all the immediate Eſtate the *Feoffor* had. *Plowd.* 562. *Hob.* 335. If Leſſee for Life, and the Reverſioner in Fee, make a *Feoffment* in Fee by Deed, each gives his Eſtate; the Leſſee his by Livery, and the Fee from him in Remainder. 6 *Rep.* 15. *Lill. Abr.* 609. A *Feoffment* was made *Habendum* to the *Feoffee* and his Heirs, after the Death of the *Feoffor*, and Livery was made; yet it was held to be a void *Feoffment*, for an Eſtate of Freehold in Lands cannot begin at a Day to come: But where a Leſſor made a Leaſe for Lives, and granted the Reverſion to another for Life, whoſe Eſtate for Life was to begin after the Death of the Survivor of the other Leſſees for Life, this was adjudged a good Eſtate in Reverſion for Life. *Hob.* 171. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 846. If a Man be diſſeiſed, and makes a Deed of *Feoffment*, and a Letter of Attorney to enter and take Poſſeſſion of the Land, and afterwards to make Livery, according to the Form of the Charter, it will be a good *Feoffment*, though he was out of Poſſeſſion at the Time of the Deed made; for the *Feoffment* takes Effect by the Livery, and not by the Deed. *Co. Lit.* 48, 52. And if the Husband alone make a *Feoffment* of his Wife's Land, or of both their Lands, his Wife being on the Land and diſagreeing to it; this will be good againſt all Perſons but the Wife: Alſo ſo it is, if one Jointenant make a Deed of *Feoffment* of the whole Land, his Companion being then upon it; Or if a Man diſſeiſe me of my Lands, and then enfeoff another thereof whilſt I am upon the Land, &c. *Perk. Sect.* 219, 220. A *Feoffment* may be of a Meſſuage, Land, Meadow, Paſture, or other corporal Thing; and of a Moiety, Third, or Fourth Part of it; that lies in Livery: And in Deeds of *Feoffment*, there muſt be a good *Feoffor*, that is, one able to grant the Thing conveyed by the Deed; a *Feoffee* capable to take it; and a Thing grantable, and granted in the Manner the Law requireth. 1 *Inſt.* 42, 49, 190. Every Gift of *Feoffment* of Lands made by Fraud or Maintenance, ſhall be void; and the Diſſeiſee notwithſtanding ſuch Alienation, ſhall recover againſt the firſt Diſſeiſor his Land and double Damages; provided he commence his Suit

in a Year after the Disseisin, and that the *Feoffor* be Pernor of the Profits. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. See 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 3. A Deed of *Feoffment* is always applied to a corporeal and immovable Thing: And is made by the Words, have *Granted, Bargained, Enfeoffed, &c.* The Way of pleading a *Feoffment* is thus, *viz.* That *A. B.* was seized in Fee of the Place where, *&c.* and being so seized, *Feoffavit quendam* C. D. *inter alia per nomina omnium, &c. habend. & tenend. dict' Tenementa, &c. prefat'* C. D. *& hæredibus suis in perpetuum ad solum opus & usum, &c.* 3. Salk. 165.

Form *of a* Deed of Feoffment *of Lands.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. *Between* A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witnesseth, *That the said* A. B. *for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to him in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the said* A. B. *doth hereby confess and acknowledge, and for other good Causes and Considerations him thereunto moving, he the said* A. B. *hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, and confirmed, and by these Presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, alien,* enfeoff, *&c. unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever,* All *that Messuage or Tenement situate,* &c. *now in the Possession of,* &c. *and also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services thereof; and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the said* A. B. *of, in and to the same Premisses, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof*; To have and to hold *the said Messuage, and all and singular the Premisses above mentioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of him the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever*; under *the yearly Rent of Four-pence*; Or, *to be holden of the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee of the Premisses by the Rents and Services therefore due and of Right accustomed.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, that the said* A. B *now is lawfully and rightfully seised in his own Right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee simple, of and in all and singular the said Messuage and Premisses abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, without any Manner of Condition, Mortgage, Limitation of Use or Uses, or other Matter, Cause or Thing, to alter, change, charge or determine the same:* And also *that he the said* A. B. *now hath good Right, full Power, and lawful Authority in his own Right to grant, bargain, sell and convey the said Messuage and Premisses above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also *that he the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and may from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said Premisses above-mentioned, to be hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance, Molestation, Interruption and Denial of him the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, and of all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever, claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them, or any of them.* And further, *that he the said* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Person and Persons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the said Messuage and Premisses above mentioned, or any Part thereof, by, from or under him, shall and will at all Times hereafter, at the Request and Costs of the said* C. D. *his Heirs or Assigns, make, do, and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every further and other lawful and reasonable Grants, Acts and Assurances in the Law whatsoever, for the further, better, and more perfect Granting, Conveying, and Assuring of the said Premisses hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, and to and for none other Use, Intent or Purpose whatsoever.* And lastly, *the said* A. B. *hath made, ordained, constituted and appointed; and by these Presents doth make, ordain, constitute and appoint* E. F. *of,* &c. *and* G. H. *of,* &c. *his true and lawful Attornies jointly, and either of them severally, for him and in his Name, into the said Messuage and Premisses, with the Appurtenances hereby granted and conveyed, or mentioned to be granted and conveyed, or into some Part thereof, in the Name of the whole, to enter, and full and peaceable Possession and Seisin thereof for him, and in his Name, to take and have; and after such Possession and Seisin so thereof taken and had, the like full and peaceable Possession and Seisin thereof, or of some Part thereof, in the Name of the Whole, unto the said* C. D. *or to his certain Attorney or Attornies in that Behalf, to give and deliver*; To hold *to him the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the Purport, true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, ratifying, confirming and allowing all and whatsoever his said Attornies, or either of them, shall do in the Premisses.* In Witness, *&c.*

Feræ Naturæ, In our Law signifies Beasts and Birds that are wild, in Opposition to the Tame; such as Hares, Foxes, Wild Geese, and the like, wherein no Man may claim a Property. 2 *Cro.* 293.

Ferdfare, (from the Sax. *Fyrd* and *Fare*, Iter) *Significat quietantiam eundi in exercitum.* Fleta, lib. 1. c. 47.

Ferdwit, (Sax. *Ferd*, exercitus, & *Wite* pœna) Was used for being quit of Manslaughter, committed in the Army. *Fleta, lib.* 1. It is rather a Fine imposed on Persons for not going forth in a military Expedition; to which Duty all Persons who held Land, were in Necessity obliged: And a Neglect or Omission of this common Service to the Publick, was punished with a pecuniary Mulct called the *Ferdwite*. Cowel.

Ferial Days, (*Dies Feriales, Feriæ*) According to the *Latin* Dictionary are Holy-Days; but in the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. *Ferial* Days are taken for Working Days; all the Days of the Week, except *Sunday*; The Week-Days as distinguished from *Sunday*, the Profane from the Sacred, were called *Dies Feriales*, by a Charter dat. 28 *Mart* 1448.——Ex Cartular. Eccl. Elyensis, MS.

Ferlingata terræ,, A Quarter or fourth Part of a Yard-land.——*Decem acræ faciunt* Ferlingatam, 4 Ferlingatæ *faciunt* Virgatam, & 4 *Virgatæ faciunt* Hidam, *&c.* In ancient Records there is Mention of *Ferlingus* and *Ferdlingus Terræ*. Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. f. 8. See *Fardel of Land.*

Ferm, (*Firma*) A House and Land let by Lease, *&c.* Vide *Farm.*

Fermary, (from the Sax. *Feorme*, Victus) Is an Hospital; and we read of Friers of the *Firmary.*

Fermisona, The Winter Season of killing Deer; as *Tempus pinguedinis* is the Summer Season. *Quod idem Hugo & hæredes sui de cætero quolibet anno possunt capere in prædicto Parco de, &c. unam Damam in* Fermisona *inter Festum Sancti* Martini *& Purif. Beatæ* Mariæ, *Et unam Damam in* Pinguedine *inter Festum, &c. Fin. Concor. in Cur. Dom. Regis apud* Litchfield *coram* Roger. de Turkilby, *&c. inter* Hugonem de Acover *Quer. &* Will. de Aldethley *Deforc.* Penes Will. Dugdale, Mil'.

Fernigo, A Piece of Waste Ground where *Fern* grows. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. MS.*

Ferramentum, *Ferramenta*, The Iron Tools or Instruments of a Mill.——*Et reparare* Ferramenta *ad tres carucas, i. e.* The Iron Work of three Ploughs. *Lib. Niger Heref.*

Ferrandus,

Ferrandus, An Iron Colour, particularly applied to Horſes, which we at this Time call an *Iron Gray*.

Ferry, A Liberty by Preſcription of the King's Grant, to have a Boat for Paſſage upon a River, for Carriage of Horſes and Men for reaſonable Toll: It is uſually to croſs a large River. *Terms de Ley*. A *Ferry* is no more than a common Highway; and no Action will lie for one's being diſturbed in his Paſſage, unleſs he alledge ſome particular Damage, *&c.* 3 *Mod. Rep.* 294. The not keeping up a *Ferry*, has been held to be indictable. See *Bridge*.

Ferſpeken, To ſpeak ſuddenly.——*Nemo poteſt placitare, &c. nec cogi debet Rectum ejus* Ferſpeken *de omnibus cauſis, &c.* Leg. H. 1. c. 61.

Feſta in Cappis, Were ſome grand Holy-Days, in which the whole *Choirs* and *Cathedrals* wore *Caps*. Vitæ Abbat. S. Alban. p. 80, 83.

Feſtingmen, The Sax. *Feſtinman* ſignifies a Surety or Pledge; and to be free of *Feſtingmen*, was probably to be free of *Frank pledge*, and not bound for any Man's Forth coming, who ſhould tranſgreſs the Law. *Mon. Angl Tom.* 1. *p.* 123.

Feſting-Penny, Earneſt given to Servants when hired or retained in Service, ſo called in ſome *Northern* Parts of *England*, from the Sax. *Feſtnian*, to *faſten* or confirm.

Feſtum, A Feaſt; *Feſtum S. Michaelis*, the Feaſt of *St. Michael, &c.*

Feſtum Stultorum, The Feaſt of Fools. See *Caput anni*.

Feud, (*Feida*) Signifies in the *German* Tongue *Guerram*, Lat. *Bellum*; and according to *Lambard*, *Capitales Inimicitias:* And *Feud* uſed in *Scotland* is a Combination of Kindred for revenging the Death of any of their Blood againſt the Killer, and all his Race; or any other great Enemy. *Skene*.

Feudbote, A Recompence for engaging in a *Feud*, and the Damages conſequent; it having been the Cuſtom in ancient Times, for all the Kindred to engage in their Kinſman's Quarrel. *Sax. Dict.*

Feuds, (*Feoda*) Eſtates in Lands were originally at Will, and then they were called *Munera*; afterwards they were for Life, and then they were termed *Beneficia*, and for that Reaſon the Livings of Clergymen are ſo called at this Day; and afterwards they were made Hereditary, when they were called *Feoda*, and in our Law *Fee ſimple*. *Rel. Spel.* 9. When *Hugh Caput* uſurped the Kingdom of *France*, about the Year 947. to ſupport himſelf in ſuch Uſurpation, he granted to the Nobility and Gentry, that whereas till then they injoyed their Honours for Life, or at Will only, they ſhould from thenceforth hold them to them and their Heirs; which was imitated by *William* called *The Conqueror*, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, for till his Reign *Feuds* or *Fees* were not hereditary, but only for Life, or for ſome determinate Time. 3 *Salk.* 165.

Feudal and **Feudary**. See *Feodal* and *Feodary*.

Fiat, In our Law, is a ſhort Order or Warrant of ſome Judge for making out and allowing certain Proceſſes, *&c.* If a *Certiorari* be taken out in Vacation, and teſted of the precedent Term, the *Fiat* for it muſt be ſigned by a Judge of the Court, ſome Time before the Eſſoin-Day of the ſubſequent Term, otherwiſe it will be irregular: But it is ſaid there is no need for any Judge to ſign the Writ of *Certiorari* itſelf; but only where it is required by Statute. 1 *Salk.* 150. 2 *Hawk.* 289.

Fiat Juſtitia. On a Petition to the King, for his Warrant to bring a Writ of *Error in Parliament*, he writes on the Top of the Petition *Fiat Juſtitia*, and then the Writ of Error is made out, *&c.* And when the King is Petitioned to redreſs a Wrong, he indorſes upon the Petition *Let Right be done the Party*. Dyer 385. Stamf. Prærog. Reg. 22.

Fiction of Law, (*Fictio Juris*) Is allowed of in ſeveral Caſes: But it muſt be framed, according to the Rules of Law; not what is imaginable in the Conceptions of Man; and there ought to be Equity and Poſſibility in every legal *Fiction*. There are many of theſe *Fictions* in the *Civil* Law; and by ſome Civilians, it is ſaid to be an Aſſumption of Law upon an Untruth, for a Truth, in ſomething poſſible to be done, but not done. *Godolphin & Bartol.* The Seiſin of the Conuſee in a Fine is but a *Fiction in our Law*; it being an invented Form of Conveyance only. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 610. And a common Recovery is *Fictio Juris*, a formal Act or Device by Conſent, where a Man is deſirous to cut off an Eſtate-tail, Remainders, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 42. By *Fiction of Law*, a Bond made beyond Sea, may be pleaded to be made in the Place where abroad, in *Iſlington* in the County of *Middleſex*, *&c.* to try the ſame here; without which it cannot be done. 1 *Inſt.* 261. And ſo it is in ſome other Caſes; but the Law ought not to be ſatisfied with *Fictions*, where it may be otherwiſe really ſatisfied; and *Fictions in Law* ſhall not be carried farther, than the Reaſons which introduce them neceſſarily require. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 610. 2 *Hawk.* 320.

Fidem mentiri, Is when a Tenant doth not keep that *Fealty* which he hath ſworn to the Lord. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 53.

Fief, Which we call *Fee*, is in other Countries the contrary to Chattels: In *Germany*, certain Diſtricts or Territories are called *Fiefs*; where there are *Fiefs of the Empire*.

Fieri facias, Is a judicial Writ, given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. that lies where Judgment is had for Debt or Damages recovered in the King's Courts againſt any Man; by which Writ the Sheriff is commanded to levy the Debt and Damages of the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant, *&c. Old. Nat. Br.* 152. This Writ is to be ſued out within a Year and a Day after the Judgment; or the Judgment muſt be revived by *Scire facias:* But if a *Fieri Facias* be not executed, a ſecond *Fieri facias* or *Elegit* may be ſued out; and 'tis ſaid ſome Years after, without a *Scire facias*, provided Continuances are entered from the firſt *Fi. fa.* which 'tis alſo held may be entered after the ſecond *Fi. fa.* taken out, unleſs a Rule is made that Proceedings ſhall ſtay, *&c. Sid.* 59. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 776. If a Man recover Debt againſt *A. B.* and levy Part of it by *Fieri facias*, and this Writ is returned; yet he may take his Body in Execution by *Capias* for the reſt of the Debt. *Roll. Abr.* 904. The Sheriff on a *Fieri facias* is to do his beſt Endeavours to levy the Money upon the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant; and for that Purpoſe to inquire after his Goods, *&c.* And the Plaintiff may inquire and ſearch if he can find any, and give Notice thereof to the Sheriff, who *ex officio* is to take and ſell them if he can, or if not, by a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 111. There may be a *Teſtatum fieri facias* into another County, if the Defendant hath not Goods enough in the County where the Action is laid to ſatisfy the Execution; and the *Fieri facias* for the Ground of the *Teſtatum*, may be returned of Courſe by the Attornies, as Originals are. 2 *Salk.* 589. If all the Money is not levied on a *Fieri facias*, the Writ muſt be returned before a ſecond Execution can be iſſued; becauſe it is to be grounded on the firſt Writ, by reciting that all the Money was not levied. 1 *Salk.* 318. Where the Sheriff levies Goods by *Fieri facias*, and doth not return the Writ, and afterwards another *Fieri facias* is brought to levy the Money, the Defendant may plead this Matter. *Godb.* 171. And where the Sheriff ſells Goods which he levied by *Fieri facias*, and doth not pay the Money, Action of Debt will lie againſt him; for the Defendant is diſcharged as to the Plaintiff, and the Sheriff is now become his Debtor in Law; and if the Sheriff die after he hath levied the Debt, the like Action will lie againſt his

his Executors, as it is a Duty when levied. *March Rep.* 13. *Cro. Car.* 387. If a Sheriff that hath ſeized Goods by *Fieri facias* is going out of his Office, he muſt deliver them to the new Sheriff, and return his Writ executed *pro tanto*; and he ought not to deliver them to the Owner, by Reaſon the Writ of Execution is warranted by a Record, and therefore the Diſcharge thereof muſt appear by Record. *Yelv.* 44. Upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff returned, that he had levied Goods *ad valentiam* of the Debt; the Return being filed, a Motion was made that he might bring in the Money, which not being done an Attachment was granted, and then the Sheriff appeared and prayed to amend the Return, for that the Goods were damaged by Lying, and he could not get Buyers; but it was adjudged that the Return ſhall not be altered, for he might have returned this at firſt by Way of Excuſe; and having returned that he had levied Goods *ad valentiam*, he ſhall pay the Money. *Sid.* 407. The Sheriff may ſell the Goods on a *Fieri facias*, and take the Money; though he cannot take the Money upon a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* that writ not warranting him to do it. *Lut.* 588. But the Sheriff cannot deliver the Goods by him taken in Execution to the Plaintiff, in Satisfaction of his Debt; becauſe his Authority is to ſell the Goods. *Ibid.* 589. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 611. And if a Sheriff ſells the Goods taken by *Fieri facias* at under Price, the Sale is good, and the Defendant can have no Remedy; though where there appears to be Covin between the Sheriff and the Buyer, the Owner ſhall have his Action upon the Caſe. *Kelw.* 64. A Sheriff took Goods in Execution upon a *Fieri facias*, whereupon a Stranger promiſed the Officer to pay him the Debt, in Conſideration he would reſtore them; on *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* brought for the Money, it was objected upon a Demurrer, that it was ill, for that it was like a Conſideration to ſuffer a Priſoner to eſcape; but it was held, that as upon a *Fieri facias* Goods are to be ſold by the Sheriff, and the Writ is to raiſe the Money, this is no more in Effect than a Sale for that Purpoſe. 1 *Salk.* 28. On a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff has Power to take any Thing, but wearing Clothes; and if the Defendant hath two Gowns, *&c.* it is ſaid he may ſell one. If the Sheriff executes a Writ of *Fieri facias*, he may afterwards return *Nulla Bona*, upon there appearing a prerogative Writ ſubſequent; or on better Information, that Goods taken were not the Defendant's. *Comb.* 356, 452. By the Seizure of the Goods, the Sheriff hath a Property in them; but Goods of a Stranger, *&c.* in the Poſſeſſion of the Defendant ſhall not be ſeized in Execution; for the Sheriff at his Peril muſt take Notice whoſe Goods they are: Though if the Sheriff inquires by a Jury, where the Property is lodged, and it is found that they are the Defendant's Goods, when they are not, this will indemnify the Sheriff. *Dalt. Sher.* 60. *Wood's Inſt* 608. The Sheriff cannot break open the Door of an Houſe to execute a *Fieri facias* upon the Goods of the Owner or Occupier; but a Man's Houſe ſhall be a Protection for his own Goods only, and not for the Goods of another. 5 *Rep.* 91. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 775. If the Defendant is a beneficed Clergyman, and the Sheriff returns *Quod eſt Clericus beneficiatus*, *&c.* a Writ ſhall go to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe to levy the Debt *De bonis Eccleſiaſticis*, who thereupon ſends forth a Sequeſtration of the Profits of the Clerk's Benefice, directed to the Churchwarden's, *&c.* But this Writ of Sequeſtration muſt be renewed every Term. 2 *Inſt.* 4, 472, 627. By Virtue of a *Fieri facias* a Term for Years may be ſold, as well as any other Goods, and without an Inqueſt or Jury: Alſo Corn growing may be ſold. 8 *Rep.* 96. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 892. And if the Sheriff on a *Fieri facias*, *&c.* ſelleth a Term for Years, and after that the Judgment is reverſed; the Term ſhall not be reſtored, but the Money for which it is ſold. 8 *Rep.* 141. A Term is ſold on an Execution by *Fieri facias*; the Sale of the Term is good, tho' the Judgment be reverſed, and Reſtitution ſhall be only of the Money: But where a Term is delivered to the Plaintiff upon an *Elegit*, and then the *Elegit* is reverſed, Reſtitution ſhall be of the Term. *Cro. Jac.* 246. When upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff ſells a Term, reciting it falſly, as to its Commencement and Ending, *&c.* the Sale is void, becauſe there is no ſuch Term: Yet if he recites it generally, and being of divers Years yet to come, ſells all the Intereſt which the Defendant had in the Land, the Sale will be good. 4 *Rep.* 74. If an Execution is ſued on a *Fi. fa.* and the Defendant dies before it is executed, it may be ſerved on the Defendant's Goods in the Hands of his Executor or Adminiſtrator. *Cro. Eliz.* 181. Two *Fieri facias's* are delivered the ſame Day to the Sheriff againſt the ſame Perſon; he is bound to execute that firſt which was firſt delivered; and if he executes the laſt firſt, he muſt anſwer it to the Party who brought the Firſt, who may bring an Action againſt him; but the Execution ſhall ſtand good. 1 *Salk.* 330. A Man had a Judgment for Debt againſt another, and on a *Fi. fa.* the Sheriff took his Goods in Execution, but the Plaintiff ſuffered the Goods to remain in the Hands of the Debtor, and would not let the Sheriff proceed any further: *A. B.* having alſo a Judgment againſt this Debtor, on a *Fieri facias*, ſeized upon the ſame Goods, and it was held good, for the former was a fraudulent Execution. *Fareſt. Rep.* 37, 38. On a Writ of *Fieri facias* againſt one Partner, the Sheriff may take the Goods of both; yet the Vendee ſhall have only a Moiety thereof in Common with the other. *Comb.* 207. By the Common Law Goods were bound from the Day of the *Teſte* of the Writ; but by *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. they are bound only from the Time of Delivery thereof, *&c. Ibid.* The Sheriff having taken Goods, and levied the Money by Virtue of a *Fieri facias*, ought to bring it into Court. *Godb.* 147. See *Execution.*

Form of a Writ of *Fieri facias.*

GEORGE *the Second* &c. *We Command you, that you cauſe to be made of the Goods and Chattels of* C. D. (if on a Bond, ſay, otherwiſe called, *&c.*) *in your Bailiwick, one hundred Pounds, which* A. B. *lately in our Court before us at* Weſtminſter, *recovered againſt him for a Debt; and alſo the Sum,* &c. *which were awarded to the ſaid* A. B. *in our ſame Court before us, for his Damages which he hath ſuſtained, occaſioned as well by the Detaining of the ſaid Debt, as for his Expences and Coſts by him laid out in and about his Suit in that Behalf, whereof the ſaid* C. D. *is convicted, as appears to us of Record; and have you the Money before us at* Weſtminſter *on the Day,* &c. *next after,* &c. *(ſuch a Return) to render to the ſaid* A. B. *his Debt and Damages aforeſaid: And have you then there this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Fifteenths, Were a Tribute or Impoſition of Money, laid generally upon Cities, Boroughs, *&c.* through the whole Realm; ſo called, becauſe it amounts to a *Fifteenth Part* of that which each City or Town hath been anciently valued at, or a *Fifteenth* of every Man's perſonal Eſtate according to a reaſonable Valuation. And every Town knew what was a *Fifteenth Part*, which was always the ſame; whereas a Subſidy raiſed on every particular Man's Lands or Goods, was adjudged uncertain: And in that Regard the *Fifteenth* ſeems to have been a Rate formerly laid upon every Town; according to the Land or Circuit belonging to it. *Cambd. Brit.* 171. There are certain Rates mentioned in *Domeſday*, for levying this Tribute yearly; but ſince, though the Rate be certain, it is not to be levied but by Parliament. By 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 13. a *Fifteenth* was granted, for Pardons, *&c.* The 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4.

c. 4. granted a Subſidy and two *Fifteenths* by the Temporalty, *&c.* And in the 1, 5, *&c. Eliz.* and 1, 3 & 18 *Jac.* 1. *Fifteenths* and Tenths were granted for Maintaining the Wars, *&c.*

Fighting and Quarrelling, Is prohibited by Statute, in a Church or Church-yard, *&c.* on Pain of Excommunication, and other corporal Puniſhment. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. See *Church.*

Fightwite, (*Sax.*) Signifies a Mulct for Fighting or Making a Quarrel to the Diſturbance of the Peace. —— *Mulcta ob Commiſſam pugnam in Perturbationem Pacis: In exercitu Regis* 120 *ſol. luebatur* Fightwita, *i. e. Foriſfactura pugnæ.* MS. Codex.

Filacer or **Filizer,** (*Filizarius,* from the Lat. *Filum*) Is an Officer of the Court of *Common Pleas,* called by this Name, as he files thoſe Writs whereon he makes out Proceſs. There are fourteen of theſe *Filizers* in their ſeveral Diviſions and Counties; and they make forth all Writs and Proceſſes upon original Writs, iſſuing out of the Chancery, as well real, as perſonal and mixed, returnable in that Court: And in Actions meerly Perſonal, where the Defendants are returned ſummoned, they make out *Pones* or Attachments; which being returned and executed, if the Defendant appears not, they make forth a *Diſtringas,* and ſo *ad Infinitum,* or until he doth appear: If he be returned *Nihil,* then Proceſs of *Capias* infinite, *&c.* They enter all Appearances and Special Bails, upon any Proceſs made by them: And make the firſt *Scire facias* on ſpecial Bails, Writs of *Habeas Corpus, Diſtringas nuper Vicecomitem vel Ballivum,* and all *Superſedeas's* upon Special Bail: In real Actions, Writs of View, of Grand and Petit *Cape,* of *Withernam, &c.* Alſo Writs of *Adjournment* of a Term, in Caſe of publick Diſturbance, *&c.* And until an Order of Court, 14 *Jac.* 1. they entered Declarations, Imparlances and Pleas, and made out Writs of Execution, and divers other judicial Writs, after Appearance: But that Order limited their Proceedings to all Matters before Appearance, and the *Prothonotaries* to all after. The *Filizers* of the *Common Pleas* have been Officers of that Court before the *Stat.* 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. wherein they are mentioned: And in the *King's Bench,* of later Times there have been *Filizers,* who make out Proceſs upon original Writs returnable in that Court, on Actions *contra Pacem, &c.*

File, (*Filacium*) A Thread, String or Wire, upon which Writs, and other Exhibits in Courts and Offices are faſtened or *filed,* for the more ſafe Keeping and ready Turning to the ſame. A *File* is a Record of the Court; and the *Filing* of Proceſs of a Court, makes it a Record of it. 1 *Lill.* 112. An original Writ may be *filed* after Judgment given in the Cauſe, if ſued forth before; Declarations, *&c.* are to be *filed:* And Affidavits muſt be *filed,* ſome before read in Court; and ſome preſently when read in Court. *Ibid.* 113. Before *Filing,* a Record removed by *Certiorari,* the Juſtices of *B. R.* may refuſe to receive it, if it appears to be for Delay, *&c.* and remand it back for the Expedition of Juſtice: But if the *Certiorari* be once *filed,* the Proceedings below cannot be revived. 2 *Hawk.* 7, 207. An Indictment, *&c.* cannot be amended after *filed.*

Field-Ale or **Filbdale;** A Kind of Drinking in the *Field,* by Bailiffs of Hundreds; for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants of the Hundred to which they belonged: But it has been long ſince prohibited. *Bract.* 4 *Inſt.* 307.

Filicetum, Signifies a Ferny Ground,——*Ubi* Filices *creſcunt.* 1 Inſt. 4.

Filiolus, Is properly a little Son, alſo a Godſon. ——Filiolus *quem de ſacro Fonte ſuſcepit.* Dugd. Warwickſh. 697.

Filum Aquæ, Is the Thread or Middle of the Stream, where a River parts two Lordſhips: *Et habebunt iſtas Buttas uſque ad* Filum Aquæ *prædictæ.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Wormley, fol. 3. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. f. 390. *File du Mer,* the high Tide of the Sea. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4.

Finders, Are mentioned in ſeveral ancient Statutes, and ſeem to be the ſame with thoſe which we now call *Searchers;* who are imployed for the Diſcovery of Goods imported or exported, without paying Cuſtom. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 3. 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 10. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 13, *&c.*

Fine, (*Finis*) Is a *final* Agreement or Conveyance upon Record, for the Settling and Aſſuring of Lands and Tenements, acknowledged in the King's Court by the Cogniſor to be the Right of the Cogniſee. *Accomp. Convey.* 1 *Vol.* 89. This Word hath divers Uſes or Significations; but it is moſt commonly, *Amicabilis Compoſitio* & Finalis *Concordia, ex conſenſu* & *Licentia Domini Regis vel ejus Juſticiariorum,* or a Covenant made before Juſtices and entered of Record for Conveyance of Lands, Tenements or any Thing inheritable, to cut off all Controverſies: *Et* Finis *dicitur* Finalis *Concordia quia* finem *litibus imponit. Glanv. lib.* 8. *c.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 5. A *Fine* was anciently a Determination of a real Controverſy; but now it is generally a feigned Action upon a Writ of Covenant, *&c.* and ſuppoſes a Controverſy where in Reality there is none, to ſecure the Title that a Man hath in his Eſtate againſt all Men; or to cut off *Intails,* and with more Certainty convey the Title of Lands, *&c.* either in Fee-ſimple, Fee tail, for Life or Years; whereupon alſo a Rent may be reſerved. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. Originally the *final Concord* was inſtituted and allowed, in Regard that by the Law and ancient Courſe of Proceedings, no Plaintiff could agree without Licence of the Court: And *Fines* have been formerly had in perſonal Actions; but Time hath wrought other Uſes of them, *viz.* to cut off Intails, and paſs the Inheritance of Lands, though the ſame be not controverted, to whom we think good; and a *Fine* may be levied on a Writ of Right, *&c.* in any real Action, though not on an Original in a perſonal Action; and the Common Writ of Covenant on which a *Fine* is levied, is not a perſonal but a real Action. As a *Fine* is a Concord acknowledged before a competent Judge, touching Hereditaments or Things immoveable, and for its better Credit imputed to be made in the Preſence of the King, becauſe levied in his Court; therefore it binds Women covert, being Parties, and others whom ordinarily the Law diſables to act for this Reaſon, that all Preſumption of Deceit is excluded, where the King and his Court of Juſtice are ſuppoſed to be privy to what is tranſacted. And *Fines* are now levied in the Court of *Common Pleas* at *Weſtminſter,* on Account of the Solemnity thereof, ordained by the *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1. before which Time they were ſometimes levied in the *Exchequer,* in the *County Courts, Courts-Baron, &c.* They may be acknowledged before the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas,* as well in as out of Court; and two of the Juſtices of the ſame Court, have Power to take them in open Court: Alſo Juſtices of Aſſiſe may do it by the general Words of their Patent or Commiſſion; but they do not uſually certify them without a ſpecial Writ of *Dedimus Poteſtatem.* 2 *Inſt.* 512. *Dyer* 224. The King by Patent or Commiſſion, with a *Non obſtante,* may give Power to *A.* and *B.* Juſtices of Aſſiſe in a Circuit, when *A.* is not a Judge of either of the Benches, only a Serjeant at Law, *&c.* to take the Cogniſance of all *Fines conjunctim* & *ſeparatim;* and upon ſuch a Commiſſion, the Cogniſance of a *Fine* taken by *A.* will be good, without any *Dedimus Poteſtatem* ſued out before or after it. *Jenk. Cent.* 277. And *Fines* are alſo taken by Commiſſioners in the Country, impowered by *Dedimus Poteſtatem;* one whereof named muſt be a Knight; and the Writ of *Dedimus* doth ſurmiſe, that the Parties who are to acknowledge the *Fine* are not able to travel to *Weſtminſter* for the Doing thereof: Theſe Commiſſions general and ſpecial, iſſue out of the Chancery. By the *Common Law* all *Fines* were levied in Court: But the Stat. 15 *Ed.* 2. allows the *Dedimus*

Poteſtatem to Commiſſioners, who may be puniſhed for Abuſes, and the *Fines* taken before them ſet aſide: And it is ſaid an Information may be brought by him in Reverſion againſt Commiſſioners, who take the Caption of a *Fine*, where a married Woman, *&c.* is an Infant. 3 *Lev.* 36. In the levying of *Fines* in Court, a Pleader ſhall ſay *Sir Juſtice conge d'Accorder*, *&c.* i. e. he deſires *leave to Accord or Agree:* And when the Sum for the King's *Fine* is agreed, after Proclamation and Crying the Peace, the Pleader ſhall repeat the Subſtance of the *Fine*, *&c. Stat. de Finibus*, 18 *Ed.* 1. Touching the *Form of Fines*, it is to be conſidered upon what Writ or Action the *Concord* is to be made; and there muſt firſt paſs a Pair of Indentures between the Cogniſor and Cogniſee, whereby the Cogniſor covenants to paſs a *Fine* to the Cogniſee of ſuch Things, by a Time limited; and theſe Indentures preceding the *Fine*, are ſaid to *lead the Uſes* of the *Fine:* But by the *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* the Uſes of a *Fine*, *&c.* may be declared after the *Fine* levied, and be good in Law. Upon this the *Writ of Covenant* is brought by the Cogniſee againſt the Cogniſor, who then yields to paſs the *Fine* before the Judge; and ſo the Acknowledgment being recorded, the Cogniſor and his Heirs are preſently concluded, and all Strangers (not excepted) after five Years paſt; and if the Writ whereon the *Fine* is grounded, be not a *Writ of Covenant*, which is uſual, but of *Warrantia Chartæ*, or a Writ of Right, or of Cuſtoms and Services, *&c.* then the Writ is to be ſerved upon the Party that is to acknowledge the *Fine*; and he appearing doth it accordingly. *Weſt. Sect.* 23. *Dyer* 179. By Stat. a *final Concord* cannot be levied in the King's Court, without original Writ, *&c.* And when a *Fine* is paſſed, it is to be in the Preſence of the Parties, who are to be of full Age, good Memory, *&c.* And if a Feme Covert be one, ſhe is to be privately examined if ſhe conſent freely; for if ſhe doth not, the *Fine* cannot be levied. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1. A *Fine* after the Ingroſſing is to be openly read and proclaimed in the Court of *C. B.* and a Tranſcript to be ſent to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and another to the Juſtices of the Peace of the County where the Land lieth, to be openly *proclaimed* there; which being certified, concludes all Perſons; Feme Coverts, Perſons under Age, in Priſon, *&c.* excepted; if they lay not Claim by Way of Action or Entry in five Years: Perſons out of the Land, or *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*, *&c.* have that Time after their Imperfections are removed. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. And by ſubſequent Acts, *Fines* after Ingroſſing are to be proclaimed in Court the ſame Term, and the three next Terms, formerly four ſeveral Days in each Term; but of late only once in the Term wherein ingroſſed, and once in each of the ſucceeding Terms. 4 *H.* 7. 31 *Eliz. c.* 2. The Day and Year of acknowledging a *Fine*, and Warrant of Attorney for the ſuffering a Recovery, are to be certified with the Concord: And an Office hath been erected for the *Inrolment* of Writs for *Fines*, *&c.* the Fees whereof are limited and appointed; likewiſe the *Chirographer* the firſt Day of every Term is to fix in the Court of *C. B.* a Table containing the *Fines* paſſed in the Term before in every County, *&c.* by 23 *Eliz. c.* 3. There are in every *Fine* five Parts, *viz.* 1*ſt*, An original Writ, uſually a Writ of Covenant. 2. The *Licentia Concordandi*, or King's Licence, for which the King hath a *Fine* called the *King's Silver*. 3. The Concord itſelf, containing the Agreement between the Parties how the Land, *&c.* ſhall paſs, being the Foundation and Subſtance of the *Fine*; it begins, *Et eſt concordia talis*, *&c.* 4. The Note of the *Fine*, or Abſtract of the original Contract. 5. The Foot of the *Fine*, which includes all, ſetting forth the Day, Year, and Place and before what Juſtices the Concord was made, *&c.* Of this there are Indentures made forth in the Office, which is called the Ingroſſing of the *Fine*; and it beginneth thus, *Hæc eſt* finalis *Concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud* Weſtm. *a die Paſchæ in quindecim dies anno*, *&c.* 2 Inſt. 511, 517. 'Tis ſaid, the Concord being the compleat *Fine*, it ſhall be adjudged a *Fine* of that Term in which the Concord was made, and the Writ of Covenant returnable. 1 *Salk.* 341. A Concord cannot be of any Thing but what is contained in the Writ of Covenant: And the Note of the *Fine* remaining with the *Chirographer*, it hath been held, *eſt Principale Recordum.* 3 *Leon.* 234. As to *Fines*, there are various Kinds: They are either with Proclamations, or without; that with Proclamations, is termed a *Fine according to the* Statutes 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. and 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. And ſuch a *Fine* is every *Fine*, that is pleaded, intended to be, if it be not ſhewed what *Fine* it is: And theſe *Fines* are the beſt Sort, and moſt uſed; alſo if there be Error in the Proclamations, it ſhall be taken as a good *Fine* at Common Law. 3 *Rep.* 86. A *Fine* may ſtand, though the Proclamations according to the Statute are made irregularly; for *Fines* are Matter of Record, and remain in Subſtance and Form as they were before. *Plowd.* 265. If Tenant in Tail levies a *Fine*, and dies before all the Proclamations are made, though the Right of the Eſtate-tail deſcends upon the Iſſue, immediately on the Death of the Anceſtor; yet if Proclamations are made afterwards, ſuch Right ſhall be barred by the *Fine*, by the Statutes 4 *H.* 7. and 32 *H.* 8. 3 *Rep.* 84. The *Fine* without Proclamations is called a *Fine at the Common Law*, being levied in ſuch Manner as was uſed before the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. and is ſtill of the like Force by the Common Law, to diſcontinue the Eſtate of the Cogniſor, if the *Fine* be executed. A *Fine* alſo with or without Proclamations is either executed or executory: A *Fine executed* is ſuch a *Fine* as of its own Force gives preſent Poſſeſſion to the Cogniſee, without any Writ of Seiſin to enter on the Lands, *&c.* as a *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*; and in ſome Reſpects a *Fine ſur Releaſe*, *&c.* is ſaid to be executed. A *Fine executory* doth not execute the Poſſeſſion in the Cogniſee, without Entry or Action, but requires a Writ of Seiſin; as the *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit tantum*, *&c.* unleſs the Party be in Poſſeſſion of the Lands; for if he be in Poſſeſſion at the Time of levying the *Fine*, there need not be any ſuch Writ, or any Execution of the *Fine*; and then the *Fine* will enure by Way of Extinguiſhment of Right, not altering the Eſtate or Poſſeſſion of the Cogniſee, however it may better it. *Weſt. Sect.* 20. *Fines* are likewiſe ſingle or double; *Single*, where an Eſtate is granted by the Cogniſor to the Cogniſee, and nothing is thereby rendered back again from the Cogniſee to the Cogniſor. The *double Fine* is that which doth contain a Grant or Render back again from the Cogniſee, of the Land itſelf; or of ſome Rent, Common, or other Thing out of it, and by which Remainders are limited, *&c. Weſt. Sect.* 21, 30. And a *Fine* is ſometimes called a double *Fine*, when the Lands lie in ſeveral Counties. *Fines* are further divided into four Sorts, *viz.* A *Fine ſur Cognizance de Droit come ceo*, *&c.* A *Fine ſur Done Grant & Render*; a *Fine ſur Cognizance de Droit tantum*; and a *Fine ſur Conceſſit:* The *Fine ſur Cognizance de Droit come ceo* is a ſingle *Fine* levied with Proclamations, according to the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. And it is the principal and ſureſt Kind of *Fine*, it being ſaid to be executed, becauſe it gives preſent Poſſeſſion (at leaſt in Law) to the Cogniſee, ſo that he needs no Writ of *Hab. fac. Seiſinam*, or other Means for Execution thereof; for it admits the Poſſeſſion of the Lands of which the *Fine* is levied to paſs by the *Fine* ſo that the Cogniſee may enter, and the Eſtate is thereby in him, to ſuch Uſes as are declared in the Deed to lead the Uſes thereof: But if it be not declared by Deed to what Uſe the *Fine* was levied, ſuch *Fine* ſhall be to the Uſe of the Cogniſor that levied the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 513. If the Cogniſee of a *Fine* levied of Lands, do pay Money unto the Cogniſor at the Time of the *Fine* levied, and there is no Uſe declared of the *Fine*, the Law will conſtrue the *Fine* to the Uſe of the Cogniſee:

niſee: And if there be no Money paid by the Cogniſee, nor any Uſe declared, the *Fine* ſhall enure to the Cogniſor that levied it. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Where a *Fine* is levied to the Uſe of two Perſons in Tail, &c. in Conſideration of Marriage, though the Deed to lead its Uſes do not mention any Marriage had between them, yet it hath been adjudged that the Eſtate-tail is executed before Marriage; for the *Fine* doth carry the Uſes, and they are perfected by the *Fine*, notwithſtanding the Conſideration is perfected afterwards; but without a *Fine*, the Marriage muſt be had, before any Uſe could ariſe. 1 *Leon.* 138. If a Feme Covert alone declares the Uſes of a *Fine* intended to be levied by Husband and Wife of her Land, and the Husband alone declares other Uſes; it hath been held that both Declarations of Uſes are void, and the Uſe ſhall follow the Ownerſhip of the Lands: But in another Caſe it was determined that the Uſes declared by the Wife were void; and the Uſes declared by the Husband, good only againſt himſelf, during the Coverture. 2 *Rep.* 56. If Husband and Wife levy a *Fine* of the Lands of the Wife, and he alone declares the Uſes, this ſhall bind the Wife, if her Diſſent doth not appear; becauſe otherwiſe it ſhall be intended that ſhe did conſent. *Ibid.* 59. Though there be a Variance between a Deed declaring Uſes, and the *Fine* levied; yet if nothing appears to the contrary, ſuch *Fine* by Conſtruction of Law ſhall be to the Uſes declared in the Deed, and which is Evidence thereof: And where a *Fine* varies from a former Deſcription, it has been held that a new Deed made after, will declare the Uſes of the *Fine*. 1 Ld. *Raym.* 289, 290. 'Tis ſaid not to be abſolutely neceſſary, to inſert the Word *Uſe*, in the Declaration of Uſes of *Fines*; for any Words which ſhew the Intent of the Parties will be ſufficient. *Ibid.* A *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit come ceo*, &c. may not be levied to any Perſon but one that is Party to the Writ of Covenant, though a Vouchee, after he hath entered into the Warranty to the Demandant, it is ſaid may conſeſs the Action, or levy a *Fine* to the Demandant, for he is then ſuppoſed to be Tenant of the Land, though he is not a Party to the Writ; and yet a *Fine* levied by the Vouchee to a Stranger, is void. No ſingle *Fine* can be with a Remainder over to another Perſon not contained in it: But if *A.* levy a *Fine* to *B. Sur Conuzance de Droit come ceo*, and *B.* by the ſame Concord grants back the Land again to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *E.* the Wife of *A.* for her Life, Remainder to *A.* and his Heirs; this will be a good *Fine*. *Plowd.* 248, 249. A *Fine ſur Done Grant & Render*, is a double *Fine*, being in a Manner two *Fines*, *i. e.* A *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit come ceo*, &c. and a *Fine ſur Conceſſit*, both formed into one; whereby the Cogniſee, after a Releaſe and Warranty made to him by the Cogniſor of the Lands contained therein, doth grant and render back to the Cogniſor the Lands, &c. thereby oftentimes limiting Remainders to Perſons that are Strangers, and not named in the Writ of Covenant. This *Fine* is partly executed and partly executory; and as to the firſt Part of it, is altogether of the ſame Nature with a *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit come ceo*; but as to the ſecond Part, containing a Grant and Render back, it is taken in Law to be rather a private Conveyance or Charter between Party and Party, and not as a Writ or Judgment upon Record: And this Render is ſometimes of the whole Eſtate, and ſometimes of a particular Eſtate, with Remainder or Remainders over; or of the Reverſion, and ſometimes with Reſervations of Rent and Clauſe of Diſtreſs, and Grant thereof over by the ſame *Fine*. 5 *Rep.* 38. *A. B.* and *C. D.* levied a *Fine* of Lands, and the Cogniſee by the ſame *Fine* rendered back the Land to *A. B.* in Tail reſerving a Rent to himſelf, &c. the Rent and Reverſion ſhall paſs, though in one *Fine*; and it ſhall enure as ſeveral *Fines*. *Cro. Eliz.* 727. It is ſaid, a Grant and Render of Land, cannot be immediately *in primo Gradu* to a Perſon who is no Party to the Writ; but mediately or *in ſecundo Gradu* it may. 3 *Rep.* 514. *Bro.* 108. The *Fine* with Grant and Render, differs from the *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit come ceo*, &c. as that muſt be levied of the Land in the Original; but the Grant and Render may be of another Thing than is expreſſed in the Original. Though to make a good Grant and Render, the Land rendered muſt paſs to the Cogniſee by the *Fine*; for he cannot render what he hath not. 3 *Rep.* 98, 510. *Hugh's Abr.* 936. A Man may not by this *Fine* reſerve to himſelf a leſs Eſtate by Way of Remainder than the Fee: And the Render of a Rent (if any be) muſt be to one of the Parties to the *Fine*, and not to a Stranger. *Dyer* 33, 69. 2 *Rep.* 39. To make a Leaſe for Years, &c. by *Fine* with a Render; the Leſſee muſt acknowledge the Land to be the Right of the Leſſor that is ſeiſed thereof, and then ſuch Leſſor grants and renders the ſame back again to the Leſſee, for a certain Number of Years, reſerving Rent, &c. and this is a good *Fine*: But if the Leſſor be Tenant in Tail, then to bind him, he and the Leſſee are to acknowledge the Tenements the Right of *A. B.* who is to render the ſame *Fine* to Leſſee for Years, the Remainder to the Leſſor and his Heirs, &c. 44 *Ed.* 3. 45. See 2 *Leon.* 206. A *Fine* and Render is a Conveyance at Common Law, and makes the Cogniſor on the Render back a new Purchaſer; by which Lands ariſing on the Part of the Mother, may go to the Heirs on the Part of the Father, &c. 1 *Salk.* 337. 2 *Neſſ. Abr.* 864. The *Fine Sur Conceſſit* is where the Cogniſor is ſeiſed of the Lands contained therein, and the Cogniſee hath no Freehold in it, but it paſſeth by the *Fine*: This *Fine* is uſed to grant away Eſtates for Life, or Years, and it is executory, ſo that the Cogniſees muſt enter or have a Writ of *Hab. fac. Seiſinam* to obtain Poſſeſſion; if the Parties to whom the Eſtate is limited, at the Time of levying ſuch *Fine*, be not in Poſſeſſion of the Thing granted. A *Fine ſur Conuzance de Droit tantum* is alſo a *Fine* executory, and much of the Nature of a *Fine ſur Conceſſit*; it is commonly made uſe of to paſs a Reverſion, and then it is expreſſed by ſuch *Fine* that the particular Eſtate is in another, and that the Cogniſor willeth that the Cogniſee ſhall have the Reverſion, or that the Land ſhall remain to him after the particular Eſtate is ſpent: And ſometimes it is uſed by Tenant for Life, to make a Releaſe (in Nature of a Surrender) to him in Reverſion, but not by the Word *Surrender*; for it is ſaid a particular Tenant, as for Life, &c. cannot ſurrender his Term to him in Reverſion by *Fine*; but he may grant and releaſe to him by *Fine*. *Plowd.* 268. *Dyer* 216. A *Fine* upon a Releaſe, &c. ſhall not be intended to be to any other Uſe, but to him to whom it is levied. 3 *Leon.* 61. A *Fine* is called a *Feoffment upon Record*, and is of great Antiquity, for we read of *Fines* before the Conqueſt. 2 *Inſt.* 511. But it hath been held, that a *Fine* is improperly called a Feoffment of Record; though it hath the Effects of a Feoffment, where he that levies it is ſeiſed of the Freehold at the Time of the *Fine* levied. 1 *Salk.* 340. Lands bought of divers Perſons, by ſeveral Purchaſers, may paſs in one *Fine*, to ſave Charges; but the Writ of Covenant muſt be brought by the Vendees againſt all the Vendors, and every Vendor warrant againſt him and his Heirs. If a Feme Sole marries after the *Dedimus Poteſtatum* to take her *Fine*, &c. the *Fine* ſhall nevertheleſs be paſſed as her *Fine*. *Dyer* 246. And if either of the Parties Cogniſors die after the King's Silver is entered, the *Fine* ſhall be finiſhed, and be good. 1 *Cro.* 469. A Record of a *Fine* may be amended, (if the King's Silver is paid) where it is the Miſpriſion of the Clerk. 5 *Rep* 43. A *Fine* is perfect, when the King's Silver is paid thereon. 1 *And.* 229. And though one Concord will ſerve for Lands that lie in divers Counties; yet there muſt be ſeveral Writs of Covenant. 3 *Inſt.* 21. *Dyer* 227. A Concord of a *Fine* may

may have an Exception of Part of the Things mentioned therein: And if more Acres are named, than a Man hath in the Place, or are intended to be paſſed; no more ſhall paſs by the *Fine* than is agreed upon. 1 *Leon.* 81. 3 *Bulſt.* 317, 318. A *Fine* as well as a Deed may be covinous, and avoidable for this; where it is ſuffered by Fraud to deceive a Purchaſer, or Creditor, &c. 3 *Rep.* 80. 16 *H.* 7. 5.

Form of a *Præcipe and Concord* of a *Fine ſur Cognizance de Droit come ceo, &c.*

South'ton, ſſ. Command *A. B.* that he juſtly and without Delay, perform to *B. D.* the Covenant made between them, of one Meſſuage, forty Acres of Land, ſixty Acres of Meadow, and ſeventy Acres of Paſture, &c. with the Appurtenances in *R.* And unleſs, &c.

AND *the Agreement is ſuch, that is to ſay, That the ſaid* A. *hath acknowledged the Tenements aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, to be the Right of the ſaid* B. *as that which the ſaid* B. *hath of the Gift of the ſaid* A. *and thoſe he hath remiſed and quit-claimed, from him and his Heirs, to the aforeſaid* B. *and his Heirs for ever. And moreover, the ſaid* A. *hath granted for himſelf and his Heirs, that they will warrant to the ſaid* B. *and his Heirs, the ſaid Tenements, with the Appurtenances, againſt the ſaid* A. *and his Heirs for ever. And for this,* &c.

Form of a *Fine ſur Done Grant and Render,* called a *Double Fine.*

Dorſet, ſſ. Command *W. B.* That he juſtly and without Delay, perform to *T. D.* the Covenant made between them, of the Manor of, &c. with the Appurtenances in *D.* And unleſs, &c.

AND *the Agreement is ſuch, to wit, That the ſaid* W. *hath acknowledged the ſaid Manor, with the Appurtenances, to be the Right of him the ſaid* T. *as that which the ſaid* T. *hath of the Gift of the ſaid* W. *and that he hath remiſed and quit claimed, from him the ſaid* W. *and his Heirs, to the ſaid* T. *and his Heirs: And further, the ſaid* W. *hath granted for himſelf and his Heirs, that they will warrant to the ſaid* T. *and his Heirs, the aforeſaid Manner with the Appurtenances, againſt the ſaid* W. *and his Heirs for ever: And for this Acknowledgment, Remiſe, Quit-claim, Warranty, Fine and Agreement, the ſaid* T. *hath granted to the ſaid* W. *and his Heirs, the annual Rent of Twenty Pounds, iſſuing out of the ſaid Manor, with the Appurtenances; and that he hath rendered to him,* &c. *for him the ſaid* W. *and his Heirs, to have and receive the ſaid Rent, at the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *and St.* Michael *the Archangel, by even and equal Portions to be paid yearly for ever. And if it ſhall happen that the ſaid Rent of Twenty Pounds be in arrear, in Part or in all, after any of the ſaid Feaſts whereon it ought to be paid, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid* W. *and his Heirs to enter into the ſaid Manor, with the Appurtenances, and diſtrain, and to drive and carry away, and retain in his own Poſſeſſion the Diſtreſs there taken and had, until the ſaid Rent with the Arrears thereof, if any be, ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.*

If the *Render* on the *Fine* be of the whole Manor, and not a Rent, &c. out of it, then it is in the following *Form:*

AND *for this Acknowledgment, Remiſe, Quit-claim, Warranty, Fine and Agreement, the ſaid* T. *hath granted to the ſaid* W. *the Manor,* &c. *aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances; and that he hath* rendered *to him,* &c. *To have and to hold to the ſaid* W. *and the Heirs which he ſhall beget on the Body of* E. *his Wife: And if it ſhall happen that the ſaid* W. *ſhall die, without Heirs by him begotten on the Body of the ſaid* E. *then after the Death or Deceaſe of the ſaid* W. *the ſaid Manor, with the Appurtenances, ſhall wholly remain to the ſaid* E. *during the Life of her the ſaid* E. *And after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* E. *the ſaid Manor with the Appurtenances, ſhall remain to the right Heirs of the ſaid* T. &c. *And for this,* &c.

Form of a *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit tantum,* by Husband and Wife.

Middleſex, ſſ. Command *A. B.* and *E.* his Wife, that they juſtly perform to *L. D.* the Covenant made between them, of the third Part of three Meſſuages, three Toſts, three Gardens, two hundred Acres of Land, ſixty Acres of Meadow, and one hundred Acres of Paſture, with the Appurtenances, in *K. H.* and *B.* And unleſs, &c.

AND *the Agreement is ſuch, (to wit) That the ſaid* A. *and* E. *have acknowledged the ſaid third Part of the Meſſuages, with the Appurtenances, to be the Right of the ſaid* L. *and have granted that the ſaid third Part with the Appurtenances, (which* J. R. *Widow, at the Day when this Agreement was made, holds for her Life) of the Inheritance of the ſaid* E. *and which after the Death of* J. R. *ought to revert to the ſaid* A. *and* E. *ſhall immediately after the Death of the ſaid* J. R. *remain to the ſaid* L. *and his Heirs for ever: To hold,* &c. *And moreover the ſaid* A. *and* E. *have granted for themſelves and the Heirs of the ſaid* E. *that they will warrant to the ſaid* L. *and his Heirs, the ſaid third Part with the Appurtenances, (as aforeſaid) againſt them the ſaid* A. *and* E. *and the Heirs of the ſaid* E. *for ever. And for this,* &c.

A *Fine ſur Conceſſit* upon a Grant for ninety nine Years.

Berks, ſſ. Command *A. B.* that he juſtly, &c. perform to *C. D.* the Covenant made between them, of the Manor of, &c. with the Appurtenances; and of two hundred Acres of Land, three hundred Acres of Meadow and one hundred and eighty Acres of Paſture, with the Appurtenances, in *R.* And unleſs, &c.

AND *the Agreement is ſuch, that is to ſay, That the ſaid* A. *hath granted to the ſaid* C. *the ſaid Manor and Tenements, with the Appurtenances:* To have and to hold *to the ſaid* C. *from the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel laſt paſt, until the End of the Term of,* &c. *Years, from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, without Impeachment of Waſte;* Yielding and paying *therefore yearly, to the ſaid* A. *and his Heirs a Pepper Corn, at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St.* John *the Baptiſt, if demanded. And the ſaid* A. *and his Heirs, warrant to the ſaid* C. *the ſaid Manor and Tenements with the Appurtenances, as aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid* A. *and his Heirs, during the whole Term aforeſaid. And for this,* &c.

Taken and acknowledged the Day and Year, &c. before, &c.

Form

Form of an Indenture to lead the Uſes of a Fine, *on a Purchaſe.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between W. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; and* A. *his Wife, of the one Part, and* T. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That for and in Conſideration of the Sum of* 1000 *l. of lawful* Britiſh *Money to the ſaid* W. B. *and* A. *his Wife in Hand paid by the ſaid* T. D. *The Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations, he the ſaid* W. B. *hath covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* T. D *his Heirs and Aſſigns, That he the ſaid* W. B. *and* A. *his Wife, ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of* Eaſter *Term next coming, before the King's Majeſty's Juſtices of his Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *in due Form of Law, levy and acknowledge unto the ſaid* T. D. *and his Heirs, one* Fine ſur Conuſance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had, according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, of* all *that Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, ſituate*, &c. *And alſo of all thoſe Pieces or Parcels of Land lying and being*, &c. *and containing*, &c. *with all and ſingular their Appurtenances; all which ſaid Premiſſes were formerly purchaſed of*, &c. *and are now in the Tenure of*, &c. *And alſo of the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Acres and Things, and in ſuch Manner as by the ſaid* T. D. *or his Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* Which *ſaid* Fine *ſo to be had and levied; and all and every other* Fine *and* Fines *already had, or at any Time hereafter to be had, levied, ſued or proſecuted of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by itſelf or jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them, or any or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons, as for and concerning all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned with the Appurtenances,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* T. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

An Indenture *declaring the* Uſes of a Fine, *by Way of Settlement.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; and* M. *his Wife, of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife, for the Settling and Aſſuring of the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes herein after mentioned, to the ſeveral Uſes herein after declared and limited, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations*, he, *the ſaid* A. B. *hath covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns; and the ſaid* M. *Wife of the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby conſent and agree, that the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife ſhall and will, before the End of* Michaelmas *Term next inſuing, acknowledge and levy in due Form of Law, before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, one* Fine ſur Conuſance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made, of* all *that the Manor of*, &c. *And of all that Meſſuage or Farm called*, &c. *and alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by the Names of twenty five Meſſuages, fifteen Cottages, two Mills, four hundred Acres of Land, three hundred Acres of Meadow, five hundred Acres of Paſture, thirty Acres of Wood, and thirty Pounds Rent, and Common of Paſture for all Manner of Cattle*, &c. *with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *aforeſaid. And it is hereby agreed by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, That the* Fine *ſo as aforeſaid, or in any other Manner to be had and levied of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof; and alſo all and every other* Fine *and* Fines *already had, levied, or to be had and levied of the ſame Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, ſhall be and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken to be and enure; and the ſaid* C. D. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs now ſtanding and being ſeiſed, or which at the Perfecting of the ſaid* Fine *ſhall ſtand or be ſeiſed of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, ſhall at all Times hereafter ſtand and be ſeiſed thereof, and of every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited, expreſſed and declared, (that is to ſay)* As for and concerning *the ſaid Manor, with its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and all and ſingular the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, Commons, Waſtes, Waſte Grounds, Mines, Royalties, Rents and Hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſame Manor belonging or appertaining, or accepted, reputed, or taken as Part, Parcel, or Member thereof. to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. B. *for and during the Term of their natural Lives, and the Life of the longeſt Liver of them, without Impeachment of or for any Manner of Waſte; and with full Power and Authority for the ſaid* A. B. *alone, during his Life, and after his Death, for the ſame* M. *alone, during her Life, to make and grant any Leaſe or Leaſes, or Grant or Grants by Copy of Court-Roll, for one, two, or three Life or Lives, in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, of any Lands or Tenements, Parcel of the ſaid Manor, which have been uſually ſo granted; provided that there ſhall be no more than three Lives at any one Time in Being on the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, and ſo as the uſual Rents, Heriots and Services, or more ſhall be reſerved on ſuch Leaſes and Copies reſpectively; and from and after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife, and the Survivor of them, then to the Uſe and Behoof of the right Heirs of the ſaid* A. B. *for ever.* And as for and concerning *all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage or Farm called*, &c. *with the Appurtenances, whereof the ſaid* Fine *ſhall be ſo levied, and whereof no Uſe is herein before declared, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *&c. his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

A *Fine* may be levied of any Things whereof a *Præcipe quod reddat* lies; as of Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Rents, *&c.* or of any Thing, whereof a *Præcipe quod faciat* lies, as Cuſtoms, Services, *&c.* or whereof a *Præcipe quod permittat*, or *Præcipe quod teneat* may be brought. 2 *Inſt.* 513. And almoſt any Kind of Contract may be made and expreſſed by a *Fine*, as by a Deed; and therefore it may be ſo made that one of the Parties ſhall have the Land, and the other a Rent out of it; and that one ſhall have it for a Time, and another for another Time; alſo a Leaſe for Years, or a Jointure for a Wife, may be made; and a Gift in Tail, and a Remainder over, may be limited and created thereby. 1 *Rep.* 76. The King, and all Perſons who may lawfully grant by Deed, may levy a *Fine*; but not Infants, Ideots, Lunaticks, *&c.* 7 *Rep.* 32. Civil Corporations, as Mayor and Commonalty, *&c.* may levy a *Fine* of Land belonging to their Body: But Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, Parſons, *&c.* are reſtrained from levying of *Fines* to bind their Succeſ-

ſors. All Perſons that may be Grantees, or that may take by Contract, may take by *Fine:* Though in Caſes of Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons attainted, Aliens, *&c.* who, it is ſaid, may take by *Fine*, before the Ingroſſing of the *Fine*, there goes a Writ to the Juſtices of *C. B. quod permittat finem Levari. Lit.* 669. Tenant in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail general, or ſpecial, Tenant in Remainder or Reverſion, may levy a *Fine* of their Eſtates; ſo may Tenant for Life, to hold to the Cogniſee for Life of Tenant for Life: But a Perſon who is Tenant, or hath an Intereſt only for Years, cannot levy a *Fine* of his Term to another. 3 *Rep.* 77. 5 *Rep.* 124. As *Fines* may be levied of Things in Poſſeſſion; ſo they may be levied of a Remainder or Reverſion, or of a Right *in futuro*. 3 *Rep.* 90. But if a Leſſee for Years, or a Diſſeiſee, or one that hath Right only to a Reverſion or Remainder, levy a *Fine* to a Stranger that hath nothing in the Land, this *Fine* will be void or voidable as to the Stranger; and he that hath Cauſe to except againſt it, may ſhew that the Freehold and Seiſin was in another at the Time of the *Fine* levied, and that *Partes* Finis *nihil habuerunt tempore Levationis* Finis, and by this avoid the *Fine:* And yet a Diſſeiſor, who hath a Fee-ſimple by Wrong in him, may levy a *Fine* to a Stranger that hath nothing in the Land, like unto one that is rightfully ſeiſed of Land in Fee, *&c.* and it will be a good *Fine*. *Plowd.* 353. 3 *Rep.* 87. If the Cogniſor of a *Fine* hath nothing in the Land paſſed, at the Time of the *Fine* levied, the Fine may be avoided: But where the Cogniſor or Cogniſee is ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Freehold, whether by Right or by Wrong, the *Fine* will be a good *Fine* in Point of Eſtate. 31 *E.* 3. 14. 22 *Hen.* 6. 43. 27 *Hen.* 8. *Fines* may be had of all Things *in Eſſe tempore Finis*, which are inheritable; but not of Things uncertain; or of Lands held in Tail by the King's Letters Patent; of Land reſtrained from Sale by Act of Parliament, or of Lands in Right of a Man's Wife, without the Wife, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 225. *Weſt. Sect.* 25. Lands aſſured for Dower, or Term of Life, or in Tail, to any Woman by Means of her Huſband, or his Anceſtors, cannot be conveyed away from her by *Fine*, *&c.* without her Act: But if a Woman and her Huſband levy a *Fine* of her Jointure, ſhe is barred of the ſame; though if the Jointure be made after Coverture, when the Wife hath an Election to have her Jointure or Dower on the Huſband's Death, it is ſaid this will be no Bar of her Dower in the Reſidue of the Land of the Huſband. *Dyer* 358. *Leon.* 185. No *Fine* of the Huſband alone, of the Lands of the Wife, ſhall hurt her, but that ſhe or her Heirs, or ſuch as have Right may avoid it; but if ſhe joins with him, it ſhall bind her and her Heirs. 37 *H.* 8. Women Coverts ought to be cautious in levying *Fines* with their Huſbands of their own Lands, and if a married Woman under Age levies a *Fine* of her Lands, ſhe cannot reverſe it during her Huſband's Life, nor after his Death, if ſhe be of full Age when he dies; but if the Huſband dies during her Minority, ſhe may. *Dyer* 359. *Wood's Inſt.* 243. A married Female ought not to be admitted alone without her Huſband to levy a *Fine*; and if ſhe be received, the Huſband may avoid the *Fine* by Entry; but if he do not, it is good to bar her and her Heirs, except ſhe be an Infant at the Time of the *Fine* levied: The Huſband and Wife together may diſpoſe of her Land, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 122. If Baron and Feme levy a *Fine*, the Feme within Age, ſhe may be brought into Court by *Habeas Corpus*; and if it be found by Inſpection, that ſhe is under Age, it hath been adjudged, where the Baron and Feme brought a Writ of Error, that as to both, *quod* Finis *Revocetur*. 1 *Leon* 116, 117. 3 *Salk.* 168. Huſband and Wife, Tenants in Special Tail, the Huſband only levies a *Fine*, this bars the Iſſue in Tail; but it remains in Right to the Wife as to herſelf, and to all the Eſtates and Remainders depending upon it, and all the Conſequences of Benefit to herſelf and others, ſo long as ſhe lives, as if the *Fine* had not been levied. *Hob.* 257, 259. If a Huſband make a Feoffment of the Wife's Land, upon Condition, which is broken, and the Feoffee levies a *Fine*, and the Huſband and Wife die having Iſſue, and five Years paſs; the Heir is barred to enter as Heir to the Father upon the Condition, but he ſhall have five Years after the Death of his Father, as Heir to his Mother. *Plowd.* 367. If a Woman with her ſecond Huſband acknowldge a *Fine*, it ſhall not bind her; though if ſhe levies a *Fine* with her right Huſband by a wrong Chriſtian Name, ſhe is bound by *Eſtoppel* during her Life, and the Tenant may plead, that ſhe by ſuch a Name levied the *Fine*. 1 *Aſſ. pl.* 11. *Brook* 117. When the Huſband and Wife join in a *Fine* of the Wife's Lands, all the Eſtate paſſeth from her, and he is joined only for Conformity; ſo that if the *Fine* levied by Huſband and Wife in ſuch a Caſe be reverſed, ſhe ſhall have Reſtitution. 2 *Rep.* 77. A Huſband and his Wife covenanted to levy a *Fine* of the Lands of the Wife, to the Uſe of the Heirs of the Body of the Huſband on the Wife, Remainder to the Huſband in Fee; both dying without Iſſue; it was held that the Heir of the Wife had the Title, becauſe the Limitation to the Heirs of the Body of the Huſband was merely void, there being no precedent Eſtate of Freehold for Life, *&c.* to ſupport it as a Remainder. 2 *Salk.* 675. 4 *Mod.* 253. If a Widow having an Eſtate in Dower accept of a *Fine*, and by the ſame *Fine* render back the Land for 100 Years, *&c.* this is a Forfeiture of her Eſtate within the *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. 20. by which Statute ſhe may not make a greater Eſtate than for her own Life; if ſhe do, it is a preſent Forfeiture. 2 *Cro.* 689. If Tenant for Life grants a greater Eſtate by *Fine* than for his own Life, it is a Forfeiture: And if there be Tenant for Life, and Remainder for Life, and the Tenant for Life levy a *Fine* to him in Remainder and his Heirs, both their Eſtates are forfeited, the Tenant for Life by Levying the *Fine*, and the Remainder-Man for Life by accepting it. 2 *Lev.* 209. Where a *Fine* is levied by Tenant for Life, for a greater Eſtate, the *Fine* may be good; but it is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate of Tenant for Life, whereof he in Remainder, *&c.* may take preſent Advantage and enter: And when a Perſon enters for a Forfeiture, all Eſtates are avoided. *Dyer* 111. Though if ſuch a Tenant for Life levy a *Fine ſur Grant & Releaſe* to the Cogniſee for the Life of Tenant for Life; or by *Fine* grant a Rent out of the Land for a longer Time, the *Fine* is good, and there will be no Forfeiture of the Eſtate of Tenant for Life: So likewiſe if a *Fine* be levied of Lands by Tenant for Life to a Stranger, who thereby acknowledges all his Right to be in the Tenant for Life, and releaſes to him and his Heirs. 27 *Ed.* 1. 1. 44 *Ed.* 3. 36. If there be Tenant in Tail upon Condition not to alien, or diſcontinue the Lands, *&c.* if he doth, the Donor to re-enter, and his Iſſue levy a *Fine* of the Land, this is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate. 1 *Leon.* 292. An Eſtate being ſettled on Huſband and Wife for Life, Remainder to firſt and other Sons in Tail, with Remainders over; after the Birth of their eldeſt Son, they by Releaſe and *Fine*, mortgaged the Lands: On a Bill exhibited againſt the Son to Redeem, *&c.* he pleaded the Marriage Settlement of his Father and Mother, whereby they were but Tenants for Life, and that this *Fine* was a Forfeiture of their Eſtate; and ſo it was adjudged. *Preced. Canc.* 591. But it is ſaid where a Wife by Settlement has only a Truſt for Life, if ſhe joins with her Huſband in a Mortgage in Fee and *Fine* of the Lands; this Truſt is not forfeited, as it would be in Caſe of a legal Eſtate. 1 *Peere Williams* 147. A *Fine* is levied by Leſſee for Life, *&c.* who continues the Poſſeſſion, and pays the Rent; it ſhall not bind the Leſſor, who ſhall have five Years Claim after the Determination of the

the Leſſee's Eſtate, &c. 3 *Rep.* 77, 78. If one doth levy a *Fine* of my Land, while I am in Poſſeſſion, this will not hurt me; nor where a Stranger levies a *Fine* of my Lands let to a Tenant, if the Tenant pays me his Rent duly: And if there is Tenant in Tail, or for Life, Remainder in Tail, &c. And the firſt Tenant in Tail or for Life, bargains and ſells the Land by Deed inrolled, and levies a *Fine* to the Bargainee, the Remainders are not bound; for the Law adjudges them always in Poſſeſſion. 9 *Rep.* 106. Leſſees who pretend Title to the Inheritance of the Lands, cannot by *Fine* bar the Inheritance. 3 *Rep.* 77. But if a Leaſe is made for Years, and the Leſſor before Entry of the Leſſee levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and the Leſſee doth not make his Claim within five Years, the Leſſee is barred, and no Relief can be had for him; for though the Leſſee for Years cannot levy a *Fine*, yet he ſhall be barred by a *Fine* levied by the Tenant of the Land, &c. 5 *Rep.* 124. If a Perſon hath a Remainder depending on an Eſtate for Years, and the Termor is diſſeiſed, and a *Fine* is levied and five Years paſs, &c. the Termor and Reverſioner are barred: Becauſe the Termor might preſently have entered, and he in Remainder had an Aſſiſe. *Weſt. Sect.* 183. In Caſe a Perſon enters upon and puts out a Copyholder, and the Diſſeiſor doth levy a *Fine* of the Lands, if the Copyholder ſuffer five Years to paſs after the Diſſeiſin and *Fine*, without making any Claim, the Intereſt of the Copyholder and his Lord are hereby barred for ever: And if a Copyholder makes a Feoffment in Fee upon good Conſideration, and the Feoffee levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and five Years paſs, the Lord is barred; but if a Copyholder himſelf levies a *Fine*, and five Years do paſs, the Lord is not barred, for the Copyholder not having a Freehold, the *Fine* will be void. *Wood's Inſt.* 247, 248. A *Fine* of *Ceſtui que Truſt* ſhall bar and tranſfer a Truſt, as it ſhould an Eſtate at Law, if it were on a good Conſideration. *Chan. Rep.* 49. And *Fines* of *Ceſtui que Uſe* are as good as if levied of immediate Poſſeſſions, &c. 1 *R.* 3. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 860. Intereſts in Eſtates which may be barred by *Fine*, are either Intereſts by Common Law, or by Cuſtom; as Copyholds, &c. And if I have a Fee-ſimple, and am diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and I do not claim within five Years after, I and my Heirs (Allowance being made for Impediments) are barred for ever. *Plowd.* 353. 3 *Rep.* 79. If a Man purchaſe Lands of another in Fee, and after finding his Title to be bad, and that a Stranger hath Right to the Land, levies a *Fine* thereof with Intent to bar him; and he ſuffers five Years to paſs without Claim, &c. he is barred of his Right for ever: And in theſe Caſes, none ſhall be relieved in Equity. 3 *Rep. Doct. & Stud.* 83, 155. A *Fine* with Proclamations levied by Perſons of Lands intailed to them or their Anceſtors, &c. is a good Bar againſt their Heirs, claiming only by ſuch Intail. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 36. Where the Anceſtor is barred by the *Fine*, there for the moſt part the Heir is barred alſo. 9 *Rep.* 105. Although the Iſſue in Tail be within Age, out of the Realm, &c. when a *Fine* is had and the Proclamations paſſed; the Eſtate-tail ſhall be barred. 3 *Rep.* 84. If the Eſtate paſſed by the *Fine*, be afterwards (before all the Proclamations had) avoided, it is ſaid the Iſſue in Tail are barred by it. 3 *Rep.* 91. The Tenant in Tail to him and the Heirs Male of his Body hath three Sons, the Second levies a *Fine* in the Life of the Father, and the Father dies; here the Eldeſt is not barred. But if the Elder die without Iſſue, living the Second, it is a Bar to the Third. *Hob.* 333. See *Jenk. Cent.* 96. Tenant in Tail diſcontinues; the Diſcontinuee levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and five Years paſs without Claim in the Life of Tenant in Tail: In this Caſe the Iſſue may have a *Formedon*, and ſhall not be barred; for his Father could not Claim. 'Tis otherwiſe where he is diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor levies ſuch *Fine*; there the Tenant in Tail may Claim, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 192. A Tenant for Life, and he that is next in Remainder in Tail join in a *Fine*, it is a good Bar to the Iſſue in Tail for ever, ſo long as that Eſtate-tail ſhall continue. 10 *Rep.* 96. But though a *Fine* bars the Eſtate-tail and the Iſſue in Tail, yet it doth not Remainders or Reverſions; though Recoveries bar them all. And if one makes his Title as Heir by another, and not by him that levied the *Fine*, he is not barred. 1 *Cro.* 377. Alſo he that is privy in Blood only, and not in Eſtate, is not within the Statutes to be barred by a *Fine*: As if Lands are given to a Man and the Heirs Female of his Body, and he hath a Son and a Daughter, and the Son levies a *Fine*, and dies without Iſſue, this is no Bar to the Daughter; for notwithſtanding ſhe be Heir to his Blood, yet ſhe is not Heir to the Eſtate, nor need make her Conveyance to it by him; but if her Father had levied the *Fine*, it would have been otherwiſe. *Trin.* 21 *Jac.* A *Fine*, &c. cannot deſtroy an executory Eſtate, which depends upon Contingencies, as it is uncertain whether there will ever be an Eſtate in Being for the *Fine* to work upon; but a *Fine* and Recovery will bar an Eſtate in Remainder, as that is an Eſtate veſted. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 617. Eſtates by Statute-Merchant, Statute Staple, and *Elegit*, may be barred, if a *Fine* is levied, and thoſe that have Right ſuffer five Years to paſs without Claim, &c. 5 *Rep.* 124. If a *Fine* be levied of Lands in Ancient Demeſne, it doth not bar by the Statute of Non-claim. *Lut.* 781. As Deans, Biſhops, Parſons, &c. are prohibited by Statute to levy *Fines*, and may not have a Writ of Right; they are not barred by five Years Non claim, and their Non-claim will not prejudice their Succeſſors. *Plowd.* 238, 375. If a Corporation which hath an abſolute Eſtate, ſo as to maintain a Writ of Right, is diſſeiſed of Land, and a *Fine* is levied by the Diſſeiſor; if they claim not in five Years, they are barred: But in ſuch Caſe it is ſaid, that every Succeſſor being Head of the Corporation, may have a new five Years to make their Claim. *Plowd.* 537. By the ancient Common Law, he that had Right was to make his Claim, &c. within a Year and a Day of the *Fine* levied and the Execution thereof, or he was barred for ever: But this Bar is now gone; and if a *Fine* without Proclamations according to the Common Law be now levied, he that hath Right may make his Claim or Entry, &c. at any Time to prevent the Bar. 1 *Inſt.* 254, 262. By Statute, a Claim or Entry to avoid the Bar of a *Fine* is to be made in five Years: And no Claim or Entry ſhall avoid any *Fine* with Proclamations, unleſs an Action be commenced within one Year after ſuch Entry, and proſecuted with Effect. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. The Statutes of 4 *H* 7. *c.* 24 and 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 36. declare the Force of *Fines* how far they bar and take away the Entry or Action of Parties, Privies and Strangers, having Right: Privies in Blood, as Heirs of the Conuſor, are barred preſently by a *Fine*; but Strangers to the *Fine*, ſuch as are not Parties nor Privies, have five Years to enter and claim their Rights, &c. *Plowd.* 367, 375. Feme Coverts have five Years after the Death of their Huſbands, to avoid the *Fine* of the Huſband of the Wife's Lands; and alſo to claim their Dower; and if they do not make their Claim in that Time by Action or Entry, they are barred by Statute. *Dyer* 72. 2 *Rep.* 93. An Infant ſhall have five Years after he comes of Age, although he was in his Mother's Womb at the Time of the *Fine* levied. *Plowd.* 359. And an Infant is allowed Time, during his Minority, to reverſe his own *Fine* and prevent the Bar; and if not reverſed during that Time, their *Fines* will be good. *Aſſ. pl.* 53. Strangers out of the Realm at the Time of the *Fine* levied, ſhall have five Years after their Return to prevent the Bar; and ſo if they were in *England* when the *Fine* was levied, and within five Years are ſent in

the King's Service by his Commandment. *Plowd.* 366. A Perſon in *Scotland* or *Ireland* ſhall be ſaid to be out of the Realm. 4 *H.* 7. Madmen, *&c.* have five Years after the Cure of their Maladies, and though the Infirmity happen after the *Fine* levied, if before the laſt Proclamation. *Plowd.* 367. *Dyer* 3. And they who have divers Defects, have five Years after the laſt Infirmity removed; but if the Impediments are once wholly gone, and afterwards the Party relapſes into the like again, the five Years ſhall begin immediately after the firſt Removal; and if the Party dies, his Heir ſhall not have a new five Years. *Plowd.* 375. *Dyer* 233. If a Feme Covert dies during the Coverture, being no Party to the *Fine*, *&c.* or if an Infant being Party to the *Fine*, and having preſent Right, dies in his Infancy: If a Perſon beyond Sea when the *Fine* was levied, never return, *&c.* a Perſon in Priſon dies whilſt therein; or if one *Non Compos*, *&c.* dies ſuch, in all theſe Caſes, their Heirs are not limited to any Time. 2 *Inſt.* 519, 520. Five Years are given after a Remainder falls; and five Years after the Forfeiture of Tenant for Life. *Plowd.* 374. And he that hath two Titles, ſhall have two five Years to make his Claim. *Jenk. Ca.* 45. A future Intereſt of another Perſon, cannot be barred by *Fine* and Non-claim, until five Years after it happens; as in Caſe of a Remainder or Reverſion. 2 *Rep* 93. *Raym.* 151. And where there is no preſent nor future Right in Land, *&c.* only a Poſſibility at the Time of Levying the *Fine*, a Perſon may enter and claim when he pleaſes. 10 *Rep.* 49. Alſo when there is only Right to a Rent, *&c.* iſſuing out of Lands, and not the Land in the *Fine*, the Perſons that have it are not barred at all. 5 *Rep.* 124. No *Fine* bars any Eſtate in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, which is not deveſted and put to a Right. 9 *Rep.* 106. He that at the Time of a *Fine* levied had not any Title to enter, ſhall not be immediately barred by the *Fine:* But this is in Caſe of an Intereſt not turned to a Right, where a Man is not bound to claim; and not in the Caſe of Tenant in Tail, barring his Iſſue. 32 *H.* 8. When an Eſtate is put to a Right, and there comes a *Fine* and Non-claim, it is a perpetual Bar. *Carter* 82, 162. A *Fine*, Grant and Render was levied, and a *Scire facias* brought and Judgment given, and alſo Writ of Seiſin awarded, but not executed; and afterwards a ſecond *Fine* was levied and executed, and five Years paſſed; it was the Opinion of the Court that the ſecond *Fine* barred the firſt. *March's Rep.* 194. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 864. If a Man that is attainted of Treaſon or Felony, levy a *Fine* of his Land, this, as to the the King, and Lord of whom the Land is held, is void, and no Bar to their Diſadvantage and Title of Forfeiture: But as to all others it is a good Bar. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 241. One levied a *Fine* and then was outlawed for Treaſon and died; the Heir reverſed the Outlawry, and it was held the Wife ſhould have her Dower, if ſhe bring her Action within five Years. *Moor*, *c.* 879. Where a *Fine* may be a Bar as to ſome Lands, and not as to other Lands. See *F. N. B.* 98. *Plowd.* A *Fine* was levied, and five Years paſſed without bringing a Writ of Error; and it was held a good Bar within the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 14. *Cro. Jac.* 333. But it has been adjudged that where five Years paſs, that ſhall not hinder, where the *Fine* is erroneous. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 838. And *Fines* may be reverſed for Error, ſo as the Writ of Error be brought in twenty Years, *&c.* and not afterwards, by *Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 14. *Fines* are not reverſible for Raſure, Interlineation, Miſentry, *&c.* or any Want of Form; but it is otherwiſe if of Subſtance. 23 *Eliz.* A *Fine* ſhall not be reverſed for ſmall Variance, which will not hurt it; nor is there Occaſion for a preciſe Form in a Render upon a *Fine*, becauſe it is only an *amicable Aſſurance* upon Record. 5 *Rep.* 38. If a *Fine* be levied of Lands in a wrong Pariſh, though the Pariſh in which they lie be not named, it will be a good *Fine*, and not be erroneous, being an amicable Aſſurance: And a *Fine* of a Cloſe may be levied by a *Lieu Conus* in a Town, without mentioning the Town, Vill, *&c. Godb.* 440. 2 *Cro.* 574. 2 *Mod.* 47. If there be Want of an Original, or not Writs of Covenant for Lands in every County; or if there is any notorious Error, in the Suing out a *Fine*, or any Fraud or Deceit, *&c.* Writ of Error may be had to make void the *Fine*. 1 *Inſt.* 9. 1 *Cro.* 469. So if either of the Parties dies before finiſhed, *&c.* And if the Cogniſor of a *Fine* die before the Return of the Writ of Covenant, (though after the Caption of the *Fine*) it is ſaid it may be reverſed. 3 *Salk.* 168. A Writ of Error may be brought in *B. R.* to reverſe a *Fine* levied in *C. B.* and the Tranſcript only, not the very Record of the *Fine*, is removed in theſe Caſes: But if the Court of *B. R.* adjudge it erroneous; then a *Certiorari* goes to the Chirographer to certify the *Fine* itſelf, and when it comes up it is cancelled. 1 *Salk.* 341. And where on a Writ of Error in *B. R.* to reverſe a *Fine* in *C. B.* the *Fine* was affirmed; a *Writ of Error coram vobis Reſiden.* hath been allowed to lie. *Ibid.* 357. The Court of *B. R.* will not reverſe a *Fine*, without a *Sci. fac.* returned againſt the Tertenant, becauſe the Cogniſees are but nominal Perſons. *Ibid.* 339. A *Fine* may be ſet aſide, by pleading that neither of the Parties had any Thing in the Eſtate, at the Time of Levying the *Fine*, &c. But thoſe that are privy to the Perſon that levied the *Fine*, are eſtopped to plead this Plea. 3 *Rep.* 88. In the Pleading a *Fine* or Recovery to Uſes, the Deeds need not be ſet forth; but the Pleader is to ſay, that the *Fine*, *&c.* was levied to ſuch Uſes, and produce the Deeds in Evidence to prove the Uſes. 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* A fraudulent obtaining of a *Fine*, or Irregularity therein, cannot be relieved againſt in *Chancery*; but muſt be in the Court where levied, though the Officers may be examined and puniſhed, if they did it *Criminaliter.* Preced. Canc. 150. And where one was perſonated on levying a *Fine*, it was not ſet aſide in Equity, but a Reconveyance ordered of the Land. *Ibid.* 151. *Fines* levied before the Juſtices in *Wales*; or in the Counties Palatine of *Cheſter*, *Durham*, &c. have the ſame Effect as *Fines* levied before the Juſtices of *C. B.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 5 *Eliz.* &c. Sometimes a Sum of Money paid for the Income of Lands, *&c.* let by Leaſe, is called *Fine*. And *Fine* alſo ſignifies an Amends, or Puniſhment for an Offence committed; in which Caſe a Man is ſaid *facere finem de Tranſgreſſione cum Rege*, *&c.* And in all Caſes it is a *final* Concluſion or End of Differences.

Fine adnullando levato Tenemento quod fuit de antiquo Dominico, Is a Writ directed to the Juſtices of *C. B.* for diſannulling a *Fine* levied of Lands in *Ancient Demeſne*, to the Prejudice of the Lord. *Reg. Orig.* 15.

Fines for Alienation, Were *Fines* paid to the King by his Tenant in *Chief*, for Licence to *alien* their Lands according to the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. But theſe are taken away by the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Fines for Offences. Among the Ancients, all *Puniſhments* were by *Fine*; but in Proceſs of Time this Sort of Puniſhment became too mild, and then for ſome Crimes Death was inflicted. And a *Fine* is a Sum of Money which one is to pay to the King, for any Contempt or Offence againſt the Government. 3 *Inſt.* 218. 3 *Salk.* 32. All *Fines* belong to the King, and the Reaſon is, becauſe the Courts of Juſtice are ſupported at his Charge; and where ever the Law puts the King to any Charge for the Support and Protection of his People, it provides Money for that Purpoſe. *Bract.* 129. Where a Statute impoſes a *Fine* at the Will and Pleaſure of the King, that is intended of his Judges, who are to impoſe the *Fine*. 4 *Inſt.* 71. Courts of Record only can *fine* and *impriſon* a Perſon: And ſuch a Court may *fine* a Man for an Offence committed in Court in their View, or by Confeſſion of the Party recorded in Court.

1 *Lill. Abr.* 621. A Man ſhall be *fined* and impriſoned for all Contempts done to any Court of Record againſt the Commandment of the King's Writs, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 60. If a Perſon is arreſted coming to the Courts of Juſtice to anſwer a Writ, the Offender doing it ſhall be *fined* for the Contempt: But there has been a Difference made where it is done by the Plaintiff in the Writ and a Stranger, who it is ſaid ſhall not be *fined.* 9 *H.* 6. 55. 1 *Danv.* 469. If an Officer of the Court neglects his Duty, and gives not due Attendance; a Clerk of the Peace doth not draw an Indictment well in Matter of Form, or Return thereof, upon a *Certiorari* to remove the Indictment into *B. R.* If a Sheriff, *&c.* make an inſufficient Return of a *Habeas Corpus* iſſuing out of *B. R. &c.* Or if Juſtices of Peace proceed on an Indictment after a *Certiorari* iſſued to remove the Indictment, the Court may ſet a *Fine* upon them. 1 *Lill.* 620. When a Juror at the Bar will not be ſworn, he may be *fined.* 7 *H.* 6. 12. And if one of the Jury depart without giving his Verdict; or any of the Jury give their Verdict to the Court before they are all agreed, they may be *fined.* 8 *Rep.* 38. 40 *Aſſ.* 10. In Actions *quare Vi & Armis*, as Treſpaſs, and the like; if Judgment paſs againſt the Defendant in a Court of Record he ſhall be *fined.* 8 *Rep.* 59. But in Actions which have not ſomething of Force, or Fraud, or Deceit to the Court; if the Defendant comes the firſt Day he is called, and tender the Thing demanded to the Plaintiff, he is not to be *fined.* 5 *Rep.* 49. Where a Plaintiff gets Judgment in a real Action by Deceit, the Defendant not having Summons, *&c.* he may be *fined.* 8 *Rep.* 99. If a Writ abates through the Default of the Plaintiff, he ſhall be *fined:* And ſo if the Plaintiff be nonſuited. 34 *Aſſ.* 9. And if in Appeal of Maihem, *&c.* againſt ſeveral, ſome are found Guilty, and the Plaintiff prays Judgment againſt them only, and relinquiſhes his Suit againſt the others, he ſhall be *fined* for not proceeding againſt the Reſt. 22 *Aſſ.* 82. If in an Action a Man denies his own Deed, and this is found againſt him by Verdict, he ſhall be *fined* for his Falſity, and the Trouble to the Jury. 8 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Danv.* 471. But where a Perſon denies a Recovery or other Record, to which he himſelf is Party, he ſhall not be *fined*; for it is not his Act but the Act of the Court, and he does not deny it abſolutely, but *non habetur tale Recordum. Ibid.* All *Capiatur Fines* are taken away by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 12. Except where a Defendant pleads *Non eſt factum*, and it is found againſt him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 621. In Treſpaſs, Aſſault and Battery, *&c.* there can be no *Capiatur pro Fine* entered ſince the *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* 3. but inſtead thereof the Plaintiff is to have ſo much in Coſts allowed him, to pay to the King for the *Fine:* And in *B. R.* Judgment is entered up without any Notice of the *Fine*, the Law being altered by this Statute: In *C. B.* they enter their Judgments *nihil de Fine quia remittitur per Stat.* 1 *Salk.* 54. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 847. To every *Fine* Impriſonment is incident; and when the Judgment is *quod Defendens Capiatur*, that is *Capiatur quouſque Finem fecerit.* 8 *Rep.* 59. Where an Offender is to be *fined*, the uſual Judgment is *Quod Capiatur, i. e.* to be impriſoned till the *Fine* is paid: But if the *Fine* is tendered, there ought to be no Impriſonment. 1 *Vent.* 116. When a Perſon is *fined* to the King, notwithſtanding the Body remains in Priſon, it is ſaid the King ſhall be ſatisfied the *Fine* out of the Offender's Eſtate. 4 *Leon. c.* 393. A *Fine* may be mitigated in the ſame Term wherein it was ſet, it being under the Power of the Court during that Time; but it may not be done afterwards. *Raym.* 376. And *Fines* aſſeſſed in Court by Judgment upon an Information, cannot be afterwards mitigated. *Cro. Car.* 251. If a *Fine* certain is impoſed by Statute on any Conviction, the Court cannot mitigate it; but if the Party comes in before the Conviction, and ſubmits himſelf to the Court, they may aſſeſs a leſs *Fine*; for he is not convicted, and perhaps never might. 3 *Salk.* 33. The Court of *Exchequer* may mitigate a *Fine* certain, becauſe it is a Court of Equity, and they have a Privy Seal for it. *Ibid.* A Defendant being indicted for an Aſſault, confeſſed it, and ſubmitted to a ſmall *Fine*; and it was adjudged that in ſuch a Caſe he may produce Affidavits to prove on the Proſecutor that it was *ſon Aſſault*, and that in Mitigation of the *Fine*; though this cannot be done after he is found Guilty. 1 *Salk.* 55. If a Perſon is found Guilty of a Miſdemeanor upon Indictment, and fined, he cannot move to mitigate the *Fine*, unleſs he appear in Perſon; but one abſent may ſubmit to a *Fine*, if the Clerk in Court will undertake to pay it. 1 *Vent.* 209, 270. 1 *Salk.* 55. 2 *Hawk.* 446. It is a common Practice in the Court of *B. R.* to give a Defendant Leave to ſpeak with the Proſecutor, *i. e.* to make Satisfaction for the Coſts of the Proſecution, and alſo for Damages ſuſtained, that there may be an End of Suits; the Court at the ſame Time ſhewing on that Account an Inclination to ſet a moderate *Fine* on Behalf of the King. *Wood's Inſt.* 653. And in Caſes where Coſts are not given by Law, after a Proſecutor has accepted Coſts from the Defendant, he cannot aggravate the *Fine*; becauſe having no Right to demand Coſts, if he takes them, it ſhall be intended by Way of Satisfaction of the Wrong. 2 *H. P. C.* 292. A Joint Award of one *Fine* againſt divers Perſons is erroneous; it ought to be ſeveral againſt each Defendant, for otherwiſe one who hath paid his Part might be continued in Priſon till all the others have paid theirs likewiſe, which would be in Effect to puniſh him for the Offence of another. 2 *Hawk.* 446. A Man was *fined* a great Sum who drank a Health to the pious Memory of a Traitor, that was executed, *&c. Raym.* 376. 3 *Mod.* 52. *Fines* to the King are *eſtreated* into the *Exchequer.*

Fines le Roy, Are all *Fines* to the King; and under this Head are included *Fines* for *Original Writs.* Originals on Treſpaſs in the Caſe, where the Damages are laid above 40 *l.* pay a *Fine*, *viz.* from 40 *l.* Damages to 100 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* from 100 Marks to 100 *l.* the *Fine* is 10 *s.* From 100 *l.* to 100 Marks, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* From 200 to 400 Marks, 16 *s.* 8 *d.* From 400 Marks to 200 *l.* it is 1 *l. Fine*; and ſo for every 100 Marks more, you pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and every 100 *l.* further 10 *s. Practiſ. Attorn.* 1 *Edit. p.* 132. And *Fines* are paid for Original Writs in *Debt*; for every Writ of 40 *l.* Debt, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if it be of 100 Marks, but 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every 100 Marks 6 *s.* 8 *d. &c.* Alſo for every Writ of *Plea of Land*, if it be not a Writ of Right Patent, which is for the yearly Value of 5 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and ſo according to that Rate. 19 *H.* 6. 44. 7 *H.* 6 33. *New Nat. Br.* 212.

Fine non capiendo pro pulchre Placitando, Is a Writ to inhibit *Officers* of Courts to take *Fines* for fair *Pleading. Reg. Orig.* 179.

Fine capiendo pro Terris, &c. A Writ lying where a Perſon upon Conviction of any Offence by Jury, hath his *Lands and Goods* taken into the King's Hand, and his Body is committed to Priſon, to be remitted his Impriſonment, and have his Lands and Goods redelivered him, on obtaining Favour for a Sum of Money. *&c. Reg. Orig. fol.* 142.

Fine pro Rediſſeiſina capienda, is a Writ that lies for the Releaſe of one impriſoned for a *Rediſſeiſin*, on Payment of a reaſonable *Fine. Reg. Orig.* 222.

Fine Force, Is where a Perſon is *forced* to do that which he can no ways help; ſo that it ſeems to ſignify an abſolute Neceſſity or Conſtraint not avoidable. *Old Nat. Br.* 68. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Finire, To fine, or pay a *Fine* upon Compoſition and making Satisfaction, *&c.* It is the ſame with *Finem facere*, mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 53. And in *Brompton, p.* 1105. ——*Quando Rex* Scotiæ *cum Domino Rege* Finivit, *&c.* And in *Hoveden, p.* 783.

Finitio, Death, ſo called; becauſe *Vita* Finitur *morte.* Blount.

Finers of Gold and Silver, Are thoſe Perſons that purify and ſeparate Gold and Silver from other coarſer Metals, by Fire and Water. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 2. They are not to allay it; or ſell the ſame ſave only to the Maſter of the Mint, Goldſmiths, *&c. Ibid.*

Firdfare and **Firdwite**; See *Ferdfare* and *Ferdwit.* Leg. Canuti, par. 2. c. 22.

Firderinga, A Preparation to go into the Army. *Leg. H.* 1.

Fire and **Fire-cocks.** Churchwardens in *London* and within the Bills of Mortality, are to fix *Fire-cocks, &c.* at proper Diſtances in Streets, and keep a large Engine and Hand-Engine for extinguiſhing *Fire,* under the Penalty of 10 *l.* &c. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. c.* 31. To prevent *Fires,* Workmen in the City of *London, &c.* muſt erect Party-Walls between Buildings of Brick or Stone, of a certain Thickneſs, *&c.* under Penalties. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 17. And on the Breaking out of any *Fire,* all the Conſtables and Beadles ſhall repair to the Place with their Staves, and be aſſiſting in putting out the ſame, and cauſing People to work, *&c.* No Action ſhall be had againſt any Perſon in whoſe Houſe or Chamber a *Fire* ſhall begin. 6 *Ann.* 10 *Ann. c.* 14. See *Arſon.*

Firebare, (Sax.) Signifies a *Beacon* or high Tower by the Sea ſide, wherein were continual Lights, either to direct Sailors in the Night, or to give Warning of the Approach of an Enemy.—*Quod ſine dilatione levari & reparari fac. ſigna &* Firebares *ſuper montes altiores in quolibet Hundredo, ita quod tota patria, per illa ſigna, quotieſcunque neceſſe fuerit, præmunire poteſt, &c.* Ordinatio *obſervanda à* Lynne *uſque* Yarmouth. *Temp. Ed.* 2.

Firebote, Fuel for *Firing* for neceſſary Uſe, allowed by Law to Tenants out of the Lands, *&c.* granted them. See *Eſtovers.*

Firma, Is taken for Victuals or Proviſions; alſo Rent, *&c.*

Firma Alba, Rent of Lands let to Farm paid in Silver, not in Proviſion for the Lord's Houſe.

Firma Noctis, Was a Cuſtom or Tribute paid towards the Entertainment of the King for one Night, according to *Domeſday.* —— *Comes Meriton* T. R. E. *Reddebat* Firmam *unius* Noctis, *&c. i. e.* Proviſion or Entertainment for one Night, or the Value of it. *Temp. Reg. Edw. Confeſſ.*

Firmam Regis, Anciently *pro* Villa Regia, *ſeu* Regis Manerio. *Spelm.*

Firmatio, *Firmationis Tempus.* Doe Seaſon, as oppoſed to Buck Seaſon. 31 *Hen.* 3. *Firmatio* ſignifies alſo a Supplying with Food. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 34.

Firmura. *Will. de Creſſi* gave to the Monks of *Blyth,* a Mill, *cum libera* Firmura of the Dam of it. *Reg. de Blyth.* This has been interpreted Liberty to ſcour and repair the Mill Dam, and carry away the Soil, *&c.* And Dr. *Thornton* Engliſhes it *Free Firmoge.*

First-fruits, (*Primitiæ*) Are the Profits after Avoidance, of every Spiritual Living for the firſt Year, according to the Valuation thereof in the King's Books. Theſe were given in ancient Times to the *Pope* throughout all Chriſtendom; and were firſt claimed by him in *England* of ſuch Foreigners as he beſtowed Benefices on here by Way of Proviſion; afterwards they were demanded of the Clerks of all Spiritual Patrons, and at Length of all other Clerks on their Admiſſion to Benefices: But upon the throwing off the Pope's Supremacy in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. they were tranſlated to and veſted in the King, as appears by the *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. And for the Ordering thereof, there was a Court erected 32 *H.* 8. but diſſolved *Anno* 1 *Mar.* Though by 1 *Eliz.* theſe Profits are reduced again to the Crown, yet the Court was never reſtored; for all Matters formerly handled therein, were transferred to the *Exchequer,* within the Survey of which Court they now remain. By the *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* is impowered to examine into the Value of *Firſt-fruits*; and Clergymen entering on their Livings before the ſame are paid or compounded, are to forfeit double Value. But the 1 *Eliz. c.* 4. ordains, that if an Incumbent on a Benefice do not live half a Year, or is ouſted before the Year expired, his Executors are to pay only a fourth Part of the *Firſt fruits*; and if he lives the Year, and then dies, or be ouſted in ſix Months after, but half of the *Firſt-fruits* ſhall be paid. And by this Statute Livings not above 10 *l. per Ann. &c.* are diſcharged from Payment of theſe Duties: As are alſo Benefices under and not exceeding 50 *l.* a Year, by *Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 24. The 2 *Ann. c.* 11. ſettles upon a *Corporation* the *Firſt fruits* and Tenths of all Benefices for the *Maintenance of the poor Clergy*; which is called the Corporation of the *Bounty* of Q. *Anne.* See the Act, relating to large Waſtes in *Yorkſhire* incloſed, a ſixth Part for Benefit of *poor Clergymen,* whoſe Livings do not exceed 40 *l. per Ann. Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 4. *Vide* 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 10.

Fiſh and Fiſhing. No Fiſherman ſhall uſe any Net or Engine, to deſtroy the Fry of *Fiſh:* And Perſons uſing Nets for that Purpoſe, or taking Salmon or Trout out of Seaſon, or any *Fiſh* under certain Lengths, are liable to forfeit 20 *s.* And Juſtices of Peace, and Lords of Leets have Power to put the Acts in Force. 13 *R.* 2. 17 *R.* 2. 1 *El. c.* 17. No Perſon may faſten Nets, *&c.* acroſs Rivers to deſtroy *Fiſh,* and diſturb Paſſage of Veſſels, on Pain of 5 *l. Stat* 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 15. None ſhall *fiſh* in any Pond or Moat, *&c.* without the Owner's Licence, on Pain of three Months Impriſonment. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. And no Perſon ſhall take any *Fiſh* in any River, without the Conſent of the Owner, under the Penalty of 10 *s.* for the Uſe of the Poor, and treble Damage to the Party grieved, leviable by Diſtreſs of Goods; and for want of Diſtreſs, the Offender is to be committed to the Houſe of Correction for a Month: Alſo Nets, Angles, *&c.* of Pochers may be ſeized, by the Owners of Rivers, or by any Perſons, by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 23. The *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 21. was made for the Increaſe and Preſervation of Salmon in Rivers in the Counties of *Southampton* and *Wilts*; requiring that no Salmon be taken between the 1ſt of *Auguſt* and 12th of *November,* or under Size, *&c.* And by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. Salmon taken in the River *Severn, Dee, Wye, Were, Ouſe,* &c. are to be 18 Inches long at leaſt; or the Perſons catching them ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And Sea *Fiſh* ſold muſt be of the Lengths following, *viz* Bret and Turbot 16 Inches, Bril and Pearl 14. Codlin, Baſs and Mullet 12, Sole and Plaice 8, Flounders 7, Whiting 6 Inches long, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 20 *s.* to the Poor and the *Fiſh. Vide* the Statute. Perſons that import any *Fiſh,* contrary to the 1 *Geo.* 1. for better preventing *freſh Fiſh* taken by *Foreigners* being imported into this Kingdom, *&c.* ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* to be recovered in the Courts at *Weſtminſter,* one Moiety to Informers, and the other to the Poor; and Maſters of Smacks, Hoys, Boats, *&c.* in which the *Fiſh* ſhall be imported, or brought on Shore, forfeit 50 *l.* Alſo ſelling the ſame in *England,* is liable to 20 *l.* Penalty. *Stat.* 9 *Geo. c.* 33. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 49. Contracts for the buying *Fiſh* (except freſh Salmon, or Soles brought by Land Carriage, Oyſters or ſalt or dried *Fiſh*) to be ſold by Retail before the ſame are brought to Market and expoſed to Sale, are declared void; and each Party contracting ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* And Fiſhermen not ſelling their *Fiſh* within eight Days after their Arrival on the Coaſt between *North Yarmouth* and *Dover,* ſhall forfeit the Cargo, Veſſel and Tackle, *&c.* And Sea *Fiſh* under the Dimenſions prohibited by the *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. may be expoſed to Sale, provided they are taken with a Hook, and ſo not capable of being preſerved alive.

Fiſhing Right of, and *Property* of *Fiſh.* It has been held, that where the Lord of a Manor hath the Soil on both Sides the River, 'tis a good Evidence that he hath the *Right of Fiſhing,* and it puts the Proof upon

upon him who claims *Liberam Piſcariam*; but where a River ebbs and flows, and is an Arm of the Sea, there 'tis common to all, and he who claims a Privilege to himſelf muſt prove it; for if Treſpaſs is brought for *fiſhing* there, the Defendant may juſtify that the Place where is *Brachium Maris, in quo unuſquiſque ſubditus Domini Regis habet & habere debet* Liberam Piſcariam: In the *Severn*, the Soil belongs to the Owners of the Land on each Side; and the Soil of the River *Thames*, is in the King, *&c.* but the *Fiſhing* is common to all. 1 *Mod.* 105. He who is Owner of the Soil of a private River, hath *Separalis Piſcaria*; and he that hath *Libera Piſcaria*, hath a Property in the *Fiſh*, and may bring a poſſeſſory Action for them; but *Communis Piſcaria* is like the Caſe of all other Commons. 2 *Salk.* 637. One that has a cloſe Pond in which there are *Fiſh*, may call them *Piſces ſuos* in an Indictment, *&c.* But he cannot call them as *Bona & Catalla*, if they be not in Trunks. *Mod. Ca.* 183. There needs no Privilege to make a *Fiſh Pond*; as there doth in Caſe of a Warren. *Ibid.*

Fiſhermen. There ſhall be a Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the *Fiſhermen's Company* in *London*, choſen yearly at the next Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen after the tenth of *June*, who are conſtituted a Court of Aſſiſtants; and they ſhall meet once a Month at their common Hall, to regulate Abuſes in Fiſhery, regiſter the Names of *Fiſhermen*, and mark their Boats, *&c.* *Fiſhermen* are not to kill, or ſell any Fry or Brood of Fiſh; and no Fiſh ſhall be ſold more than once, at *Billinſgate*, or within 150 Yards of the Dock; or before ſuch Hours in the Morning, *&c.* And Fines not above 10 *l.* or under 5 *s.* may be impoſed and levied by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Juſtices of Peace. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 26. See *Herrings*, *&c.*

Fiſhery. A *Royal Fiſhery* of *England* was eſtabliſhed in the Reign of King *Car.* 2. and the Members of it incorporated into a Company. See 29 *Car.* 2. The Crown hath Power to direct 20 *s.* out of every 100 *l.* *South Sea* Stock, to be applied for improving the *Fiſhery* of the Kingdom, carried on to *Greenland*, and in other Northern Seas. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 21. And for Recovery of the Britiſh *Fiſhery*, Allowances are made on Fiſh exported to other Countries, *&c.* *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 28. *Fiſhery* in *Scotland* to be improved according to the Articles of the Union. 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 30. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 45. The *Whale Fiſhery* is further incouraged and inlarged. And See *Statutes* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. and 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. for the Encouragement of the *Britiſh White-Herring Fiſhery.*

Fiſhgarth, A Dam or Wear in a River, made for the Taking of *Fiſh*, eſpecially in the Rivers of *Ouſe* and *Humber*. 23 H. 8. c. 18.

Flace, A Place covered with ſtanding Water. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 209.

Flecta, A feather'd or fledged Arrow, a *Fleet Arrow*. Radulphus *de* F. *tenet*, *&c.* *per ſervitium reddendi per Annum viginti* Flectas. *Dom. Reg.* 9 Edw. 1.

Fledwite or **Flightwite**, (from the Sax. *Flyth*, *fuga* & Wite, *Multa*) In our ancient Law ſignifies a Diſcharge from Amerciaments, where a Perſon having been a *Fugitive*, comes to the Peace of our Lord the King of his own Accord, or with Licenſe. *Raſtal.*

Fleet, (Sax. *Fleot*, i. e. *Flota*, a Place of Running-water, where the Tide or *Float* comes up) Is a famous *Priſon* in *London*, ſo called from the River or Ditch on the Side whereof it ſtands. To this Priſon Men are uſually committed for Contempt to the King and his Laws, particularly againſt the Courts of Juſtice; or for Debt, when Perſons are unable or unwilling to ſatisfy their Creditors: There are large Rules, and a *Warden* belonging to the *Fleet Priſon*, &c. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. By a late Statute, the Warden of the *Fleet* was diſabled to hold any Office, for his notorious Oppreſſions of the Priſoners; and the King was impowered to grant the ſaid Office to ſuch Perſon as he ſhould think fit, *&c.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32.

Fleet-Ditch. The Lord Mayor of *London*, *&c.* may fill up *Fleet Ditch*, and make the Soil level with the Streets; and the Fee is veſted in the Mayor and Commonalty, but they ſhall not erect Houſes or Buildings thereon above fifteen Foot high, *&c.* *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22.

Fleet of Ships. See *Flota Navium*, and *Navy Royal* of *England*.

Flem, *Flema*, (from the Sax. *Flean*, to kill or ſlay) An Outlaw; and by Virtue of the Word *Flemaſtare* were claimed *Bona felonum*, as may be collected from a *Quo Warranto* Temp. Ed. 3.

Flemenefrit, **Flemenesfrinthe**, **Flymenafrynthe**, Signifies the Receiving or Relieving of a Fugitive or Outlaw. *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 29, 47. *LL. H.* 1. *c.* 10, 12.

Flemeswite, (Sax.) *Fleta*, who writes of this Word, interprets it *Habere Catalla Fugitivorum.* Lib. 1. c. 47.

Flighers, Maſts for Ships.——*Conceſſit etiam eis* Flighers *ad ſuam propriam Navem, colligendas in territorio, &c.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 799.

Flight, For any Crime committed, which implies Guilt. See *Fugitives.*

Flood-mark, The Mark which the Sea makes on the Shoar, at flowing Water and the higheſt Tide: It is alſo called *High-water Mark.*

Florence, An ancient Piece of *Engliſh* Gold Coin: Every Pound Weight of old Standard Gold was to be coined into fifty *Florences*, to be current at ſix Shillings each; all which made in Tale fifteen Pounds, or into a proportionate Number of *Half Florences* or *Quarter* Pieces, by Indenture of the *Mint.* 18 Ed. 3.

Florin, A Foreign Coin, in *Spain* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* *Germany* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and *Holland* 2 *s.* And in ſome Parts of *Germany*, Accounts are kept in *Florins.*

Flota navium, A Fleet of Ships.——*Rex*, *&c.* *Sciatis quod conſtituimus* Johannem *de* R. *Admirallum noſtrum* Flotæ Navium *ab ore aquæ Thamiſiæ verſus partes occidentales*, *&c.* Rot. Francia, 6 R. 2. m. 21.

Flotages, Are ſuch Things as by Accident ſwim on the Top of great Rivers; the Word is ſometimes uſed in the Commiſſions of *Water Bailiffs.*

Flotſam, Is when a Ship is ſunk or caſt away, and the Goods are *floating* upon the Sea. 5 *Rep.* 106. *Flotſam*, *Jetſam* and *Lagan* are mentioned together; *Jetſam* being where any Thing is caſt out of the Ship when in Danger, and the Ship notwithſtanding periſheth; and *Lagan* is when heavy Goods are thrown over-board before the Wreck of the Ship, which ſink to the Bottom of the Sea. *Lex Mercat.* 149. The King ſhall have *Flotſam*, *Jetſam* and *Lagan*, when the Ship is loſt, and the Owners of the Goods are not known; but not otherwiſe. *F. N. B.* 122. Where the Proprietors of the Goods may be known, they have a Year and a Day to claim *Flotſam.* 1 *Keb.* 657. *Flotſam*, *Jetſam*, *&c.* any Perſon may have by the King's Grant, as well as the Lord Admiral, *&c.* *Lex Mercat.* 149.

Focage, *(Focagium)* The ſame with *Houſe-bote* or *Fire bote.*

Focal, A Right of taking Wood for Firing: *In eadem Haiâ* 10 *Carratas* Focalas *recipiendas annuatim per viſum ſervientis mei.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 779.

Fodder, (Sax. *Foda*, i. e. *Alimentum*) Any Kind of Meat for Horſes, or other Cattle: And among the *Feudiſts* it is uſed for a Prerogative of the Prince, to be provided with Corn and other Meat for his Horſes, by his Subjects, in his Wars or other Expeditions. *Hotam. de verb. Feudal.*

Fodertorium, Proviſion or Fodder, to be paid, by Cuſtom to the King's Purveyor. *Cartular. St. Edmund. MS. fol.* 102.

Foeſa, (Fr. *Foiſſon*) Graſs, Herbage. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 506.

Fozage,

Fogage, *(Fogagium)* Fog or Rank After-Graſs, not eaten in Summer. *LL. Foreſtar. Scot. c.* 16.

Foiterers, By *Blount* are interpreted to be Vagabonds. See *Faitours.*

Folc-lands, *(Sax.)* Copyhold Lands ſo called in the Time of the *Saxons*, as Charter-Lands were called *Boc-lands*, *Kitch.* 174. *Folcland* was *Terra Vulgi* or *Popularis*, the Land of the vulgar People, who had no certain Eſtate therein, but held the ſame under the Rents and Services accuſtomed or agreed, at the Will only of their Lord the *Thane*; and it was therefore not put in Writing, but accounted *Prædium Ruſticum & Ignobile.* Spelm. of Feuds, cap. 5.

Folcmote or **Folkmote,** (Sax. *Falcgemot*, i. e. *Conventus Populi)* Is compounded of *Folk*, *populus*, and *Mote* or *Gemote*, *convenire*; and ſignified originally, as *Somner* in his *Saxon Dictionary* tells us, a general Aſſembly of the People, to conſider of and order Matters of the Commonwealth: *Omnes proceres Regni & Milites & Liberi homines univerſi totius Regni Britanniæ facere debent in pleno* Folcmote *Fidelitatem Domino Regi, &c. Leg. Edw. Conſeſſ. cap.* 35. And Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays, the *Folcmote* was a Sort of annual Parliament, or Convention of the Biſhops, Thanes, Aldermen and Freemen, upon every *May-day* yearly; where the Laymen were ſworn to defend one another, and to the King, and to preſerve the Laws of the Kingdom, and then conſulted of the Common Safety. But Dr. *Brady* infers from the Laws of our *Saxon* Kings, that it was an inferior Court, held before the *King's Reeve* or Steward, every Month to do *Folk* Right, or compoſe ſmaller Differences, from whence there lay Appeal to the Superior Courts. *Brady's Gloſſ. p.* 48. *Manwood* mentions *Folkmote* as a Court holden in *London*, wherein all the *Folk* and People of the City did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen, for Miſgovernment within the ſaid City: And this Word is ſtill in Uſe among the *Londoners*; and denotes *Celebrem ex tota Civitate conventum. Stow's Survey.* According to *Kennet*, the *Folkmote* was a Common Council of all the Inhabitants of a City, Town or Borough, convened often by Sound of Bell to the *Mote Hall* or *Houſe*; or it was applied to a larger Congreſs of all the Freemen within a County, called the *Shire mote*, where formerly all Knights and military Tenants did Fealty to the King, and elected the annual Sheriff on the firſt of *October*, till this popular Election to avoid Tumults and Riots devolved to the King's Nomination. *Anno* 1315. 3 *Ed.* 1. After which the *City Folkmote* was ſwallowed up in a ſelect Commitee or *Common Council*; and the *County Folkmote*, in the *Sheriff's Tourn* and *Aſſizes.* 3. The Word *Folkmote* was uſed for any Kind of Popular or Publick Meeting; as of all the Tenants at the *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*, in which Signification it was of a a leſs Extent.——*Paroch. Antiq.* 120.

Foldage and **Fold-courſe,** A Liberty to fold Sheep, *&c.* See *Faldage* and *Faldfee.*

Folgarii, Menial Servants; *Eos qui aliis derſerviunt. Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 10. Houſe-keepers by the *Saxons* were called *Huſaſtene*; and their Servants or Followers, *Folgheres* or *Folgeres.* LL. Hen. 1. c. 9.

Fool, A Natural, one ſo from the Time of his Birth. See *Ideot.*

Footgeld, (From the *Sax.* Fot, *Pes*, & Geldan, *ſolvere)* Is as much as *Pedis Redemptio*, and ſignifies an Amercement for not cutting out and *expeditating* the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the *Foreſt*: To be quit of *Footgeld* is a Privilege to keep Dogs within the Foreſt unlawed, without Puniſhment. *Manwood, par.* 1. *p.* 86.

Forage, (Fr. *Fourage*) Hay and Straw for Horſes, particularly for the Uſe of Horſe in an Army —— *Et le dit J. troverа herbe & feyn &* Forage *pour un Hackney, &c.* MS. Penes Wal. Blount, Bar'.

Foragium, Straw when the Corn is thraſhed out. *Cowel.*

Forbalk, *(Forbalka)* Lying forward or next the Highway. *Petr. Bleſenſis Contin. Hiſt. Croyland, p.* 116.

Forbarre, Is to bar or deprive one of a Thing for ever. 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. and 6 *H.* 6. *c.* 4.

Forbatudus, Is when the Aggreſſor in Combat is ſlain.——*Et ſic eſt veritas ſine ullo concludio & in ſua culpa ſecundum Legem* Forbatudum *fecit, &c.*

Forbither of Armour, *(Forbator) Si quis Forbator arma alicujus ſuſceperit, ad purgandum, &c.* LL. Aluredi, MS. c. 22.

Force, *(Vis)* Is moſt commonly applied *in pejorem partem*, the evil Part, and ſignifies any unlawful Violence. It is defined by *Weſt* to be an Offence, by which Violence is uſed to Things or Perſons; and he divides it into *Simple* and *Compound*; *Simple Force*, is that which is ſo committed that it hath no other Crime accompanying it; as if one by *Force* do only enter into another Man's Poſſeſſion, without doing any other unlawful Act: Mix'd or *Compound Force*, is when ſome other Violence is committed with ſuch a Fact, which of itſelf alone is criminal; as where any one by *Force* enters into another Man's Houſe, and kills a Man, or raviſhes a Woman, *&c.* And he makes ſeveral other Diviſions of this Head. *Weſt. Symbol. par.* 2. *ſect.* 65. The Lord *Coke* ſays, there is alſo a *Force implied* in Law; as every Treſpaſs, Reſcous, or Diſſeiſin, implieth it; and an *actual Force*, with Weapons, Number of Perſons, *&c.* where threatning is uſed to the Terror of another. 1 *Inſt.* 257. By the Law any Perſon may enter a Tavern; and a Landlord may enter his Tenant's Houſe to view Repairs, *&c.* But if he that enters a Tavern, commits any *Force* or Violence; or he that enters to view Repairs, breaketh the Houſe, *&c.* it ſhall be intended that they entered for that Purpoſe. 8 *Rep.* 146. All *Force* is againſt the Law; and it is lawful to repel *Force* by *Force:* There is a Maxim in our Law, *Quod alias bonum & Juſtum eſt, ſi per vim vel fraudum petatur, malum & injuſtum eſt.* 3 Rep. 78.

Forcible Entry, *(Ingreſſus manu forti factus)* Is a violent actual Entry into Houſes or Lands: And *forcible Detainer* is a With holding by Violence, and with ſtrong Hand, of the Poſſeſſion of Land, *&c.* whereby he who hath Right of Entry is barred or hindred. *Writ of forcible Entry* lies where one is ſeiſed of a Freehold, and is put out thereof with Force; or if he is diſſeiſed peaceably, and afterwards the Diſſeiſor doth hold and *detain* the ſame by Force. *F. N. B.* 54. When one or more Perſons armed with unuſual Weapons, violently enter into the Houſe or Land of another; or where they do not enter violently; if they *forcibly* put another out of his Poſſeſſion; or if one enter another's Houſe, without his Conſent, although the Door be open, *&c.* Theſe are *Forcible Entries* puniſhable by Law. 1 *Inſt.* 257. So when a Tenant keeps Poſſeſſion of the Land at the End of his Term againſt the Landlord, it is a *Forcible* Detainer. *Cro. Jac.* 199. And if a Leſſee takes a new Leaſe of another Perſon, whom he conceives to have better Title, and at the End of the Term keeps Poſſeſſion againſt his own Landlord, this is a *Forcible* Detainer. *Ibid.* Alſo Perſons continuing in Poſſeſſion of a defeazible Eſtate, after the Title is defeated are puniſhable for *Forcible Entry*; for continuing in Poſſeſſion afterwards, amounts in Law to a new Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 256, 257. And an Infant, or Feme Covert may be guilty of *Forcible Entry* within the Statutes in reſpect of Violence committed by them in Perſon; but not for what is done by others at their Command, their Commands being void. 1 *Inſt.* 357. If a Man have two Houſes next adjoining, the one by a defeaſible Title, and the other by a good Title; and he uſes Force in that he hath by the good Title to keep Perſons out of the other Houſe, this is a *forcible Detainer.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 203. A Man enters into the Houſe of another by the Windows, and then threatneth the Party, and he for fear doth leave his Houſe, it is a

forcible

forcible Entry: So if one enter a Houſe when no Perſon is therein, with armed Men, &c. *Moor Caſ.* 185. If a Perſon after peaceable Entry, ſhall make Uſe of Arms to defend his Poſſeſſion, &c. it will be *forcible Detainer:* A Man put another out of his Houſe by Force, if he then puts in one of his Servants in a peaceable Manner, who keeps out the Party, &c. it will be a *forcible Entry*, but not a Detainer; but if himſelf remaineth there with Force, this makes a *forcible Detainer.* 2 *Shep.* 203. If I hear that certain Perſons will come to my Houſe to beat me, &c. and I take in Force to defend myſelf, 'tis no *forcible* Detainer: Tho' where they are coming to take Poſſeſſion only, it is otherwiſe. *Ibid.* This Offence may be committed of a Rent, as well as of a Houſe or Land; as where one comes to diſtrain and the Tenant threatens to kill him, or doth *forcibly* make Reſiſtance, &c. *Ibid.* 201. Indictment of *forcible Entry* lies not only for Lands, but for Tithes; and alſo for Rents: But not againſt a Lord entering a Common with Force, for which the Commoner may not indict him, becauſe it is his own Land. *Cro. Car.* 201, 486. And no Man can be guilty of *forcible Entry*, for entring with Violence into Lands or Houſes in his own ſole Poſſeſſion at the Time of Entry; as by breaking open Doors, &c. of his Houſe, detained from him by one who has the bare Cuſtody of it: But Jointenants, or Tenants in Common, may be guilty of *forcible Entry*, and holding out their Companions. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 147. A Perſon is not guilty of a *forcible* Detainer, by barely refuſing to go out of a Houſe, and continuing therein in Deſpight of another. *Ibid.* 146. And no Words alone can make a *forcible Entry*, although violent and threatning, without Force uſed by the Party. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 514. 1 *Hawk.* 145. At Common Law, any one who had a Right of Entry into Lands, &c. might regain Poſſeſſion thereof by Force; but this Liberty being much abuſed, to the Breach of the publick Peace, it was found neceſſary that it ſhould be reſtrained by Statute: At this Day, he who is wrongfully diſpoſſeſſed of Goods, may juſtify the Retaking them by Force. *Lamb.* 135. *Cromp.* 70. *Kelw.* 92. But ſee 3 *Salk.* 187. By Statutes, none ſhall enter into any Lands or Tenements, but where Entry is given by Law, and in a peaceable Manner, though they have Title of Entry, on Pain of Impriſonment, &c. And when a *forcible Entry* is committed, Juſtices of Peace are impowered to view the Place, and inquire of the Force by a Jury ſummoned by the Sheriff of the County; and cauſe the Tenements to be ſeiſed and reſtored, and impriſon the Offenders till they pay a Fine. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 7. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. If a Juſtice of Peace come to view a Force in a Houſe, and they refuſe to let him in; this of itſelf will make a *forcible Detainer* in all Caſes; but it muſt be upon Complaint made. The Juſtices of Peace are not to inquire into the Title of either Party: And there ſhall be no Reſtitution upon an Indictment of *forcible Entry* or Detainer, where the Defendant hath been in quiet Poſſeſſion for three Years together without Interruption, next before the Day of the Indictment found, and his Eſtate in the Land not ended; which may be alledged in Stay of Reſtitution, and Reſtitution is to be ſtayed till that be tried, if the other will traverſe the ſame, &c. *Dalt.* 312. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 11. If a Diſſeiſee within three Years makes a lawful Claim, this is an Interruption of the Poſſeſſion of the Diſſeiſor. *H. P. C.* 139. Though it has been adjudged, that it is not the Title of the Poſſeſſor, but the Poſſeſſion for three Years, which is material. *Sid.* 149. Since the *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. if *W. R.* is ſeiſed of Lands, and *L. R.* having good Right to enter, doth accordingly enter *Manu forti*, he may be indicted notwithſtanding his Right, &c. 3 *Salk.* 170. For a *forcible* Detainer only 'tis ſaid there is no Reſtitution; the Plaintiff never having been in Poſſeſſion; but there may be Reſtitution where *forcible Entry* and Detainer are found. 1 *Vent.* 23. *Sid.* 97, 99. The Juſtices on *forcible* Detainer may puniſh the Force upon View, and fine and impriſon the Offenders; but cannot meddle with the Poſſeſſion. *Sid.* 156. And it hath been held, that in *forcible Entry* and Detainer, the Jury are to find all or none; and not the Detainer, without the *forcible Entry.* 1 *Vent.* 25. A Reverſioner cannot bring Action of *forcible Entry*, becauſe he cannot be expelled, though he may be diſſeiſed. *Dyer* 141. And the Words in the Writ to maintain the Action are, that the Defendant *Expulit & Diſſeiſivit*, &c. yet it is ſaid that every Diſſeiſin implies an Expulſion in *forcible Entry.* 2 *Cro.* 31. The Poſſeſſion of the Termor is the Poſſeſſion of him in Reverſion: And when a Leſſee for Years is put out of Poſſeſſion by Force, Reſtitution muſt be to him in Reverſion, and not the Leſſee; and then his Leſſee may re enter. 1 *Leon.* 327. A Termor may ſay that he was expelled, and his Landlord in Reverſion diſſeiſed; or rather that the Tenant of the Freehold is diſſeiſed, and he the Leſſee for Years expelled. 4 *Mod.* 248. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 869. A Copyholder cannot be diſſeiſed, becauſe he hath no Freehold in his Eſtate; but he may be expelled. And a Copyhold Tenant may be reſtored, where he is expelled wrongfully; but if the Indictment be only of Diſſeiſin, as he may not be diſſeiſed, there can be no Reſtitution but at the Prayer of him that hath the Freehold. *Yelv.* 81. 2 *Cro.* 41. Indictment for *forcible Entry* muſt be laid of *Liberum Tenementum*, &c. to have Reſtitution by the Statute 15 *R.* 2, &c. 2 *Cro.* 157. Though by 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. Juſtices of Peace may give like Reſtitution of Poſſeſſion to Tenants for Years, Tenant by *Elegit*, Statute-ſtaple, &c. and Copyholders, as to Freeholders. Juſtices of Peace only have Power to inquire of *forcible Entry:* But an Indictment of *forcible Entry* may be removed from before Juſtices of Peace into the Court of *B. R. coram Rege*, which Court may award Reſtitution. 11 *Rep.* 65. And the Juſtices before whom ſuch Indictment was found, may, after Traverſe tendered, certify or deliver the Indictment into the *King's Bench*, and refer the Proceeding thereupon to the Juſtices of that Court. A Record of Juſtices of Peace of *forcible Entry*, is not traverſable; but the Entry and Force, &c. may be traverſed in Writing, and the Juſtices may ſummon a Jury for Trial of the Traverſe. 1 *Salk.* 353. The Finding of the Force being in Nature of a Preſentment by the Jury, is traverſable; and if the Juſtices of Peace refuſe the Traverſe, and grant Reſtitution, on removing the Indictment into *B. R.* there the traverſe may be tried; and on a Verdict found for the Party, &c. a Re-teſtitution ſhall be granted. *Sid.* 287. 2 *Salk.* 588. If no Force is found at a Trial thereof before Juſtices, Reſtitution is not to be granted; nor ſhall it be had till the Force is tried; or ought the Juſtices to make it in the Abſence of the Defendant, without calling him to anſwer. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 154. No other Juſtices of Peace but thoſe before whom the Indictment was found, may either at Seſſions or out of it award Reſtitution; the ſame Juſtices may do it in Perſon, or make a Precept to the Sheriff to do it, who may raiſe the Power of the County to aſſiſt him in executing the ſame. 1 *Hawk.* 152. And the ſame Juſtices of Peace may alſo ſuperſede the Reſtitution, before it is executed; on Inſufficiency found in the Indictment, &c. But no other Juſtices, except of the Court of *B R.* A *Certiorari* from *B. R.* is a *Superſedeas* to the Reſtitution; and the Juſtices of *B. R.* may ſet aſide the Reſtitution after executed, if it be againſt Law, or irregularly obtained, &c. 1 *Salk.* 154. If Juſtices of Peace exceed their Authority, an Information may be brought againſt them. A Conviction for *forcible Entry*, before a Fine is ſet, may be quaſhed on Motion; but after a Fine is ſet, it may not; the Defendant muſt bring Writ of Error. 2 *Salk.* 450. Indictments for *Forcible Entry* muſt ſet forth that the Entry was

Manu forti, to distinguish this Offence from other Trespasses *Vi & Armis*; and there are many Niceties to be observed in drawing the Indictment, otherwise it will be quashed. 1 *Cro.* 461. *Dalt.* 298. There must be Certainty in this Indictment; and no Repugnancy, which is an incurable Fault. An Indictment of *Forcible Entry* was quashed, for that it did not set forth the Estate of the Party: So where the Defendant had not been in Possession peaceably three Years before the Indictment, without saying before the Indictment found, *&c.* And Force shall not be intended when the Judgment is generally laid, for it must be always expressed. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 867, 869. If a Plaintiff proceeds not criminally by Indictment for *Forcible Entry*, but commences a Civil Action on the Case, which he may do on the Statute of *Hen.* 6. the Defendant is to plead *Not guilty*, or may plead any special Matter, and traverse the Force; and the Plaintiff in his Replication must answer the special Matter, and not the Traverse; and if it be found against the Defendant, he is convicted of the Force of Course; whereupon the Plaintiff shall recover treble Damages and Costs. 3 *Salk.* 169. And if in Trespass or Assise upon the Statute of *Forcible Entry*, 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. the Defendant is condemned by *non sum Informatus*; he shall pay treble Damages and treble Costs: Adjudged and affirmed in Error. For the Words of the Statute give them where the Recovery is by Verdict, or otherwise in due Manner. *Jenk. Cent.* 197. Though *Forcible Entry* is punishable either by Indictment or Action; the Action is seldom brought, but the Indictment often.

Form *of an* Indictment *for a* Forcible Entry.

Wilts, ss. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of*, &c. *and* C. D. *of*, &c. *having assembled themselves with other Offenders, and Disturbers of the Peace of our said Lord the King, whose Names to the Jurors aforesaid are unknown, and being armed in a warlike Manner, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *in the said County, with Force and Arms, that is to say, with Staves, Swords, Guns*, &c. *and other offensive and defensive Arms, did enter, and each of them did enter into one Messuage with the Appurtenances in* M. *aforesaid, in the peaceable Possession of one* E. F. *of which said Messuage the said* E. F. *was then possessed for the Term of*, &c. *Years yet to come; and that the said* A. B. *and* C. D. *and the other Malefactors aforesaid, with Force and Arms, did eject, drive out and remove the said* E. F. *from his Possession aforesaid, and the said* E. F. *being so ejected, they unlawfully and with a strong Hand, then did detain from him, and yet do detain from him the Possession of the said Messuage, with the Appurtenances, against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and against the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided.*

A Writ *of* Forcible Entry, *according to the* Statute.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *shall make you secure*, &c. *then put* C. D. *&c. to answer as well to us, as the said* A. B. *why, Whereas in the Statute made in the Parliament at* Westminster *in the eighth Year of the Reign of King* Henry *of* England *the Sixth held, then set forth, amongst other Things is contained, That if any Person out of any Lands or Tenements with strong Hand is expelled and disseised, or peaceably expelled, and after with a strong Hand held out, or any Feoffment or Discontinuance in any wise be made thereof after such Entry, to defraud the Possessor of his Right and take it away, the Party grieved in this Particular, shall have against such Disseisor the Assize of Novel Disseisin, or a Writ of Trespass; and if the Party grieved by Assise or Action of Trespass shall recover, and by Verdict or other Manner in due Form of Law it shall be found, that the Party, Defendant, entred into the Lands and Tenements with Force, or those after his Entry with Force held, the Plaintiff shall recover his Damages to the Treble against the Defendant, and further Fine and Ransom to us he shall make; the said* C. D. *the said* A. B. *out of his free Tenement (or Freehold) in* M. *with strong Hand hath expelled and disseised, and him so expelled and disseised, holdeth out of the same, to the Contempt of us, and no small Damage and Grievance of him the said* A. B. *and against the Form of the Statute aforesaid, and against our Peace: And have you there the Names of the Pledges, and this Writ.* Witness, *&c.*

Forcible Marriage, Of a Woman of Estate, is Felony; for by the *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 2. it is enacted, That if any Persons shall take away any Woman having Lands or Goods, or that is Heir apparent to her Ancestor, by Force and against her Will, and marry or defile her, the Takers, Procurers, Abettors, and Receivers of the Woman taken away against her Will, and knowing the same, shall be deemed principal Felons: But as to Procurers and Accessaries, they are to be before the Offence committed, to be excluded the Benefit of Clergy, by 39 *Eliz. c.* 9. The Indictment on the *Stat.* 3 *H.* 7. is expressly to set forth, that the Woman taken away had Lands or Goods, or was Heir apparent, and also that she was married or defiled, because no other Case is within the Statute; and it ought to alledge that the Taking was for Lucre: It is no Excuse that the Woman at first was taken away with her Consent; for if she afterwards refuse to continue with the Offender, and be forced against her Will, she may from that Time properly be said to be taken against her Will; and it is not material whether a Woman so taken away, be at last married or defiled with her own Consent or not, if she were under the Force at the Time, the Offender being in both Cases equally within the Words of the Act. 3 *Inst.* 61. *H. P. C.* 119. 1 *H. P. C.* 109, 110. Those Persons who after the Fact receive the Offender, are but Accessaries after the Offence, according to the Rules of the Common Law; and those that are only privy to the Damage, but not Parties to the *Forcible* Taking away, are not within the Act. *H. P. C.* 119. A Man may be indicted for taking away a Woman by Force in another County; for the Continuing of the Force in any County amounts to a *Forcible* Taking there. *Ibid.* Taking away any Woman Child, under the Age of sixteen Years and unmarried, out of the Custody and without the Consent of the Father or Guardian, *&c.* the Offender shall suffer Fine and Imprisonment; and if the Woman agrees to any Contract of Matrimony with such Person, she shall forfeit her Estate during her Life, to the next of Kin to whom the Inheritance should descend, *&c. Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 8. See 3 *Mod. Rep.* 84, 169. This is a *Force against the Parents:* And an Information will lie for seducing a young Man or Woman from their Parents, against their Consents, in order to marry them, *&c.* 3 *Cro.* 557. *Raym.* 473.

Ford, *(Forda)* A shallow Place in a River made so by damming or penning up the Water. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *p.* 657.

Fordel, (From the Sax. *Fore*, before, and *dæle* a Part or Portion) Signifies a But or Head-land, shooting upon other Bounds.

Forecheapum, *Præemption*, from the Sax. *Fore*, *ante*, and *Ceapean*, i. e. *Nundinari, Emere.*——*Et non licebat iis aliquod* Forecheapum *facere Burghmannis, & dare Theolonium suum.* Chron. Brompton. Col. 897, 898. *and* LL. Æthelredi, c. 23.

Foreclosed, Shut out, or excluded, as the Barring the Equity of Redemption on Mortgages, *&c.* 2 Inst. 298.

Foregoers. The King's Purveyors were so called from their *going before* to provide for his Houshold. 36 *Ed.* 3. 5.

Foreign, (Fr. *Forain*, Lat. *Forinsecus, Extraneus*) Strange or outlandish, of another Country, and in our Law, is used adjectively, being joined with divers Substantives in several Senses. *Kitch.* 126.

Foreign Attachment, Is an Attachment of *Foreigners Goods*, found within a *Liberty* or *City*, for the Satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the Foreigner is indebted; or of Money in the Hands of another Person, due to him against whom an Action of Debt is brought, *&c.* See *Attachment*.

Foreign Court. At *Lemster*, (Anciently called *Leominster*) There is the Borough and the *Foreign Court*; which last is within the Jurisdiction of the Manor, but not within the Liberty of the Bailiff of the Borough: So there is a *Foreign Court* of the Honour of *Gloucester*. *Claus.* 8 *Ed.* 2. *Foreign bought and sold* is a Custom within the City of *London*, which being found prejudicial to the Sellers of Cattle in *Smithfield*, it was enacted 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. that as well Strangers, as Freemen, may buy and sell any Cattle there.

Foreign Kingdom, Is a Kingdom under the Dominion of a *Foreign* Prince; so that *Ireland*, or any other Place, subject to the Crown of *England*, cannot with us be called *Foreign*; though to some Purposes they are distinct from the Realm of *England*. If two of the King's Subjects fight in a *Foreign Kingdom*, and one of them is killed, it cannot be tried here by the Common Law; but it may be tried and determined by the *Constable and Marshal*, according to the *Civil Law*; or the Fact may be examined by the Privy Council, and tried by Commissioners appointed by the King in any County of *England*, by Statute. 3 *Inst.* 48. 33 *H.* 8. One *Hutchinson* killed Mr. *Colson* abroad in *Portugal*, for which he was tried there and acquitted, the Exemplification of which Acquittal he produced under the Great Seal of that Kingdom; and the King being willing he should be tried here, referred it to the Judges, who all agreed, that the Party being already acquitted by the Laws of *Portugal*, could not be tried again for the same Fact here. 3 *Keb.* 785. If a Stranger of *Holland*, or any *Foreign Kingdom*, buys Goods at *London*, and gives a Note under his Hand for Payment, and then goes away privately into *Holland*; the Seller may have a Certificate from the Lord Mayor, on Proof of Sale and Delivery of the Goods; upon which the People of *Holland* will execute a legal Process on the Party. 4 *Inst.* 38. Also at the Instance of an Ambassador or Consul, such a Person of *England*, or any Criminal against the Laws here, may be sent from a *Foreign Kingdom* hither. Where a Bond is given, or Contract made in a *Foreign Kingdom*, it may be tried in the *King's Bench*, and laid to be done in any Place in *England*. *Hob.* 11. 2 *Bulst.* 322. And an Agreement made in *France*, on two *French* Persons marrying, touching the Wife's Fortune, has been decreed here to be executed, according to the Laws of *England*; and that the Husband surviving should have the Whole: But Relief was first given for a certain Sum, and the Rest to be governed by the Custom of *Paris*, *Preced. Canc.* 207, 208.

Foreign Opposer, or *Apposer*. See *Exchequer*.

Foreign Plea, Is a Plea in Objection to a Judge, where he is refused as incompetent to try the Matter in Question, because it arises out of his Jurisdiction. *Kitch.* 75. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2. And if a Plea of issuable Matter is alledged in a different County from that wherein the Party is indicted or appealed, by the Common Law, such Pleas can only be tried by Juries returned from the Counties wherein they are alledged. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 404. But by the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. all *Foreign Pleas* triable by the Country, upon an Indictment for Petit Treason, Murder or Felony, shall be forthwith tried without Delay, before the same Justices before whom the Party shall be arraigned, and by the Jurors of the same County where he is arraigned, notwithstanding the Matter of the Pleas are alledged to be in any other County or Counties: Though as this Statute extends not to Treason, nor Appeals, it is said a *Foreign* Issue therein must still be tried by the Jury of the County wherein alledged. 3 *Inst.* 17. *H. P. C.* 255. In a *Foreign Plea* in a Civil Action the Defendant ought to plead to that Place where the Plaintiff alledges the Matter to be done in his Declaration; and the Defendant may plead a *Foreign Plea* where a Matter is transitory, or not transitory; but in the last Case he must swear to it. *Sid.* 234. 2 *Nelf.* 871. When a *Foreign Plea* is pleaded, the Court generally makes the Defendant put it upon Oath, that it is true; or will enter up Judgment for Want of a Plea: But if a Plea in *B. R. &c.* be only to the Jurisdiction of the Court, or a Plea of Privilege, *&c.* if it is not put in on Oath, Judgment shall not be signed for Want thereof. 5 *Mod.* 335. *Foreign Answer* is such an Answer as is not triable in the County where made: And *Foreign Matter* is that Matter which is done in another County, *&c.*

Foreign Service, Is that whereby a mean Lord holds of another, without the Compass of his own Fee: Or that which the Tenant performs either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount, out of the Fee. *Kitch.* 299. Of these Services, *Bracton* says thus: *Item sunt quædam servitia, quæ dicuntur* Forinseca, *quamvis sunt in Charta de Feoffamento expressa & nominata; & quæ ideo dici possunt* Forinseca, *quia pertinent ad Dominum Regem, & non ad Dominum Capitalem, &c. Quandoque enim nominantur* Forinseca, *large sumpto vocabulo quoad servitium Domini Regis, quandoque scutagium, quandoque servitium Domini Regis, & ideo* Forinsecum *dici potest, quia fit & capitur* Foris, *sive extra servitium quod fit Domino Capitali.* Bract. lib. 2. c. 16. And *Foreign Service* seems to be *Knight Service*, or *Escuage* uncertain. *Perkin* 650.——*Salvo* Forinseco Servitio. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 637.

Foreigners, Though made Denizens or naturalized here, are disabled to bear Offices in the Government, to be of the Privy Council, Members of Parliament, *&c.* by the Acts of Settlement of the Crown. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4.

Forejudger, *(Forejudicatio)* A Judgment whereby a Person is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *Bract. lib.* 4. To be *forejudged* the Court, is when an *Officer* or *Attorney* of any Court is expelled the same for some Offence; or for not appearing to an Action, on a Bill filed against him, *&c.* And in the latter Case, he is not to be admitted to practice in the Court, till he appears. 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 8. If an Attorney *privileged* in *C. B.* is sued, after a Bill filed against him, the Plaintiff's Attorney delivers it to one of the Criers of the Court, who calls the Attorney Defendant by his Name, and solemnly proclaims aloud, that if he does not appear to such Bill, he will be *forejudged:* And when the Crier hath so called such an Attorney, the Bill is delivered to the Secondary, who gives a Rule for him to appear, or he will stand *forejudged:* After which this Bill is to be carried to the Prothonotary's Office, and there filed and entered; and if the Attorney appears not in four Days, then the Bill is entered upon a Roll of that Term, and carried to the Clerk of the Warrants and Inrolments; and he thereupon strikes such Attorney out of the Roll of Attornies, when he stands unprivileged, and may be arrested as any other Person, *&c. Practif. Solic.* 322. *Attorn. Compan.* 182, 183. But an Attorney *forejudged*, may be restored, on clearing himself from his Contumacy in not appearing when he was called, and on making Satisfaction to the Plaintiff; and then a Judge will make an Order to the Clerk of the Warrants, to replace him in the proper Roll of Attornies: And there are Instances of

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eſtoring Attornies *forejudged*, upon Payment of a ſmall Fine. *Ibid. Raſtal* 96.

Form *of a* Forejudger *of an Attorney*.

BE it remembered, *that on the Day of*, &c. *this ſame Term*, A. B. *came here into this Court by*, &c. *his Attorney, and exhibited to the Juſtices of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Bill againſt* J. M. *Gent. one of the Attornies of the* Common Bench *of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, perſonally preſent here in Court; the Tenor of which Bill follows in theſe Words, that is to ſay, To the Juſtices of our Sovereign Lord the King, ſſ.* A. B. *by*, &c. *his Attorney, complains of* J. M. *one of the Attornies*, &c. *for that whereas*, &c. (ſetting forth the whole Bill.) *The Pledges for the Proſecution are* John Doe *and* Richard Roe: *Whereupon the ſaid* J. M. *being ſolemnly called, came not; therefore he is* forejudged *from exerciſing his Office of Attorney of this Court, for his Contumacy*, &c.

Foreſchoke, *(Derelictum)* Is of the ſame Meaning with *Forſaken* in modern Language; in one of our Statutes, it is ſpecially uſed for Lands or Tenements ſeiſed by a Lord, for Want of Services performed by the Tenant, and quietly held by ſuch Lord beyond a Year and a Day; now the Tenant, who ſeeing his Land taken into the Hands of the Lord, and poſſeſſed ſo long, and not purſuing the Courſe appointed by Law to recover it, doth in Preſumption of Law diſavow or forſake all the Right he hath to the ſame; and then ſuch Lands ſhall be called *Foreſchoke*. Stat. 10 Ed. 2. c. 1.

Foreſt, *(Foreſta, Saltus.)* Signifies a great or vaſt Wood; *Locus Sylveſtris & Saltuoſus*. Our Law-Writers define it thus, Foreſta *eſt Locus ubi feræ inhabitant vel includuntur*; others ſay it is called *Foreſta, quaſi ferarum ſtatio, vel tuta manſio ferarum*. *Manwood* in his *Forest Laws* gives this particular Definition of it: A *Forest* is a certain Territory or Circuit of Woody Grounds and Paſtures, known in its Bounds, and privileged, for the peaceable Being and Abiding of wild Beaſts, and Fowls of *Forest*, Chaſe and Warren, to be under the King's Protection for his Princely Delight; repleniſhed with Beaſts of Venary or Chaſe, and great Coverts of *Vert* for Succour of the ſaid Beaſts; for Preſervation whereof there are particular Laws, Privileges and Officers belonging thereunto. *Manw. part* 2. *c.* 1. *Forests* are of that Antiquity in *England*, that (except the *New Forest* in *Hampſhire*, erected by *William* called *The Conqueror*, and *Hampton Court* erected by King *Hen.* 8.) it is ſaid there is no Record or Hiſtory doth make any certain Mention of their Erections and Beginnings; though they are mentioned by ſeveral Writers; and in divers of our Laws and Statutes, 4 *Inſt.* 319. Our ancient Hiſtorians tell us, that *New Forest* was raiſed by the Deſtruction of twenty two Pariſh Churches, and many Villages, Chapels and Manors, for the Space of thirty Miles together; which was attended with divers Judgments on the Poſterity of King *Will.* 1. who erected it; for *William Rufus* was there ſhot with an Arrow, and before him *Richard* the Brother of *Hen.* 1. was there killed; and *Henry* Nephew to *Robert*, the eldeſt Son of the Conqueror, did hang by the Hair of the Head in the Boughs of the *Forest* like unto *Abſalom. Blount*. Beſides the *New Forest*, there are ſixty eight other *Forests* in *England*; thirteen Chaſes, and more than ſeven hundred Parks: The four principal *Forests* are *New Forest* on the Sea, *Shirewood Forest* on the *Trent*, *Dean Forest* on the *Severn*, and *Windſor Forest* on the *Thames*. The Way of making a *Forest* is thus: Certain Commiſſioners are appointed under the Great Seal of *England*, who view the Ground intended for a *Forest*, and fence it round with Metes and Bounds, which being returned into the Chancery, the King cauſed it to be proclaimed throughout the County where the Land lieth, that it is a *Forest*, and to be governed by the Laws of the *Forest*, and prohibits all Perſons from hunting there without his Leave; and then he appointeth Officers fit for the Preſervation of the Vert and Veniſon, and ſo it becomes a *Forest* on Record. *Manw. c.* 2. Though the King may erect a *Forest* on his own Ground and Waſtes; he may not do it in the Ground of other Perſons, without their Conſents; and Agreements with them for that Purpoſe ought to be confirmed by Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 300. Proof of a *Forest* appears by Matter of Record; as by the *Eyres* of the Juſtices of the *Forest*, and other Courts, and Officers of *Forests*, &c. and not by the Name in Grants. 12 *Rep.* 22. As Parks are incloſed with Wall, Pale, &c. ſo *Forests* and Chaſes are incloſed by Metes and Bounds; ſuch as Rivers, Highways, Hills, *viz.* which are an Incloſure in Law; and without which there cannot be a *Forest*. 4 *Inſt.* 317. And in the Eye of the Law, the Boundaries of a *Forest* go round about as it were a Brick Wall, directly in a right Line the one from the other, and they are known either by Matter of Record, or Preſcription. *Ibid.* Bounds of *Forest*, may be aſcertained by Commiſſion from the Lord Chancellor; and Commiſſioners, Sheriffs, Officers of *Foreſts*, &c. are impowered to make Inqueſts thereof. *Stat.* 16 & 17. *Car.* 1. *c.* 16. Alſo the Boundaries of *Foreſts* are reckoned a Part of the *Foreſt*; for if any Perſon kill or hunt any of the King's Deer in any Highway, River, or other incluſive Boundary of a *Foreſt*, he is as great an Offender as if he had killed or hunted Deer within the *Foreſt* itſelf. 4 *Inſt.* 318. By the Grant of a *Foreſt*, the Game of the *Foreſt* do paſs; and Beaſts of *Foreſt* are the Hart, Hind, Buck, Doe, Boar, Wolf, Fox, Hare, &c. The Seaſons for hunting whereof are as follow, *viz.* That of the Hart and Buck, begins at the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, and ends at *Holy-rood Day*; of the Hind and Doe, begins at *Holy-rood*, and continues till *Candlemas*; of the Boar, from *Chriſtmas* to *Candlemas*; of the Fox, begins at *Chriſtmas*, and continues till *Lady-Day*; of the Hare, at *Michaelmas*, and laſts till *Candlemas*. *Dyer* 169. 4 *Inſt.* 316. Not only Game, &c. are incident to a *Foreſt*, but alſo a *Foreſt* hath divers ſpecial Properties. 1. A *Foreſt* truly and ſtrictly taken cannot be in the Hands of any but the King; for none but the King hath Power to grant Commiſſion to any one to be a *Juſtice in Eyre* of the *Foreſt*: But if the King grants a *Foreſt* to a Subject, and granteth farther that upon Requeſt made in Chancery, he and his Heirs ſhall have Juſtices of the *Foreſt*, then the Subject hath a *Foreſt* in Law. 4 *Inſt.* 314. *Cro. Jac.* 155. The ſecond Property of a *Foreſt* is the Courts; as the *Juſtice-Seat*, the *Swainmote*, and Court of *Attachment*. The third Property is the Officers belonging to it; as firſt the *Juſtices* of the *Foreſt*, the *Warden* or Warder, the *Verderors*, *Foresters*, *Agisters*, *Regarders*, *Keepers*, *Bailiffs*, *Beadles*, &c. Though as to the Courts, the moſt eſpecial Court of a *Forest* is the *Swainmote*, which is no leſs incident to it than a Court of *Pie-powders* to a Fair: And if this fail, there is nothing remaining of a *Forest*, but it is turned into the Nature of a Chace. *Manw. c.* 21. *Crompt. Jur.* 146. There is but one *Chief Juſtice* of the *Forests* on this Side *Trent*, and he is named *Juſticiarius Itinerans Forestarum*, &c. *citra* Trentam; and there is another *Capitalis Juſticiarius*, and he is *Juſticiarius Itinerans omnium Forestarum ultra* Trentam, &c. who is a Perſon of greater Dignity, than Knowledge in the Laws of the *Forest*; and therefore when *Juſtice-Seats* are held, there are aſſociated to him ſuch as the King ſhall appoint, who together with him determine *Omnia placita foreſtæ*, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 315. A *Juſtice in Eyre* cannot grant Licence to fell any Timber, unleſs it be *ſedente Curia*, or after a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*: And it hath been reſolved by all the Judges, that though

Juſtices

Juſtices in Eyre, and the King's Officers within his *Foreſts*, have Charge of Veniſon, and of Vert or Green Hue, for the Maintenance of the King's Game, and all Manner of Trees for Covert, Browſe and Pawnage; yet when Timber of the *Foreſt* is ſold, it muſt be cut and taken by Power under the *Great Seal* or the *Exchequer Seal* by View of the *Foreſters*, that it may not be had in Places inconvenient for the Game: And the Juſtice in Eyre, or any of the King's Officers in the *Foreſt*, cannot ſell or diſpoſe of any Wood within the *Foreſt* without Commiſſion; ſo that the Exchequer and the Officers of the *Foreſt* have *Diviſum Imperium*, the one for the Profit of the King, the other for his Pleaſure. 3*d Vol. Read. on Stat. p.* 304, 305. Alſo no Officer of the *Foreſt* can claim Windfalls, or Dotard Trees, for their Perquiſites, becauſe they were once Parcel of the King's Inheritance; but they ought to be ſold by Commiſſion, for the King's beſt Benefit. *Ibid.* If any Officers cut down Wood, not neceſſary for Browſe, *&c.* they forfeit their Offices. 9 *Rep.* 50. The Lord of a *Foreſt* may by his Officers enter into any Man's Wood within the Regard of the *Foreſt*, and cut down Browſe-Wood for the Deer in Winter. 2 *Par. Game Law, p.* 46. A Preſcription for a Perſon to take and cut down Timber Trees in a *Foreſt*, without View of the *Foreſter*, it is ſaid may be good: But of this *Quære*, without Allowance of a former *Eyre*, &c. If a Man hath a Wood in a *Foreſt*, and hath no ſuch Preſcription, the Law will allow him to fell it, ſo as he doth not prejudice the Game, but leave ſufficient Vert; but it ought to be by Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, *&c.* 4 *Inſt. Cro. Jac.* 155. And every Perſon in his own Wood in a *Foreſt* may take *Houſe bote* and *Hay-bote*, by View of the *Foreſter*; and ſo may Freeholders by Preſcription, Copyholders by Cuſtom, *&c.* 1 *Ed* 3. *c.* 2. The Wood taken by View of the *Foreſter*, ought to be preſented at the next *Court of Attachment*, that it was by View, and may appear of Record. Fences, *&c.* in *Foreſts* and Chaſes, muſt be with low Hedges, and they may be deſtroyed, though of forty Years Continuance, if they were not before. *Cro. Jac.* 156. He whoſe Wood is in Danger of being ſpoiled, for want of repairing Fences by another, ought to requeſt the Party to make good the Hedges; and if he refuſe then he muſt do it himſelf, and have Action on the Caſe againſt the other that ſhould have done it. 1 *Jones* 277. A Perſon may have Action at Common Law, for a Treſpaſs in a *Foreſt*, as to Wood, *&c.* to recover his Right. *Sid.* 296. The *Court of the Juſtice in Eyre* may proceed upon the Preſentments or Verdicts in the *Swainmote*, *&c.* And Preſentments and Convictions of the Court of *Attachment* and *Swainmote*, muſt be delivered to the Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre, at the next Court of Juſtice-Seat, *&c.* where Judgment is to be given: And the Plea of the *Foreſt* runs thus; *Præſentatio per Foreſtarios, & Convictio per Viridarios, &c.* The Court of *Attachment* or Woodmote in *Foreſts*, is kept every forty Days; at which the *Foreſters* bring in the Attachments *de viridi & venatione*, and the Preſentments thereof, and the Verderors do receive the ſame, and inrol them; but this Court can only inquire, and not convict. 4 *Inſt.* 289. The Court of *Swainmote* is holden before the Verderors as Judges, by the Steward of the Swainmote, thrice in the Year: The Freeholders within the *Foreſt*, are to appear at this Court, to make Inqueſts and Juries; and this Court may inquire *de ſuperoneratione Foreſtariorum & aliorum Miniſtrorum* Foreſtæ *& de eorum Oppreſſionibus populo noſtro illatis:* It may inquire of Offences, and convict alſo, but not give Judgment, which muſt be at the Juſtice-Seat. *Ibid.* The Court of the *Chief Juſtice in Eyre*, or *Juſtice-Seat*, is a Court of Record, and hath Authority to hear and determine all Treſpaſſes, Pleas, and Cauſes of the *Foreſt*, *&c.* within the *Foreſt*, as well concerning Vert and Veniſon, as other Cauſes whatſoever; and this Court cannot be kept oftener than every third Year. As before other Juſtices in Eyre, it muſt be ſummoned forty Days at leaſt before the Sitting thereof; and one Writ of Summons is to be directed to the Sheriff of the County, and another Writ *Cuſtodi* Foreſtæ *Domini Regis vel ejus locum tenenti*, *&c.* Which Writ of Summons conſiſts of two Parts: Firſt to ſummon all the Officers of the *Foreſt*, and that they bring with them all Records, *&c.* Secondly, All Perſons which claim any Liberties or Franchiſes within the *Foreſt*, and to ſhew how they claim the ſame: If there be erroneous Judgment at the Juſtice-Seat, the Record may be removed by Writ of Error into *B. R.* 4 *Inſt.* 291. The *Court of Regard*, or Survey of Dogs, is holden likewiſe every third Year, for Expeditation or Lawing of Dogs; by cutting off to the Skin three Claws of the Fore feet, to prevent their running at and killing of Deer. By Statute, three Courts of *Swainmote* are to be held for *Foreſts* in the Year; one fifteen Days before *Michaelmas*, another about *Martinmas*, and the third fifteen Days before *Midſummer:* And Preſentments of Treſpaſſes of Green Hue, and hunting in *Foreſts*, muſt be made at the next *Swainmote* by *Foreſters*, *&c.* Alſo no Officer of the *Foreſt* ſhall ſurcharge the *Foreſt*, on Pain of Impriſonment by the Juſtices of the *Foreſt*. *Charta de* Foreſta. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 1. *Ordinatio de* Foreſta, 34 *Ed.* 1. *Juſtices of Foreſts*, *&c.* may make Deputies. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 35. The *Chief Warden* of the *Foreſt* is a great Officer, next to the Juſtice of the *Foreſt*, to bail and diſcharge Offenders; but he is no judicial Officer: And the Conſtable of the Caſtle where a *Foreſt* is, by the *Foreſt* Law is Chief Warden of the *Foreſt*, as of *Windſor Caſtle*, *&c.* A *Verderor* is a judicial Officer of the *Foreſt*, and choſen in full County, by the King's Writ: His Office is to obſerve and keep the Aſſiſes or Laws of the *Foreſt*, and view, receive and inrol the Attachments and Preſentments of all Treſpaſſes of the *Foreſt*, of Vert and Veniſon, and to do equal Right and Juſtice to the People: The Verderors are the Chief Judges of the *Swainmote* Court; although the Chief Warden, or his Deputy, uſually ſits there. 4 *Inſt.* 292. The *Regarder* is to make Regard of the *Foreſt*, and to view and inquire of Offences, Concealments, Defaults of *Foreſters*, *&c.* Before any Juſtice Seat is holden, the Regarders of the *Foreſt* muſt make their Regard, and go through and view the whole *Foreſt*, *&c.* They are miniſterial Officers, conſtituted by Letters Patent of the King, or choſen by Writ to the Sheriff. 4 *Inſt.* 291. A *Foreſter* is in legal Underſtanding a ſworn Officer miniſterial of the *Foreſt*, and is to watch over the Vert and Veniſon, and to make Attachments and true Preſentments of all Manner of Treſpaſſes done within the *Foreſt:* A *Foreſter* is alſo taken for a *Woodward:* This Officer is made by Letters Patent, and it is ſaid the Office may be granted in Fee or for Life. 4 *Inſt.* 293. Every *Foreſter* when he is called at a Court of Juſtice Seat, ought upon his Knees to deliver his Horn to the Chief Juſtice in Eyre; ſo every Woodward ought to preſent his Hatchet to my Lord. A *Riding Foreſter* is to lead the King in his Hunting. 1 *Jones* 277. The Office of *Foreſter*, *&c.* though it be a Fee-ſimple, cannot be granted or aſſigned over without the King's Licence. 4 *Inſt.* 316. If a *Foreſter* by Patent for Life, is made Juſtice of the ſame *Foreſt pro hac vice*, *the Foreſterſhip* is become void; for theſe Offices are incompatible, as the *Foreſter* is under the Correction of the Juſtice, and he cannot judge himſelf. 4 *Inſt.* 313. An *Agiſter*'s Office is to attend upon the King's Woods and Lands in a *Foreſt*, receive and take in Cattle, *&c.* by Agiſtment, that is to depaſture within the *Foreſt*, or to feed upon the Pawnage, *&c.* And this Officer is conſtituted by Letters Patent. 4 *Inſt.* 293. Perſons inhabiting in the *Foreſt*, may have Common of Herbage for Beaſts commonable within the *Foreſt*; but by the *Foreſt* Law, Sheep are not commonable there, becauſe they bite ſo

close that they destroy the Vert; and yet it has been held, that Sheep may be commonable in *Forests* by Prescription. 3 *Bulst.* 213. There may be a Prescription for Common in a *Forest* at all Times in the Year; tho' it was formerly the Opinion of our Judges, that the *Fence-month* should be excepted. 3 *Lev.* 127. A *Forest* may be *disafforested* and laid open; but Right of Common shall remain. *Poph.* 93. He that hath a Grant of the Herbage or Pawnage of a Park, *Forest*, &c. cannot take any Herbage or Pawnage, but of the Surplusage over and above a competent and sufficient Pasture and Feeding for the Game; and if there be no Surplusage, he that hath the Herbage and Pawnage, cannot put in any Beasts; if he doth, they may be driven out. 3 *Vol. Read. on Stat.* 305. None may gather Nuts in the *Forest*, without Warrant. A *Ranger* of a *Forest* is one whose Business it is to rechase the wild Beasts from the *Purlieus* into the *Forest*, and to present Offences within the Purlieu, and the *Forest*, &c. And though he is not properly an Officer in the *Forest*, yet he is a considerable Officer of and belonging to it. The *Beadle* is a *Forest* Officer, that warns all the Courts of the *Forest*, and executes Process, makes all Proclamations, &c. 4 *Inst.* 313. There are also *Keepers* or *Bailiffs* of Walks in *Forests* and Chases, who are subordinate to the Verderors, &c. And these Officers cannot be sworn on any Inquests or Juries out of the *Forest*. If any Man hunt Beasts within a *Forest*, although they are not Beasts of the *Forest*, they are punishable by the *Forest* Laws; because all Hunting there, without Warrant, is unlawful. 4 *Inst.* 314. If a Deer be hunted in a *Forest*, and afterwards by Hunting it is driven out of the *Forest*, and the *Forester* follows the Chase, and the Owner of the Ground where driven kills the Deer there; yet the *Forester* may enter into the Lands and retake the Deer: For Property in the Deer is in this Case by Pursuit. 2 *Leon.* 201. He that hath any Manner of Licence to hunt in a *Forest*, Chase, Park, &c. must take heed that he do not abuse his Licence, or exceed his Authority; for if he do, he shall be accounted a Trespasser *ab initio*, and be punished for that Fact as if he had no Licence at all. *Manw.* 280, 288. Every Lord of Parliament sent for by the King, may in coming and returning kill a Deer or two in the King's *Forest* or Chase through which he passes; but it must not be done privily, without the View of the *Forester* if present; or if absent by causing one to blow a Horn, because otherwise he may be a Trespasser, and seem to steal the Deer. *Chart. Forest. c.* 11. 4 *Inst.* 308. *Lex Forestæ* is a private Law, and must be pleaded. 2 *Leon.* 209. But it hath been observed, that the Laws of the *Forest* are established by Act of Parliament, and for the most part contained *in Charta de Foresta*, 9 *H.* 3. and 34 *Ed.* 1. By the Law of the *Forest*, Receivers of Trespassers in hunting or killing of Deer, knowing them to be such, or any of the King's Venison, are principal Trespassers; though the Trespass was not done to their Use or Benefit, as the Common Law requires; by which the Agreement subsequent amounts to a Commandment: But if the Receipt be out of the Bounds of the *Forest*, they cannot be punished by the Laws of the *Forest*, being not within the *Forest* Jurisdiction, which is local. 4 *Inst.* 317. If a Trespass be done in a *Forest*, and the Trespasser dies, it shall be punished after his Death in the Life time of the Heir, contrary to the Common Law. *Hue* and *Cry* may be made by the *Forest* Law for Trespass, as to Venison; though it cannot be pursued but only within the Bounds of the *Forest*. 4 *Inst.* 294. And not pursuing Hue and Cry in the *Forest*, a Township, &c. may be fined and amerced. In every Trespass and Offence of the *Forest* in Vert or Venison, the Punishment is, to be imprisoned, ransomed, and bound to the good Behaviour of the *Forest*, which must be executed by a judicial Sentence by the Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* of the *Forest*. If any *Forester* find any Person hunting without Warrant, he is to arrest his Body, and carry him to Prison; from whence he shall not be delivered without special Warrant from the King, or his Justices of the *Forest*, &c. But by 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. Persons are bailable if not taken *in the Manner*, as with a Bow ready to shoot, carrying away Deer killed, or smeered with Blood, &c. Tho' if one be not thus taken, he may be attached by his Goods. 4 *Inst.* 289. The Warden of the *Forest* shall let such to Mainprise until the *Eyre* of the *Forest*; or a Writ may be had out of the Chancery to oblige him to do it; and if he refuse to deliver the Party, a Writ shall go to the Sheriff to attach the Warden, &c. who shall pay treble Damages to the Party grieved, and be committed to Prison, &c. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. No Officer of the *Forest* may take or imprison any Person without due Indictment, or *per main ouvre*, with his Hand at the Work; nor shall constrain any to make Obligation against the Assise of the *Forest*, on Pain to pay double Damages, and to be ransomed at the King's Will. 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. A *Forester* shall not be questioned for killing a Trespasser, who (after the Peace cried unto him) will not yield himself; so as it be not done out of some former Malice. 21 *Ed.* 1. But if Trespassers in a *Forest*, &c. kill a Man who oppose them, although they bore no Malice to the Person killed, it is Murder; because they were upon an unlawful Act, and therefore Malice is implied. *Roll. Abr.* 548. And if Murder be committed by such Trespassers, all are Principals. *Kel. Rep.* 87. If a Man comes into a *Forest* in the Night time, the *Forester* cannot justify Beating him before he makes Resistance; but if he resists, he may justify the Battery. Persons may be fined for concealing the Killing of Deer by others; and so for carrying a Gun, with an Intent to kill the Deer: And he that steals Venison in the *Forest*, and carries it off on Horseback, the Horse shall be forfeited, unless it be a Stranger's ignorant of the Fact. 2 *Par. Game Law* 34, 35. Where Heath is burned in a *Forest*, the Offenders may be fined: And if any Man cuts down Bushes and Thorns, and carries them away in a Cart, he is fineable; and the Cart and Horses shall be seized by the *Forest* Laws. *Ibid.* 36, 46. But a Man may prescribe to cut Wood, &c. And every Freeman within the *Forest*, may on his own Ground make a Mill Dyke, or Arable Land, without inclosing such Arable; but if it be a Nusance to others, it is punishable. *Chart. Forest. c.* 11. 12 *Rep.* 22. And if any having Woods in his own Ground, within any *Forest*, or Chase, shall cut the same by the King's Licence, &c. he may keep them several and inclosed, for seven Years after Felling. 22 *E.* 4. 7. By *Charta de Foresta*, no Man shall lose Life or Member for killing the King's Deer in a *Forest*, &c. but shall be fined; and if he have nothing to pay the Fine, he shall be imprisoned a Year and a Day; and then be delivered, if he can give good Security not to offend for the future; and if not, he shall abjure the Realm: Before this Statute, it was Felony to hunt the King's Deer. 2 *Roll.* 120. To hunt in a *Forest*, Park, &c. in the Night disguised, if denied or concealed, upon Examination before a Justice of Peace; it is *Felony:* But if confessed, it is only Fineable. 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. By the 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22. If any Persons *armed* and *disguised*, shall appear in any *Forest*, Chase, &c. where Deer are kept, and hunt, wound, kill or steal any Deer; or if any Persons shall procure any one to join with them in any such unlawful Act; or shall rescue such an Offender, &c. they shall be guilty of Felony. And the *Norman* Kings punished those who hunted and killed Deer in *Forests* with great Severity, inflicting their Punishments in various Ways; as by Hanging, Forfeiture of Goods, and Loss of Limbs, Gelding, and putting out of Eyes, &c. *W.* 1. *H.* 1. *R.* 1. &c. Felony committed within a *Forest*, is inquired of before the Judges of the Common

mon Law; and not by the Juſtices of the *Foreſt*. See *Driſt of the Foreſt, Chaſe and Purlieu*.

Foreſtagium, Seems to ſignify ſome Duty payable to the King's *Foreſters*, as *Chiminage* or ſuch like: *Et ſint quieti de Theolonio & Paſſagio, & de* Foreſtagio, &c. *Chart.* 18 *E.* 1.

Foreſtal, *(Foreſtallamentum*, from the Sax. *Fore*, i. e. via, & *Stal)* Is to intercept on the Highway. *Spelman* ſays, it is *Viæ obſtructio, vel itineris interceptio*; with whom agrees *Coke on Litt.* fol. 161. And according to *Fleta*, Foreſtalling *ſignificat obſtructionem Viæ vel Impedimentum tranſitus & fugæ averiorum*, &c. lib. 1. c. 24. In our Law, *Foreſtalling* is the Buying or Bargaining for any Corn, Cattle, or other Merchandiſe, by the Way as they come to Fairs or Markets to be ſold, before they are brought thither; to the Intent to ſell the ſame again, at a higher and dearer Price. By the 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. any Buying or Contracting for Merchandiſe, Victuals, or other Thing whatſoever in the Way, coming by Land or Water to any Fair or Market, or to any Port, &c. to be ſold, or cauſing the ſame to be bought, or diſſuading People by Word, Letter, Meſſuage, or otherwiſe, from bringing ſuch Things to Market, or perſuading them to inhance the Price after they are brought thither, is *Foreſtalling*: And the Party guilty of any Offence of *Foreſtalling*, &c. upon Conviction at the Quarter Seſſions by two Witneſſes, on Bill, Information, Preſentment, &c. ſhall for the firſt Offence, loſe the Goods ſo bought, or the Value of them, and ſuffer two Months Impriſonment; for the ſecond Offence, he ſhall forfeit double the Value, and be impriſoned ſix Months; and for the third Offence, he ſhall loſe all his Goods, be ſet upon the Pillory, and be impriſoned at the King's Pleaſure. *Stat. Ibid.* The Forfeitures are to the King's Uſe only, if there are no Informers; otherwiſe a Moiety goes to the King, and a Moiety to the Informer. All Endeavours to inhance the common Price of any Victuals or Merchandiſe, and Practices which have an apparent Tendency thereto, whether by ſpreading falſe Rumours, or buying Things in a Market before the accuſtomed Hour, or by buying and ſelling again the ſame Thing in the ſame Market, &c. are highly Criminal by the Common Law; and all ſuch Offences anciently came under the general Appellation of *Foreſtalling*. 3 *Inſt.* 195, 196. And ſo jealous is the Common Law of Practiees of this Nature, which are a general Inconvenience and Prejudice to the People, and very oppreſſive to the poorer Sort, that it will not ſuffer Corn to be ſold in the Sheaf before thraſhed; for by ſuch Sale the Market is in Effect *Foreſtalled*. 3 *Inſt.* 197. *H. P. C.* 152. By the Common Law Perſons guilty of *Foreſtalling* upon an Indictment found, are liable to a Fine and Impriſonment, anſwerable to the Heinouſneſs of their Offence. 1 *Hawk* 235. See *Ingroſſer*.

Foreſtaller, Is a Perſon guilty in any of the Inſtances and Particulars deſcribed of *Foreſtalling*. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14.

Forfang or **Forfeng**, (from the Sax. *Fore*, *ante* & fangen, *prendere*) Is the Taking of Proviſion from any one in Fairs or Markets, before the King's *Purveyors* are ſerved with Neceſſaries for his Majeſty.——*Eſt captio obſoniorum, quæ in Foris aut Nundinis ab aliquo fit, priuſquam Miniſter Regis ea ceperit quæ Regi fuerint neceſſaria.* Antecaptio *vel* præventio——*Et ſint quieti de* Wardwite & Forfeng & Withſang, &c. *Chart. Hen.* 1. *Hoſp. Sancti Barth. Lond. Anno* 1133.

Forfeiture, *(Forisfactura*, from the Fr. *Forfait)* Signifies the Effect or Penalty of tranſgreſſing ſome Law. It is of Lands or Goods, and differs from *Confiſcation*, in that *Forfeiture* is more general; whereas *Confiſcation* is particularly applied to ſuch as are *forfeit* to the King's *Exchequer*, and *Confiſcate* Goods are ſaid to be ſuch as no Body doth Claim. *Staundf. P. C.* 186. There is a full *Forfeiture*, *plena Forisfactura*, otherwiſe called *Plena Wita*, which is a *Forfeiture* of Life and Member, and all that Man hath. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 88. And there is Mention in ſome Statutes, of *Forfeiture* at the King's Will, of Body, Lands, and Goods, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 66. *Forfeitures* are in Criminal Matters, where a Perſon is attainted of Treaſon, Felony, &c. And as all Eſtates are ſaid to be derived from the Crown; ſo all *Forfeitures* and Eſcheats of Lands belong to the King, unleſs granted away. *Finch* 132, 164. Alſo where Land comes to the Crown, as *forfeited* by Attainder of Treaſon, all meſne Tenures of common Perſons are extinct; but if the King grant it out, the former Tenure ſhall be revived, for which a Petition of Right lies. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 254. In *Treaſon*, all Lands of Inheritance, whereof the Offender was ſeiſed in his own Right, were *forfeited* by the Common Law; and Rights of Entry, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 448. And the Inheritance of Things not lying in Tenure, as of Rent-Charges, Commons, &c. ſhall be *forfeited* in High Treaſon: But no Right of Action whatſoever to Lands of Inheritance is *forfeited*, either by the Common or Statute Law. *Ibid.* 449. All Lands, Tenements, &c. are *forfeited* in Treaſon by *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And the King ſhall be adjudged in Poſſeſſion of Lands and Goods *forfeited* for Treaſon on the Attainder of the Offender, without any Office found, ſaving the Right of others. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. Lands and Hereditaments in Fee ſimple and Fee-tail, are *forfeited* in High Treaſon: But Lands in Tail could not be *forfeited* only for the Life of Tenant in Tail, till the Statute 26 *H.* 8. by which Statute they may be *forfeited*. 2 *Hawk.* Where Tenant for Life, &c. is attainted, the King ſhall have the Profits of the Lands during the Life of ſuch Tenant only. 2 *Inſt* 37. There ſhall be no *Forfeiture* of Lands for Treaſon of dead Perſons, not attainted in their Lives. *Stat.* 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. 3 *Inſt.* 12. Though the Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* as Sovereign Coroner may view the Body of a Perſon killed in a Rebellion, and make a Record thereof, whereby he ſhall *forfeit* Lands and Goods. *Wood's Inſt.* 654. And a Man may be attainted by Act of Parliament. 3 *Inſt.* After the Deceaſe of the *Pretender*, no Attainder for Treaſon in *Scotland* ſhall make any *Forfeiture*, to diſinherit the Heir, &c. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 21. Upon *Outlawry* in Treaſon or Felony, the Offender ſhall *forfeit* as much as if he had appeared, and Judgment had been given againſt him ſo long as the Outlawry is in Force. 3 *Inſt.* 52, 212. For *Petit Treaſon*, *Murder*, *Burglary*, *Robbery*, and all *Felonies* for which the Offenders ſhall ſuffer Death, they ſhall *forfeit* all their Lands in Fee-ſimple, Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inſt.* 391. 1 *Lill Abr.* 628. But *Gavelkind* Land in *Kent* is not *forfeited* by committing of Felony; and by a Felony only, intailed Lands are not *forfeit*. *S. P. C.* 3. 26. Land that one hath in Truſt; or Goods and Chattels in Right of another, or to another's Uſe, &c. will not be liable to *Forfeiture*. Tho' Leaſes for Years, in a Man's own, or his Wife's Right; Eſtates in Jointenancy, &c. and all Statutes, Bonds, and Debts due thereby, and upon Contracts, &c. ſhall be *forfeited*. 1 *Inſt.* 42, 151. *Staund.* 188. A married Man guilty of Felony, *Forfeits* his Wife's Term; and if a Wife kill her Huſband, the Huſband's Goods are *forfeited*. *Jenk. Cent.* 65. In *Manſlaughter*, the Offender *forfeits* Goods and Chattels: And in *Chancemedley* and *ſe Defendendo*, Goods and Chattels; but the Offenders have their Pardon of Courſe. 1 *Inſt.* 391. Thoſe that are hanged by *Martial Law* in Time of War, *forfeit* no Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 13. And for Robbery or Piracy, &c. on the Sea, if tried in the Court of Admiralty by the *Civil Law*, and not by Jury, there is no *Forfeiture*: But if a Perſon be attainted before Commiſſioners by Virtue of the *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8. there works a *Forfeiture*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* The King ſhall have Goods of *Felons*, and Year, Day and Waſte in their Lands, &c. which afterwards go to the Lord of the Manor of whom held. *Magna Charta*, *c.* 22. and

17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 14. And the Profits of Lands whereof a Perſon attainted of Felony is ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance in Right of his Wife; or of an Eſtate for Life only in his own Right, are *forfeited* to the King, and nothing is *forfeited* to the Lord. 3 *Inſt.* 19 *Fitz. Aſſ.* 166. By the Conviction of a Felon, his Goods and Chattels are *forfeited*; but by Attainder, his Lands and Tenements. 1 *Inſt.* 291. The *Forfeiture* in Caſe of Felony ſhall relate to the Time mentioned in the Indictment when the Felony was committed, as to the avoiding of Eſtates and Charges after; but for the mean Profits of the Land, it ſhall relate only to the Judgment. 1 *Inſt.* 390. Goods or Lands of one arreſted for Felony, ſhall not be ſeized before he is convict or attaint of the Felony; on Pain of *forfeiting* double Value. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3. Goods of a Felon, *&c.* cannot be ſeized before *forfeited*; though they may be inventoried, and a Charge made thereof before Indictment. *Wood's Inſt.* 659. In Treaſon or Felony, the Delinquent may ſell his Goods, be they Chattels real or perſonal, *bona fide*, before Conviction, for his Maintenance in Priſon; for the King hath no Intereſt in the *Forfeiture* till Conviction. 8 *Rep.* And where Goods of a Felon are pawned before he is attainted, the King ſhall not have the *Forfeiture* of the Goods till the Money is paid to him to whom they were pawned. 3 *Inſt.* 17. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 874, 875. Goods of Perſons that *fly* for a Felony, are *forfeited* to the Lord of the Franchiſe, when the Flight is found of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 281. *A Felo de ſe forfeits* all his Goods and Chattels. 3 *Inſt.* 55. For *Miſpriſon* of Treaſon the *Forfeiture* is Goods and Chattels, and Profits of Lands during Life. 3 *Inſt.* 392. In a *Præmunire*, Lands in Fee-ſimple are *forfeited*, with Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inſt.* 129. For *Petit Larceny* the Offender *forfeits* his Goods. 1 *Inſt.* 391. And for *ſtanding Mute* where Perſons are adjudged to Penance, in Caſes of Felony, there is a *Forfeiture* of Goods and Chattels; and ſo for challenging above 35 Jurors, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 227. Drawing a Weapon upon a Judge, or *ſtriking* another in the *King's Courts*, incurs *Forfeiture* of the Profits of Lands for Life, and of Goods: And it is the ſame *Forfeiture* for reſcuing a Priſoner in or before any of thoſe Courts, committed by the Juſtices. 2 *Cro.* 367. 3 *Inſt.* 141. If a Woman after a *Rape*, conſent to the Raviſher, ſhe ſhall loſe her Dower after the Death of her Huſband, *&c. Stat.* 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. And if any Maiden or Woman Child above 12, and under 16 Years of Age, ſhall agree to be taken away and deflowed, or Contract with any Man for Marriage againſt the Will and without the Conſent of her Father; or if he be dead, her Mother or Guardian appointed by her Father's Will, ſhe ſhall *forfeit* her Land of Inheritance for her Life. 4 *&* 5 *P. &* *M. c.* 8. *Artificers* going out of the Kingdom, and teaching their Trades to Foreigners, are liable to *forfeit* their Lands, *&c.* by *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 27.

Forfeiture in civil Caſes. A Man that hath an Eſtate for Life or Years, may *forfeit* it by many Ways, as well as by *Treaſon* or *Felony*, and ſuch Means as are before mentioned: As by *Alienation*; by *claiming* a *greater* Eſtate than he hath, or *affirming* the *Reverſion* to be in a Stranger, *&c.* If Tenant for Life, in Dower, by the Curteſy, or after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, or any Leſſee for Years, Tenant by Statute Merchant, Staple, or *Elegit*, of Lands or Tenements that lie in *Livery*, ſhall make any abſolute or conditional Feoffment in Fee, Gift in Tail, Leaſe for any other Life than his own, *&c.* or levy a Fine *ſur Conuſance de Droit come ceo*, &c. or ſuffer a common Recovery thereof; or being impleaded in a Writ of Right brought againſt him, join the *Miſe* upon the Meer Right, or admit the Reverſion to be in another; or in a *quid Juris clamat*, claim the Fee-ſimple; or if Leſſee for Years being ouſted, bring an Aſſiſe *ut de libero Tenemento*, *&c.* By either of theſe Things, there will be a *Forfeiture* of Eſtate. *Plowd.* 15. 1 *Rep.* 15. 8 *Rep.* 144. 1 *Inſt.* 251. *Dyer* 324, 152. 1 *Bulſt.* 219. But where the Land granted by Tenant for Life, or Years, is not well conveyed; or the Thing doth not lie in *Livery*, as a Rent, Common, or the like; he will not *forfeit* his Eſtate: And therefore if a Feoffment, Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for another's Life, made by the Tenant for Life, is not good, for Want of Words in the Making it, or due Execution in the Livery and Seiſin, this ſhall not produce a *Forfeiture*. 2 *Rep.* 55. When Tenant in Tail makes Leaſes, not warranted by the Statute; a Copyholder commits Waſte, refuſes to pay his Rent, or do Suit of Court; and where an Eſtate is granted upon Condition, on Non-performance thereof, *&c.* they will make a *Forfeiture*. 1 *Rep.* 15. Alſo *Offices* may be *forfeited* by Neglect of Duty, *&c.* See *Fine*.

Forfeited Eſtates. There are ſeveral Statutes appointing *Commiſſioners of forfeited Eſtates*, on Rebellions in this Kingdom and *Ireland*: By 11 *&* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. all Lands and Tenements, *&c.* of Perſons attainted or convicted of Treaſon or Rebellion in *Ireland*, were veſted in ſeveral Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Sale thereof; and any Perſon or Society might purchaſe any of the ſaid Lands, and the Conveyances being inrolled, they ſhould be actually ſeiſed thereof: And the Commiſſioners had Power to proceed ſummarily, and determine by Examinations on Oath, *&c.* The 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 50. appointed Commiſſioners to inquire of *forfeited Eſtates* in *England* and *Scotland*, on the Rebellion at *Preſton*, *&c.* And the Eſtates of Perſons attainted of Treaſon were veſted in his Majeſty for publick Uſes; but afterwards in Truſtees, to be ſold for the Uſe of the Publick; and Purchaſers to be *Proteſtants*. The Commiſſioners had Power to ſummon Claimants, and determine Claims, *&c.* for which they were a Court of Record; and five Judges were aſſigned to be a Court of Delegates to hear and determine Appeals. The Commiſſioners to give up their Accounts to the King, and both Houſes of Parliament: And were alſo impowered to inquire of Eſtates of *Popiſh Recuſants*, and Lands given to *ſuperſtitious Uſes*; two Thirds of the former being liable to *Forfeiture*, and the latter veſted in the Crown, *&c.* See 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 50. and 4 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 8. 5, 7 *&* 8. *Geo.* 1. and 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23.

Forgabel, *(Forgabulum)* A ſmall reſerved Rent in Money, or Quit-Rent:——— *Ita quod ego Henricus M. vel Hæredes mei nihil juris de Tenemento, &c. exceptis vi. denar. de* Forgabulo *annuatim percipiendis ad Paſcha pro omnibus ſervitiis.* Ex Cartular. Abbat. de Rading. MS. f. 88.

Forge, *(Forgia)* A Smith's *Forge*, to melt and work Iron ———*Henricus Rex conceſſiſſe, &c. & unam* Forgiam Ferrariam *ita liberam.* Chart. Hen. 2.

Forgery, (From the Fr. *Forger*, i. e. *accudere, fabricare*, to beat on an Anvil, forge or form) Is where a Perſon fraudulently makes and publiſhes falſe Writings, to the Prejudice of another Man's Right; or it ſignifies the Writ that lies againſt him who commits ſuch an Offence, the Penalty whereof is declared in the *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. And *Forgery* either at Common Law, or by Statute, puniſhable by Indictment, Information, *&c.* But there can be no *Forgery* where none can be prejudiced by it but the Perſon doing it. 1 *Salk.* 375. *Forgery* by the *Common Law* extends to a falſe and fraudulent making or altering of a Deed or Writing, whether it be Matter of Record, or any other Writing, Deed, or Will. 3 *Inſt.* 169. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 65. Not only where one makes a falſe Deed; but where a fraudulent Alteration is made of a true Deed, in a material Part of it, as by making a Leaſe of the Manor of *Dale*, appear to be a Leaſe of the Manor of *Sale*, by changing the Letter *D.* into an *S.* or by altering a Bond, *&c.* for 500 *l.* expreſſed in Figures, to 5000 *l.* by adding a new Cypher, theſe are *Forgery:* So it is if a Man finding another's Name at the Bottom of a Letter, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the other Writing, cauſes

causes the Letter to be cut off, and a general Release to be written above the Name, &c. Also a Writing may be said to be *forged*, where one being directed to draw up a Will for a sick Person, doth insert some Legacies therein falsly of his own Head; though there be no *Forgery* of the Hand or Seal; for the Crime of *Forgery* consists as well in indeavouring to give an Appearance of Truth to a meer Falsity, as in counterfeiting a Man's Hand, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 182, 183. 3 *Inst.* 170. But a Person cannot regularly be guilty of *Forgery*, by an Act of Omission; as by omitting a Legacy out of a Will, which he is directed to draw for another: Though it has been held, that if the Omission of a Bequest to one cause a material Alteration in the Limitation of an Estate to another; as if the Devisor directs a Gift for Life to one Man, and the Remainder to another in Fee, and the Writer omit the Estate for Life, so that he in the Remainder hath a present Estate upon the Death of the Devisor, not intended to pass, this is *Forgery*. *Noy* 118. *Moor* 760. If one write a Will without any Direction, and bring it to the Testator, who is not of perfect Memory, and he signs it, this doth not amount to *Forgery*. *Ibid.* If a Feoffment be made of Land, and Livery and Seisin is not indorsed when the Deed is delivered, and afterwards on selling the Land for a valuable Consideration to another, Livery is indorsed upon the first Deed; this hath been adjudged *Forgery* both in the Feoffor and Feoffee; because it was done to deceive an honest Purchasor. *Moor* 665. And when a Person knowingly falsifies the Date of a second Conveyance, which he had no Power to make, in order to deceive a Purchasor, &c. he is said to be guilty of *Forgery*. 3 *Inst.* 169. 1 *Hawk.* 182. It seems to be no Way material, whether a *forged* Instrument be made in such Manner, that if it were in Truth such as it is counterfeited for, it would be of Validity or not. 1 *Sid.* 142. The Counterfeiting Writings of an inferior Nature, as Letters and such like, is not properly *Forgery*; but the Deceit is punishable. 1 *Hawk.* 184. By *Stat.* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. a *Forger* or Publisher of false Deeds, was to pay Damages, Fine and Ransom. And by 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. If any Person alone, or with others, shall falsly *forge* or make, or cause to be *forged* and made, or assent to the *Forging* of any Deed or Writing sealed, Court Roll or Will in Writing, to the Intent that the Freehold or Inheritance of Lands may be defeated or charged; or shall pronounce, publish, or shew forth in Evidence any such *forged* Writing, as true, knowing of the *Forgery*; and shall be convicted thereof upon an Action founded on this Statute, or otherwise by Bill, &c. in the *King's Bench* or *Exchequer*, he shall pay double Costs and Damages to the Party grieved, and be set on the Pillory, and have both his Ears cut off, and his Nostrils slit, and shall *forfeit* to the King the Issues and Profits of his Lands and Tenements during Life, suffer perpetual Imprisonment, &c. And if any one shall *forge* or falsly make any Deed or Writing, containing a Lease for Years of Lands (not Copyhold) or an Annuity in Fee, for Life or Years, or any Obligation, Acquittance, Release, or other Discharge of any Debt or personal Demand, or publish or give in Evidence the same knowingly; he shall pay to the Party injured double Costs and Damages, and shall be likewise set on the Pillory, and lose one of his Ears, and be imprisoned for a Year. And if any Person shall be guilty of a second Offence, it shall be adjudged *Felony*, without Benefit of Clergy. *Stat. Ibid.* The *Forgery* of a Deed of Gift of meer personal Chattels is not within the Words of the Statute, which are Obligation, Acquittance, Release, &c. 3 *Leon.* 170. And *forging* an Assignment of a Lease is not within the Act, because it doth not charge the Lands, but only transfers an Interest which was in Being before. *Noy* 42. *Forgery* of a Lease of Lands in *Ireland* is not within this Statute. 3 *Leon.* 170. Where there is a Penalty in an Obligation, &c. the Party grieved by a *forged* Release thereof, shall recover double the Penalty as Damages, and not of the Debt appearing in the Condition. 3 *Inst.* 172. As to publishing a Deed, knowing the same to be *forged*, it has been resolved, that if a Person is informed by another that a Deed is *forged*, if he afterwards publishes it as true, he is within the Danger of this Statute. *Ibid.* 171. The King may pardon the corporal Punishment of *Forgery* which tends to common Example; but the Plaintiff cannot release it: If the Plaintiff release or discharge the Judgment or Execution, &c. it shall only discharge the Costs and Damages; and the Judges shall proceed to Judgment upon the Residue of the Pains, and award Execution upon the same. 5 *Rep.* 50. 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. But in an extraordinary Case a *Forgery* hath been compounded; and the Defendant discharged on paying a small Fine. 3 *Salk.* 172. In an Information for *Forgery*, it was adjudged that no Person who is or may be a Loser by the Deed *forged*, or who may receive any Benefit or Advantage by the Verdict being found against the Defendant, shall be a Witness for the King. *Hard.* 331. A Person convicted of *Forgery*, and adjudged to the Pillory, &c. whereby he becomes infamous, is not allowed to be a Witness; but it is a good Exception to his Evidence. *Hawk. P. C.* 432. And one convicted of this Crime, may be challenged on a Jury, so as to be incapable to serve as a Juror; and it hath been holden, that Exceptions to Persons found guilty of Perjury or *Forgery*, as well as Felony, &c. are not salved by a Pardon. 2 *Hawk.* 417. The Court of *B. R.* will not ordinarily at the Prayer of the Defendant, grant a *Certiorari* for Removal of an Indictment of *Forgery*, &c. 1 *Sid.* 54 By a late Act, *Forging* or Counterfeiting any Deed, Will, Bond, Bill of Exchange, Note or Acquittance for Money, or any Indorsement or Assignment of a Bill, &c. with Intent to defraud any Person, or publishing such false Deed, &c. to be true, knowingly, the Offenders shall be guilty of Felony, and suffer Death as Felons; but not to work Corruption of Blood, &c. *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Vide 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. *Forging* of *Exchequer* and *Bank Bills*, *Lottery Tickets*, *Letters of Attorney* to transfer Stock, &c. See *Felony*.

An *Indictment* for *forging* a Deed.

Wilts, ss. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *late of*, &c. *on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *in the said County, upon his own Head and Imagination, did wittingly, subtilly and falsly* forge *and make a certain false Deed, that is to say, a certain Indenture, whereby one* C. D. *did bargain and sell all his Lands called*, &c. *with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *in the said County to one* E. F. *and then and there published, and caused the said Indenture to be read and shewed forth in Evidence, to the Intent to molest and trouble the Estate, Possession, Title and Interest of the said* C. D. *in the Lands and Tenements aforesaid, and whereby the said* C. D. *is greatly troubled and molested in his Possession, Title and Interest in the said Lands and Tenements, with the Appurtenances, in Contempt of our said Sovereign Lord the now King, to the Grievance and Damage of him the said* C. D. *and against the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided, and also against the Peace*, &c.

Forinsecus, Outward, or on the Outside. *Kennet's Gloss.*

Forinsecum Manerium, The Manor as to that Part of it which lies without the Town, and not included within the Liberties of it ——*Summa reddituum Assisarum de* Manerio Forinseco *Banbury*, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 351.

Forinsecum Servitium, The Payment of extraordinary Aid, opposed to *Intrinsecum Servitium*, which

was the common and ordinary Duties, within the Lord's Court. *Kenn. Gloss.* See *Foreign Service.*

Forisbannitus. Signifies banished: *Expulsus à Scotia*, Forisbannitus *ab Anglia, &c.* Mat. Paris. Ann. 1245.

Forisfamiliari. When a Son accepts of his Father's Part of Lands, in the Life-time of the Father, and is contented with it; he is said to be *Forisfamiliari*, and cannot claim any more. *Blount.*

Forland, *(Forlandum)* Lands extending further or lying before the rest; also a *Promontory.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 332.

Forlet-land, Was Land in the Bishoprick of *Hereford* granted or leased *dum Episcopus in Episcopatu steterit*, so as the Successor might have the same for his present Revenue: This Custom has been long since disused, and the Land thus formerly granted is now let by Lease as other Lands, though it still retains the Name by which it was anciently known. *Butterfield's Surv.* 56.

Form, Is required in Law Proceedings, otherwise the Law would be no Art; but it ought not to be used to snare or intrap. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. Hob.* 232. Matters of *Form* in Pleas that go to the Action, may be taken Advantage of and helped on a general Demurrer; as when a Plea is only in Abatement. 2 Ld. *Raym.* 1015.

Forma Pauperis, Is where any Person has just Cause of Suit, and is so *poor*, that he cannot bear the usual Charges of suing at Law, or in Equity: In this Case, upon his making Oath that he is not worth 5 *l.* his Debts being paid, and bringing a Certificate from some Lawyer that he hath Cause of Suit, the Judge admits him to sue *in forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying any Fees to Counsellor, Attorney or Clerk: This had Beginning from the *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 12. by which it is enacted, that poor Persons having Cause of Action or Suits, shall have Original Writs, Counsel and Attornies, assigned them *gratis.* On proceeding in *Chancery*, *Affidavit* is first made that the Plaintiff is not worth 5 *l.* in Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, his wearing Apparel, and the Matters of the Suit excepted; and then a *Petition* is drawn up and presented to the Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, praying to be admitted *in forma Pauperis*, and to have Counsel, &c. assigned him, who are neither to take Fees, nor make any Contract or Agreement for Recompence, on Pain of Punishment; and no Counsellor or Attorney assigned shall refuse to proceed, without shewing good Cause to the Lord Chancellor, &c. *Pract. Sol.* 24. If it be made appear, that any *Pauper* has sold or contracted for the Benefit of his Suit, while depending in Court, such Cause shall be thenceforth wholly dismissed. And a Man suing *in forma Pauperis* is not to have a new Trial granted him, but is to acquiesce in the Justice of the Court; nor shall *Paupers* be admitted to remove Causes out of inferior Courts. 1 *Mod.* 268. If a Cause goes against a *Pauper*, or a Plaintiff *in forma Pauperis* be Nonsuit; he shall not pay Costs to the Defendant, but shall suffer such Punishment in his Person as the Court shall award. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 15. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 634. 2 *Sid.* 261. *Paupers* using Delays, to vex their Adversaries; or being proved to be vexatious Persons, and having many frivolous Suits depending, will be *dispaupered* by the Court; for the Law doth not assist them to do Injury to others. 1 *Lill.* 633.

Formedon, (*Breve de* Forma donationis) Is a Writ that lieth for him who hath Right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of any *Intail*, growing from the Statute of *Westm.* 2. *c.* 2. It is a *Writ of Right* for Recovery of Land; and is of three Kinds, *viz.* in *Descender*, *Remainder* and *Reverter*: *Formedon in Descender* lieth where Tenant in Tail infeoffs a Stranger, or is disseised, and dieth, the Heir shall have this Writ to recover the Land. *Formedon in Remainder* lies where one gives Land in Tail, and for Default of Issue the Remainder to another in Tail, &c. If the Tenant in Tail die without Issue, and a Stranger abates and enters into the Land, he in Remainder shall have this Writ. *Formedon in the Reverter* lieth where Land is intailed to certain Persons and their Issue, with Remainder over for Want of Issue, and on the Remainder failing to revert to the Donor and his Heirs; now if Tenant in Tail dies without leaving any Issue, and likewise he in Remainder, then the Donor or his Heirs to whom the Reversion comes, shall have this Writ for Recovery of the Estate, in Case it be aliened, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 238, 242. *F. N. B.* 111. *Formedon in Descender* is the highest Writ a Tenant in Tail can have: And where Tenant in Tail aliens, or is disseised of his Estate, or if a Recovery is had against him by Default, and he die, his Heir shall have a *Formedon*, it being the only Remedy the Heir may have for the Possession of his Ancestor; but if he be outed of his own Possession, as if he be seised, and put out, he shall have his Writ of *Assise.* There is a Writ of *Formedon in Descender*, where *Partition* of Lands held in Tail, being made among Parceners, &c. and one alieneth her Part, her Heir shall have this Writ: And by the Death of one Sister without Issue, the Partition is made void, and the other shall have the whole Land as Heir in Tail. *New Nat. Br.* 476, 477. Also there is a Writ of *Formedon in simul tenuit*, that lies for a Coparcener against a Stranger upon the Possession of the Ancestor; which may be brought without naming the other Coparcener who hath her Part in Possession. *Ibid.* 481. This Writ may be likewise had by one Heir in *Gavelkind*, &c. of Lands intailed; and where the Lands are held without Partition. A Demandant in a Writ of *Formedon*, ought to make his Descent by all which did hold the Estate; otherwise the Writ will abate; and the Demandant should always be made Cousin and Heir, or Son and Heir to him who was last seised of the Tail; but the surest Way is to make every Man named in the Writ Son and Heir in the Writ; and it is not material whether they were seised or not, altho' they are named Heir. 8 & 11 *H.* 6. In a *Formedon in Descender*, the Demandant is to set forth his Pedigree in the Declaration: In *Formedon in Remainder*, that the Tenant in Tail is dead without Issue; but in a *Formedon in Reverter* the Donor, &c. need not shew the Pedigree of the Issue, nor who was last seised, because he is supposed to be a Stranger to them. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 880. Where a Fee-simple is demanded in a *Formedon in Reverter*, the Taking of the Profits ought to be alledged in the Donor, and Donee: If an Estate-tail is demanded, it must be alledged in the Donee only. 1 *Lutw.* 96. The Writ of *Formedon* is now rarely brought, except in some special Cases, where it cannot be avoided; and the trying Titles by *Ejectione firmæ* supplies it's Place, at an easier Rate: But when it is necessary, the *Forms* following are of use.

Form of a Writ of *Formedon in Descender*, &c.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that he render to* C. D. *one Messuage*, &c. *with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *That* R. B. *gave to* T. D. *of*, &c. *and the Heirs of his Body issuing, and which after the Death of the said* T. D. *to the aforesaid* C. D. *Son and Heir of him the said* T. D. *ought to* descend, *by Form of the Gift aforesaid, as he saith, and unless*, &c. If in Remainder; *That* R. B. *gave to* L. D. *and the Heirs of his Body issuing; so that if the said* L. D. *should die without Heir of his Body issuing, the said Messuage and Lands, with the Appurtenances, should remain to the aforesaid* C. D. *and his Heirs; and that after the Death of the said* L. D. *to the said* C. D. *they ought to remain, by Form of the Gift aforesaid, because the said* L. D. *died without Heir of his Body issuing, as he saith*, &c. If in Reverter; *That* T. D. *Father of the said* C. D. *whose Heir he is, gave to*, &c. *and*

and the Heirs of their Bodies iſſuing, and which after the Death of, &c. *to the ſaid* C. D. *ought to* revert, *by Form of the Gift aforeſaid, becauſe the ſaid,* &c. *are dead, without Heirs of their Bodies iſſuing, as he ſaith, and unleſs,* &c.

Form of a *Declaration* in a *Formedon.*

Wilts, ſſ. C. D. *by,* &c. *his Attorney demands againſt* A. B. *one Meſſuage, one Garden, and two Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances in* W. *which* L. D. *gave to* T. D. *his Son, and the Heirs of his Body begotten, and which after the Death of the ſaid* T. D. *the Son of* L. D. *to the ſaid* C. *Son and Heir of the ſaid* T. *Son of the ſaid* L. *ought to* deſcend, *by Form of the Gift,* &c. *And whereupon he ſaith, that the ſaid* L. *by his Deed of Gift or Feoffment made the Day and Year,* &c. *Gave the Tenements aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, to the ſaid* T. *his Son, and the Heirs of his Body to be begotten, in Form as aforeſaid; by which Gift the ſaid* T. *the Son of the ſaid* L. *was ſeiſed of the ſaid Tenements, with the Appurtenances, in his Demeſne as of Fee and Right, by Form of,* &c. *in the Time of Peace, in the Reign of* George *the Firſt, late King of* Great Britain, *taking thereof the Profits to the Value,* &c. *And from the ſaid* T. *deſcendeth the Right, by the Form,* &c. *to the ſaid* C. *now the Demandant, as Son and Heir of the Body of the ſaid* T. *And which after the Death,* &c. *And therefore he brings his Suit,* &c.

Foꝛmella, A certain Weight of about ſeventy Pounds, mentioned in the *Statute of Weights and Meaſures.* 51 *H.* 3.

Foꝛnagium, *Furnagium,* (Fr. *Fournage*) Signifies the Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants, bound to bake in the Lord's common Oven, or for a Permiſſion to uſe their own; this was uſual in the Northern Parts of *England.* Plac. Parl. 18 Ed. 1.

Foꝛnication, (*Fornicatio,* from the *Fornices* in *Rome,* where lewd Women proſtituted themſelves for Money) Is Whoredom, or the Act of Incontinency in ſingle Perſons; for if either Party is married, it is *Adultery.* The *Stat.* 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. mentions this Crime; which by an Act made *Anno* 1650. during the late Times of *Uſurpation,* was puniſhed with three Months Impriſonment for the firſt Offence; and the ſecond Offence 'tis ſaid was made Felony. *Scobel's Collect.* The *Spiritual Court* hath Cogniſance of this Offence: And formerly *Courts-Leet* had Power to inquire of and puniſh *Fornication* and *Adultery*; in which Courts the King had a Fine aſſeſſed on the Offenders, as appears by the Book of *Domeſday.* 2 Inſt. 488.

Foꝛpriſe, *(Forpriſum)* An Exception or Reſervation, in which Senſe it is uſed in the *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 1. This Word is frequently inſerted in Leaſes and Conveyances, wherein *Excepted* and *Foreprized* is an uſual Expreſſion. In another Signification it is taken for any Exaction; according to *Thorn. Anno* 1285.

Foꝛſes, (*Catadupæ*) Water-falls, ſo called in *Weſtmoreland.* Camb. Britan.

Foꝛſpeaker, An Attorney or Advocate in a Cauſe. *Blount.*

Foꝛtia, Power, Dominion or Juriſdiction: And we read of *Infortiare Placitum,* by Judges aſſembled. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 29.

Foꝛtiori, *à fortiori* or *Multo fortiori,* Is an Argument often uſed by *Littleton,* to this Purpoſe: If it be *ſo* in a Feoffment paſſing a new Right, *much more* is it for the Reſtitution of an ancient Right, &c. *Co. Lit.* 253, 260.

Foꝛtilice and **Foꝛtility,** *(Fortelleſcum)* Signifies a fortified Place, Bulwark or Caſtle; as it is ſaid within the Towns and *Fortilities* of *Berwick* and *Carliſle,* Anno 11 H. 7. c. 18.

3

Foꝛtlet, (*Fr.*) A Place or Fort of ſome Strength; or rather a little Fort. *Old Nat. Br.* 45.

Foꝛtuna, Is that which is called in our Law Treaſure trove, *i. e. Theſaurum ducente* Fortuna *invenire* ——*Inquirendum eſt per* 12 *Jurator. pro Rege,* &c. *quod fideliter præſentabunt omnes* Fortunas, *Abjurationes,* &c.

Foꝛtunium, A Tournament or Fighting with Spears; or an Appeal to *Fortune* therein. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1241.

Foſſa, A Ditch full of Water; wherein Women committing Felony were drowned: It has been likewiſe uſed for a Grave, in ancient Writings. See *Furca.*

Foſſatum, (*Lat.*) Is a Ditch or Place fenced round with a Ditch or Trench; alſo it is taken for the Obligations of Citizens, to repair the City Ditches. *Foſſatura* ſignifies the ſame with *Foſſatum*; And the Work or Service done by Tenants, &c. for Repairing and Maintenance of Ditches is called *Foſſatorum operatio*; and the Contribution for it *Foſſagium.* Kennet's Gloſſ.

Foſſeway, (From *Foſſus,* digged) Was anciently one of the four principal Highways of *England,* leading through the Kingdom; which had its Name from its being ſuppoſed to be digged and made paſſable by the *Romans,* and having a *Ditch* upon one Side. *Cowel.*

Foſterlean, (*Sax.*) Nuptial Gifts, which we call a Jointure or Stipend for the Maintenance of the Wife. ——*Poſtea ſciendum eſt cui* Foſterlean *pertineat, vadiet hoc Brigdunia & plegient amici ſui.*

Fother or **Fodder,** (From the Teuton. *Fuder*) Is a Weight of Lead containing eight *Pigs,* and every *Pig* one and twenty Stone and a Half; ſo that it is about a Tun or common Cart-load: Among the *Plumbers* in *London* it is Nineteen hundred and an Half; and at the Mines it is Two and twenty hundred Weight and a Half. *Skene.*

Fovea, A Place for Burial of the Dead. *Statut. Eccl. Paulin. London. MS.* 29.

Foundation, The Founding and Building of a College or Hoſpital is called *Foundatio, quaſi fundatio,* or *fundamenti locatio. Co. lib.* 10. The King only can found a *College*; but there may be a College in Reputation, founded by others. *Dyer* 267. If it cannot appear by Inquiſition, who it was that founded a *Church* or *College,* it ſhall be intended it was the King; who has Power to *found* a new Church, &c. *Moor* 282. The King may *found* and erect an *Hoſpital,* and give a Name to the Houſe, upon the Inheritance of another, or licence another Perſon to do it upon his own Lands; and the Words, *Fundo, Creo,* &c. are not neceſſary in every *Foundation,* either of a College or Hoſpital made by the King; but it is ſufficient if there be Words equivalent: The Incorporation of a College or Hoſpital is the very *Foundation*; but he who indows it with Lands is the *Founder*; and to the Erection of an Hoſpital nothing more is requiſite but the Incorporation and *Foundation.* 10 *Rep. Caſe of Sutton's Hoſp.* Perſons ſeiſed of Eſtates in Fee-ſimple, may erect and *found Hoſpitals* for the Poor, by Deed inrolled in Chancery, &c. which ſhall be incorporated, and ſubject to ſuch Viſitors as the *Founder* ſhall appoint, &c. *Stat.* 39 *Eliz.* Where a Corporation is named, it is ſaid the Name of the *Founder* is Parcel of the Corporation. 2 *Nelſ.* 886. Though the *Foundation* of a Thing may alter the Law, as to that particular Thing; yet it ſhall not work a general Prejudice. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 634.

Founder of Metal, (From the Fr. *Foundre,* to melt or pour) Is he that melts Metal, and makes any Thing of it by Pouring or Caſting it into a Mould. 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. Whence is *Bell founder,* a *Fount* of Letters, &c.

Fourcher, (Fr. *Fourchir*) Signifies a putting off, or delaying of an Action; and has been compared to ſtammering, by which the Speech is drawn out to a more than ordinary Length of Time, as by *Fourching* a Suit is prolonged, which might be brought to a Determination

termination in a ſhorter Space: The Device is commonly uſed when an Action or Suit is brought againſt two Perſons, who being jointly concerned, are not to anſwer till both Parties appear; and is where the Appearance or *Eſſoin* of one, will excuſe the other's Default, and they agree between themſelves that one ſhall appear or be eſſoined one Day, and for Want of the other's appearing, have Day over to make his Appearance with the other Party; and at that Day allowed the other Party doth appear, but he that appeared before doth not, in Hopes to have another Day by Adjournment of the Party who then made his Appearance. *Terms de Ley* 356. This is called *Fourcher*; and in the Statute of *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 42. it is termed *Fourcher by Eſſoin*; where are Words to this Effect, *viz.* Coparceners, Jointenants, *&c.* may not *fourch* by *Eſſoin*, to eſſoin ſeverally; but ſhall have only one Eſſoin, as one ſole Tenant. And *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10. it is uſed in like Manner: The Defendants ſhall be put to anſwer without *Fourching*, *&c.* 23 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 250. *Fourcher* in the Latin is writ *Furcare*; becauſe it is two-fold.

Fraction. The Law makes no *Fraction* of a Day; if any Offence be committed, in Caſe of Murder, *&c.* the Year and Day ſhall be computed from the Beginning of the Day on which the Wound was given, *&c.* and not from the preciſe Minute or Hour. 2 *Hawk.* 163. See *Co. Litt.* 255.

Fractitium, Is made Uſe of for arable Land.—— *Pratum de Mura & tres Acr. terræ de* Fractitio. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. 873.

Fractura navium, Wreck of Shipping at Sea.

Frampole Fences, Are ſuch *Fences* as the Tenants in the Manor of *Writtel* in *Eſſex*, ſet up againſt the Lord's Demeans; and they are intitled to the Wood growing on thoſe *Fences*, and as many Poles as they can reach from the Top of the Ditch with the Helve of an Axe, towards the Reparation of their *Fences*. It is thought the Word *Frampole* comes from the Sax. *Frempul*, profitable; or that it is a Corruption of *Francpole*, becauſe the Poles are free for the Tenants to take: But Chief Juſtice *Brampton*, whilſt he was Steward of the Court of the Manor of *Writtel*, acknowledged that he could not find out the Reaſon why thoſe *Fences* were called *Frampole*; ſo that we are at a Loſs to know the Truth of this Name etymologically.

Franchilanus, (Fr. *Franchi*, i. e. free) A Freeman——*Sciatis me dediſſe, cum Villanis, &* Franchilano, *& cum Tenuris eorum, &c. Chart. H.* 4. And we find *Francus homo* uſed for a Freeman in *Domeſday*.

Franchiſe, *(Fr.)* Is taken for a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Juriſdiction; as for a Corporation to hold Pleas to ſuch a Value, *&c.* And ſometimes it is an Immunity from Tribute, when it is either perſonal or real, that is belonging to a Perſon immediately; or by Means of this or that Place whereof he is Chief or a Member. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 141. There is alſo a *Franchiſe Royal*; which ſeems to be that where the King's Writ runs not. 21 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. But *Franchiſe* Royal is ſaid by ſome Authors, to be where the King grants to one and his Heirs, that they ſhall be quit of Toll, *&c. Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 5. A *Franchiſe* in general is a Royal Privilege in the Hands of a Subject; and may be veſted in Bodies Politick or Corporations, either aggregate or ſole, or in many Perſons that are not Corporations, (as in Borough Towns, *&c.*) or in a ſingle Perſon: And *Franchiſes* are of different Kinds; ſuch as the *Principality of Wales*, *Counties Palatine*, *Counties*, *Hundreds*, *Ports* of the Sea, *&c.* Then there is a *Franchiſe* or Liberty of having a *Leet*, *Manor* or *Lordſhip*, as well as a Liberty to make a *Corporation*, and to have Cogniſance of Pleas; and *Bailiwicks* of Liberties, the Liberty of a *Foreſt*, Chaſe, *&c. Fairs* and *Markets*, *Felons Goods*, *Goods of Fugitives*, *Outlaws*, *Deodands*, *Treaſure Trove*, *Waifs*, *Eſtrays*, *Wrecks*, *&c.* All theſe come under *Franchiſes* and Liberties. *F. N. B.* 230. 2 *Inſt.* 221. All *Franchiſes* and Liberties are derived from the Crown, and ſome are held by Charter; but ſome lie in Preſcription and Uſage, without the Help of any Charter. *Finch* 164. And Uſage may uphold *Franchiſes*, which may be claimed by Preſcription, without Record either of Creation, Allowance or Confirmation; and Wreck of the Sea, Waifs, Strays, Fairs and Markets, and the like, are gained by Uſage, and may become due without any Matter of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 281. 9 *Rep.* 27. But Goods of Felons and Outlaws, and ſuch like, grow due by Charter, and cannot be claimed by Uſage, *&c. Ibid.* It hath been adjudged, that Grants of *Franchiſes*, made before the Time of Memory, ought to have Allowance within Time of Memory in the *King's Bench*, or before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, or by ſome Confirmation on Record; and it is ſaid they are not Records pleadable, if they have not the Aid of ſome Matter of Record within Time of Memory; and ſuch ancient Grants, after ſuch Allowance, ſhall be conſtrued as the Law was when they were made, and not as it hath been ſince altered: But *Franchiſes* granted within Time of Memory are pleadable without any Allowance or Confirmation; and if they have been allowed or confirmed as aforeſaid, the *Franchiſes* may be claimed by Force thereof, without ſhewing the Charter. 9 *Rep.* 27, 28. 2 *Inſt.* 281, 494. There have been formerly ſeveral ancient Prerogatives divided from the Crown, beſides the *Franchiſes* aforementioned; as Power to pardon Felony, make Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and of the Peace, *&c.* Though by the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 24. they were reſumed and reunited to the Crown; and the King cannot grant Power to another to make Strangers born, Denizens here, becauſe ſuch Power is by Law inſeparably annexed to his Perſon. 7 *Rep.* 25. By ſeveral ancient Statutes, the *Church* ſhall have all her Liberties and *Franchiſes* inviolable: And the *Lords Spiritual* and *Temporal* ſhall injoy their Liberties, *&c.* and the King may not deprive them of any of them. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 1. 14 *Ed.* 3. 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 1. By the Statute of *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 37. The *Franchiſes* and Liberties of the City of *London*, and all other Cities, Towns, *&c.* are confirmed. The 30 *Ed.* 1. ordains, that a Writ ſhall iſſue out to the Sheriffs of Counties, to permit all Men to injoy their ancient Liberties and *Franchiſes*; and on Proclamation made, they ſhall ſhew their Tenures to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or forfeit their *Franchiſes*. The *Franchiſes* of Religious Houſes were granted to the King, by *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. All Writs, Proceſſes, *&c.* in *Franchiſes*, are to be made in the King's Name; and Stewards, Bailiffs, and other Miniſters of Liberties, ſhall attend the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and make due Execution of Proceſs, *&c.* 27 *H.* 8. Some *Franchiſes*, as *York*, *Briſtol*, *&c.* have Return of Writs, to whom Mandates are directed from the Courts above, to execute Writs and Proceſs: And a Mayor or Bailiff of a Town, may have Liberty to keep Courts, and hold Pleas in a certain Place, according to the Courſe of the Common Law; and Power to draw Cauſes out of the King's Courts, by an excluſive Juriſdiction: But the Cauſes here may be removed to the ſuperior Courts. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 4 *Inſt.* 87, 224. Sheriffs of Counties, within which is any *Franchiſe*, the Lord whereof is intitled to a Return of Writs, ſhall on his Requeſt, appoint one or more Deputies, to reſide at ſome Place near, there to receive all Writs in the Sheriff's Name, and under his Seal to iſſue Warrants for their due Execution; and the Lord Chancellor is to ſettle the Charges to be paid any ſuch Deputy, *&c.* by 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. A *Franchiſe* hath no Relation to the County wherein it lies, as has been generally held; for it is not neceſſary to ſet forth the County when any Thing is ſhewed to be done within a Liberty or *Franchiſe*. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If a *Franchiſe* fails to adminiſter Juſtice within the ſame, the *Franchiſe* ſhall not be allowed; but on any ſuch Failure, the Court of *B. R.* may compel the Owners

Owners of the *Franchiſe*, &c. to do Juſtice; for this Court ought to ſee Juſtice equally diſtributed to all Perſons. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 635. *Franchiſes* may be forfeited and ſeiſed where they are abuſed, for Miſuſer or Non-uſer; and when there are many Points, a Miſuſer of any One will make a Forfeiture of the Whole on a *Quo Warranto* brought. *Kitch.* 65. And where *Franchiſes* come to the Crown again from whence derived, by Forfeiture, &c. they are *extinguiſhed*; but in ſome Caſes it is ſaid they are not. For Contempt of the King's Writ, in a County Palatine, &c. the Liberties may be ſeiſed, and the Offenders fined; and the Temporalities of a Biſhop, have been adjudged to be ſeiſed until he ſatisfied the King for ſuch a Contempt, on Information exhibited, &c. *Cro Car.* 253. The Biſhop of *Durham* pretending he had ſuch a *Franchiſe*, that the King's Writ was not to come there, and becauſe one brought it thither he impriſoned him; this being proved upon an Information brought againſt him, it was adjudged he ſhould pay a Fine to the King, and loſe his Liberties. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 250. Where ever the King is Party to a Suit, as in all Informations and Indictments, the Proceſs ought to be executed by the Sheriff, and not the Bailiff of any *Franchiſe*, whether it have the Clauſe *Non omittas*, &c. or not; for the King's Prerogative ſhall be preferred to any *Franchiſe*. 2 *Hauk.* 284. A Sheriff's upon a *Non omittas*, or on a *Capias Utlagatum*, or *Quo minus*, may enter and make Arreſts in any *Franchiſe*. 1 *Lill.* 635. If a Perſon claims *Franchiſes* which he ought not to have, it is a Uſurpation upon the King; and not ſhewing his Title, the King ſhall take from him his *Franchiſe*. Poph. 180. 1 Buſt. 54. See *Quo Warranto*.

Francigenæ, Was the general Appellation of all Foreigners. Vide *Engleicery*.

Franctaine, Is uſed to denote a Freeman or Gentleman, in our ancient Authors. *Forteſcue*.

Frank, A *French* Gold Coin, worth about a *French* Shilling; but in Computation was twenty *Sols*, which is a *Livre*, and twenty Pence in our Money.

Frankalmoign, *(Libera Eleemoſyna)* Is a Tenure by Spiritual Service, where an Eccleſiaſtical Corporation, ſole or aggregate, holdeth Land to them and their Succeſſors, of ſome Lord and his Heirs in *free* and perpetual Alms: And *perpetual* ſuppoſes it to be a Fee ſimple; though it may paſs without the Word *Succeſſors*. *Litt* 133. 1 *Inſt.* 94. A Lay Perſon cannot hold in *free* Alms: And when a Grant is in *Frankalmoign*, no Mention is to be made of all Manner of Service; for it is free from any Temporal Service, and is of the higheſt Nature, becauſe it is a Tenure by Spiritual Service. *Litt.* 137. None can hold in *Frankalmoign* but by Preſcription, or by Force of ſome Grant made before the Statutes of *Mortmain*, 7 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 36, and 18 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. ſo that the Tenure cannot at this Day be created, to hold of a Founder and his Heirs in free Alms: But the King is not reſtrained by the Statutes; nor a Subject licenſed or diſpenſed with by the King, to make ſuch a Grant, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 98, 99. And if an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon holds Lands by Fealty and certain Rent, the Lord may at this Time confirm his Eſtate, to hold to him and his Succeſſors in *Frankalmoign*; for the former Services are extinct, and nothing is reſerved but that he ſhould of hold him, which he did before; whereby this Change and Alteration is not within the *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1. of *Quia emptores Terrarum*. *Litt.* 540. 1 *Inſt.* 99, 306. Tenure in *Frankalmoign* is incident to the Inheritable Blood of the Donor or Founder; except in Caſe of the King, who may grant this Tenure to hold of him and his Succeſſors. *Litt.* 135. And the Reaſon why a Grant in *Frankalmoign*, ſince the *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1. is void, except in the Caſe of the King, &c. is becauſe none can hold Land by this Tenure, but of the Donor; whereas the Statute injoins, that it be held of the Chief Lord, by the ſame Service by which the Feoffer held it; though the King may grant away any Eſtate, and reſerve the Tenure to himſelf. 1 *Inſt.* 99, 223. If any Perſons that hold Lands or Tenements in *Frankalmoign*, make any Failure in doing ſuch Divine Service as they ought, the Lord may make Complaint of it to the Ordinary or Viſitor; which is the King, if he be Founder, or a Subject where he was appointed Viſitor upon the Foundation; and the Ordinary, &c. may puniſh the Negligence, according to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. *Litt.* 136. 1 *Inſt.* 96. Alſo for Neglect in performing Divine Service in certain, the Lord may diſtrain: But *Frankalmoign* is ſaid to be held by Service uncertain; and where the Tenure is tied to certain Services, as to read Prayers every Friday, &c. this is not *Frankalmoign*, but *Tenure by Divine Service*; it is Lands given in Alms, but not in free Alms. *Briton*, *c.* 66. The Tenure by *Frankalmoign* is an ancient Tenure, chiefly to be met with in Grants to religious Houſes, Biſhops, Deans, Colleges, &c. and is become out of Uſe.

Frank-Chaſe, Is a Liberty of *Free Chaſe*; by which all Perſons that have Lands within the Compaſs thereof, are prohibited to cut down any Wood, &c. without the View of the Foreſter, though it be in their own Demeſnes. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 187.

Frank-Fee, Is where Freehold Lands are held exempted from all Services, but not from Homage. In the *Regiſter* of Writs, we find that is *Frank-free*, which a Man holds at the Common Law, to him and his Heirs; and not by ſuch Service, as is required in Ancient Demeſne, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: And that the Lands in the Hand of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, at the Making of the Book of *Domeſday*, were Ancient Demeſne, and all the reſt *Frank fee*; wherewith *Fitzherbert* agrees. *Reg. Orig.* 12. *F. N. B.* 161. And the Author of the *Terms of the Law* defines a *Frank fee* to be a Tenure pleadable at the Common Law; and not in Ancient Demeſne. *Terms de Ley* 358. ——Feudum Francum *eſt*, *pro quo nullum Servitium præſtatur Domino*. Frachineus, lib. 7. c. 39.

Frank-ferm, Was when Lands or Tenements were changed in the Nature of the Fee, by Feoffment, &c. out of Knight Service, for certain yearly Services. *Briton*, *c.* 66. See *Fee farm*.

Frank-Law, *(Libera Lex)* Is applied to the Benefit of the Free and Common Law of the Land. You may find what it is by the contrary, from *Crompton* in his Juſtice of Peace; where he ſays, he that for any Offence loſeth his *Frank-Law*, falls into theſe Miſchiefs, *viz.* He may never be impanelled upon any Jury or Aſſiſe; or be permitted to give any Teſtimony: If he hath any Thing to do in the King's Courts, he muſt not attend them in Perſon, but appoint his Attorney therein for him: And his Lands ſhall be eſtreated, and his Body committed to Priſon, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 156. *Lib. Aſſiſ.* 59. See *Conſpiracy*.

Frank-Marriage, (*Liberum Maritagium*) Is where a Man ſeiſed of Land in Fee-ſimple, gives it to another with his Daughter, Siſter, &c. in Marriage; to hold to them and their Heirs: and it is a Tenure in ſpecial Tail, growing from theſe Words in the Gift, *i. e Sciant*, &c. *me* A B. *dediſſe & conceſſiſſe*, &c. T. B. *filio meo &* Annæ *Uxor. ejus*, *filiæ*, &c. *in* Liberum Maritagium *unum Meſſuagium*, &c. *Lit.* 17. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 1. *lib.* 2. *ſect.* 303. The Effect of which Word is, That they ſhall have the Land to them and the Heirs of their Bodies; and ſhall do no Services to the Donor, except Fealty, until the fourth Degree. *Glanvil*, *lib.* 7. *c.* 18. And *Fleta* gives this Reaſon why the Heirs do no Service until the fourth Degree: *Ne Donatores vel eorum hæredes per Homagii receptionem*, *a reverſione repellantur*. And why in the fourth Deſcent and downward, they ſhall do Services to the Donor; *Quia in quarto gradu vehementer præſumitur*, *quod Terra eſt pro defectu hæredum Donatorium reverſura*. *Fleta*, *lib.* 3. *c.* 11. All this

appears in *Bracton, lib. 2. c. 7.* where it is said, that Lands in *Frank-Marriage* are *quieta & libera ab omni seculari servitio, &c. usque ad tertium hæredem, & usque ad quartum gradum.* Also *Bracton* divides Marriage into *Liberum Maritagium* and *Maritagium servitio obligatum*; which last was where Lands were given in Marriage, with a Reservation of the Services to the Donor, which the Donee and his Heirs were bound to perform for ever; but neither he, or the next two Heirs, were obliged to do Homage, which was to be done when it came to the fourth Degree, and then, and not before, were required to be performed both Services and Homage. *Bract. lib. 2.* Lands given by one Man to another with a Wife in *Frank-Marriage*, amounts by Implication to a Gift in Tail; which in this Case may be created without the Words *Heirs* or *Body*. *Litt. 17. Wood's Inst. 120.* A Gift in *Frank Marriage* might be made as well after as before Marriage: And such a Gift was a Fee simple before the Statute of *Westm. 2.* but since, it is usually a Fee-tail: These Gifts were common in former Times, whereon Questions in Law did arise; but are now disused. *2 Nelf. Abr. 888.*

Frank-pledge, *(Franci plegium*, from the French *Franc*, i. e. Liber, and *Pledge*, Fidejussor) Signifies a *Pledge* or Surety for the Behaviour of *Freemen*; it being the ancient Custom of this Kingdom, borrowed from the *Lombards*, that for the Preservation of the publick Peace, every Free-born Man at the Age of Fourteen, (Religious Persons, Clerks, *&c.* excepted) should give Security for his Truth towards the King and his Subjects, or be committed to Prison; whereupon a certain Number of Neighbours, usually became bound one for another, to see each Man of their *Pledge* forth coming at all Times, or to answer the Transgression done by any gone away; And whenever any one offended, it was forthwith inquired in what *Pledge* he was, and then those of that *Pledge* either produced the Offender within One and thirty Days, or satisfied for his Offence. This was called *Frank-pledge*; and this Custom was so kept, that the Sheriffs at every *County-Court*, did from Time to Time take the Oaths of young Persons as they grew to fourteen Years of Age, and see that they were settled in one *Decennary* or other; whereby this Branch of the Sheriff's Authority was called *Visus franci plegii*, or *View of Frank-pledge*. At this Day no Man ordinarily giveth other Security for the Keeping of the Peace, than his own Oath; so that none answereth for the Transgression of another, but every Person for himself. *4 Inst. 78.* Living under *Frank pledge* has been termed living under *Law*, *&c.* See the Statute of *View of Frank-pledge*, 18 *Ed. 3.* And *Court-Leet, Deciner*, *&c.*

Frank-Tenement, A Possession of *Freehold* Lands and Tenements. See *Freehold.*

Frassetum, A Corruption of *Fraxinetum*, is taken for a Wood or woody Ground, where *Ashes* grow. *1 Inst 4.*

Fraternia, A Fraternity, Brotherhood or Society of Religious Persons, who were bound to pray for the good Health and Life, *&c.* of their living Brethren, and the Souls of those that were dead: In the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, collected by *Ralph Baldock*, Dean, 1295. there is one Chapter *de Fraternia Beneficiorum Ecclesiæ S. Pauli, &c.*

Fraternities, Of Places in respect to a Trade or Mystery. *Vide* Corporation.

Frater nutricius, Used in ancient Deeds for a Bastard Brother. *Malmsb.*

Fratres conjurati, Are sworn Brothers or Companions; sometimes those were so called who were sworn to defend the King against his Enemies. *Hoveden, p. 445. Leg. W. 1.*——*Præcipimus ut omnes Liberi homines sint* Fratres conjurati *ad Monarchiam nostrum & Regnum nostrum contra Inimicos pro posse suo defendendum.* Leg. Ed. 1. c. 35.

Fratres pyes, Were certain Friers, wearing black and white Garments; of whom mention is made by *Walsingham, p. 124.*

Fratriagium, Is a younger Brother's Inheritance; and whatever the Sons or Brothers possess of the Estate of the Father, they enjoy it *ratione Fratriagii*, and are to do Homage to the elder Brother for it, who is bound to do Homage for the Whole to the superior Lord. *Bract. lib. 2. c. 35.*

Fraud, *(Fraus)* Is Deceit in Grants and Conveyances of Lands, and Bargains and Sales of Goods, *&c.* to the Damage of another Person. *F. N. B. 98.* Fraudulent Assurances of Lands or Goods to deceive Creditors, shall be void; and the Creditors shall have Execution thereof. *50 Ed. 3. c. 6.* By the *Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 5.* all fraudulent Conveyances made of Lands, Goods or Chattels, to set aside or avoid Debts, as to Creditors shall be void; and by *27 Eliz. c 4.* Conveyances and Assurances of Land made to *defraud* Purchasers, as to such Purchasers they are declared void: And Persons justifying or putting such Grants, *&c.* in Use as good, and *bona fide* made, shall forfeit a Year's Value of the Lands, and the whole Value of Goods and Chattels, and be also imprisoned: Where Lands are conveyed with Clause of Revocation, *&c.* and afterwards sold for valuable Consideration, the first Conveyance shall be void against the Purchaser, but this is not to extend to Mortgages made *bona fide.* If a Man seised of Land in Fee, make a Feoffment of it to divers Uses, with Remainders over, *&c.* and with Power of *Revocation* by Writing under Hand and Seal; here if he for good Confideration doth enter into a Recognisance, the Land shall be charged with the same: So if *A.* reserves to himself Power to revoke by the Assent of *B.* and then bargains to another. *Bridg. 22. Lane 22.* And where one hath made an Estate with a Power of Revocation; and after with Intent to deceive a Purchaser he makes a Feoffment, *&c.* to a Stranger to extinct the Power, and then sells the Land for a valuable Consideration; in this Case both the Conveyances shall be *fraudulent* as to the Purchaser. *2 Rep. 83.* The Statute of *Frauds 29 Car. 2.* requires that Contracts and Agreements, Leases and Devises of Lands, *&c.* shall be put in Writing. And Devises of Lands, Rents, *&c.* are deemed fraudulent and void, against Creditors upon Bonds, or other Specialties. *3 & 4 W. & M. c. 14.* Also Judgments against Purchasers of Lands for a valuable Consideration, shall be deemed Judgments only from the Signing, *&c. 29 Car. 2. c. 3.* The *Stat. 13 Eliz.* makes a fraudulent Deed or Grant of Goods, *&c.* void against Creditors, but not against the Party himself, his Executors or Administrators, for against them it remains good: And a Conveyance, if made of Lands by *Fraud*, is not void by the Statute against all Persons; but only against those who afterwards come to the Land upon valuable Consideration. *Cro. El 445. Cro. Jac. 271.* Grants and Conveyances are to be on good Consideration, and *bona fide*, or they will be fraudulent; and a Grant *bona fide* is made without any Trust, *&c.* A Grant upon good Consideration, except it be also *bona fide*, is not within the Proviso of the Act *13 Eliz. 3 Rep. 81.* Consideration valuable is Money, Marriage, *&c.* and not natural Affection, *&c.* A Man made a Lease for twenty-one Years, in Trust for his Daughter till Marriage; and if she married with his Consent, then to her during the Term; this till Marriage, has been held *fraudulent* as to a Purchaser: But after Marriage it is good, because Marriage is an Advancement to the Daughter, and taking Effect made it upon valuable Consideration, which a Marriage is always taken to be, and the Husband was drawn in by this Conveyance to marry her. *1 Sid. 133.* It has been adjudged, That if a Father makes a Feoffment to another, for the Advancement of Daughters, or his younger Sons, or for Payment of his Debts; and afterwards infeoffs his eldest Son or Heir, that is not *Fraud*

or

or Colluſion within the Statute, for he is bound in Law to make Proviſion for his Children: But where there is a Grandfather, Father, and two Sons, and the Grandfather (living the Father) conveys his Land to either of the Sons, this is out of the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. becauſe it is not a common Thing ſo to do, and the Father ought to have the immediate Care of his Children; though if he is dead, then it belongeth to the Grandfather. 6 *Rep.* 76. If a Man levy a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to his Son in Tail, and after ſells the Fee-ſimple to another, he as a Purchaſer ſhall avoid this Conveyance upon the *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* becauſe it was *voluntary*, and therefore *fraudulent*; ſo it had been if he had ſettled the Remainder on his Wife, unleſs there had been a Conſideration on precedent Marriage. *Sid.* 133. 3 *Salk* 174. But it was ruled by *Hale* Chief Juſtice, that a Deed may be voluntary, and not *fraudulent*; as where a Father having an extravagant Son, ſettles his Land ſo that he may not ſpend all; this is good, if there is no Conſideration of Money. 1 *Mod.* 119. Although every voluntary Conveyance is *prima facie* deemed *fraudulent* againſt Purchaſers, yet ſome Circumſtances may alter the Caſe: An Infant promiſed, on his Marriage, to ſettle his Eſtate when he came of Age, upon himſelf and his Iſſue; and this was held a ſufficient Conſideration, though an Infant by Law is not compellable to fulfil ſuch Promiſe. 2 *Lev.* 147. A Perſon, in Conſideration that his Son is to marry the Daughter of *A. B.* covenants to ſtand ſeiſed of Lands to the Uſe of his Son for Life; and after to other Sons in Reverſion or Remainder: The Uſes thus limited in Remainder, ſhall be *fraudulent* as to any Purchaſer of the Land, tho' the firſt be upon good Conſideration. And altho' the Conſideration of Marriage is good; if there be a Power to revoke annexed to the Deed, it will be void as to Purchaſers. *Lane* 22. If a Man after Marriage, make a voluntary Conveyance of Land for a Jointure, or Maintenance of his Wife, and afterwards ſell the Land for Money, to one that hath no Notice of it; in this Caſe, the Conveyance made to the Uſe of the Wife, ſhall be ſaid to be *fraudulent*: And yet if a Perſon upon a Marriage, before the Marriage, and in Conſideration thereof, or after Marriage, in Conſideration of a Portion given or Money paid, convey his Land to the Uſe of his Wife, *&c.* it will not be a *fraudulent* Deed. 2 *Cro.* 158. A Feme Covert joins with her Huſband in the Alienation of her Jointure, and hath a new Deed of Settlement of other Lands dated the ſame Day in lieu thereof, without Articles or Agreement precedent to this ſecond Settlement; this is not *fraudulent* againſt a Purchaſer, tho' the Lands in the new Settlement are more in Value than thoſe in the firſt; for the old Settlement being deſtroyed, and a new one made on the ſame Day, it ſhall be preſumed that there was an Agreement for it. 2 *Lev.* 70, 71. the Huſband who married a Wife an Inheritrix, promiſed, That if ſhe would join with him in a Sale of her Land, and let him have the Money to pay his Debts, that he would leave her 400 *l.* at his Death; about ſix Months after the Lands were ſold, he gave Bond to a Stranger to leave his Wife the 400 *l.* And it was adjudged that this was not *fraudulent quoad* Creditors, but good againſt them. 2 *Lev.* 148. A Perſon makes a voluntary Conveyance, and then mortgages the ſame Land, and the firſt Deed is upon a Trial found *fraudulent*; then he to whom the Deed was made exhibited his Bill in *Equity* to redeem the Mortgage; and it was held, that tho' the firſt Deed was *fraudulent quoad* the Mortgage-Money, yet it was good to paſs the Equity of Redemption, *Chan. Rep.* 59. Where a Leaſe is made with a *Proviſo*, that if the Leſſor pays 10 *s.* the Leaſe ſhall be void; becauſe 10 *s.* is not the Value of the Leaſe and Land, but only limited as a Power of Revocation, it is fraudulent as to a Purchaſer. *Cro. Jac.* 455. And if a Man makes an Aſſignment of his Leaſe, and yet keeps Poſſeſſion of the Lands, the Deed of Aſſignment will be judged *fraudulent*. In *Chancery* it has been decreed, That if a Man conveys his Land to Friends in Truſt, to the Uſe of his Children, *&c.* to *defraud* a Purchaſer, the Truſt ſhall go in *Equity* to the Purchaſer; alſo it ſhall be liable for Debts, to ſatisfy the ſame. *Tothil* 43, 44. A Huſband aſſigned a Term of his Wife's, in Truſt for his Wife; and it was held *fraudulent* againſt Purchaſers. *Chan. Rep.* 225. By the *Common Law*, an Eſtate made by *Fraud*, ſhall be avoided only by him who hath a former Right, Title, Intereſt, Debt or Demand. 3 *Rep.* 83. If one indebted do really ſell Lands, tho' to avoid Payment of Debts; if the Vendee be not privy to the Intent, the Sale to him is good: For as to the Vendee there is no *Fraud* in the Caſe. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* A Man gives his Goods to his Son, they are nevertheleſs liable as to his Creditors; but if he gives them to one of his Creditors, without any Truſt or Covin, it ſhall not be *fraudulent* to make him liable to other Creditors. 3 *Salk.* 174. If a Man is indicted, and give away his Goods to prevent a Forfeiture, the King ſhall have them upon an Attainder or Conviction; tho' 'tis otherwiſe if he ſell them for a good Conſideration to one who had no *Notice* of the Indictment. *Ibid.* If Tenant for Life commit a Forfeiture, and he in the Reverſion enters, this ſhall be as a *fraudulent* Conveyance with Reſpect to Creditors. *Vent.* 257. *Fraudulent* Gifts, or Grants of Goods to *defraud* the Lord of his Heriot, ſhall be void; and the Value of the Goods forfeited. 13 *Eliz* 5. Gifts made in Secret are liable to Suſpicion of *Fraud*: A general Gift of all a Man's Goods may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be *fraudulent*, even tho' there be a true Debt owing to the Party to whom made. 3 *Rep.* 80, 81. And the ſeveral Marks or Badges of *Fraud*, in a Gift or Grant of Goods are, if it be general, without Exception of ſome Things of Neceſſity; if the Donor ſtill poſſeſſes and uſes the Goods; if the Deed be ſecretly made, if there be a Truſt between the Parties; or if it be made pending the Action. 3 *Rep.* 80, *&c.* And where a Perſon is Party to a *Fraud*, all that follows by Reaſon of that *Fraud* ſhall be ſaid to be done by him. *Cro. Jac.* 469. But when *Fraud* is not expreſly averred, it ſhall not be preſumed; nor ſhall the Court adjudge it to be ſo, till the Matter is found by Jury. 10 *Rep.* 56. A poor Man was drawn in to ſell an Eſtate, at a great Under-Value; but no *Fraud* appearing, tho' the Purchaſe was not a fair Bargain, the Seller could not be relieved in Equity, to ſet it aſide. *Preced. Canc.* 206. The Chancery may decree a Conveyance to be *fraudulent*, meerly for being voluntary, and without any Trial at Law; yet it has been inſiſted, that *Fraud* or not was triable only by a Jury. *Ibid.* 14, 15. A Will, as well as Deed, ſhall be ſet aſide in Chancery for *Fraud* and Circumvention. *Ibid.* 123. *Fraudulent* Conveyances to multiply Votes at *Election of Knights of the Shire*, ſhall be taken againſt the Perſons making them as free and abſolute; and all Securities for Redeeming and Reſtoring, *&c.* to be void. *Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 23. A *Preſentation* to a Benefice; or *Adminiſtration* of Goods, obtained by *Fraud*, are void; and ſo is Sale of Goods by *Fraud*, altho' in open Market, *&c.* Where a *fraudulent* Deed or Conveyance, is aſſigned upon a valuable Conſideration, the *Fraud* is purged thereby. 1 Ld. *Raym.* 88.

Fraus Legis. If a Perſon having no Manner of Title to a Houſe, procure an Affidavit of the Service of a Declaration in Ejectment, and thereupon gets Judgment; and by Virtue of a Writ of *Hab. fac. Poſſeſſionem* turns the Owner out of Poſſeſſion of the Houſe, and ſeiſes and converts the Goods therein to his own Uſe, he may be puniſhed as a Felon; becauſe he uſed the Proceſs of the Law with a felonious Purpoſe, *in fraudem Legis*. Raym. 276. Sid. 254.

Fraxinetum, A Wood of Aſh Trees. *Domeſday.*

Fredum, Was a Compoſition made by a Criminal, to be freed from Proſecution, of which the third Part was paid into the *Exchequer*. See *Delatura*.

Fredwit, A Liberty to hold Courts, and take up Amerciaments, *&c.* *Cowel.*

Free-Bench, *(Francus Bancus*, i. e. *Sedes Libera)* Is that Eſtate in Copyhold Lands which the Wife hath on the Death of her Huſband for her Dower, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: But it is ſaid the Wife ought to be eſpouſed a Virgin; and is to hold the Land only ſo long as ſhe lives ſole and continent. *Kitch.* 102. Of this *Free Bench*, ſeveral Manors have ſeveral Cuſtoms; and *Fitzherbert* calls it a *Cuſtom*, whereby in certain Cities the Wife ſhall have the whole Lands of the Huſband for her Dower, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 150. In the Manors of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Enbourne* in the County of *Berks*, and the Manor of *Torre* in *Devonſhire*, and other Parts of the *Weſt* of *England*, there is a Cuſtom, that when a Copyhold Tenant dies, his Widow ſhall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Cuſtomary Lands, *Dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commits Incontinency, ſhe forfeits her Eſtate: Yet nevertheleſs, on her coming into the Court of the Manor, riding backwards on a *Black Ram*, with his Tail in her Hand, and ſaying the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Cuſtom to re admit her to her *Free-Bench*; the Words are theſe,

Here I am,
Riding upon a Black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am:
And for my Crincum Crancum,
I have loſt my Binkum Bankum;
And for my Tale's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore pray Mr. Steward *let me have my Land again.*

This is a Kind of *Penance* among jocular Tenures and Cuſtoms, to purge the Offence.

Free-hooter, Signifies a Perſon who fights without Pay, in Hopes of getting ſome *Booty*.

Freehold, *(Franchordus)* Is Ground claimed in ſome Places more or leſs, beyond, or without the Fence: It is ſaid to contain two Foot and a Half, in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 141.

Free-borough-men, Were ſuch great Men as did not engage like the *Frank-pledge* Men for their *Decennier*. See *Friburgh*.

Free-Chapel, *(Libera Capella)* A Chapel ſo called, becauſe it is exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Dioceſan. Thoſe *Chapels* are properly *Free Chapels* which are of the King's Foundation, and by him exempted from the Ordinary's Viſitation: Alſo *Chapels* founded within a Pariſh for the Service of God, by the Devotion and Liberality of pious Men, over and above the Mother Church, and indowed with Maintenance by the Founders, which were *free* for the Inhabitants of the Pariſh to come to, were therefore called *Free-Chapels*. *Reg. Orig.* 40, 41. The *Free Chapel* of *St. Martin le Grand* is mentioned in the *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4. as are others likewiſe, by ancient Statutes: But theſe Chapels were given to the King, with the *Chantries*, *&c.* 1 Ed. 6. c. 14.

Freehold, *(Liberum Tenementum)* Is that Land or Tenement which a Man *holds* in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life. *Bract lib.* 2. *c.* 9. And is deſcribed to be of two Sorts: *Freehold in Deed*, and *Free hold in Law*; the Firſt being the real Poſſeſſion of Lands, *&c.* in Fee, or for Life, and the other the Right a Perſon hath to ſuch Lands or Tenements, before his Entry or Seiſure. *Freehold* is alſo extended to *Offices*, which a Man holds either in Fee, or during Life: And in the *Regiſter* of Writs it is ſaid, that he who holds Land upon an Execution of a *Statute Merchant* until he is ſatisfied the Debt, *Tenet ut Liberum Tenementum ſibi & aſſignatis ſuis*, and the ſame of a Tenant by *Elegit*; but ſuch Tenants as are not *Freeholders*, only as *Freeholders* for their Time, till they have received the Profits of the Land to the Value of their Debt. *Reg. Judic.* 68, 73. A Leaſe for ninety-nine Years, *&c.* determinable upon a Life or Lives, is not a Leaſe for Life to make a *Freehold*, but a Leaſe for Years or Chattel determinable upon Life or Lives: And an Eſtate for One thouſand Years is not a *Freehold*, or of ſo high a Nature as an Eſtate for Life. *Co. Litt.* 6. He that hath an Eſtate for the Term of his own Life, or the Life of another, hath a *Freehold*, and no other of a leſs Eſtate; tho' they of a greater Eſtate have a *Freehold*, as Tenant in Fee, *&c.* *Litt.* 57. When a Man pleads *Liberum Tenementum* generally, it ſhall be intended that he hath an Eſtate in Fee; and not a bare Eſtate for Life. *Cro. Eliz.* 87. An Eſtate of *Freehold* cannot by the *Common Law* commence *in futuro*; but it muſt take preſently in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, or Remainder. 5 *Rep.* 94. A Man made a Deed of Gift to his Son and his Heirs, of Lands after his Death, and no Livery was made; now if there had been *Livery*, it had been void, becauſe a *Freehold* cannot commence *in futuro:* And it has been held, that it ſhall not enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, by Reaſon of the Word *Give*; by which was intended a Tranſmutation of the Eſtate, and not to paſs it by Way of Uſe. *March Rep.* 50, 51. Whatſoever is Part of, or fixed to the *Freehold* goes to the Heir; and Glaſs-Windows, Wainſcot, *&c.* affixed to the Houſe are Parcel of the Houſe, and cannot be removed by Tenants. 4 *Rep.* 63, 64. But it hath been adjudged, that if Things for Trade, *&c.* are fixed to the *Freehold* by the Leſſee, he may take them down and remove them, ſo as he do it before the End of the Term, and he do not thereby injure the *Freehold*. 1 *Salk.* 368. Any Thing fixed to the *Freehold* may not be taken in Diſtreſs for Rent or in Execution, *&c.* But it is not Felony at Common Law, only Treſpaſs, to ſteal or take any Thing annexed to the *Freehold*; ſuch as Lead on a Church or Houſe, Corn or Graſs growing on the Ground, Apples on a Tree, *&c.* Though if they are ſevered from the *Freehold*, whether by the Owner or the Thief; if he ſever them at one Time, and take them away at another, it is Larceny to take them. 12 *Aſſ.* 32. 1 *Hawk.* 93. And to ſteal Lead on Houſes, *&c.* is made Felony, by a late Statute. 4 *Geo.* 2. The Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 29. ordains, that no Perſon ſhall be diſſeiſed of his *Freehold*, *&c.* but by Judgment of his Peers, or according to the Law of the Land; which doth not only relate to common Diſſeiſins, but the King may not otherwiſe ſeiſe into his Hands the *Freehold* of the Subject. *Wood's Inſt.* 614. None ſhall diſtrain any Freeholders to anſwer for their *Freeholds*, or any Thing touching the ſame, without the King's Writ. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 22. Nor ſhall any Perſon be compelled to anſwer for his *Freehold* before any Lord of a Manor, *&c.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. *Freehold* Eſtates, of certain Values, are required by Statutes to qualify Jurors; Electors of Knights of the Shire in Parliament, *&c.*

Freeholders, Are ſuch as hold any *Freehold* Eſtate. By the ancient Laws of *Scotland*, *Freeholders* were called *Milites*; and *Freehold*, in this Kingdom, hath been ſometimes taken in Oppoſition to *Villenage*, it being Lands in the Hands of the Gentry and better Sort of Tenants, by certain Tenure, who were always *Freeholders*, contrary to what was in the Poſſeſſion of the inferior People, held *at the Will of the Lord*. Lambard.

Freemen, (*Liber homo*) Is one diſtinguiſhed from a Slave, that is born or made *Free*; and theſe have divers Privileges beyond others. See *London*.

Freight, (Fr. *Fret*) Signifies the Money paid for Carriage of Goods by Sea; or in a larger Senſe, it is taken for the Cargo, or Burthen of the Ship. Ships are freighted either by the Ton, or by the Great; and

in Reſpect of Time, the *Freight* is agreed for at ſo much *per* Month, or at a certain Sum for the whole Voyage. If a Ship *freighted* by the Great, happens to be caſt away, the *Freight* is loſt; but if a Merchant agrees by the Ton, or at ſo much for every Piece of Commodities, and by any Accident the Ship is caſt away, if Part of the Goods is ſaved, it is ſaid ſhe ought to be anſwered her *Freight pro rata:* And when a Ship is *inſured*, and ſuch a Misfortune happens, the Inſured commonly transfer thoſe Goods over to the Aſſurers, towards a Satisfaction of what they make good. *Lex Mercat. or Merchants Compan.* 79. If *Freight* is agreed for the Lading and Unlading of Cattle at ſuch a Port, and ſome of them die before the Ship arrives there, the whole *Freight* ſhall be paid for the Living and the Dead; but if the Agreement be for *tranſporting* them, *Freight* ſhall be only paid for the Living: And it is the ſame of Slaves. *Ibid.* 85. The Lading of a Ship, in Conſtruction of Law, is bound for the *Freight*; the *Freight* being in Point of Payment preferred before any other Debts to which the Goods ſo laden are liable, tho' ſuch Debts as to Time were precedent to the *Freight:* And Actions touching the ſame are conſtrued favourably for the Ship and Owners; for if four Part-Owners of Five, belonging to a Ship, ſettle their Accounts with the *Freighters*, and receive their Dues, yet the fifth Man may ſue ſingly by himſelf without joining with the Reſt by the Common Law, and the Law Marine. *Hill.* 27 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* If Part of the Lading be on Ship board, and through ſome Misfortune happening to the Merchant, he has not his full Lading aboard at the Time agreed, the Maſter ſhall have *Freight* by Way of Damage, for the Time thoſe Goods were on Board; and is at his Liberty to contract with another, leſt he loſe his Seaſon and Voyage: And where a Ship is not ready to take in, or the Merchant not ready to lade his Goods aboard, the Parties are not only ſo at Liberty, but the Perſon damnified may bring an Action againſt the other and recover his Damages ſuſtained. *Leg. Rhod.* If the *Freighter* of a Ship ſhall lade on Board prohibited Goods, or unlawful Merchandiſe, whereby the Ship is detained, or the Voyage impeded; he ſhall anſwer the *Freight* agreed for. *Style* 220. And when Goods are laden aboard, and the Ship hath broke Ground, the Merchant may not afterwards unlade them; for if he then changes his Mind, and reſolves not to venture, but will unlade again, by the Marine Law the *Freight* becomes due. If a Maſter *freights* out his Ship, and afterwards ſecretly takes in Goods unknown to the firſt Laders, by the Law Marine he forfeits his *Freight:* And if a Maſter of a Ship ſhall put into any other Port than what the Ship was *freighted* to, he ſhall anſwer Damages to the Merchant; unleſs he is forced in by Storm, Enemies, or Pirates; and in that Caſe he is obliged to ſail to the Port agreed at his own Expence. *Leg. Oleron.* A Ship is *freighted* out and in, there ſhall be no *Freight* due till the Voyage is performed; ſo that if the Ship be caſt away, coming home, the *Freight* outwards as well as inwards are both gone. 1 *Brownl.* 21. A Maſter of a Ship is not bound to anſwer *Freight* to the Owners for Paſſengers, where it appears they are not able to pay. See *Charter-party.*

French. King *William* I. called *The Conqueror*, being a Native of *Normandy* in *France*, cauſed the Laws of this Realm, in his Time, to be written and pleaded in the *French Language.* 3 *Rep.* 17. But by the *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. 15. all Pleas that are pleaded in any of the King's Courts, ſhall be pleaded in the *Engliſh* Tongue; tho' Appeals were ſtill to be arraigned, and the Plea of the Defendant read in *French* in the ſame Manner as anciently. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 308. Vide *Stat.* 4 *G.* 2. *c.* 26.

Frenchman, Heretofore a Term for every Stranger or Outlandiſhman. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 15. See *Francigenæ.*

Frendwite, Comes from the Sax. *Freond*, i. e. Amicus, & *Wite* mulcta, and is a Mulct exacted of him who harboured his outlawed Friend. *Blount.* But ſee *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 7.

Freſca, Freſh Water or Rain, and Land Floods. *Chart. Antiq.* in *Somner of Gavelkind.* p. 132.

Freſh Diſſeiſin, (Fritca *Diſſeiſina*, from the Fr. *Fraiz*, i. e. Recens, & *Diſſeiſor*, viz. *Poſſeſſione ejicere*) Signifies that *Diſſeiſin*, which a Man might formerly ſeek to defeat of himſelf, and by his own Power, without reſorting to the King, or the Law; as where it was not above fifteen Days old, or of ſome other ſhort Continuance. *Briton c.* 5. Of this *Bracton* writes at large, concluding it to be arbitrary. *Lib.* 4. *c.* 5.

Freſh Fine, Is that which was levied within a Year paſt: It is mentioned in the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 Ed. 1. c. 45.

Freſh Force, (*Friſca Fortia*) Is a *Force* newly done in any City, Borough, &c. And if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of any Lands or Tenements within ſuch a City, or Borough, he who hath a Right to the Land, by the Uſage and Cuſtom of the ſaid City, &c. may bring his *Aſſiſe*, or *Bill of freſh Force*, within forty Days after the *Force* committed; and recover the Lands. *F. N. B.* 7. *Old Nat. Br.* 4. This Remedy may be alſo had where any Man is deforced of any Lands, after the Death of his Anceſtor, to whom he is Heir; or after the Death of Tenant for Life, or in Tail, in Dower, &c. within forty Days after the Title accrued; and in a Bill of *Freſh Force*, the Plaintiff or Demandant ſhall make Proteſtation to ſue in the Nature of what Writ he will, as *Aſſiſe* of *Mortdanceſtor*, of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, *Intruſion*, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 15. The Aſſiſe or Bill of *Freſh Force* is ſued out without any Writ from the Chancery; but after the Forty Days, there is to be a Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Mayor, &c. *Ibid.*

Freſh Suit, or *Purſuit*, (*Recens inſecutio*) Is ſuch a preſent and earneſt following of an Offender, where a Robbery is committed, as never ceaſes from the Time of the Offence done or diſcovered, until he be apprehended: And the Benefit of a Purſuit of a Felon is, that the Party purſuing ſhall have his Goods reſtored to him; which otherwiſe are forfeited to the King. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *c.* 10 and 12. When an Offender is thus apprehended, and Indictment brought againſt him, upon which he is convicted of the Felony, the Party robbed ſhall have Reſtitution of his Goods; and tho' the Party robbed do not apprehend the Thief preſently, but that it be ſome Time after the Robbery, if the Party did what in him lay to take the Offender; and notwithſtanding in ſuch Caſe he happen to be apprehended by ſome other Perſon, it ſhall be adjudged *Freſh Purſuit. Terms de Ley* 362, 363. It has been anciently holden, that to make a *Freſh Suit*, the Party ought to make *Hue and Cry* with all convenient Speed, and to have taken the Offender himſelf, &c. But at this Day, if the Party hath been guilty of no groſs Negligence, but hath uſed all reaſonable Care in inquiring after, purſuing, and apprehending the Felon, he ſhall be allowed to have made ſufficient *Freſh Suit.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 169. Alſo it is ſaid, that the Judging of *Freſh Suit* is in the Diſcretion of the Court, tho' it ought to be found by the Jury; and the Juſtices may, if they think fit, award a Reſtitution without making any Inquiſition concerning the ſame. *Ibid.* 169, 171. Where a Gaoler immediately purſues a Felon, or other Priſoner, eſcaping from Priſon, it is *Freſh Suit*, to excuſe the Gaoler: And if a Lord follow his *Diſtreſs* into another's Ground, on its being driven off the Premiſſes, this is called *Freſh Suit*; ſo where a Tenant purſues his Cattle, that eſcape or ſtray into another Man's Lands, &c. *Freſh Suit* may be either within the *View*, or without; as to which the Law makes ſome Difference: And it has been ſaid that *Freſh Suit* may continue for ſeven Years. 3 *Rep. S. P. C.*

Fretum Britannicum, Is uſed in our ancient Writings for the *Streights* between *Dover* and *Calais.*

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Frettum and **Fretum**, The Freight of a Ship, or Freight Money.——*Acquietari facietis* Frettum *Navium*, &c Clauſ. 17 Joh. m. 16.

Friburgh, alias **Frithburgh**, (*Frideburgum*, from the Sax. *Frid*, i. e. Pax & *Borge*, Fidejuſſor) Is the ſame with *Frank-pledge*; the one being in the Time of the *Saxons*, and the other ſince the *Conqueſt*: Of theſe *Friburghs*, *Bracton* treats *Lib.* 3. *Tract* 2. *c.* 10. And they are particularly deſcribed in the Laws of King *Edward*, ſet out by *Lambard*, *fol.* 143. *Fleta* likewiſe writes on this Subject, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 47. And *Spelman* makes a Difference between *Friborg* and *Frithborgh*; ſaying the Firſt ſignifies *Libera Securitas*, and the other *Pacis Securitas*. Altho' *Friburghs* or *Friburghers* were anciently required as principal Pledges or Sureties for their Neighbours, for the Keeping of the Peace; yet as to great Perſons, they were a ſufficient Aſſurance for themſelves, and their menial Servants. *Skene*.

Fridſtoll and **Frithſtow**, (Sax. *Frid*, Pax, & *Stol*, ſedes) A Seat, Chair, or Place of Peace. In the Charter of Immunities granted to the Church of *St. Peter* in *York*, by *Hen.* 1. and confirmed *Anno* 5 *H.* 7. *Fridſtoll* is expounded *Cathedra pacis & quietudinis*, &c. And there were many ſuch in *England*; but the moſt famous was at *Beverly*, which had this Inſcription; *Hæc ſedes Lapidea* Freedſtoll *dicitur*, *i. e. Pacis Cathedra*, *ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens*, *omnimodam habet ſecuritatem*. Camd.

Friendleſs Man, Was the old *Saxon* Word for him whom we call an *Outlaw*; and it is for this Reaſon, becauſe he was, upon his Expulſion from the King's Protection, denied all Help of *Friends*, after certain Days: *Nam forisfecit amicos*. Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. c. 12. See *Friendwite*.

Frier, (Lat. *Frater*, Fr. *Frere*) The Name of an Order of Religious Perſons, of which there are four principal Branches, *viz.* 1. *Minors*, *Grey Friers*, or *Franciſcans*. 2. *Auguſtins*. 3. *Dominicans*, or *Black Friers*. 4. *White Friers*, or *Carmelites*; of which the Reſt deſcend. 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 17. *Lyndewood de Relig. Domibus*, *c.* 1.

Frier-obſervant, (*Frater obſervans*) Is a Branch of the *Franciſcan Friers*, which are *Minors* as well the *Obſervants* as the *Conventuals*, and *Capuchines*. And they are called *Obſervants*, becauſe they are not combined together in any Cloiſter, Convent, or Corporation, as the Conventuals are; but tie themſelves to *obſerve* the Rules of their Order more ſtrictly than the *Conventuals* do, and upon a Singularity of Zeal ſeparate themſelves from them, living in certain Places of their own Chuſing. *Zach. de Rep. Eccleſ. de Regular. c.* 12. They are mentioned in the *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Friling, **Fredling**, (From the Sax. *Freoh*, Liber & *Ling*, progenies) Signifies a Man that is free.

Friperer, (Fr. *Fripier*, i. e. Interpolator) One that ſcours and furbiſhes up old Clothes to ſell again; a Kind of Broker. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21.

Friſcus, Is taken for uncultivated Ground.——*Et de Communia Paſturæ in* Friſcis *& Dominicis ſuis*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 56.

Friſt, A Term among Merchants for ſelling Goods upon *Credit*.

Frith, (*Sax.*) A Wood from *Frid*, i. e. *Pax*, for the *Engliſh* Saxons held Woods to be ſacred, and therefore made them Sanctuaries. Sir *Edward Coke* expounds it a Plain between Woods, or a Lawnd. *Co. Litt.* 5. *Camden* in his *Britan.* uſeth it for an Arm of the Sea, or a Streight, between two Lands, from the Word *Fretum*.

Frithbrech, (*Pacis Violatio*) The Breaking of the Peace. *LL. Æthelred. c.* 6. See *Grithbreche*.

Frithgear, (From the Sax. *Frith* or *Frid*, Pax, & *Gear*, Annus) The Year of Jubilee, or of Meeting for Peace and Friendſhip. *Somn.*

Frithgild, Is the ſame which we now call a *Guild-Hall*; or a Company or Fraternity.

Frithman, One belonging to ſuch Fraternity or Company. *Blount*.

Frithmote, Is mentioned in the Records of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*: *Per* Frithmote J. Stanley, *Ar. clamat capere annuatim de Villa de* Olton, *quæ eſt infra feodum & Manerium de*, &c. 10 *ſol. quos Comites Ceſtriæ ante confectionem Chartæ præd. ſolebant capere*. Pl. in Trin. apud Ceſtriam, 14 Hen. 7.

Frithſoke, **Frithſoken**, Signifies Surety of Defence; or according to *Fleta*, *Libertas habendi Franci plegii*; *ſeu Immunitatis locus*.

Frodmortel, rectius **Fredmortel**, (From the Sax. *Freo*, free, and *Morthdel*, Homicidium) An Immunity for committing Manſlaughter. — *Et concedo eis Curiam ſuam de omnibus Querelis*, *Et Judicium ſuum pro* Frodmortel, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 173.

Frumgyld, (*Sax.*) Is the firſt Payment made to the Kindred of a Perſon ſlain, towards the Recompence of his Murder.——*Prima Capitis æſtimationis Penſio vel ſolutio*. LL. Edmund.

Frumſtol, The chief Seat or Manſion-houſe; which is called by ſome the *Homeſtal*. Leg. Inæ, c. 38.

Fruſca terræ, Waſte and Deſart Lands. *Mon. Tom.* 2. *p.* 327.

Fruſſura, (From the Fr. *Froiſſure*) A Breaking down; alſo a Ploughing or Breaking up: Fruſſura *Domorum* is Houſe breaking; and Fruſſura *Terræ*, new broke Land. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 394.

Fruſtrum terræ, Is a ſmall Piece or Parcel of Land, *Reſiduum quiddam præter acras numeratas vel Campum menſuratum*.——Fruſtrum terræ *accipiatur pro ampla Portione ſeorſum a Campo Villæ*, *Manerio jacenti*. Domeſday.

Fruteſtum, A Place where Shrubs, or tall Herbs do grow. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 22.

Fuage. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. the *Black Prince* having *Acquitain* granted him, laid an Impoſition of *Fuage* upon the Subjects of that Dukedom, *i. e.* 12 *d.* for every *Fire*. *Rot. Parl.* 25 *Ed.* 3. And it is probable, that the *Hearth-Money* impoſed *Anno* 16 *Car.* 2. took its Original from hence. See *Fumage*.

Fuel. By an ancient Statute, if any Perſon ſhall ſell Billet-wood or Faggots for *Fuel* under the Aſſiſe, &c. on Preſentment thereof upon Oath by ſix Perſons ſworn by a Juſtice of Peace, the Party may be ſet on the Pillory in the next Market-Town, with a Faggot, &c. bound to ſome Part of his Body. For the *Aſſiſe of Fuel*, it is ordained, that every *Billet* ſhall be in Length three Foot and four Inches, and if ſingle contain ſeven Inches and a half about; a *Faggot* bound muſt be three Foot long, and have the Bond twenty-four Inches round, beſides the Knot; and every *Talſhide* marked one, being round bodied, ſhall meaſure in Length four Foot, and be ſixteen Inches and a half about, &c. *Stat.* 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. & 43 *Eliz. c.* 14. And none are to buy *Fuel* but ſuch as will burn it, or retail it to thoſe as do; on Pain to forfeit the treble Value; Alſo no Perſon may alter any Mark or *Aſſiſe of Fuel*, on the like Forfeiture. *Stat. Ibid.*

Fuer, (Fr. *Fuir*, Lat. *Fugere*) Is uſed ſubſtantively, tho' it be a Verb; and is twofold, *Fuer in fait*, or *in facto*, when a Man doth apparently and corporally *fly*; and *Fuer in Ley*, *in Lege*, when being called in the County Court he appeareth not, which is *Flight* in the Interpretation of the Law. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *c.* 22.

Fuga Catallorum, A Drove of Cattle: *Fugatores Carrucarum*, Waggoners who drive Oxen, without beating or goading. *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *c.* 78.

Fugacia, Signifies a Chaſe, being all one with *Chaſea*; and *Fugatio*, Hunting, or the Privilege to hunt. *Blount*.

Fugam fecit, Is where it is found by Inquiſition, that a Perſon *fled* for Felony, &c. And if *Flight* and Felony be found on an Indictment for Felony, or before the Coroner, where a Murder is committed, the Offender ſhall forfeit all his Goods, and the Iſſues of his

his Lands, till he is acquitted or pardoned: And it is held, that when one indicted of any capital Crime, before Justices of *Oyer*, &c. is acquitted at his Trial, but found to have fled, he shall notwithstanding his Acquittal, forfeit his Goods; but not the Issues of his Lands, because by the Acquittal the Land is discharged, and consequently the Issues. 3 *Inst.* 218. *Hawk. P. C.* 27. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 450. The Party may in all Cases, except that of the Coroner's Inquest, traverse the Finding of a *Fugam fecit*; and the Particulars of the Goods found to be forfeited, may be always traversed: Also whenever the Indictment against a Man is insufficient, the Finding of a *Fugam fecit* will not hurt him. 2 *Hawk.* 451. Making Default in Appearance on Indictment, &c. whereby *Outlawry* is awarded, is a *Flight in Law*. See *Exigent*.

Fugitives Goods, (*Bona Fugitivorum*) Are the proper Goods of him that *flies* upon Felony, which after the Flight lawfully found on Record, do belong to the King or Lord of the Manor. 5 *Rep.* 109.

Fugitives over Sea, To depart this Realm over the Sea, without the *King's Licence*, except it be Great Men and Merchants, and the King's Soldiers, incurs Forfeiture of Goods: And Masters of Ships, &c. carrying such Persons beyond Sea, shall forfeit their Vessels; also if any Searcher of any Port, negligently suffer any Persons to pass, he shall be imprisoned, &c. *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. 10. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2.

Fugitio, *Pro* Fuga——*Condonavit omnes Felonias & Fugitiones. Knighton, Anno* 1537.

Fullum Aquæ, A Fleam or Stream of Water, such as comes from a Mill.

Fumage, *(Fumagium)* Dung for Soil, or a Manuring of Land with Dung.——*Et sint Quieti de* Fumagio *& Maremio cariando, &c. Chart. R.* 2. *Pat* 5 *Ed.* 4. And this Word has been sometimes used for *Smoke Money*, a customary Payment for every House that had a Chimney. *Domesday.*

Fumadoes, Are Pilchards garbaged and salted, then hung in the *Smoke*, and pressed; so called in *Spain* and *Italy*, whither they are exported in great Abundance. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 31.

Funditores, Is used for Pioneers; *In Pat.* 10 *Ed.* 2. *m* 1.

Furca and **Fossa**, *(i. e.* the Gallows and the Pit) In ancient Privileges granted by our Kings, it signified a Jurisdiction of punishing Felons; that is, Men by *Hanging*, and Women with *Drowning*. And Sir *Edw. Coke* says *Fossa* is taken away, but that *Furca* remains. 3 *Inst.* 58. *Skene* treating of these Words, saith thus ——*Erectio* Furcarum *est meri Imperii & altæ Justitiæ, & significat Dominium aeris, quia suspensi pendent in aere: Et merum Imperium consistit in quatuor, sicut sunt quatuor Elementa; In Aere, ut hii qui suspenduntur; In Igne, quando quis combaritur propter Maleficium; In Aqua, quando quis ponitur in calco & in Mare projicitur ut parricida, vel in amnem immergitur ut Fœminæ furti Damnatæ; In Terra, cum quis decapitatur & in Terram prosternitur.* Skene.

Furcare ad Tassum, To pitch Corn with a *Fork* in Loading a Waggon, or in making a Rick or Mow. *Tenentes debent falcare, spargere, vertere, cumulare, cariare in Manerium Domini, & ad* Tassum furcare *unam acram Prati*——Cowel.

Furcam & Flagellum. The meanest of all servile Tenures, when the Bondman was at the Disposal of his Lord for Life and Limb——*Ipse tenet in* Villenagio *ad* Furcam & Flagellum *de Domino suo, &c.* Placit. Term. Mich. 2 Joh. Rot. 7.

Furigeldum, A Mulct paid for Theft: And by the Laws of King *Ethelred*, it is allowed, that they shall be Witnesses *qui nunquam* Furigeldum *reddiderunt, i. e.* who never was accused of Theft.

Furlong, Is a Quantity of Ground containing generally forty Poles or Perches in Length, every Pole being sixteen Foot and a half; eight of which *Furlongs* make a Mile: It is otherwise the eighth Part of an Acre of Land in Quantity. *Stat.* 35 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 6. In the former Acceptation, the *Romans* call it *Stadium*; and in the latter *Jugerum*. Also the Word *Furlong* hath been sometimes used for a Piece of Land of more or less Acres.

Furnage, *(Furnagium) Est tributum quod Domino* Furni *a sectatoribus penditur ob usum* Furni; *Et multis enim in locis tenentur Vassali ad coquendum panes suos in* Furno *Domini. Est etiam Lucrum seu Emolumentum quod Pistori conceditur in pistionis sumptus & Mercedem, & tunc potest Pistor de quolibet quarterio frumenti lucrare 4 Denar. & furfur, & duos panes ad* Furnagium. *Assisa Panis & Cervisiæ*, 51 *H.* 3. See *Fornagium*.

Furnarius, Is used for a Baker, who keeps an *Oven*; and *Furniare* signifies to bake or put any Thing in the Oven. *Matt. Parif. Anno* 1258.

Furr, *(Furrura)* From the Fr. *Fourer*, i. e. *Pelliculare*) Is the Coat or Covering of a Beast. The *Stat* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. mentions divers Kinds of it, *viz Sables*; which are a rich *Furr*, of Colour between black and brown, the Skin of a Beast called a *Sable*, of Bigness between a Pole cat and an ordinary Cat, bred in *Russia* and *Tartary*. *Lucerns*, the Skin of a Beast of that Name, near the Size of a Wolf, in Colour neither red nor brown, but between both, and mingled with black Spots; which are bred in *Muscovy*; and is a very rich *Furr*. *Genets*, a Beast's Skin so called, in Bigness between a Cat and a Weezle, mailed like a Cat, and of that Nature, and of two Kinds black and grey, the black most precious which hath black Spots upon it hardly to be seen; this Beast is the Product of *Spain*. *Foins* are of Fashion like the *Sable*, the Top of the *Furr* is black, and the Ground whitish; bred for the most part in *France*. *Marten* is a Beast very like the *Sable*, the Skin something coarser, produced in *England* and *Ireland*, and all Countries not too cold; but the best are in *Ireland*. Besides these, there are the *Fitch* or *Pole cat*; the *Calabar*, a little Beast, in Bigness near a *Squirrel*; *Minever* being the Bellies of *Squirrels*; and *Shanks*, or what is called *Budge*, &c. all of them *Furrs* of Foreign Countries, some whereof make a large Branch of their Inland Traffick.

Furst & Fondoig, *(Sax.)* Time to advise, or to take Counsel ——*De quibuscunque Implacitetur aliquis* Furst & Fondoig *habeat.* Leg. H. 1. c. 46.

Furtum, Theft, or Robbery of any Kind. *Litt. Dict.*

Fustians. No Persons shall dress *Fustians* with any other Instrument than the Broad Sheers, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* And the Master and Wardens of the Company of *Clothworkers* in *London*, &c. have Power to Search the Workmanship of Sheermen, as well for *Fustian* as Cloth. 11 *H.* 7. 39 *Eliz. c.* 13.

Fustick, Wood brought from *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, &c. used by Dyers, mentioned in the 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18.

Fyrderinga, (From the Sax. *Firderung*, i. e. *Expeditionis apparatus*) A going out to War, or a military Expedition at the King's Command; not going upon which, when summoned, was punished by Fine at the King's Pleasure. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 10. *Blount* calls it an Expedition; or a Fault or Trespass for not going upon the same.

Fyrthing or **Fyrdung**, A military Expedition.

G.

Gabble, *(Blatero, Garrio)* To babble and talk idly to no Purpose, whence comes *Gabbler* or *Babler*. Plaut.

Gabel, *(Gabella, Gablum, Gablagium)* In French *Gabelle*, i. e. *Vectigal*, hath the same Signification among our ancient Writers, as *Gabelle* hath in *France*: It is a Tax; but hath been variously used, as for a Rent,

Rent, Custom, Service, &c. And where it was a Payment of Rent, those who paid it were termed *Gablatores*. *Domesday*. *Co. Litt.* 213. It is by some Authors distinguished from *Tribute*; Gabella *est Vectigal quod solvitur pro Bonis mobilibus*; & Tributum *est proprie quod Fisco vel principi solvitur pro rebus immobilibus*. When the Word *Gabel* was formerly mentioned, without any Addition to it, it signified the *Tax on Salt*, tho' afterwards it was applied to all other Taxes.

Gable-End, (*Gabulum*) The Head or extream Part of a House or Building.——*Quæ Domus sita est inter* Gabulum *Tenementi mei &* Gabulum *Tenementi* Laurentii K. *Paroch. Antiq.* 286.

Gabulus Denariorum, Rent paid in Money. *Selden on Tithes*, *p.* 321.

Gafold-gild, (*Sax.*) Is the Payment of Tribute or Custom; also it sometimes denotes Usury.

Gafold-land, or **Gaful-land**, (*Terra censualis*) Land liable to Taxes; and rented or letten for Rent. *Sax. Dict.*

Gage, (Fr. Lat. *Vadium*) Signifies as much as to pawn or pledge. *Glanv. lib.* 10. *c.* 6. And *Gage Deliverance* is where he that hath taken a Distress being sued, hath not delivered the Cattle, &c. that were distrained; then he shall not only avow the Distress; but *Gager Deliverance*, i. e. put in Surety or Pledges, that he will deliver them. *F. N. B.* 67, 74. This *Gage Deliverance* is had on suing out *Replevins*, upon the Plaintiff's Paying the same: And it is said the Parties are to be at Issue, or there is to be a Demurrer in Law, before *Gage Deliverance* is allowed; and if a Man claim any Property in the Goods, or the Beasts are dead in the Pound, the Plaintiff shall not *gage*, &c. Kitch. 145.

Gager del Ley, In old Writings. See *Wage* and *Wager of Law*.

Gainage, (*Gainagium*, i. e. *Plaustri apparatus*, Fr. *Gaignage*, viz. *Lucrum*) The *Gain* or Profit of tilled or planted Land, raised by Cultivating it; and the Draught, Plough, and Furniture for carrying on the Work of Tillage, by the baser Kind of *Soke men* or *Villains*. *Gainage* was only applied to arable Land, when they that had it in Occupation had nothing thereof but the Profit raised by it from their own Labour, towards their Sustenance, nor any other Title but at the Lord's Will: And *Gainor* is used for a *Soke-man*, that hath such Land in Occupation. *Bract. lib.* 1. *c.* 9. *Old Nat. Br.* 117. The Word *Gain* is mentioned by *West. Symb. par.* 2. *sect.* 3. Where he says Land in Demesne, but not in *Gain*, &c. And in the *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. there are these Words; no Man shall be distrained by his Beasts, that *gain* the Land. By the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 14. *Gainage* is meant no more than the Plough-Tackle, or Implements of Husbandry, without any Respect to *Gain* or Profit; where it is said of the Knight and Freeholder, he shall be amerced *Salvo contenemento suo*; the Merchant or Trader, *Salva Merchandisa sua*; and the Villeins or Countrymen, *Salvo Gainagio suo*, &c. In which Cases it was that the Merchant and Husbandman should not be hindered, to the Detriment of the Publick, or be undone by arbitrary Fines; and the Villein had his *Wainage*, to the End that the Plough might not stand still; for which Reason the Husbandmen at this Day are allowed a like Privilege by Law, that their Beasts of the Plough are not in many Cases liable to Distress. See *Wainage*.

Gainerp, (Fr. *Gaignerie*) Tillage, or the Profit arising from it, or of the Beasts imployed therein. *Stat. Westm.* 1. *c.* 6. & 17.

Galea, A Galley, or swift-sailing Ship. *Hoved. p.* 682, 692.

Galeti, According to *Somner* were *Viri Galeati*; but *Knighton* says they were *Welchmen*.——*In quorum prima acie fuit Dominus* Galfridus, *cum multis* Galletis, &c. Knight.

Galligaskins, Wide Hose or Breeches, having their Name from their Use by the *Gascoigns*.

Gallihalpence, A kind of Coin, which with *Suskins* and *Doitkins*, were forbidden by the *Stat.* 3 *H.* 5. 1. It is said they were brought into this Kingdom by the *Genoese* Merchants, who trading hither in *Galleys*, lived commonly in a Lane near *Tower-street*, and were called *Galley-men*, landing their Goods at *Galley-Key*, and trading with their own small Silver Coin termed *Galley Half pence*. Stow's Survey of London 137.

Gallimawfry, Signifies a Meal of coarse Victuals, given to *Galley Slaves*.

Gallivolatium, (From *Gallus* a Cock) A Cock-shoot or Cock-glade.

Galoches, (Fr.) Signify a Kind of Shoe, worn by the *Gauls* in dirty Weather; mentioned in the *Stat.* 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 9.

Gamba, **Gamberia**, **Gambæa**, (Fr. *Jambiere*) Military Boots or Defence for the Legs.

Gambeyson, (*Gambezonum*) A Horseman's Coat used in War, which covered the Legs: Or rather a quilted Coat, *Cento*, *Vestimentum ex coactili Lana confectum*, to put under the Armour, to make it sit easy. *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 24.

Game, (*Aucupia* from *Auceps*, *Aucupis*, i. e. *Avium captio*) Birds or Prey got by Fowling and Hunting: And Destroying the *Game* is an Offence by Statute. No Person shall take Pheasants or Partridges with Engines in another Man's Ground, without Licence, on Pain of 10 *l.* *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 17. If any Persons shall take or kill any Pheasants or Partridges, with any Net in the Night-time, they shall forfeit 20 *s.* for every Pheasant, and 10 *s.* for every Partridge taken; and Hunting with Spaniels in Standing Corn, incurs a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 10. Those who kill any Pheasant, Partridge, Duck, Heron, Hare, or other Game, are liable to a Forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every Fowl and Hare; and Selling, or Buying to sell again, any Hare, Pheasant, &c. the Forfeiture is 10 *s.* for each Hare, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. Also Pheasants or Partridges are not to be taken between the first of *July* and the last of *August*, on Pain of Imprisonment for a Month, unless the Offenders pay 20 *s.* for every Pheasant, &c. killed: And Constables, having a Justice of Peace's Warrant, may search for *Game* and Nets, in the Possession of Persons not qualified by Law to kill *Game*, or to keep such Nets. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. Constables by Warrant of a Justice of Peace, are to search Houses of suspected Persons for *Game*; and if any *Game* be found upon them, and they do not give a good Account how they came by the same, they shall forfeit for every Hare, Pheasant, or Partridge, not under 5 *s.* nor exceeding 20 *s.* And inferior Tradesmen, hunting, &c. are subject to the Penalties of the Act, and may be likewise sued for Trespass: If Officers of the Army or Soldiers kill *Game*, without Leave they forfeit 5 *l.* an Officer, and 10 *s.* a Soldier. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 23. Higlers, Chapmen, Carriers, Inn-keepers, Victuallers, &c. having in their Custody, Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Heath-Game, &c. (except sent by some Person qualified to kill *Game*) shall forfeit for every Hare and Fowl 5 *l.* to be levied by Distress and Sale of their Goods, being proved by one Witness, before a Justice; and for Want of Distress, shall be committed to the House of Correction for three Months: One Moiety of the Forfeiture to the Informer, and the other to the Poor. And selling *Game*, or offering the same to Sale, incurs the like Penalty; wherein Hare, and other *Game* found in a Shop, &c. is adjudged an Exposing to Sale: Killing Hares in the Night is liable to the same Penalties: And if any Persons shall drive wild Fowl with Nets, between the first Day of *July* and the first of *September*, they shall forfeit 5 *s.* for every Fowl. 5 *Ann. c.* 14. 9 *Ann. c.* 25. And Penalties for killing and destroying *Game*, are recoverable not only before Justices of Peace by the several Statutes; but also by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*; and the Plaintiff,

tiff, if he recovers, ſhall likewiſe have double Coſts. 8 G. 1. c. 19. Perſons qualified to keep Guns; Dogs, &c. to kill *Game*, are ſuch as have a free Warren, or are Lords of Manors, or have 100 *l. per Annum* Inheritance or for Life, or Leaſe for ninety-nine Years of 150 *l. per Ann.* (and by the Exception of the Act, the eldeſt Sons and Heirs of Eſquires, or other Perſons of higher Degree). And if any Perſon ſhall keep a Gun not ſo qualified, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* And Perſons being qualified may take Guns from thoſe that are not, and break them. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. 33 *H.* 8. c. 6. One Juſtice of Peace, upon Examination and Proof of the Offence, may commit the Offender till he hath paid the Forfeiture of 10 *l.* And Perſons not qualified by Law, keeping Dogs, Nets, or other Engines to kill *Game*, being convicted thereof before a Juſtice of Peace, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for three Months; and the Dogs, *Game*, &c. ſhall be taken from them, by the *Stat.* 5 *Ann.* No *Certiorari* ſhall be allowed to remove any Conviction or other Proceeding on the *Stat.* 5 *Ann.* &c. into any Court at *Weſtminſter*, unleſs the Party convicted become bound to the Party proſecuting with ſufficient Sureties, in the Sum of 50 *l.* to pay the Proſecutor his Coſts and Charges, &c. after the Conviction confirmed, or a *Procedendo* granted. *Ibid.* In Convictions for keeping of Guns, the Peace is not concerned, but only the Qualification of the Perſons that uſe them; ſo that it hath been adjudged the Juſtices of Peace have no general Power to puniſh the Offenders, for Want of Juriſdiction. 4 *Mod.* 49. But where a Perſon was brought before a Juſtice of Peace for ſhooting with Hail ſhot in a Hand-gun, the Juſtice committed him to Priſon until he ſhould pay 10 *l.* &c. and having made a Record of his Conviction, it was certified upon the Return of an *Habeas Corpus*; and it was held, that if the Juſtice of Peace had purſued the Statute, no Court could diſcharge the Defendant. *W. Jones* 170. On a *Certiorari* to remove a Conviction before a Juſtice, &c. for carrying a Gun, not being qualified; it appeared upon the Return to be taken before a certain Juſtice of Peace, without adding *Necnon ad diverſas felonias & Tranſgreſſiones, audiend. aſſign'*, &c. and it was ruled that this was a good Exception upon a *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment taken at the Seſſions; but not upon a Conviction of this Nature, becauſe the Court can take Notice that the Statutes give the Juſtices Authority in theſe Caſes. 1 *Vent.* 33. *Sid.* 419. A Perſon was convicted before a Juſtice of Peace upon the Statute, for keeping a Gun, not having 100 *l. per Ann.* and the Conviction being removed into *B. R.* was quaſhed, for not ſaying *when* the Defendant had not 100 *l.* a Year; for it might be he had ſuch Eſtate at the Time when he kept the Gun, tho' not at the Conviction, and the Offence and Time ought to be certainly alledged. 3 *Mod.* 280. The Defendant not having 100 *l. per Ann* did ſhoot in a Gun in *February*, and was brought before a Juſtice of Peace in *March* following, and then by him convicted; and it was held, that as by the Statute no Time was limited when the Offender ſhould be carried before a Juſtice to be examined, it therefore ought to be *Inſtanter*; which not being done, the Conviction was quaſhed. 4 *Mod.* 147. A Man was indicted for ſhooting of *Game*; but it was omitted ſhewing that he was not worth 100 *l.* a Year; and it was ordered by the Court, that the Party ſhould ſhew he was worth ſo much to diſcharge him. 2 *Keb.* 582. If a Perſon hunt upon the Ground of another, ſuch other Perſon cannot juſtify Killing of his Dogs, as appears by 2 *Roll. Abr.* 567. But it was otherwiſe adjudged *Mich.* 33 *Car.* 2. in *C. B.* 2 *Cro.* 44. and ſee 3 *Lev.* 28. Any Man may hawk and hunt at his Pleaſure in his own Lands: And the Common Law allows the Hunting of Foxes, and other ravenous Beaſts of Prey, in the Ground of another Perſon; tho' a Man may not dig and break the Ground to unearth them, without Licence, which is unlawful; and the Owner of the Ground may maintain an Action of Treſpaſs for it. 2 *Roll.* 538. *Cro. Jac.* 321. An Action was brought againſt a Perſon for entering another Man's Warren; the Defendant pleaded that there was a Pheaſant on his Land, and his Hawk purſued it into the Plaintiff's Ground; it was reſolved that this doth not amount to a ſufficient Juſtification, for in this Caſe he can only follow his Hawk, and not take the *Game*. *Poph.* 162. Tho' it is ſaid to be otherwiſe where the Soil of the Plaintiff is not a Warren. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 567. If a Man in Hunting ſtarts a Hare upon his own Ground, and follows and kills it on the Ground of another, yet ſtill the Hare is his own; becauſe of the freſh Suit; but if a Man ſtarts a Hare upon another Perſon's Ground and hunts and kills it there, he is ſubject to an Action, though it is ſeldom brought, being frivolous. *Cro. Car.* 553. In Action of Debt, *Qui tam*, &c. by a common Informer on the *Stat.* 5 *Ann.* for 15 *l.* wherein the Plaintiff declared on two ſeveral Counts, one for 10 *l.* for killing two Partridges, the other for 5 *l.* for keeping an Engine to deſtroy the *Game*, not being qualified, &c. The Plaintiff had a Verdict for 5 *l.* only: This Action was brought by Virtue of the *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Caſ. in Law and Eq.* 238. See *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. c. 34. for the better Preſervation of the Game in *Scotland*. By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. c. 2. All Suits and Actions brought by virtue of *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 1. c. —— for the Recovery of any pecuniary Penalty, or Sum of Money, for Offences committed againſt any Law for the better Preſervation of the Game, ſhall be brought before the End of the ſecond Term after the Offence committed.

Form of a *Juſtice of Peace's Warrant* and *Conviction*, &c. for killing of *Game*.

To the Conſtables and Churchwardens of, &c.

Wilts, ſſ. WHereas *it hath been duly proved before me, by the Oath of*, &c. *That* A. B. *of your Pariſh, hath for ſome Time paſt kept and made Uſe of two Greyhounds*, &c. *for killing and deſtroying of* Game, *and on the Day*, &c. *laſt paſt, with the ſaid Dogs, killed one Hare in the Ground called*, &c. *in the Pariſh of*, &c. *aforeſaid, without having any viſible Eſtate, or being otherwiſe legally qualified to do the ſame, contrary to an Act of Parliament in that Caſe made:* Theſe *are therefore in his Majeſty's Name, to command you forthwith to levy the Sum of* 5 l. *(which he hath forfeited by the Offence aforeſaid) on the Goods of the ſaid* A. B. *by Diſtreſs and Sale thereof; and that you do pay one Moiety of the ſaid Forfeiture to* C. D. *of*, &c. *who informed of the ſaid Offence, and that you do diſtribute the other Moiety thereof amongſt the Poor of your Pariſh, or keep the ſame for their Uſe, according to the Direction of the Act of Parliament: And for Want of ſuch Diſtreſs, that you do convey the ſaid* A. B. *to the Houſe of Correction, there to remain for the Space of three Months.* Given, &c.

Form of a *Declaration* at *Law* againſt a Perſon killing *Game*, upon the *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 1.

South'ton, ſſ. A. B. *who ſues as well in this Behalf for the Poor of the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, as for himſelf, Complains of* C. D. *in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the* Marſhalſea *of our Sovereign Lord the King, before the King himſelf being; Of a Plea that he render to the ſaid Poor, and to the ſame* A. *who ſues as well for the ſaid Poor, as for himſelf, Five Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *which to the ſaid Poor, and to the ſaid* A. *he owes, and unjuſtly detains: For that, to wit, That whereas the aforeſaid* C.

not having Lands, Tenements, or any other Eſtate of Inheritance, in his own Right, or in the Right of his Wife, of the clear yearly Value of One hundred Pounds; or for the Term of his own Life; nor having a Leaſe or Leaſes of Ninety and nine Years, or for any longer Term, of the yearly Value of one hundred and fifty Pounds; nor being the Son and Heir apparent of any Eſquire, or other Perſon of higher Degree; nor being the Owner of any Foreſt, Park or Warren, ſtocked with Deer or Conies for his neceſſary Uſe; hath on the Day of, &c. in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George *the Second, now King of* Great Britain, *at the Pariſh of, &c. aforeſaid in the County aforeſaid, unlawfully and unjuſtly had and kept Greyhounds, and other Dogs called Lurchers, and unlawful Engines for the Taking, Courſing and Deſtroying of Hares and Conies; and on the ſame Day and Year, at the ſaid Pariſh of, &c. in the County aforeſaid, with the ſaid Dogs, unlawfully and unjuſtly took, run down, killed and deſtroyed, (contrary to the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided) ſeveral* Hares, *that is to ſay, Five Hares; whereby an Action hath accrued to the above named Poor, and to the ſaid* A. *who ſues as well for the ſaid Poor, as for himſelf, to have and demand of the aforeſaid* C. *the aforeſaid Five Pounds: Nevertheleſs the ſaid* C. *altho' often thereto required, hath not paid the ſaid Five Pounds to the aforeſaid Poor, and to the ſaid* A. *who ſues as well for the ſaid Poor, as for himſelf; but hath hitherto entirely denied, and ſtill doth deny to pay that to them, to the Damage, &c. And thereupon, as well for the Poor aforeſaid, as for himſelf, he brings this Suit.*

Game-keepers, Are thoſe who have the Care of keeping and preſerving of the Game, being appointed thereto by Lords of Manors, *&c.* Lords of Manors, or other Royalties, not under the Degree of an Eſquire, may by Writing under Hand and Seal, authoriſe one or more *Game-keepers*; who may ſeize Guns, Dogs, Nets, and other Engines, made Uſe of to kill the Game by ſuch Perſons as are prohibited, for the Uſe of the Lord of the Manor, or otherwiſe deſtroy them. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. Any Lord or Lady of a Manor or Lordſhip, may impower his or her *Game-keeper* within their reſpective Royalties, to kill Hare, Pheaſant, Partridges, *&c.* But if the ſaid *Game-keeper* under Colour of the ſaid Power, ſhall kill and afterwards ſell or diſpoſe thereof to any Perſon whatſoever, without the Conſent of the Lord or Lady of ſuch Manor, upon Conviction thereof, he ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, there to be kept to hard Labour. 5 *Ann. cap.* 14. By the *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* no Lord or Lady of a Manor ſhall make, conſtitute or appoint, above one Perſon to be *Game-keeper* within any one Manor, with Power to kill Game; the Name of which *Game-keeper* ſo appointed, is to be entered with the Clerk of the Peace of the County wherein the Manor lies: And if any other *Game-keeper* ſhall preſume to kill any Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, *&c.* Or if any *Game-keeper* ſhall ſell any Hare, Pheaſant, *&c.* he ſhall for every Offence incur ſuch Forfeitures, as are inflicted by the Act 5 *Ann.* And by 3 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. no Lord of a Manor is to make or appoint any Perſon to be a *Game-keeper*, with Power to take and kill Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, or other Game, unleſs ſuch Perſon be qualified by Law ſo to do, or be truly and properly a Servant to the ſaid Lord, or immediately imployed to take and kill Game for the ſole Uſe or Benefit of the ſaid Lord: And any Perſon not qualified, or not imployed as aforeſaid, who under Pretence of any Qualification from any Lord of a Manor, ſhall take or kill any Hare, *&c.* or keep or uſe any Dogs to kill and deſtroy the Game, ſhall for every ſuch Offence incur ſuch Forfeitures, Pains, and Penalties, as are inflicted by the Acts 5 *&* 9 *Ann.* By this laſt Statute, no *Game-keeper* can qualify any Perſon to kill Game, or to keep Guns, Dogs, *&c.* Where *Game keepers* ought to have a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant, to take away Guns from unqualified Perſons, ſee *Comberb.* 305.

Appointment of a *Game-keeper* by a Lord of a Manor.

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, I* T. *Lord* A. *Lord of the Manor of* B. *in the County of, &c. have (by Virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament lately made for the Preſervation of the Game) nominated, authoriſed and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do nominate, authoriſe and appoint* E. D. *of, &c. to be my* Game-keeper *of and within my Manor, &c. in the County of, &c. aforeſaid, with full Power and Authority, according to the Direction of the Statutes in that Caſe made, to kill Game for my Uſe; and to take and ſeize all ſuch Guns, Greyhounds, Setting dogs, and other Dogs, Ferrets, Trammels, Hays, or other Nets, Snares or Engines, for the Taking, Killing or Deſtroying of Hares, Pheaſants, Partridges, or other Game, as within the ſaid Manor of, &c. and the Precincts thereof, ſhall be kept or uſed by any Perſon or Perſons not legally qualified to do the ſame: And further to act and do all and every Thing and Things which belong to the Office of a* Game-keeper, *purſuant to the Direction of the ſaid Acts of Parliament, during my Will and Pleaſure; for which this ſhall be his ſufficient Warrant.* Given *under my Hand and Seal, &c.*

Gaming, or Games unlawful, *(Ludos vanos)* The Playing at Tables, Dice, Cards, *&c.* King *Ed.* 3. in the 39th Year of his Reign, injoined the Exerciſe of Shooting and of Artillery, and forbad the Caſting of the Bar, the Hand and Foot Balls, Cockfighting, *& alios Ludos vanos*; but no Effect did follow from it, till they were ſome of them forbidden by Act of Parliament. 11 *Rep.* 87. *Anno* 28 *H.* 8 Proclamation was made againſt all unlawful Games, and Commiſſions awarded into all the Counties of *England*, for the Execution thereof; ſo that in all Places, Tables, Dice, Cards and Bowls, were taken and burnt. *Stow's Annals* 527. And by the Statute 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. Juſtices of Peace, and head Officers in Corporations, are impowered to enter Houſes ſuſpected of unlawful Games; and to arreſt and impriſon the *Gameſters*, till they give Security not to play for the future: Alſo the Perſons keeping unlawful *Gaming* Houſes, may be committed by a Juſtice, until they find Sureties not to keep ſuch Houſes; who ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and the *Gameſters* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Time: And if the King licence the Keeping of *Gaming-houſes*, it is againſt Law, and void. No Artificer, Apprentice, Labourer, or Servant, ſhall play at Tables, Tennis, Dice, Cards, Bowls, *&c.* out of *Chriſtmas* Time, on Pain of 20 *s.* for every Offence; and at *Chriſtmas*, they are to play in their Maſter's Houſe, or Preſence: But any Nobleman, or Gentleman, having 100 *l. per Annum* Eſtate, may licence his Servants or Family to play within the Precincts of his Houſe, or Garden, at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Games, as well among themſelves, as others repairing thither. *Stat. Ibid.* This Act is to be proclaimed once a Quarter, in every Market-Town, by the reſpective Mayors, *&c.* and at every Aſſiſes and Seſſions. A Perſon was convicted of keeping a Cockpit; and the Court reſolved it to be an unlawful Game, within the *Statute* 33 *Hen.* 8. and fined him 40 *s.* a Day. *Keb.* 510. But to play at Dice, *&c.* is not unlawful in itſelf, though prohibited by Statutes to certain Perſons, and to be uſed in certain Places. 2 *Ventr.* 175. If any Perſon of what Degree ſoever, ſhall by Fraud, Deceit, or unlawful Device, in playing

ing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowls, Cock-fighting, Horſe-races, Foot-races, or other Games or Paſtimes, or bearing a Share in the Stakes, Betting, &c. win any Money, or valuable Thing, he ſhall forfeit treble the Value, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Party grieved, Proſecution being in ſix Months; in Default whereof, the laſt mentioned Moiety is to go to ſuch other Perſon as will proſecute within one Year, &c. 16 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. And by this Statute, if any Perſon ſhall play at any of the ſaid Games, upon Tick, and not for ready Money, and loſe above 100 *l.* upon Tick or Credit, at any one Meeting, if the Money be not paid down, his Security taken for it ſhall be void; and the Winner ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Money won; one Moiety to the Crown, and the other Moiety for him that will ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, &c. A Watch may be loſt at *Gaming*, which is convertible to, or may be taken for ready Money; and it is not within the Statute: A Perſon loſt his Watch which was delivered, and after that the ſame Party loſt 100 *l.* upon Tick, for which a Bond was given; and this was held good; for the Statute doth not reſtrain playing for ready Money, as the Watch is intended to be, but ſuch playing *only*, as puts People in Debt: But it was here inſiſted, that if above 100 *l.* were loſt at Play, and Part paid preſently, and Bond given for the Reſidue, ſuch Bond would be void by the Statute. 1 *Lev.* 244. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 645. It has been adjudged, that if *A. B.* loſe 100 *l.* to one, and afterwards 100 *l.* to another, upon Tick or Credit, it is not within the Meaning of the Statute, becauſe it is a ſeveral Contract; but it would be otherwiſe on a joint Contract: And if a Perſon loſt 200 *l.* in ready Money; and 100 *l.* more, for which he gave his Note, the Note would be good, but all beyond it be void. 1 *Salk.* 345. A Perſon brought an Action for 40 *l.* the Defendant pleaded it was for Money won at Play, and that at the ſame Time he alſo loſt 66 *l.* to another; but on Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment; for it was held that loſing 106 *l.* to ſeveral Perſons at one Time, is not within the *Statute* 16 *Car.* 2. unleſs they are Partners in the Stakes; for then as to the Chance of the Game, they are as one Perſon. *Mich.* 13 *W.* 3. 1 *Salk.* 345. Where Security is given for Money won at *Gaming* to a third Perſon, not being privy to it, or not knowing it was won at Play, it is not within the Statute; as where the Winner being indebted to another brought the Loſer to his Creditor, who entered into Bond to him, &c. 2 *Mod.* 297. If a Perſon loſe Money at Play, and the Loſer give the Winner a Bill for it drawn upon a third Perſon, who accepts the Bill; though the Acceptance of the Bill is in Nature of a new Contract, yet all is founded on the illegal Winning, and it is for the Security of the Payment of the Money loſt; and therefore 'tis within the Statute: But if the Bill be aſſigned for a valuable Conſideration to a Stranger, ſuch Aſſignee not being privy to the firſt Wrong, as was the Winner, it ſhall not be within the Statute. 1 *Salk* 344. By the Statute of 9 *Ann. cap.* 14. all Notes, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Securities, given for Money won by playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowls, or other Games; or by Betting on the Sides of ſuch as play at any of thoſe Games, or for Repayment of any Money knowingly lent for ſuch *Gaming* or Betting, ſhall be void: And where Lands are granted by ſuch Mortgages or Securities, they ſhall go to the next Perſon, who ought to have the ſame as if the Grantor were actually dead, and the Grants had been made to the Perſon ſo intitled after the Death of the Perſon ſo incumbering the ſame. If any Perſon playing at Cards, Dice, or other Game, or Betting, ſhall loſe the Value of 10 *l.* at one Time, to one or more Perſons, and ſhall pay the Money, he may recover the Money loſt by Action of Debt, within three Months afterwards; and if the Loſer do not ſue, any other Perſon may do it, and recover the ſame, and treble the Value with Coſts, one Moiety to the Proſecutor, and the other to the Poor: And the Perſon proſecuted ſhall anſwer upon Oath, on preferring a Bill to diſcover what Sums he hath won. Perſons by Fraud or ill Practice, in playing at Cards, Dice, or by bearing a Share in the Stakes, &c. or by Betting, winning any Sum above 10 *l.* ſhall forfeit five Times the Value of the Thing won, and ſuffer ſuch Infamy and corporal Puniſhment, as in Caſes of wilful Perjury, being convicted thereof on Indictment or Information; and the Penalty ſhall be recovered by Action, by ſuch Perſon as will ſue for the ſame. And if any one ſhall aſſault and beat, or challenge to fight any other Perſon, on Account of Money won by *Gaming*, upon Conviction thereof, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods, and ſuffer Impriſonment for two Years. *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* Alſo by this Statute, any two or more Juſtices of Peace, may cauſe ſuch Perſons to be brought before them as they ſuſpect to have no viſible Eſtates, &c. to maintain them; and if they do not make it appear that the principal Part of their Expences is got by other Means than *Gaming*, the Juſtices ſhall require Securities for their good Behaviour for a Twelvemonth; and in Default of ſuch Security, commit them to Priſon until they find it: And Playing or Betting during the Time, to the Value of 20 *s.* ſhall be deemed a Breach of Behaviour, and a Forfeiture of their Recogniſances. *Ibid.* By a late Act, where it ſhall be proved before any Juſtice of Peace, that any Perſon hath uſed unlawful *Games* contrary to the *Statute* 33 *Hen.* 8. the Juſtice may commit ſuch Offender to Priſon, till he enter into a Recogniſance that he ſhall not from thenceforth at any Time to come play at any unlawful Game. *Statute* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 28. For better preventing exceſſive and deceitful *Gaming*; the Ace of Hearts, Faron, Baſſet, and Hazard, are declared to be Lotteries by Cards or Dice; and Perſons ſetting up theſe *Games* are liable to the Penalty of 200 *l.* And every Perſon who ſhall be an Adventurer, or Play or Stake therein, forfeits 50 *l.* Likewiſe the Sale of any Houſe, Plate, &c. in the Way of Lottery, by Cards, &c. is adjudged void, and the Things to be forfeited to any Perſons that will ſue for the ſame. 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 28. The *Game* of Paſſage, and all other *Games* with one or more Dice, or any Thing in that Nature, having Figures or Numbers thereon, (Bagammon and *Gams* now Played with thoſe Tables only excepted) ſhall be deemed *Games* or Lotteries by Dice, within the 12 *Geo.* 2. And ſuch as keep any Office or Table for the ſaid *Game*, &c. or Play thereat, are ſubject to the Penalties in that Act. 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. By the *Statute* 18 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 34. Playing at, or keeping any Houſe or Place for playing at the *Game* of Rouler, otherwiſe Roly poly, or any other *Game* with Cards or Dice already prohibited, incurs the Penalties in *Statute* 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 28. Perſons loſing 10 *l.* and paying the ſame, may ſue the Winner, and recover the ſame with Coſts: And on a Bill in Equity the Court may decree the ſame to be paid. The Perſons who have Juriſdiction to determine Informations on the Statutes againſt *Gaming*, may ſummon Witneſſes, who, on refuſing to appear and give Evidence, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* No Privilege of Parliament ſhall be allowed on Proſecution for keeping a *Gaming* Houſe. Perſons loſing 10 *l.* at one Time, or 20 *l.* in twenty four Hours, may be indicted and fined five Times the Value. It was formerly held that *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* would lie for Money won at *Gaming*; though ſome judges were of Opinion it would not, but ſpecial Action upon the Caſe. 2 *Lev.* 118. 2 *Vent.* 175. But it hath been ſince adjudged, that it will not lie, for there muſt

be

be Work done, or ſome meritorious Act for which Debt lies, to maintain it: And although a Caſt of the Dice, alters the Property of the Money, if it is ſtaked down, it being then a Gift on a Condition precedent, and an *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies againſt him who holds the Wager, becauſe it is a Promiſe in Law to deliver it if won; yet in other Caſes, there is no Conſideration. 5 *Mod.* 13. *Mod. Caſ.* 128. Common *Gaming-houſes* are a common Nuſance in the Eye of the Law; not only becauſe they are great Temptations to Idleneſs, but as they draw together great Numbers of diſorderly Perſons to the Diſturbance of the Neighbourhood. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198. *Noy* had a Writ on the *Statute* 33 *Hen.* 8. to remove Bowling Alleys, *&c.* which were pulled down, as common Nuſances. 3 *Keb.* 465.

An *Indictment* for keeping a *Gaming-houſe*.

South'ton, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *preſent, That* A. B. *late of* W. *in the ſaid County Innholder, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *and on divers other Days and Times, before the Day of this Inquiſition, at* W. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, did maintain and keep a common Room*, &c. *for* Gaming, *and did then and there ſuffer divers ſuſpected Perſons unlawfully to play with Cards and Dice, as well in the Day, as in the Night-time, after lawful Hours, to the Grievance of the Inhabitants there, and to the bad Example of other Subjects of our ſaid Lord the King, and contrary to the Statute*, &c. *and alſo againſt the Peace*, &c.

Gang-days, *(Dies Luſtrationis)* And *Gang weeks* are mentioned in the Laws of King *Athelſtan*. See *Rogation Week*.

Gaol, *(Gaola*, Fr. *Geole*, i. e. *Gaveola*, a Cage for Birds) Is uſed metaphorically for a Priſon. It is a ſtrong Place or Houſe for keeping of Debtors, *&c.* and wherein a Man is reſtrained of his Liberty to anſwer an Offence done againſt the Laws: And every County hath two *Gaols*, one for Debtors, which may be any Houſe where the Sheriff pleaſes; the other for the Peace and Matters of the Crown, which is the *County Gaol. Mod. Juſt.* 230. Juſtices of Peace may not commit Felons, and other Criminals to the *Counters* in *London*, or other Priſons but the common *Gaols*, for they can legally impriſon no where but in the common *Gaol. Co. Litt* 9, 119. But the Houſe of Correction, and the *Counters* of the *Sheriffs of London*, are the common Priſons for Offenders for the Breach of the Peace, *&c.* Sheriffs of Counties are to have the Keeping of the common *Gaols*; except ſuch as are held by Inheritance. 19 *Hen.* 7. 10. And for the Relief of Priſoners in *Gaols*, Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions have Power to tax every Pariſh in the County, not exceeding 8 *d. per* Week, leviable by Conſtables, and diſtributed by Collectors, *&c.* 14 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Offenders committed to Priſon, are to bear the Charges of their Conveying to *Gaol*; or on Refuſal, their Goods ſhall be ſold for that Purpoſe, by Virtue of a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant; and if they have no Goods, a Tax is to be made by *Conſtables, &c.* on the Inhabitants of the Pariſh where the Offenders were apprehended. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 10. If a *Gaol* be out of Repair, inſufficient, *&c.* the Juſtices of Peace in the Quarter-Seſſions may agree with Workmen for Rebuilding or Repairing it; and by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, order the Sum agreed upon to be levied upon the ſeveral Hundreds and Diviſions in the County, by a proportionate Rate. 11 *&* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 19.

Gaoler, Is the Maſter of a Priſon; one that hath the Cuſtody of the Place where Priſoners are kept. Sheriffs muſt make ſuch *Gaolers* for which they will anſwer: But if there is a Default in the *Gaoler*, Action lies againſt him for an Eſcape, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 592. In common Caſes, the Sheriff or *Gaoler* are chargeable at the Diſcretion of the Party; though the Sheriff is moſt uſually charged. *Wood's Inſt.* 76. He who hath the Cuſtody of the Gaol wrongfully, or of Right, ſhall be charged with the Eſcape of Priſoners; and if he that hath the actual Poſſeſſion be not ſufficient, *Reſpondeat Superior. Ibid.* A *Gaoler* kills an unruly Priſoner, it is no Felony; but if it be by hard Uſage, it is Felony and Murder. 3 *Inſt.* 52. And if a *Gaoler* barbarouſly miſuſe Priſoners, he may be fined and diſcharged. *Raym.* 216. If any Perſon aſſault a *Gaoler*, for keeping a Priſoner in ſafe Cuſtody, he may be fined and impriſoned. 1 *Hawk.* 58, 59. Where a Gaol is broken by Thieves, the *Gaoler* is anſwerable; not if it be broken by Enemies. 3 *Inſt.* 52. No Fees ſhall be taken by *Gaolers* of Priſoners, but ſuch as are allowed by Law, and the Judges, *&c.* are to ſettle the ſame; alſo the Judges may determine Petitions againſt Extortions of *Gaolers*, Bailiffs. *Statute* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 22. See *Priſoners* and *Eſcape*.

Gaol-delivery, The Adminiſtration of Juſtice being originally in the Crown, in former Times our Kings in Perſon rode through the Realm once in ſeven Years, to judge of and determine Crimes and Offences: Afterwards *Juſtices in Eyre* were appointed; and ſince *Juſtices of Aſſize* and *Gaol-delivery*, &c. A Commiſſion of a *Gaol-delivery* is a Patent in Nature of a Letter from the King to certain Perſons, appointing them his Juſtices, or two or three of them, and authoriſing them to deliver his *Gaol*, at ſuch a Place, of the Priſoners in it; for which Purpoſe, it commands them to meet at ſuch Place, at the Time they themſelves ſhall appoint; and informs them, that for the ſame Purpoſe the King hath commanded his Sheriff of the ſame County to bring all the Priſoners of the *Gaol*, and their Attachments before them, at the Day appointed. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 125. 4 *Inſt.* 168. Juſtices of *Gaol-delivery* are impowered by the Common Law to proceed upon Indictments of Felony, Treſpaſs, *&c.* and to order Execution or Reprieve: And they have Power to diſcharge ſuch Priſoners, as upon their Trials ſhall be acquitted; alſo all ſuch againſt whom, upon Proclamation made, no Evidence appears to indict them; which Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. may not do. 2 *Hawk.* 24, 25. But theſe Juſtices have nothing to do with any Perſon not in Cuſtody of the Priſon, except in ſome ſpecial Caſes; as if ſome of the Accomplices to a Felony be in ſuch Priſon, and ſome of them out of it, the Juſtices may receive an Appeal againſt thoſe who are out of the Priſon, as well as thoſe who are in it; which Appeal after the Trial of ſuch Priſoners, ſhall be removed into *B. R.* and Proceſs iſſue from thence againſt the Reſt; but if thoſe out of Priſon be omitted in the Appeal, they can never be put in to any other, becauſe there can be but one Appeal for one Felony. *Fitz. Coron.* 77. *S. P. C.* 64. Such Juſtices have no more to do with one let to Mainpriſe, than if he were at large; for ſuch Perſon cannot be ſaid to be a Priſoner, ſince it is not in the Power of his Sureties to detain him in their Cuſtody: And where any Perſon is bailed, that he is in the Cuſtody of his Sureties, they may detain him where they pleaſe. 2 *H. P. C.* 25. Though *per Hale* C. J. If a Perſon be let to Bail, yet he is in Law in Priſon, and his Bail are his Keepers; and therefore the Juſtices of *Gaol-delivery* may take an Indictment againſt him, as well as if he was actually in Gaol. And they may take Indictments not only of Felony, but alſo of High Treaſon, if the Offenders are in Priſon, and try and give Judgment upon them, like unto Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*; though it has been formerly held otherwiſe. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 35.

Juſtices of *Gaol delivery* may puniſh thoſe who unduly bail Priſoners; as being guilty of a negligent Eſcape. *S. P. C.* 77. 25 *Ed.* 3. 39. They are alſo to puniſh Sheriffs and Gaolers, refuſing to take Felons into their Cuſtody from Conſtables, *&c.* 4 *Ed* 3. 10. and have Authority to puniſh many particular Offences by Statute.

Garb, *(Garba*, from the Fr. *Garbe*, alias *Gerbe*, i. e. *faſcis)* Signifies a Bundle or Sheaf of Corn. *Chart. Foreſt, cap.* 7. And in ſome Places it is taken for an Handful, *viz.* Garba *aceris ſit ex triginta peciis.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12. *Garba Sagittarum* is a Sheaf of Arrows containing twenty-four. *Skene.*

Garble, Is to ſever the Droſs and Duſt from Spice, Drugs, *&c.* *Garbling* is the Purifying and Cleanſing the Good from the Bad; and may come from the Italian *Garbo*, i. e. Finery or Neatneſs; and thence probably we ſay, when we ſee a Man in a neat Habit, that he is in a handſome *Garb.* Cowel.

Garbler of Spices, An Officer of Antiquity in the City of *London*, who may enter into any Shop, Warehouſe, *&c.* to view and ſearch Drugs and Spices, and *garble*, and make clean the ſame, or ſee that it be done. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 19. And all Drugs, *&c.* are to be cleanſed and garbled before ſold, on Pain of Forfeiture, or the Value. *Stat. Ibid.* But ſee *Statute* 6 *Ann. cap.* 16.

Garcio, (Fr. *Garçon*) A Groom or Servant. *Pla. Cor.* 21 *Ed.* 1. *Garcio ſiolæ*, Groom of the Stole to the King: And in the *Iriſh* Language, (according to *Toland*) *Garſon* is an Appellative for any menial Servant. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Garciones, Are thoſe Servants which follow the Camp.——*Habeat* Garcionem *ſuo ſervitio ſemper attendentem. Ingulph.* 886. And the Word *Garciones* hath been applied to the Baggage of an Army; ſo called *a* Garcionibus *ſive militum famulis.* Walſing. 242.

Gard, Gardian, &c. See *Guard*, and *Guardian.*

Gardebrache, (Fr. *Gardebrace*) An Armour or Vambrace for the Arm. *Chart. K. Hen.* 5.

Garderobe, (*Garderoba*) A Cloſet or ſmall Apartment, for hanging up Clothes, being the ſame with *Wardrobe.* See 2 *Inſt.* 255.

Gardia, Is a Word uſed by the *Feudiſts* for *Cuſtodia.* Lib. Feud. 1.

Gare, A Coarſe Wool, full of ſtaring Hairs, ſuch as grow about the Shanks of Sheep. 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8.

Garlanda, A Chaplet, Coronet, or Garland. *Matt. Pariſ.*

Garneſtura, Victuals, Arms, and other Implements of War, neceſſary for the Defence of a Town or Caſtle. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1250.

Garniſh, To *garniſh* the Heir, ſignifies in Law to warn the Heir. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 3.

Garniſhment, (Fr. *Garnement*, from *Garnir*, i. e. *inſtruere*) In a legal Senſe intends a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furniſhing of the Cauſe and Court. For Example; one is ſued for the *Detinue* of certain Writings delivered; and the Defendant alledging that they were delivered to him by the Plaintiff, and another Perſon upon Condition, prays that the other Perſon may be warned to plead with the Plaintiff, whether the Conditions be performed or not; in this Petition he is ſaid to pray *Garniſhment*; which may be interpreted either a Warning of that other, or a Furniſhing the Court with all Parties to the Action, whereby it may thoroughly determine the Cauſe; and until he appears and joins, the Defendant is as it were out of the Court. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 211. *F. N. B.* 106. A Writ of *Scire facias* is to go forth againſt the other Perſon to appear and plead with the Plaintiff; and when he comes and thus pleads, it is called *Enterpleader:* If the *Garniſhee* be returned *Scire feci*, and make Default, Judgment will be had to recover the Writings, and for their Delivery, againſt the Defendant; and if the *Garniſhee* appears and pleads, if the Plaintiff recovers, he ſhall have Damages. *Raſt.* 213. 1 *Brownl.* 147. *Garniſhment* is generally uſed for a Warning; as *Garniſher le Court* is to warn the Court; and *Reaſonable Garniſhment* is where a Perſon hath reaſonable Warning. *Kitch.* 6. In the *Statute* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 3. we read, upon a *Garniſhment*, or two *Nihils* returned, *&c.* And further, ſome Contracts are naked, *ſans Garnement*, and ſome furniſhed, *&c.*

Garniſhee, Is a third Perſon or Party in whoſe Hands Money is *attached* within the Liberties of the City of *London*, by Proceſs out of the Sheriff's Court; ſo called, becauſe he hath had *Garniſhment* or Warning, not to pay the Money to the Defendant, but to appear and anſwer to the Plaintiff Creditor's Suit. Vide *Attachment.*

Garniſture, A Furniſhing or Providing. *Pat.* 17 *Ed.* 3. Vide *Garneſtura.*

Garſummune, *Gerſuma*, or *Gerſoma*, A Fine or Amerciament. *Domeſday, Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Garter. (*Garterium*, Fr. *Jartier*, i. e. *Periſcelis, Faſcia poplitaria*) Signifies in divers Statutes and elſewhere, a ſpecial *Garter*, being the Enſign of a Noble Order of Knights, inſtituted by King *Ed.* 3. called *Knights of the Garter:* It is alſo taken for the Principal *King at Arms*, among our *Engliſh Heralds*, attending upon the Knights thereof; created by King *Hen.* 5. and mentioned in the *Statute* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33.

Garth, A little Backſide or Cloſe in the *North* of *England*; being an ancient *Britiſh* Word, as *Gardd* in that Language is *Garden*, and pronounced and writ *Garth*; alſo a *Dam* or Wear, *&c.*

Garthman. As there are *Fiſhgarths* or Wears for catching of Fiſh, ſo there are *Garthmen*; for by Statute it is ordained, that no Fiſher nor *Garthman* ſhall uſe any Nets or Engines to deſtroy the Fry of Fiſh, *&c.* 17 *R.* 2. *cap.* 9. And this Word is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Scottiſh *Gart*, which ſignifieth inforced or compelled; and Fiſh are forced by the Wear to paſs in at a Loop where they are taken.

Gaſtaldus, A Governor of the Country, whoſe Office was only temporary, and who had Juriſdiction over the common People. *Blount.*

Gate, At the End of the Names of Places, ſignifies a Way or Path, from the Sax. *Geat*, i. e. *Porta.* The Cuſtody of the *Gates* of the City of *London*, is granted to the Lord Mayor, *&c.* by *Chart.* King *Hen.* 4.

Gabel, (Sax. *Gafil*) Tribute, Toll, Cuſtom or yearly Revenue; of which we had in old Times ſeveral Kinds. See *Gabel.*

Gavelet, (*Gaveletum*) Is an ancient and ſpecial Kind of *Ceſſavit* uſed in *Kent*, where the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* continues, whereby a Tenant, if he withholds his Rents and Services due to the Lord, ſhall forfeit his Land: It was intended where no Diſtreſs could be found on the Premiſſes, ſo that the Lord might ſeiſe the Land itſelf in the Nature of a Diſtreſs, and keep it a Year and a Day; within which Time, if the Tenant came and paid his Rent, he was admitted to his Tenement to hold it as before; but if not, the Lord might enter and injoy the ſame. 10 *H.* 3. 10 *Ed.* 2. The Lord was to ſeek by the Award of his Court, from three Weeks to three Weeks, to find ſome Diſtreſs upon the Land or Tenement, until the fourth Court; and if in that Time he could find none, at the fourth Court it was awarded that the Tenement ſhould be ſeiſed as a Diſtreſs, and kept in the Lord's Hands a Year and a Day without manuring; and if the Tenant did not in that Time redeem it, by paying the Rent and making Amends to the Lord, the Lord having pronounced his Proceſs by Witneſſes at the next *County Court*, was awarded by his Court to enter and manure the Tenement

as his own: And if the Tenant would afterwards have it again, he was to make Agreement with the Lord. *Fitz. Ceſſ.* 60. *Terms de Ley* 373. *Gaveletum* is as much as to ſay to ceaſe, or to *let* to pay the Rent; and *Conſuetudo de Gavelet* was not a Rent or Service, but a Rent or Service with-held, denied or detained, cauſing the Forfeiture of the Tenement. *Co. Litt.*

Gavelet in London, (*Breve de Gaveleto in* London, *pro redditu ibidem, quia Tenementa fuerunt indiſtringibilia*) Is a Writ uſed in the *Huſtings* of *London*; and the *Statute of Gavelet*, 10 *Ed.* 2. gives this Writ to Lords of Rents in the City of *London*, as well as in *Kent*: Here the Parties, Tenant and Demandant, appear by *Scire facias*, to ſhew Cauſe why the one ſhould not have his Tenement again on Payment of his Rent, or the other recover the Lands, on Default thereof *Practiſ. Solic.* 419.

Gavelgeld, Is applied to the Payment of Tribute or Toll. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3.

Gavelkind, Is ſaid by *Lambard* to be compounded of three *Saxon* Words, *Gyfe, Eal, Kyn, omnibus cognatione proximis data. Verſtegan* calls it *Gavelkind, quaſi Give all kind*, that is to each Child his Part: And *Taylor* in his Hiſtory of *Gavelkind*, derives it from the Britiſh *Gavel*, i. e. a Hold or Tenure, and *Cenned, Generatio aut familia*; and ſo *Gavel cenedh* might ſignify *Tenura Generationis*. But whatever is the Etymology, it ſignifies a Tenure or Cuſtom, annexed and belonging to Lands in *Kent*, whereby the Lands of the Father are equally divided at his Death among all his Sons; or the Land of the Brother among all the Brethren, if he have no Iſſue of his own. *Litt.* 210. In the Time of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, the Inheritance of Lands did not deſcend to the eldeſt Son as now, but to all alike; from whence came the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind:* And the Reaſon why this Cuſtom was retained in *Kent*, is becauſe the *Kentiſhmen* were not conquered by the *Normans* in the Time of *William* I. For *Stigand*, then *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, who commanded the Forces in the Country, ordered every Man to march with Boughs in their Hands, and meeting *William* they acquainted him with their Reſolution of ſtanding or falling in Defence of the Laws of their Country, and he imagining himſelf to be incompaſſed in a Wood, granted that they and their Poſterity ſhould injoy their Rights, Liberties and Laws; ſome of which, particularly this of *Gavelkind* continues to this Day. *Blount.* All the Lands in *England* were of the Nature of *Gavelkind* before the Conqueſt, and deſcended to all the Iſſue equally; but after the Conqueſt (as it is called) when *Knight Service* was introduced, the Deſcent was reſtrained to the eldeſt Son, for the Preſervation of the Tenure. *Lamb.* 167. 3 *Salk.* 129. In the Reign of *Hen.* 6 there were not above thirty or forty Perſons in all *Kent* that held by any other Tenure than this of *Gavelkind*; which was afterwards altered upon the Petition of divers *Kentiſh* Gentlemen, in much of the Land of that County, ſo as to be deſcendible to the eldeſt Son, according to the Courſe of the Common Law, by the *Statute* 31 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. Though the Cuſtom to deviſe *Gavelkind* Land, and the other Qualities and Cuſtoms remain. 1 *Inſt.* 140. By the *Statute* 34 *&* 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 26. all *Gavelkind* Lands in *Wales* were made deſcendible to the Heir, according to the Common Law; whereby it appears, that the Tenure of *Gavelkind* was likewiſe in that Principality. By the Cuſtomary Tenure called *Gavelkind*, which is an ancient *Socage* Tenure, the Lands are dividable between the Heirs Male who ſhall inherit as Siſters do at the Common Law; and when one Brother dies without Iſſue, all the other Brothers are to inherit. 1 *Inſt.* 140. But a Father having *Gavelkind* Lands, had three Sons, one of whom died in the Life-time of his Father, leaving Iſſue a Daughter; and it was held that the Daughter ſhall inherit the Part of her Father *Jure Repræſentationis*, and yet ſhe is not within the Words of the Cuſtom of dividing the Land between the Heirs Male, for ſhe is the Daughter of a Male, and Heir by Repreſentation. 1 *Salk* 243. The Heir at the Age of fifteen Years, it is ſaid, may give and ſell his Lands in *Gavelkind*, and ſhall inherit. *Co. Litt.* 111. The Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* is not altered, though a Fine be levied of the Lands at Common Law; becauſe 'tis a Cuſtom that runs with the Land. 6 *Ed.* 6. Land in *Gavelkind* was deviſed to the Huſband and Wife for Life, Remainder to the next Heir Male of their Bodies, *&c.* They had three Sons, and it was adjudged that the eldeſt Son ſhould not have the Whole. *Dyer* 133. A Donee in Tail, of *Gavelkind* Lands, had Iſſue four Sons; and it was held, that all ſhould inherit: But if a Leaſe for Life is made of *Gavelkind*, Remainder to the Right Heirs of *A. B.* who hath Iſſue four Sons, in this Caſe the eldeſt Son ſhall inherit the Remainder, becauſe in Caſe of Purchaſe, there can be but one right Heir. 1 *Rep.* 103. If *Gavelkind* Lands come to the Crown, and are regranted to hold *in Capite, &c.* the Land ſhall deſcend to all the Heirs Male as *Gavelkind*. 4 *&* 5 *Mar.* 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 895. A Wife ſhall be indowed of *Gavelkind* Land, of a Moiety of the Land whereof her Huſband died ſeiſed, during her Widowhood. 1 *Inſt.* 111. And it has been adjudged, that the Widow cannot have Election to demand her Thirds or Dower at Common Law, ſo as to avoid the Cuſtom, and marry a ſecond Huſband, by which ſhe ſhall loſe her Dower. *Moor* 260. But ſee 1 *Leon.* 62. The Huſband ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy of Half the *Gavelkind* Lands of the Wife, during the Time he continues unmarried, without having any Iſſue by his Wife; but if he marry, he ſhall forfeit his Tenancy by the Curteſy. 1 *Inſt.* 111. If the Huſband had Iſſue by his Wife, and ſhe die, he ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy of the whole Land; and though he do marry, he ſhall not forfeit his Tenancy. *Mich.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 649. Although a Father be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, and hanged, the Heir of *Gavelkind* Land ſhall inherit; for the Cuſtom is, the Father to the Bough and the Son to the Plough. *Doct. & Student, cap.* 10. A Rent in Fee granted out of *Gavelkind* Lands, ſhall deſcend in *Gavelkind* to all the Heirs Male, as the Lands would have done; it being of the ſame Nature with the Land itſelf. 2 *Lev.* 138. 1 *Mod.* 97. All Lands in *Kent* ſhall be taken to be *Gavelkind*, except thoſe which are *diſgavelled* by particular Statutes. 1 *Mod.* 98. If Lands are alledged to be in *Kent*, it ſhall be intended that they are *Gavelkind*; if the Contrary doth not appear. 2 *Sid.* 153. By *Hale* Chief Juſtice, *Gavelkind Law* is the Law of *Kent*, and is never pleaded, but preſumed: And it has been held, that the ſuperior Courts may take Notice of *Gavelkind* generally without pleading; though not of the ſpecial Cuſtom of *deviſing* it, *&c.* which ought to be pleaded ſpecially. But it appears by ſome of our Books, that the Court cannot judicially take Notice of the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*, without pleading the ſame; and that it ought to be ſet forth in the Declaration, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 98. *Cro. Car.* 465. *Lutw.* 236, 754.

Gavelman, Is a Tenant liable to Tribute.——— *Villani de, &c. qui vocantur* Gavelmanni. *Somner of Gavelkind, pag.* 33. And hence *Gavelkind* has been thought to be Land in its Nature Taxable. *Blount.*

Gavelmed, The Duty or Work of mowing Graſs, or cutting of Meadow Land, required by the Lord from his cuſtomary Tenants, *Conſuetudo falcandi quæ vocatur* Gavelmed. *Somn.*

Gavelſeſter, (Sax.) *Sextarius Vectigalis*, Is a certain Meaſure of Rent-Ale: And among the Articles to be charged on the Stewards and Bailiffs of the Manors belonging to the *Church* of *Canterbury* in *Kent*, according

according to which they were to be accountable, this of old was one; *De* Gavelfeſter *cujuſlibet Bratini braciati infra Libertatem Manerierum, viz. unam Lagenam & dimidiam Cervifiæ.* This Duty elſewhere occurs under the Name of *Tolſeſter*; in lieu whereof the *Abbot of Abbington* was wont of Cuſtom to receive the Penny mentioned by *Selden* in his Diſſertation annexed to *Fleta, cap.* 8. Nor doth it differ from what is called *Oakgavel* in the Gloſſary at the End of *Hen.* 1. Laws. *Sax. Dict.*

Gavel-werk, *(Sax.)* Was either *Manu opera*, by the Hands and Perſon of the Tenant, or *Carropera*, by his Carts or Carriages. *Philips of Purvey.*

Gaugetum, A *Gauge* of *Gauging*, done by the Gauger; and the true *Engliſh Gauge* is mentioned *Rot. Parl.* 35 *Ed.* 1.

Gauger, *(Gaugeator,* Fr. *Gauchir,* i. e. *in gyrum torquere)* Signifies an Officer appointed by the King, to examine all Tuns, Pipes, Hogſheads, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, *&c.* and to give them a Mark of Allowance, as containing lawful Meaſure, before they are ſold in any Place: And becauſe his Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Inſtrument for that Purpoſe, it ſeems to have its Name from thence. Of this Officer and his Office, we have many Statutes; as by 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. all Wines, *&c.* imported, are to be gauged by the King's *Gaugers*, or their Deputies: By 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. Selling Wine before gauged, incurs Forfeiture of the Value. And by 23 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 16 the *Gauge Penny* is to be paid *Gaugers*, on gauging Wines. The 31 *Eliz.* ordains, that Beer, *&c.* imported, ſhall be gauged by the Maſter and Wardens of the Coopers Company. See 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Exciſe.*

Geaſpecia. In a Charter of the Privileges of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, renewed *Anno* 30 *Eliz.* we find *Sturgiones, Porpecias*, (i. e. *Porpoiſes*) *Delphinos*, Geaſpecias, (*viz. Grampois*) *&c.*

Geburſcip, (*Geburſcipa*) Neighbourhood, or adjoining Diſtrict. *Leg. Edw. Conſeſſ. cap.* 1.

Geburus, A Country Inhabitant of the ſame *Gebureſhip* or Village; from the Sax. *Gebure*, a Carl, Ploughman, or Farmer. *Cowel.*

Geld, (*Geldum*) *Multa, Compenſatio Delicti & Pretium rei.* Hence in our ancient Laws, *Wergeld* was uſed for the Value or Price of a Man ſlain; and *Orfgeld* of a Beaſt: Likewiſe Money or Tribute; for it is ſaid, *Et ſint quieti de* Geldis, *Danegeldis, Horngeldis, Bladwita, &c. Chart. Rich.* 2 *Priorat. de H. in Devon. Pat.* 5. *Ed.* 4. *Angeld* is the ſingle Value of a Thing, *Twigeld*, double Value, *&c.*

Geldable, (*Geldabilis*) That is liable to pay Tax or Tribute. *Camden* dividing *Suffolk* into three Parts, calls the firſt *Geldable*, becauſe ſubject to Taxes; from which the other two Parts were exempt, as being *Eccleſiæ Donatæ.* The Word is mentioned in the *Statute* 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 26. But in an old *MS.* it is expounded to be that Land or Lordſhip, which is *ſub diſtrictione Curiæ vicecom.* 2 *Inſt.* 701 ——— *Jur. dicunt quod Prior de* Sempringham *tenet tres Carucatas terræ in* S. *& non ſunt* Geldabiles. *Ex Rot. Hundr. in Turr. Lond. Ann.* 3 *Ed.* 1.

Gemote, (Sax. i. e. *Conventus*) *Omnis homo pacem habeat eundo ad* Gemotum *& rediens de* Gemoto, *Niſi probatus fur fuerit.* Leg. Edw. Conf. cap. 35. See *Mote.*

Geneath, *Villanus*, as *Regis Geneath*, is the King's Villain. *LL. Inæ, MS. cap.* 19.

General Iſſue, Is a Plea to the Fact of *Not guilty*, in Criminal Caſes, in order to Trial, by the Country, or by Peers, *&c. H. P. C.* 254.

Generatio. When an old Abbey or Religious Houſe had ſpread itſelf into many Colonies, or depending Cells, that Iſſue or Offspring of the Mother Monaſtery was called *Generatio, quaſi proles & ſoboles Matricis Domus.* Annual. Waverl. 1232.

Generale. The ſingle Commons, or ordinary Proviſion of the Religious, were termed *Generale*, as their general Allowance, diſtinguiſhed from their *Pietantiæ* or Pittances; which upon extraordinary Occaſions were thrown in as Over commons. In the Obſervances of the *Cluniac Monks*, they are deſcribed thus: Generale *appellamus quod ſingulis in ſingulis datur ſcutellis: Pietantia quod in una ſcutella duobus.* They are alſo deſcribed amongſt other Cuſtoms. *Cartular. Glaſton. MS. fol.* 10.

Generals of Orders, Chiefs of the ſeveral Orders of *Monks, Friers*, and other Religious Societies.

Geneva, A famous Strong Water, or Spirit, put down by *Statute* 2 *Geo.* 2. Vide *Diſtillers.*

Gentleman, *(Generoſus)* Is compounded of two Languages, from the Fr. *Gentil*, i. e. *Honeſtus, vel honeſto loco natus*, and the Sax. *Mon*, a Man; as if you would ſay a Man well born. The *Italians* call thoſe *Gentil homini* whom we ſtyle *Gentlemen*; the *French* likewiſe diſtinguiſh ſuch by the Name of *Gentilhomme*: And the *Spaniards* keep up to the Meaning of the Word, calling him *Hidalgo* or *Hijo d'alga*, who is the Son of a Man of Account; ſo that *Gentlemen* are ſuch whom their Blood or Race doth make known. Under the Denomination of *Gentlemen*, are compriſed all above Yeomen; whereby Noblemen are truly called *Gentlemen. Smith. de Rep. Angl. lib.* 1. *cap.* 20, 21. A *Gentleman* is generally defined to be one, who without any Title, bears a *Coat of Arms*, or whoſe Anceſtors have been Freemen; and by the Coat that a *Gentleman* giveth, he is known to be, or not to be deſcended from thoſe of his Name, that lived many hundred Years ſince. *Cicero* in his *Topicks*, ſpeaks thus of this Subject; *Gentiles ſunt, qui inter ſe eodem ſunt nomine ab ingenuis oriundi, quorum majorum nemo ſervitutem ſurvivit, qui capite non ſunt diminuti.* There is ſaid to be a *Gentleman* by Office, and in Reputation, as well as thoſe that are born ſuch. 2 *Inſt.* 668. And we read that *J. King ſton* was made a *Gentleman* by King *R.* 2. *Pat.* 13 *R.* 2. *par.* 1. *Gentilis homo* for a *Gentleman*, was adjudged a good *Addition. Hill.* 27 *Ed.* 3. But the Addition of Eſquire, or *Gentleman*, was rare before 1 *Hen.* 5. though that of Knight is very ancient. 2 *Inſt.* 595, 667.

Gentlewoman, (*Generoſa*) Is a good Addition for the Eſtate and Degree of a Woman, as *Generoſus* is for that of a Man; and if a *Gentlewoman* be named *Spinſter* in any original Writ, Appeal, *&c.* it hath been held that ſhe may abate, and quaſh the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 668.

Gentility, (*Gentilitas*) Is loſt by Attainder of Treaſon, or Felony, by which Perſons become baſe and ignoble, *&c.*

Genu, Is a Generation——*Succeſſit* Ethelbaldo *Offa quinto* Genu. *Malmſb. lib.* 1. *caſ.* 4.

Genus, (*Lat.*) The general Stock, Extraction *&c.* as the Word Office in Law is the *Genus*, or general; but the Sheriff, *&c.* is the *Species* of it, or Particular. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 528. See *Statute.*

George Noble, A Piece of Gold, current at ſix Shillings and eight Pence, in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. *Lowndi's Eſſ. upon Coins, p.* 41.

Georgia. The Sum of Twenty ſix Thouſand Pounds, is granted by the Land Tax Act, towards ſettling the new Colony of *Georgia* in *America. Statute* 8 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 23. And Thirty Thouſand Pounds further, by 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. and 10 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17.

Gerſuma, Mentioned in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 973. See *Garſummune.*

Geſtu & Fama, An ancient Writ where a Perſon's good Behaviour was impeached, now out of Uſe. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 14. See *Good Abearing.*

Gewineda, (*Sax.*) Was uſed for the publick Convention of the People, to decide a Cauſe: *Et pax quam Aldermannus Regis in quinque Burgorum* Gewinedâ *dabit emendatur* 12 *libris.* LL Æthelred. cap. 1.

Gewirneſſa,

Gewitneſſa, The giving of Evidence. *Leg. Ethel. cap.* 1. *apud Brompton.*

Gift, (*Donum*) Is a Conveyance, which paſſeth either Lands or Goods. And a *Gift* is of a larger Extent than a *Grant*, being applied to Things moveable and immoveable; yet as to Things immoveable, when taken ſtrictly, it is applicable only to Lands and Tenements given in Tail; but *Gifts* and *Grants* are ſaid to be alike in Nature and often confounded. *Wood's Inſt* 260. A *Gift* may be by *Deed*, in *Word*, or in *Law:* All Goods and Chattels perſonal may be given without Deed, except in ſome ſpecial Caſes; and a *Free Gift* is good without a Conſideration. *Perk.* 57. But a general *Gift* of all one's Goods, without any Exception, though this be by Deed, it is liable to Suſpicion as fraudulent, to deceive Creditors; for by giving all a Man's Goods, there ſeems to be a ſecret Truſt and Confidence implied, that the Donee ſhall deal favourably with the Donor, in Reſpect to his Circumſtances. 3 *Rep.* 80. And therefore whenever any *Gift* ſhall be made, in Satisfaction of a Debt, it is good to make it in a publick Manner before Neighbours, that the Goods and Chattels be appraiſed to the full Value, and the *Gift* expreſly made in Satisfaction of the Debt; and that on the *Gift*, the Donee take Poſſeſſion of them, &c. *Hob.* 230. If a Man intending to give a Jewel to another, ſay to him, *Here I give you my Ring, with the Ruby in it*, &c. and with his own Hand delivers it to the Party; this will be a good *Gift*; notwithſtanding the Ring ſhall bear any other Jewel, being delivered by the Party himſelf to the Perſon to whom given. *Bac. Max.* 87. And if a Perſon give a Horſe to another, being preſent, and bid him take the Horſe, though he call the Man by a wrong Name, it will be a good *Gift:* But it would be otherwiſe if the Horſe were delivered for the Uſe of another Perſon, being abſent; there a Miſtake of the Name would alter the Caſe. *Ibid.* A *Gift* muſt be certain; and therefore to give or grant another his Horſes or Cows, that may be ſpared, will be void: Though if one give to *A. B.* his Horſe, or his Cow. he may take which he will of them. *Bro. Done* 19. If I give all my Money in my Purſe to another, without ſaying how much it is; this is a void *Gift*, and no Action will lie for the ſame. *Plowd.* 273. As to *Gifts in Law*, when a Man is married to a Woman, all her Goods and Chattels by *Gift* in Law become the Huſband's; but then he is liable for her Debts: So if a Man is made Executor of a Will, the Law gives him all the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator, ſubject to the Teſtator's Debts: And if a Perſon make a Suit of Clothes for another, and put it upon him to uſe and wear, this will be a *Gift* or Grant in Law of the Apparel made. 1 *Inſt.* 351. A Man by Deed did *Give* and *Grant*, *Bargain* and *Sell*, *Alien*, *Enfeoff* and *Confirm* to his Daughter certain Lands: But no Conſideration of Money was mentioned, nor was the Deed inrolled; there was likewiſe no Conſideration of Natural Affection expreſſed, (other than what was implied in naming the Grantee his Daughter) and there was no Livery indorſed, or any found to have been made; nor was the Daughter in Poſſeſſion at the Time of the Deed made: And in *B. R.* it was adjudged by the Court that the Deed was good, and carried the Eſtate to the Daughter by way of Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, &c. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 175. The Words *Give* and *Grant*, in Deeds of Gift, &c. of Things which lie in Grant, will amount unto a Grant, a Feoffment, a Gift, Releaſe, Confirmation or Surrender, at the Election of the Party, and may be pleaded as a *Gift*, or Grant, Releaſe, &c. at his Election. 1 *Inſt.* 301. And Words ſhall be marſhalled ſo in *Gifts* and Grants, that where they cannot take Effect according to the Letter, the Law will make ſuch Conſtruction as the *Gift* by Poſſibility may take Effect: *Benignæ ſunt Interpretationes Chartarum propter ſimplicitatem Laicorum, ut res*, &c. Co. Litt. 183. If a Perſon gives or grants Land, and does not ſay in what Pariſh or County it lies; yet if there be any other Thing to deſcribe it, as lately belonging to ſuch a Perſon, &c. or other Circumſtantial Matter, it may be averred where the Land lieth, and ſo the *Gift* be good. *Bro. Grant*, 53. 9 *Rep.* 47. All corporeal and immoveable Things that lie in Livery, ſuch as Manors, Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Woods, and the like, may be given and granted in Fee, for Life, or Years at firſt; and be aſſignable over after, from Man to Man *in infinitum*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 44. And where a Man gives and grants Wood to another on his Lands, or 20 *s* for it to be received out of the ſame Lands, &c. here the Wood paſſes by the *Gift* preſently, with Power to chuſe to have the Money. *Roll. Abr.* 47. A Deed of *Gift* of Lands or Goods may be made upon Condition; and on a *Gift* or Sale of Goods, the Delivery of 6 *d* or a Spoon, &c. is a good *Seiſin* of the Whole. *Wood's Inſt.* 234.

Form of a Deed of *Gift of Lands and Tenements.*

THIS Indenture, *made the Day and Year*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part*, *and* T. B. *of*, &c. *Son of the ſaid* A. B. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *as well for and in Conſideration of the Natural Love and Affection which he hath and beareth unto the ſaid* T. B. *his Son, as alſo for the better Maintenance and Preferment of the ſaid* T. B. Hath *given, granted, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth give, grant, alien, enfeoff and confirm, unto the ſaid* T. B. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate*, &c. *with all and ſingular its Appurtenances, and all Houſes, Outhouſes, Lands*, &c. *And the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes; and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Property, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in, and to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes, and of, in, and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and all Deeds, Evidences and Writings concerning the ſaid Premiſſes only, now in the Hands or Cuſtody of the ſaid* A. B. *or which he may get or come by without Suit in Law*; To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended to be given and granted unto the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth Covenant and Grant to and with the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and lawfully may from henceforth for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs, and injoy the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended ſo to be, with their Appurtenances, free, clear and diſcharged of and from all former and other Gifts, Grants, Bargains and Sales, Feoffments, Jointures, Dowers, Eſtates, Entails, Rents, Rent-Charges, Arrearages of Rents, Statutes, Judgments, Recognizances, Statutes Merchant and of the Staple, Extents, and of and from all other Titles, Troubles, Charges and Incumbrances whatſoever, had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, or to be had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, by him the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, or any other Perſon or Perſons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them, or any or either of them.* In Witneſs, &c.

A Gift of *Goods* and *Chattels*.

TO all People, &c. *I* A. B. *of*, &c. *ſend Greeting*. Know ye, *That I the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the natural Love and Affection which I have and bear unto my beloved Brother* L. B. *of*, &c. *and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations me hereunto moving*, have *given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant unto the ſaid* L. B. *all and ſingular my Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, Leaſes and perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, in whoſe Hands, Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion ſoever they be, within the Kingdom of* Great Britain, &c. To have, hold, and injoy *all and ſingular the ſaid Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Eſtate aforeſaid, unto the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns for ever*. And *I the ſaid* A. B. *all and ſingular the aforeſaid Goods, Chattels and Premiſſes, to the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, againſt all Perſons whatſoever, ſhall and will warrant, and for ever defend by theſe Preſents*. In Witneſs, &c.

Gifta Aquæ, The Stream of Water to a Mill. ——— *Molendinum & vivarium cum* Gifta Aquæ. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3.

Gigmills, A Kind of Fulling Mills for Fulling and Burling of Woollen Cloth, prohibited *Anno* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 22.

Gild, A Fraternity or Company, &c. See *Guild*.

Gilding Metals. The *Gilding* any Metal but Silver, and Church Ornaments; or Silvering any thing except the Apparel of Peers, &c. and Metal for Knight's Spurs, is liable to Forfeiture of ten Times the Value, and a Year's Impriſonment, by Statute 8 *H.* 5. *cap.* 3. None ſhall *gild* Rings or other Things made of Copper or Latten, in Pain to forfeit 5 *l.* to the King, and Damages to the Party deceived. 5 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 13. For *gilding* Silver Wares, no Perſon may take above 4 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Pound of Troy Weight, under Penalties. *Statute* 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 4.

Giſarms, or **Guiſarmes**, An Halbert or Hand-Ax, from the Lat. *Bis Arma*, becauſe it wounds on both Sides. *Skene.*——*Eſt Armorum genus longo manubrio & porrecta cuſpide*. Spelm. It is mentioned in the Statute 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 6.

Giſt of Action, From the Fr. *Giſt*, is the Cauſe for which the Action lieth; the Ground and Foundation thereof, without which it is not maintainable. 5 *Mod. Rep.* 305.

Gladiolum, A little Sword or Dagger; alſo a Kind of Sedge. *Matt. Pariſ.* 1206.

Gladius. *Jus Gladii*, Is mentioned in our *Latin* Authors, and the *Norman* Laws; and it ſignifies a ſupream Juriſdiction. *Camd.* And it is ſaid that from hence, at the Creation of an Earl, he is *Gladio ſuccinctus*; to ſignify that he had a Juriſdiction over the County of which he was made Earl. See *Pleas of the Sword*.

Glaire, (*Fr.*) A Sword, Lance, or Horeſman's Staff. *Gleyre* was one of the Weapons allowed the contending Parties in a Trial by *Combat*. Orig. Juriſd. 79. *Glavea*, a Hand-Dart. *Blount*.

Glaſs. There were certain Duties granted on all *Glaſs-ware*, &c. by *Statute* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. And theſe Duties were continued for ever by a ſubſequent Act. But they are ſince taken off. See Statute 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. By the Statute 19 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 12. a further Duty is laid upon Glaſs of 8 *d. per* Pound, upon all Crown, Plate, and Flint Glaſs imported; 2 *d. per* Pound on Green Glaſs imported, and 2 *s. per* Dozen on Flaſk and Bottles imported; and on all Materials or Metal uſed in making Crown, Plate or Flint Glaſs 9 *s.* 4 *d. per* Hogſhead; and for making Common Bottles or Green Glaſs 2 *s.* 4 *d. per* Hogſhead.

Glaſs-men, Are reckoned amongſt wandering Rogues and *Vagrants*, by the old Statutes. 39 *Eliz.* and 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7.

Glebe, (*Gleba*) Is Church land; *Dos vel Terra ad Eccleſiam pertinens. Lyndewood* ſays, Gleba *eſt terra in qua conſiſtit Dos Eccleſiæ; generaliter tamen ſumitur pro ſolo vel pro terra culta:* We moſt commonly take it for the Land belonging to a Pariſh Church, beſides the Tithes. If any Parſon, Vicar, &c. hath cauſed any of his Glebe Lands to be manured and ſown at his own Coſts, with any Corn or Grain, the Incumbents may deviſe all the Profits and Corn growing upon the ſaid Glebe by Will. *Statute* 28 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. And if a Parſon ſows his Glebe and dies, the Executors ſhall have the Corn ſown by the Teſtator. But if the Glebe be in the Hands of a Tenant, and the Parſon dies after Severance of the Corn, and before his Rent due; it is ſaid, neither the Parſon's Executors, or the Succeſſor, can claim the Rent, but the Tenant may retain it, and alſo the Crop, unleſs there be a ſpecial Covenant for the Payment to the Parſon's Executors proportionably, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 163. There is a Writ grounded upon the *Stat. Articuli Cleri, cap.* 6. Where a Parſon is diſtrained in his Glebe Lands by Sheriffs, or other Officers; againſt whom Attachment ſhall iſſue. *New Nat. Br.* 386, 387.

Glebariæ, Turfs digged out of the Ground.—— *In Sylvis, Campis, Semitis, Moris*, Glebariis, &c.

Gildſcipa, An old *Saxon* Word for a Fraternity. *Leg. Adelſtan, cap.* 12.

Glomerells, Commiſſaries appointed to determine Differences between Scholars of a *School* or *Univerſity*, and the Townſmen of the Place: In the Edict of the Biſhop of *Ely*, *Anno* 1276, there is Mention of the *Maſter of the Glomerells*.

Glove-Silver, Money cuſtomarily given to Servants to buy them *Gloves*, as an Encouragement of their Labours.——*Inter antiquas conſuetudines Abbatiæ de Sancto Edmundo, capiunt etiam quidam ex prædict. Servientibus* Glove-Silver *in Feſto Sancti Petri quorum hæc ſunt Nomina, Clericus Cellerarii* 2 *Denar. Armiger Cellerarii* 11 *Den. Grangiarius* 11 *Den. Vaccarius* 1 *Den.*——Ex Cartular. S. Edmund. MS. 323. *Glove-Money* has been alſo applied to extraordinary Rewards given to Officers of Courts, &c.

Glyn, A Valley, according to the Book of *Domeſday*.

Go. This Word is ſometimes uſed in a ſpecial Signification, as to *go* without Day, is to be diſmiſſed the Court; ſo in old Phraſe, to *go* to God. *Broke, Kitch.* 190.

God-bote, *(Sax.)* An Eccleſiaſtical or Church Fine, paid for Crimes and Offences committed againſt God.

God-gild, That which is offered to God, or his Service. *Sax.*

Golda, A Mine, according to *Blount*. *Conceſſionem quam idem* Thomas *fecit de Terris ſuis & Terris Tenentium ſuorum, à* Goldis *mundandi per ſe & ſuos ſecundum conſuetudinem*, &c. Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 610.

Gold and Silver Lace and *Thread*, Perſons that ſell Orrice Lace, mixed with other Metal or Materials than *Gold, Silver*, Silk and Vellum, ſhall forfeit 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Ounce: And there ſhall be allowed at leaſt ſix Ounces of *Gold* and *Silver* prepared and reduced into Plate, to cover four Ounces of Silk, except large Twiſt, Frize, &c. And laying the ſame on greater Proportions of the Silk, or in any other Manner than directed, incurs the like Forfeiture of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Ounce. Copper, and Lace inferior to *Silver*, is to be ſpun upon Thread, Yarn or Incle, and not on Silk; but this does not extend to *Tinſel*

Apparel, uſed in Theatres. No Gold or Silver Lace, Thread, Fringe or Wire, *&c.* may be imported, on Pain of being forfeited and burnt, and 100 *l.* Penalty. *Statute* 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 20. See *Wire Drawers Embroidery.*

Goldſmiths, *Gold* and *Silver* Manufactures are to be aſſayed by the Warden of the *Goldſmiths* Company in *London*, and marked; and Gold is to be of a certain Touch. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 20. *Goldſmiths* muſt have their own Marks on Plate, after the Surveyors have made their Aſſay; and falſe Metal ſhall be ſeized and forfeited to the King. 37 *E.* 3. 7. Work of Silver made by *Goldſmiths*, *&c.* is to be as fine as *Sterling*, except the Solder neceſſary; and marking other Work, incurs a Forfeiture of double Value. 2 *H.* 6. *cap.* 14. *Goldſmiths* ſhall not take above 1 *s.* the Ounce of Gold, beſide the Faſhion, more than the Buyer may be allowed for it at the King's Exchange: And if the Work of any *Goldſmith* be marked and allowed by the Maſters and Wardens of the Myſtery, and afterwards found faulty; the Wardens and Corporation ſhall forfeit the Value of the Thing ſo ſold or exchanged. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Molten Silver is not to be tranſported by *Goldſmiths* before it is marked at *Goldſmith's Hall*, and a Certificate made thereof on Oath; and Officers of the Cuſtoms may ſeize Silver ſhipped otherwiſe. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 17. The Cities of *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, and Town of *Newcaſtle*, are appointed Places for aſſaying and marking wrought Plate of *Goldſmiths*, *&c.* 12 *W.* 3. 4. 1 *Ann. cap.* 9. A Duty is granted on Silver Plate of 6 *d. per* Ounce; And *Goldſmiths* are to make Entries thereof with the Weight, on Pain of 100 *l. &c.* And *Goldſmiths* muſt work their Plate according to the old *Standard*; which is to be touched, aſſayed and marked before expoſed to Sale. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. By a late Act, Gold Plate made by *Goldſmiths* ſhall contain 22 Carrats of fine Gold; and Silver Plate 11 Ounces and two Penny Weight of Silver, in every Pound Troy, or they forfeit 10 *l.* And no *Goldſmith* ſhall ſell any ſuch Plate, until marked with the firſt Letters of the Maker's Chriſtian and Surname, the Marks of the City of *London*, being the Leopard's Head, Lion Paſſant, *&c.* and thoſe made uſe of by the Aſſayers at *York*, *Exeter*, *&c.* All Perſons making Plate, are to enter their Marks, Names and Places of Abode in the Aſſay-Office; they are likewiſe to ſend with the Plate required to be marked, a particular Account thereof, in order to be entered, *&c.* or forfeit 5 *l.* The *Aſſayers* determine what Solder is neceſſary about Plate, and judge of the Workmanſhip, and for good Cauſe may refuſe to Aſſay it; and if any Parcel be diſcovered of a coarſer Allay than the Standard, it may be broke and defaced; alſo the Fees for aſſaying and marking are particularly limited, *&c.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 26.

Goldwit, or Goldwich, Perhaps a golden Mulct; in the Records of the *Tower*, there is Mention of *Conſuetudo vocata* Goldwith *vel* Goldwich.

Goliardus, Is a Jeſter or Buffoon, mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ.* 1229.

Good Abearing, (*Bonus Geſtus*) Signifies an exact *Carriage* or *Behaviour* of a Subject towards the King and the People; whereunto ſome Perſons upon their Miſbehaviour are bound: And he that is bound to this, is ſaid to be more ſtrictly bound than to the *Peace*; becauſe where the Peace is not broken, the Surety *de Bona Geſtu* may be forfeited by the Number of a Man's Company, or by their Weapons. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. 34 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1.

Good Behaviour, Surety for the *Good Behaviour* is Surety for the *Peace*, and differs very little from *Good Abearing*. A Juſtice of Peace may demand it *ex Officio*, according to his Diſcretion, when he ſees Cauſe; or at the Requeſt of any other under the King's Protection: His Warrant alſo is to be iſſued when he is commanded to do it by Writ of *Supplicavit* out of the *Chancery* or *B. R.* It may be granted againſt any Perſons whatſoever, under the Degree of Nobility, againſt whom Complaint is to be made in the Court of Chancery, or in *B. R.* and they may be bound there to keep the Peace. *Dalt.* 267, 268. The Warrant of the Juſtice to keep the Peace, is to be granted againſt Infants, and Feme Coverts, who ought to find Security by their Friends, and not be bound themſelves; it may be had againſt the Huſband, at the Requeſt of the Wife, and againſt the Wife, at the Requeſt of the Huſband; againſt a Lunatick, that hath ſometimes lucid Intervals; (but not a *Non Compos*, or againſt or for one attainted of Felony, *&c.*) againſt any Perſon affronting a Judge, Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* and in a Word againſt all Perſons that are ſuſpected to break the Peace, or that do break it by Affrays, Aſſaults, Battery, Wounding, Fighting, Quarelling, Threatning to beat another, or to burn his Houſe, Rioters, *&c.* and in all Caſes, where there is a future Danger. *Dalt.* 263, 264. 4 *Inſt.* 180. Alſo one may be bound to his *Good Behaviour* for a ſcandalous Way of Living, for keeping Bawdy-Houſes, or haunting them, Gaming-Houſes, *&c.* and ſo may common Drunkards, Whoremongers, and common Whores, Night-walkers, and thoſe that live idly, Cheats, Libellers, *&c. Dalt.* 292, 293. A Woman who is a common Scold may be bound to the *Good Behaviour*: But the *Statute* 34 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. relates only to Miſbehaviours againſt the Publick Peace, ſo that it ought not to be demanded for private Defamation of another, but for Words only, which tend to the Breach of the Peace, or terrifying others, or unto Sedition, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 181. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 650, 651. A Juſtice of Peace may not bind any Perſon to their *Good Behaviour*, upon a general Accuſation made againſt the Party. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* He that demands Security for the Peace, muſt make *Oath* before the Juſtice of Blows given, or that he ſtands in fear of his Life or ſome bodily Hurt; or that he fears the Party will burn his Houſe, *&c.* and that he doth not demand the Peace of him for any Malice or Revenge, but for his own Safety; whereupon the Juſtice grants his Warrant to bring the Party before him, and then Security is to be given by Recogniſance for the *Good Behaviour*; or on Default thereof, the Party ſhall be committed to Gaol. 1 *Inſt.* 293. 4 *Inſt.* 180. And when Security for the Peace is given to the King by Recogniſance in the Penal Sum, if the Peace is afterwards broken by any Act of the Party, or by his Procuring another to break it, *&c.* it is a Forfeiture of the Recogniſance, which being brought to the next Seſſions of the Peace by the Juſtice, the Juſtices in Seſſions are to certify the Recogniſance, with the Cauſe of Forfeiture, into *B. R.* or the *Exchequer*, *&c.* from whence Proceſs ſhall go out againſt the Offender. *Dalt.* 277, 296. Juſtices of Peace, under Colour of their Authority, uſe to require the *Good Behaviour* of every one at their Pleaſure; and if they refuſed, then to commit them to Priſon: But if they have not good Cauſe to require Sureties for *Good Behaviour*, and the Party refuſing to give it is committed to Priſon, falſe Impriſonment well lies; for the Statute which gives the Juſtices that Authority, is principally againſt Vagabonds. 1 *Lill.* 651. The Surety for the Peace or *Good Behaviour* may be releaſed by the Juſtice that took it, and the Party upon whoſe Complaint it was granted. *Dalt.* 296. But it is ſaid ſuch a Recogniſance may not be diſcharged by Releaſe of the Party himſelf; becauſe the Cogniſor is bound to the King, and to keep the Peace in general; though by the Death of the King, or of the Principal Cogniſor, (not of the Sureties) it is diſcharged of Courſe. *Roll. Rep.* 199.

Goods and Chattels, (*Bona & Cattalla*) Perſonal, *&c.* See *Chattels.*

Goole, (Fr. *Goulet*) A Breach in a Sea Bank or Wall; or a Paſſage worn by the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Goꝛge, (From the Fr. *Gort*) A Wear: By *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. it is ordained, that all *Gorces,* Mills, Wears, *&c.* levied and ſet up, whereby the King's Ships and Boats are diſturbed and cannot paſs in any River, ſhall be utterly pulled down, without being renewed. Sir *Edward Coke* derives this Word from *Gurges,* a deep Pit of Water, and calls it a *Gors* or *Gulf*; but this ſeems to be a Miſtake, for in *Domeſday* it is called *Gourt* and *Gort,* the *French* Word for a Wear. *Co. Litt.* 5.

Goꝛe, A narrow Slip of Ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 393.

Gote, (Sax. *Geotan,* i. e. *Fundere*) A Ditch, Sluice or Gutter, mentioned in the 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5.

Gobernment. In the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary,* an Act was made for impowering his Majeſty to apprehend and detain ſuch Perſons as he ſhould find juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt the *Government:* By Virtue of which, thoſe who were ſuſpected of Treaſonable Practices, were taken up and impriſoned, without Bail or Mainprize, for ſix Months, *&c. Stat.* 1 *W. & M. cap.* 2. A like Act of Parliament, to continue a ſhort Time, paſſed in the Reign of Queen *Anne,* 6 *Ann. cap.* 15. And his Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, was impowered by Statute, to ſecure and detain ſuſpected Perſons, in the Time of the late *Rebellion*; and all Actions, Suits and Proſecutions, by Reaſon of any Thing done to ſuppreſs the ſame, and for the Service of the Government, were made void. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 8, 39. and others. Suſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. See *Habeas Corpus.* Preaching againſt the Government. Vide *Indictment.*

Gobernoꝛs of the Cheſt at Chatham, Are Officers appointed to take Care of and relieve the *poor* and maimed *Seamen* belonging to the *Navy* Royal. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Gꝛace, Acts of Parliament for a general and free *Pardon,* are called *Acts of Grace.* 7 Geo. 1. cap. 29, *&c.*

Gꝛaduates, *(Graduati)* Are Scholars as have taken *Degrees* in an Univerſity. 1 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 3.

Gꝛaffer, (Fr. *Greffier,* i. e. *Scriba*) A Notary or Scrivener, uſed in the *Stat.* 5 *H.* 8. *cap.* 1.

Gꝛaffio, Gꝛavio, A Landgrave, or Earl——*Nec Princeps, nec* Graffio, *hanc lenitatem mutare audeat.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 100.

Gꝛaffium, A Writing-Book, Regiſter, or Cartulary of Deeds and Evidences. *Annal. Eccleſ. Menevenſis apud Angl. Sacr. par.* 1. *pag.* 653.

Gꝛail, (*Gradale,* or *Graduale*) A *Gradual* or Book, containing ſome of the Offices of the *Roman* Church. ——Gradale, *ſic dictum, à gradalibus in tali libro contentis.* Lyndewood. *Provincial. Angl. lib.* 3. It is ſometimes taken for a *Maſs-book,* or Part of it, inſtituted by *Pope Celeſtine, Anno* 430. See *Stat.* 37 *H.* 6. *cap.* 32.

Gꝛain, Is the twenty-fourth Part of a Penny Weight. *Merch. Dict.* Alſo *Grain* ſignifies any Corn ſown on Ground; and there is what is ſo called in the Top of the Ear, leſs than Corn. *Litt. Aleyn's Rep.* 80.

Gꝛand Aſſiſe, A Writ in a real Action to determine the Right of Property in Lands. See *Magna Aſſiſa.*

Gꝛand Cape, Is a Writ on Plea of Land, where the Tenant makes Default in Appearance at the Day given, for the King to take the Land into his Hands, *&c. Reg. Jud.* 1. Vide *Cape Magnum.*

Gꝛand Days, Are thoſe Days in the *Terms* which are ſolemnly kept in the *Inns of Court* and Chancery, *i. e. Candlemas Day* in *Hilary* Term, *Aſcenſion Day* in *Eaſter* Term, *St. John the Baptiſt Day* in *Trinity* Term, and *All Saints Day* in *Michaelmas* Term; which Days are *Dies non Juridici,* or no Days in Court.

Gꝛand Diſtreſs, Is a Writ ſo called, not for the Quantity of it, for it is very ſhort, but for its Quality, for the Extent thereof is very great, being to all the Goods and Chattels of the Party diſtrained within the County: It lies in two Caſes, either when the Tenant or Defendant is attached, and appears not, but makes Default; or where the Tenant hath once appeared, and after makes Default, then this Writ is had by the *Common Law* in lieu of a *Petit Cape.* Stat. Weſtm. 1. cap. 44. 52 H 3. cap 9.

Gꝛand Jury, Is the Jury that find Bills of Indictment before Juſtices of Peace, and Gaol-Delivery, or of *Oyer* and *Terminer, &c.* They ought only to hear Witneſſes for the King; and to find a Bill on probable Evidence; becauſe it is but an Accuſation, and the Party is to be put upon his Trial afterwards. But if the Bill be againſt *A.* for Murder, and the *Grand Jury* on the Evidence before them, be ſatisfied it was *Se Defendendo, &c.* and ſo return it ſpecially; the Court may remand them to conſider better thereof, or hear the Evidence at the Bar, and accordingly direct the *Grand Jury.* 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 157, 158. But ſee 2 *Hawk.* 210. Where a *Grand Jury* refuſes to preſent Things that are within their Charge, *&c.* a new *Grand Inqueſt* may be impanelled, to inquire of the Concealment of the former; on whoſe Defaults preſented, they ſhall be amerced. *Ibid.* 155. Vide *Indictment,* and *Jury.*

Gꝛand Serjeanty, An ancient Tenure, by Military Service. See *Chivalry.*

Gꝛange, (*Grangia*) A Houſe or Farm where Corn is laid up in Barns, *Granaries, &c.* and provided with Stables for Horſes, Stalls for Oxen, and other Things neceſſary for Huſbandry.

Gꝛangiarius, Is the Perſon who has the Care of ſuch a Place, for Corn and Huſbandry: And there was anciently a *Granger,* or *Grange*-Keeper belonging to Religious Houſes, who was to look after their *Granges,* or Farms in their own Hands. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 8. *Cartular. St. Edmund. MS.* 323.

Gꝛant, (*Conceſſio*) Signifies in the Common Law a Conveyance in Writing of Incorporeal Things not lying in Livery, and which cannot paſs by Word only; as of Reverſions, Advowſons in Groſs, Tithes, Rents, Services, Common in Groſs, *&c.* It has been alſo taken generally, for every Gift and *Grant* of any Thing whatſoever. 1 *Inſt.* 172. 3 *Rep.* 63. And *Grants* are made by ſuch Perſons as cannot give but by Deed: And he that *granteth* is termed the *Grantor*; and he to whom the *Grant* is made is the *Grantee. Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 234. Any natural Perſon, or corporate Body, (not prohibited by Law, as Infants, Feme Coverts, Monks, *&c.*) may make a *Grant* of Lands, and be a *Grantor*; and an Infant, or Woman Covert may be a *Grantee. Perk.* 3, 4, 43, *&c.* Though the Infant at his full Age may diſagree to the *Grant,* and the Huſband diſagree to the *Grant* to his Wife. *Ibid. Grants* made by Perſons *non ſanæ memoriæ,* are good againſt themſelves; but they are voidable by their Heirs, *&c.* A Man that is born Dumb, or Dumb and Deaf, if he have Underſtanding by making Signs, he may *grant* his Land to another; not one who is born Deaf, Dumb and Blind alſo. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 2. A Perſon attainted of Treaſon or Felony, may make a Deed of Gift or *Grant*; and be good againſt all Perſons, except the King, and the Lord of whom the Lands are held; and for Relief in Priſon, they may be good againſt them likewiſe. 1 *Inſt.* 2. *Perk. Sect.* 26, 31. Regularly to every good *Grant* the following Things are requiſite: 1. That there be a Perſon able to *grant.*

2. A

2. A Perſon capable of the Thing *granted*. 3. That there be a Thing *grantable*. 4. That it be *granted* in ſuch Manner as the Law requires. 5. That there be an Agreement to and Acceptance of the Thing granted, by him to whom made. And 6. There ought to be an Attornment where needful. 1 *Inſt.* 73. But *Grants* and Conveyances are good, without Attornment of Tenants, Notice being given them of the *Grants*, by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* *Grants* are taken moſt ſtrongly againſt the *Grantor* in Favour of the *Grantee*: The *Grantee* himſelf is to take by the *Grant* immediately, and not a Stranger, or any *in futuro*; and if a *Grant* be made to a Man and his Heirs, he may aſſign at his Pleaſure, though the Word *Aſſigns* be not expreſſed. *Litt.* 1. *Saund.* 322. The Uſe of any Thing being *granted*, all is *granted* neceſſary to injoy ſuch Uſe: And in the *Grant* of a Thing, what is requiſite for the obtaining thereof is included. 1 *Inſt.* 56. So that if Timber Trees are *granted*, the *Grantee* may come upon the *Grantor*'s Ground to cut and carry them away. 2 *Inſt.* 309. *Plowd.* 15. Where the principal Thing is *granted*, the Incident ſhall paſs; but the Principal will not paſs by the *Grant* of the Incident. 1 *Inſt.* 152. A Lord of a Manor cannot *grant* the ſame, and reſerve the Court Baron, it being inſeparably incident. *Ibid.* 313. A *Grant* of a Manor, without the Words *cum pertinentiis*, will paſs all Things belonging to the Manor: The *Grant* of a Farm will alſo paſs all Lands belonging to it; but a *Grant* of a Meſſuage paſſes only the Houſe, Out houſes and Gardens. *Owen's Rep.* 51. *Tot. il. Maner. de A.* may be taken in the ſingular or plural Number; and Daſhes and Abbreviations in *Grants* ſhall be ſo taken that the *Grant* be not void. 9 *Rep.* 48. When Lands are *granted* by Deed, the Houſes which ſtand thereon will paſs; Houſes and Mills paſs by the *Grant* of all Lands, becauſe that is the moſt durable Thing on which they are built. 4 *Rep.* 86. 2 *And.* 123. By *Grant* of all the Lands, the Woods will paſs: And if a Man *grant* all his Trees in a certain Place, this paſſeth the Soil; though an Exception of Wood extends to the Trees only, and not the Soil. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 33. *Dyer* 19. 5 *Rep.* 11. Trees in Boxes will not paſs by the *Grant* of the Land, *&c.* as they are ſeparate from the Freehold. *Mod. Caſes* 170. A Man *grants* all his Wood that ſhall grow in Time to come; it is a void *Grant*, not being *in Eſſe*. 3 *Leon.* 57. A *Grant de veſtura Terræ* paſſeth not the Freehold; and therefore the *Grantee* hath no Authority to dig in it by Virtue of ſuch a *Grant*. *Ow.* 37. By the *Grant* of Lands in the Poſſeſſion of another, it is good if ſuch other be in Poſſeſſion, let the Poſſeſſion be by Right or Wrong. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 23. If a *Grant* is general, and the Lands *granted* reſtrained to a certain Vill, the *Grantee* ſhall have no Lands out of the Vill. 2 *Rep.* 33. If I *grant* all my Lands in *D.* which I had by the *Grant* of *A. B.* this is a good *Grant* of all my Lands in *D.* whether I had them of *A. B.* or any other. *Mich.* 2 *Jac.* 2. It has been held, that where a *Grant* is made of Lands and Tenements in *D.* Copyhold Lands will not paſs; for they cannot paſs otherwiſe than by Surrender. *Owen* 37. Where Lands are certainly deſcribed in a *Grant*, with a Recital as *granted* to *A. B.* *&c.* though they were not thus *granted*, it has been adjudged that the *Grant* was good. 10 *Rep.* 110. A firſt Deſcription of Lands in a *Grant* is falſe, notwithſtanding the ſecond be true, nothing will paſs by it; though if the firſt be true, and the ſecond falſe, the *Grant* may be good. 3 *Rep.* 10. The Word *Grant*, where it is placed among other Words of Demiſe, *&c.* ſhall not enure to paſs a Property in the Thing demiſed; but the *Grantee* ſhall have it by Way of Demiſe. *Dyer* 56. A Man cannot *grant* that which he hath not, or more than he hath: Though he may covenant to purchaſe an Eſtate, and levy a Fine to Uſes, which will be good. *Bac. Max.* 58. A Perſon may *grant* a Reverſion, as well as a Poſſeſſion; but the Law will not allow of *Grants* of Titles only, or imperfect Intereſts, or of ſuch Intereſts as are merely future. *Ibid.* A bare Poſſibility of an Intereſt, which is uncertain; a Right of Entry or Thing in Action, Cauſe of Suit, *&c.* may not be granted over to a Stranger. *Perk. Sect.* 65. 1 *Inſt.* 214. 4 *Rep.* 66. It was formerly held, that by a *Grant* of all a Man's Goods and Chattels, Bonds would paſs; now 'tis held the contrary, that the Words *Goods and Chattels* do not extend to Bonds, Deeds or Specialties, being Things in Action, unleſs in ſome ſpecial Caſes. 8 *Rep.* 33. 1 *Inſt.* 152. See 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 25. In *Grants* there muſt be a Foundation of Intereſt, or they will not be binding: If a Perſon *grants* a Rent charge out of Lands, when he hath nothing in the ſame Land, the *Grant* will be void. *Perk.* 15. Though it is ſaid, if a Man *grant* an annual Rent out of Land, wherein he hath no Kind of Intereſt, yet it may be good to charge the Perſon of the *Grantor*. *Owen Rep.* 3. A Man may *grant* an Annuity for him and his Heirs, to commence after his Death, and it ſhall charge the Heir. *Bac. Max.* 58. And after the *Grant* of an Annuity, *&c.* is determined, Debt lies for the Arrears; and the Perſon of the Tertenant will be charged. 7 *Rep.* 39. If a common Perſon *grants* a Rent, or other Thing that lies in *Grant*, without Limitation of any Eſtate, by the Delivery of the Deed, a Freehold paſſes: But if the *King* make ſuch a *Grant* of a Rent, *&c.* it is void for Uncertainty. *Danv. Rep.* 45. A *Grant* to a Man, with a Blank for his Chriſtian Name, is void, except to an Officer known by his Office, when it muſt be averred: And it is the ſame where the *Grantee*'s Chriſtian Name is miſtaken. *Cro. Eliz.* 328. And *Grants* may be void by Incertainty, Impoſſibility; being againſt Law, on a wrong Title, to defraud Creditors, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 183. Such Things as lie in *Grant*, may not be granted, or held without Deed: And if any Thing not grantable, is granted with other Things, the *Grant* will be void for all. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 269, 271, 273. Truſts and Confidences are perſonal Things, and may not be granted over to others in moſt Caſes; as Offices of Truſt, and the like: But regularly all kind of Chattels Real and Perſonal, are grantable. *Perk. Sect.* 99. *Plowd.* 379, 141. If one *grant* any Thing that lies in Livery or *Grant*, and that is *in eſſe* at the Time of the *Grant*, in Fee, or for Life, and the Eſtate is to begin at a Day to come; this for the moſt part will be void: But a Leaſe or *Grant* for Years, may be good *in futuro*; and may be to one for Term of Years, or Years determinable on Lives, and after to another, to begin at the End of that Eſtate. 5 *Rep.* 1. *Dyer* 58. Where a Man hath a Reverſion after an Eſtate for Life of Land, and he *grants* a Rent out of it; the *Grant* is good, and will faſten upon the Land after the Eſtate of the Tenant for Life is ended: And if a Perſon *grant* Rents, *&c.* and a Stranger take them at that Time; in this Caſe the *Grant* will be good, for one may not be out of Poſſeſſion of theſe Things but at his Pleaſure. *Perk.* 92, 98. Of *Grants* ſome charge the *Grantor* with ſomething he was not charged with before; and others diſcharge the *Grantee* of ſomething wherewith he was before charged or chargeable. If a Man *grant* to me a Rent-charge; and after I *grant* to him, that he ſhall not be ſued for this Rent; this is good to bar me of bringing an Action, though I may diſtrain for the Rent ſtill: And if one *grants* to his Leſſee for Life or Years, that he ſhall not be impeached for Waſte; it will be a good Diſcharge, and may be pleaded. 7 *H.* 6. 43. *Bro. Grant* 175. *Kelw.* 88. If an Eſtate be made of Land upon Condition, that if *A. B.* the *Grantor* pay to *C. D.* the *Grantee* 20 *l.* on

ſuch

such a Day, he shall have his Land again; they may both join and make an Estate of the Land, or charge it with any Rent, &c. before the Day of Redemption: And *C. D.* may also before the Day *grant* away his Estate to another, but it will be subject to the Condition; and if he *grant* a Rent to a Stranger, and *A. B.* doth perform the Condition, and then re-enter, he may avoid the Charge. 1 *Rep.* 147. 10 *Rep.* 48. If a Man *grants* that to one, that he hath granted before to another, for the like Term, &c. the second *Grant* will be void. *Dyer* 23. *Perk. Sect.* 102. *Grants* are usually made by these Words, *viz. Have Given, Granted* and *Confirmed*, &c. And Words in *Grants* shall be construed according to a reasonable Sense, and not be strained to what is unlikely. *Hob.* 304. Also it hath been adjudged, that *Grants* shall be expounded according to the Substance of the Deed, not the strict Grammatical Sense; and agreeable to the Intention of the Parties. 1 *Inst.* 146, 313.

Form of a *Grant of an Annuity* out of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witnesseth, *That the said* A. B. *for and in Consideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged*, he *the said* A. B. hath *Given, Granted and Confirmed, and by these Presents doth Give, Grant and Confirm unto the said* C. D. *and his Assigns, one Annuity of*, &c. *to be received, taken, had, and to be issuing out of* All *that Messuage or Tenement situate*, &c. *with all and singular the Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and every Part and Parcel thereof*; To have and to hold *the said Annuity or yearly Rent-Charge of*, &c. *abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, unto the said* C. D. *and his Assigns, for and during the natural Life of him the said* C. D. Payable *and to be paid in and upon*, &c. *yearly and every Year, by even and equal Portions.* And *if it shall happen the said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of*, &c. *or any Part thereof, shall be behind and unpaid, in Part or in all, by the Space of twenty-one Days next after either of the said Days or Times of Payment thereof, whereon the same should or of Right ought to be paid, as aforesaid, That then and so often, and at any Time thence after, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said* C. D. *and his Assigns, into the said Premisses abovementioned, or in any Part thereof, to enter and distrain, and the Distress and Distresses then and there found, to take, lead, drive, carry away and impound, and the same in Pound to detain and keep until the said Annuity, and the Arrears thereof (if any be) together with all Costs and Charges thereabout, shall be fully paid and satisfied.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said* C. D. *or his Assigns, the said Annuity or yearly Rent-Charge of*, &c. *abovementioned, at the Days and Times and in Manner and Form above expressed, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also, *That the said Messuage*, &c. *and Hereditaments abovementioned to be charged or chargeable with the said Annuity hereby granted, shall from Time to Time be and continue over and sufficient for the Payment of the said Annuity or Rent-Charge of*, &c. *yearly, during the Life of the said* C. D. In Witness, &c.

Grants of the King. The King's *Grant* is good for himself and Successors, though his Successors are not named. *Yelv.* 13. Before the Statute *de prærogativa Regis*, Dowers, Advowsons, and other Things, have passed by the general *Grant of the King*; but by that Statute they are to be *granted* in express Words. 1 *Rep.* 50. The King may not *grant* away an Estate tail in the Crown, &c. And the Law takes Care to preserve the Inheritance of the King for the Benefit of the Successor. 2 *And.* 154. *Style* 263. But where the King is Tenant in Tail of Lands, of the Gift of his Ancestor; he may bar this Intail by Fine levied, and grant and render, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 307. A *Grant* may not be made by the King which tends to a Monopoly against the Interest and Liberty of the Subject: Nor can the King make a *Grant Non obstante* any Statute made or to be made; if he doth, any subsequent Statute prohibiting what is *granted*, will be a Revocation of the *Grant*. 11 *Rep.* 87. *Dyer* 52. Where the King is restrained by the Common Law to make a *Grant*, if he makes a *Grant Non obstante* the Common Law, it will not make the *Grant* good; but when he may lawfully make a *Grant*, and the Law requires he should be fully apprised of what he *grants*, and not be deceived, a *Non obstante* supplies it, and makes the *Grant* good: If the Words are not sufficient to pass the Thing granted, a *Non obstante* will not help. 4 *Rep* 35. *Nelf. Abr.* 904. If a *Grant* is made by the King, and a former *Grant* is in Being of the same Thing, if it be not recited, the *Grant* will be void: And reciting a void *Grant*, when there is another good, may make the King's *Grant* void. *Dyer* 77. *Cro. Car.* 143. But there may be a *Non obstante* to a former *Grant*. If the King is deceived in his *Grant*, as where it contains more than was intended to be *granted*; or if there be any Deceit in the Consideration, &c. such *Grant of the King* is void. 5 *Rep.* 94. *Moor* 293. And the King's *Grants* may be void by Reason of Incertainty; as if Debts and Duties are granted, without saying in particular what Duties, &c. 12 *Rep.* 46. But where there is a particular Certainty preceding, they shall not be destroyed by any Incertainty or Mistake which follows: And there is a Distinction where a Mistake of Title is prejudicial to the King, and when it is in some Description of the Thing which is supplemental only, and not material or issuable. 1 *Mod.* 195. The King *grants* the Manor of *D.* which he has by the Attainder of a certain Person, &c. and in Fact the King hath it not so; this *Grant* is void. 10 *Rep.* 109. If the King *grants* a Messuage of the Value of 5 *l.* a Year to *A. B.* and it be of the yearly Value of 10 *l.* the Value being in the same Sentence with the *Grant*, will make it void: Though if it be mentioned in another Sentence, it may be good. *Jenk. Cent.* 261. The *Grant* of the King to a Corporation, that they shall not be impleaded for Lands, nor for any Cause arising there, elsewhere than before themselves, &c. This doth not bind the King where he is Party: And the King by his *Grant* cannot exclude himself from prosecuting Pleas of the Crown; for it concerns the publick Government. *Kelw.* 88. *Dyer* 376. *Jenk. Cent.* 190.

Grantz, Is used for *Grandees*, in the Parl. Roll. 6 *Ed.* 3. *n.* 5, 6. ——*Et les ditz Countz, Barons, & autre* Grantz, &c.

Grass-hearth, The *Grasing* or Turning up the Earth with a Plough; whence the customary Service for the inferior Tenants of the Manor of *Amersden* in *Oxfordshire*, to bring their Ploughs and do one Day's Work for their Lord, was called *Grass-hearth* or *Grass-hurt*: And we still say the Skin is *grased* or slightly hurt, and a Bullet *grases* on any Place, when it gently turns up the Surface of what it strikes upon. *Paroch. Antiq.* 496, 497.

Grava, A little Wood or Grove: ——*Unam Carucatam terræ cum* Gravis *& Pasturis eidem pertinen.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 198. Co. Litt. 4.

Grabare & Grabario, An Accusation of Impeachment. *Leg. Ethelr. cap.* 19.

Grabe. The Names of Places ending with *Grave* come from the *Sax. Graf*, a Wood, Thicket, Den or Cave.

Grabers, Of Seals and Stones, shall give to every one their Weight of Silver and Gold, on Pain of Imprisonment. *Stat.* 7 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7.

Grazier, *(Pecuarius)* A Breeder or Keeper of Cattle, mentioned in the *Statute* 25 *Hen.* 8. See *Cattle.*

Great Men, Are sometimes understood of the Temporal Lords in the higher House of Parliament, as by *Stat.* 43 *Ed* 3. *cap.* 2. and sometimes of the Members of the House of Commons, as by 2 *R.* 2

Great Seal of England. See *Keeper of the Great Seal*, and *Treason.*

Gree, (Fr. *Gre, i. e.* Good Liking or Allowance) In our Law signifies Satisfaction; as to make *Gree* to the Parties, is to agree with and satisfy them for an Offence done. And where it is said in our Statutes, that Judgment shall be put in Suspence till *Gree* is made to the King of his Debt; it is taken for Satisfaction. 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 15. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 19.

Green Cloth, Of the *King's Houshold*, so termed from the *Green Cloth* on the Table, is a Court of Justice compoled of the *Lord Steward*, Treasurer of the Houshold, Comptroller, and other Officers, to which is committed the Government and Oversight of the King's Court, and the Keeping of the Peace within the Verge, &c. See *Counting House.*

Green-hew or **Green-hue**, Is all one with *Vert* in Forests, &c. *Manwood, Par.* 2. *cap.* 6. *num.* 5.

Greenland Company, A Joint-Stock of 40000 *l.* was by Statute to be raised by Subscribers, who were incorporated: And the Company to use the Trade of catching Whales, &c. into and from *Greenland*, and the *Greenland* Seas; they may make By-Laws for Government, and of Persons imployed in their Ships, &c. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W.* 3. *cap.* 17. But any Persons who will adventure to *Greenland* for Whale fishing, shall have all Privileges granted to the *Greenland* Company, by 1 *Ann. cap.* 16. Any Subjects may import Whale-Fins, Oil, &c. of Fish caught in the *Greenland* Seas, without paying any Customs, &c. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 16. And Ships imployed in the *Greenland* Fishery are to be of such Burden, provided with Boats, so many Men, Fishing-Lines, Harping Irons, &c. and be licensed to proceed; and on their Return shall be paid 20 *s. per* Tun Bounty for Whale-Fins, &c. imported. 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 33. A further Bounty or Allowance of 10 *s.* a Tun, is granted to this Company, to be paid by the Commissioners of the Customs, during the War; and the Seamen shall not be impressed from that Service, by 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 28.

Green-Silver. There is an ancient Custom within the Manor of *Writtel* in the County of *Essex*, that every Tenant whose Fore door opens to *Greenbury*, shall pay a Half-penny yearly to the Lord, by the Name of *Green-Silver.*

Green Wax, Is where Estreats are delivered to the Sheriffs out of the *Exchequer*, under the Seal of that Court, made in *Green Wax*, to be levied in the several Counties: This Word is mentioned in the *Statute* 43 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 9. and 7 *H.* 4. *cap.* 3.

Greenwich Hospital. A Duty is laid on all foreign-built Ships for the Relief of decayed Seamen in *Greenwich Hospital*, &c. by *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 18. And every Seaman shall allow out of his Wages 6 *d.* a Month, for the better Support of the said Hospital: For which Duty Receivers are appointed, who may depute Officers of the Customs, &c. to collect the same, and examine on Oath Masters of Ships, &c. 10 *Ann.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 7. See *Navy* and *Mariner.*

Greve, (Sax. *Gerefa*) A Word of Power and Authority, signifying as much as *Comes* or *Vicecomes*; and hence comes our *Shreive, Portreve*, &c. which by the *Saxons* were written *Scirogerefa, Portgerefa. Lambert* in his Exposition of *Saxon* Words, *Verbo* Præfectus, makes it the same with *Reeve.* See *Howeden Part. poster. Annal. fol.* 346.

Grils, A Kind of small Fish. *Stat.* 22 *Ed.* 4.

Grith, Is a *Saxon* Word, signifying Peace. *Term de Ley* 179.

Grithbreche, (Sax. *Grythbryce*, i. e. *Pacis fractio*) Breach of the Peace. —— *In causis Regis* Grithbreche 100 *Sol. emendabit.* 1 Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 36.

Grithstole, (Sax. *Seates Pacis*) A Place of Sanctuary. See *Fridstal.*

Grocers, Were formerly those that ingrossed Merchandise. *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. It is now a particular and well known *Trade*; and the Custom Duties for *Grocery* Wares and Drugs, are particularly ascertained, by the Statute 2 *W. & M. Sess.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Aromatarius.*

Gronna, A deep Pit, or bituminous Place, where Turfs are dug to burn. *Hoved.* 438. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 243.

Groom, Is the Name of a Servant in some inferior Place, 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 10. and is generally applied to Servants in Stables: But it hath a special Signification, extending to *Groom of the Chamber*; *Groom of the Stole*, &c. which last is a great Officer of the King's Houshold, whose Precinct is properly the King's Bed-Chamber, where the Lord Chamberlain hath nothing to do; and *Stole* signifies a Robe of Honour, and not a Close stool, as vulgarly apprehended. *Lex Constitut. p.* 182. Vide *Garcio.*

Groom-Porter, An Officer or Superintendant over the Royal *Gaming Tables*; and in *Latin* is writ *Aulæ Regiæ janitor Primarius.*

Gross, (*Grossus*) *In Gross*, absolute, intire, not depending on another; as anciently a *Villein in Gross* was such a servile Person as was not appendant or annexed to the Lord or Manor, and to go along with the Tenure as appurtenant to it; but was like the other personal Goods and Chattels of his Lord, at his Lord's Pleasure and Disposal: So also *Advowson in Gross* differs from *Advowson Appendant*, being distinct from the Manor. *Co. Litt.* 120.

Grosse bois, (Fr. *Gros bois*, i. e. great Wood) Signifies such Wood as by the Common Law or Custom is reputed Timber. 2 *Inst.* 642.

Gross-weight, The whole Weight of Goods or Merchandise, Dust and Dross mixed with them, and of the Chest, Bag, &c. out of which *Tare* and *Tret* are allowed. *Merchant's Dict.*

Grot, (Fr.) A Den, Cave, or hollow Place in the Ground; also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water. *L. Fr. Dict.*

Groundage, A Custom or Tribute paid for the standing of a Ship in a Port.

Grouse, Are the Red and Black *Heath-Game*, for preserving of which, no Heath, Furze or Fern shall be burnt on any Heaths, Moors or other Wastes, between the 2d of *February* and 24th of *June*, by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 23.

Growine, An Engine to stretch Woollen Cloth after it is woven; mentioned 43 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 10.

Growth-halfpenny, Is a Rate so called and paid in some Places for the *Tithe* of every fat Beast, Ox, or other unfruitful Cattle. *Clayton's Rep.* 92.

Gruarii, (From the Fr. *Gruyer*) Signifies the principal Officers of the Forest in general.

Guard, (Fr. *Garde*, Lat. *Custodia*) A Custody or Care of Defence. And sometimes it is used for those that attend upon the Safety of the Prince, called the *Life Guard*, &c. sometimes such as have the Education and *Guardianship* of *Infants*; and sometimes for a *Writ* touching *Wardship*, as *Droit de Gard, Ejectione de Gard*, and *Raviſement de Gard.* F. N. B. 139.

Guardian,

Guardian, (Fr. *Gardein*, Lat. *Cuſtos, Guardianus*) Signifies him that hath the Charge or Cuſtody of any Perſon or Thing; but moſt commonly he who hath the Cuſtody and Education of ſuch Perſons as are not of ſufficient Diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, (uſually the former) being as largely extended in the Common Law as *Tutor* and *Curator* among the Civilians. *Blount.* And a *Guardian* is either *Legitimus, Teſtamentarius, Datus*, or *Cuſtumarius*: He that is a legitimate or lawful *Guardian* is ſo *Jure Communi*, or *Jure Naturali*; the firſt as *Guardian* in *Chivalry*, in Fact or in Right; the other *de Jure Naturali*, as Father or Mother: A *Teſtamentary Guardian* was by the Common Law; for the Body of the Minor was to remain with him who was appointed, till the Age of Fourteen; and as for his Goods it might be longer, or as long as the Teſtator appointed; but as to this Matter there are ſeveral Statutes: *Guardianus Datus* was by the Father in his Life time, or by the Lord Chancellor after the Death of the Father; and where there is a *Guardianſhip* by the Common Law, the Lord Chancellor can order and intermeddle; but where by Statute, he cannot remove either the Child or the *Guardian: Guardianſhip* by *Cuſtom* is of Orphans by the Cuſtom of *London*, and other Cities and Boroughs; and in Copyhold Manors, by the Cuſtom it may belong to the Lord of the Manor to be *Guardian* himſelf, or to appoint one. 3 *Salk. Rep.* 176, 177. The *Guardianſhips* by the *Common Law*, are *Guardians* in *Chivalry*: (taken away by Statute) *Guardians by Nature*, ſuch as the Father or Mother; *Guardians in Socage*, who are the next of Blood, to whom the Inheritance cannot deſcend, if the Father does not order it otherwiſe; and *Guardian* becauſe of *Nurture*, when the Father by Will appoints one to be *Guardian* of his Child. 1 *Inſt.* 88. 2 *Inſt.* 305. 3 *Rep.* 37. The Duty and Office of the *Guardian* in Socage, is to educate the Heir, and preſerve his Eſtate, and Writings of his Land; and not to make any Deſtruction on the Eſtate, but to manage it for his utmoſt Advantage. And where Land deſcends of the Part of the Father, there the next of Kin on the Part of the Mother ſhall have the *Guardianſhip*: And ſo on the other Side, and not ſuch a Kinſman as may have any Benefit by his Death. 1 *Cro.* 825. *Moor, cap.* 872. The eldeſt Son of the Half Blood ſhall be *Guardian* in Socage to a Son by the ſecond Venter: And the *Guardianſhip* in Socage continues till the Minor accompliſhes the Age of fourteen Years, and then he may chuſe his *Guardian* before a Judge at his Chamber, or in Court, or in the Chancery: Alſo after the Minor is come to the Age of fourteen, he may ſue his *Guardian* in Socage to Account as Bailiff, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 219. Though a Father is *Guardian* by Nature, yet a Man may be *Guardian* to an Infant againſt his Father, for Prevention of Waſte; which is a Forfeiture of *Guardianſhip*. Hard. 96. *Guardian* in Socage ſhall make no Waſte nor Sale of the Inheritance, but keep it ſafely for the Heir: And where there hath been ſome Doubt of the Sufficiency of a *Guardian* in Socage, the Chancery hath obliged him to give Security. 2 *Mod.* 177. Alſo a *Guardian* may be ordered to enter into Security by Recogniſance not to ſuffer a Female Infant to marry whilſt in his Cuſtody; and to permit other Relations to viſit her, *&c.* 2 *Lev.* 128. And the Court of Chancery will make ſuch *Guardian* give Security not to marry the Infant without the Court is firſt acquainted with it. 2 *Chan Rep.* 237. Before the Act of 12 *Car.* 2. Tenant in Socage might have diſpoſed of his Land in Truſt for the Benefit of the Heir; but it is ſaid he could not deviſe or diſpoſe of the *Guardianſhip* or Cuſtody of the Heir from the next of Kin to whom the Land could not deſcend, becauſe the Law gave the *Guardianſhip* to ſuch next of Kin. *Kelw.* 186. But now Tenant in Socage may nominate whom he pleaſes to have the Cuſtody of the Heir, and the Land ſhall follow the *Guardianſhip*, as an Incident given by Law to attend the Cuſtody; and ſuch ſpecial *Guardian* cannot aſſign the Cuſtody by any Act, the Truſt being Perſonal; nor ſhall it go to the Executor or Adminiſtrator of the *Guardian*, but determines by his Death. *Vaugh.* 180. *Dyer* 189. *Guardianſhip by Statute* is by the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. by which it is enacted, That a Father by Deed in his Life-time, or by Will, may diſpoſe of the Cuſtody of his Child under twenty one Years of Age, and not married at the Time of his Death, and whether then born, or *in Ventre ſa Mere*, during the Minority, to any Perſons not Popiſh Recuſants, who may maintain Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* againſt unlawful Takers away of ſuch Children, and take into Cuſtody their Lands, *&c.* And by this Statute the Father may appoint a *Guardian* to his Heir for any Time till he is twenty one Years old; and ſuch *Guardian* ſhall have the like Remedy for his Ward as the *Guardian* in Socage had at Common Law. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 911. But if the Father appoint no *Guardian* to his Child, the Ordinary or Spiritual Court may appoint one for the perſonal Eſtate until the Age of Fourteen: And as to his Lands, there ſhall be a *Guardian* in Socage, *&c.* as heretofore. 2 *Lev.* 262. If a Biſhop appoints a *Guardian* of Goods and Lands, it will be void; for it may be only of Goods and Chattels: And *Guardianſhip* is a Thing cogniſable by the Temporal Courts, where a Deviſe is made of it, which Courts are to judge whether the Deviſe be purſuant to the Statute. 1 *Vent* 207. A Copyhold Tenant is not within the *Statute* 12 *Car.* 2. to diſpoſe of the Cuſtody of his Children; for it belongs to the Lord or others, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: But the Lord of a Manor hath no Power by the Common Law, without ſome *particular Cuſtom*, to grant the *Guardianſhip* of an Infant Copyholder. 3 *Lev.* 395. *Lutw.* 1190. *Guardianſhips* are not only by the *Common Law*, by *Statute Law*, and by *particular Cuſtom*; but are alſo diſtinguiſhed into *Guardian* in *Socage*, *Guardian* appointed by the *Father*, and *Guardian* aſſigned by the *Court*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 655. And a Father or Mother, without Aſſignment, are *Guardians* of Women, Children, *&c. Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *P. & M. cap.* 8. A Female Infant may be brought into Court, and aſked whether ſhe be willing to ſtay with her *Guardian*. 2 *Lev.* The Huſband of a Woman under Age cannot diſavow a *Guardian* made by the Court for his Wife. 1 *Vent.* 185. An Infant 'tis ſaid cannot revoke the Authority of the *Guardian:* But the Court may diſcharge one *Guardian*, at their Diſcretion, and aſſign another; and the Juſtices of *Niſi prius*, &c. may aſſign a new *Guardian*. *Palm.* 252. *Style* 456. *Noy* 49. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 664. The Court will aſſign a *Guardian* to an Infant to ſue or defend Actions, if the Infant comes into Court and deſires it; or a Judge at his Chamber, at the Deſire of the Infant, may aſſign a Perſon named by him to be his *Guardian*; but this laſt is no Record until entered and filed with the Clerk of the Rules: The Heir muſt be in Perſon in Court, for the Appointment of a *Guardian* for his Appearance. 1 *Lill.* 656. 2 *Leon.* 238. *Guardians* to Infants, appointed by the Court to ſue, may acknowledge Satisfaction upon Record, for a Debt recovered at Law for the Infant. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* A *Guardian* in Socage may keep Courts in the Infant's Manors in his own Name, grant Copies, *&c.* He is *Dominus pro Tempore*, and hath an Intereſt in the Lands. *Cro. Jac.* 91. Such a *Guardian* may let the Land for Years, and avow in his own Name and Right; and his Leſſee for Years may maintain Ejectment: But he cannot preſent to an Advowſon, for which he may not lawfully Account; and the Infant muſt preſent of whatſoever Age.

Cro.

Cro. Jac. 98, 99. Though it is ſaid if the Infant be within the Age of Diſcretion, his *Guardian* may preſent. 8 *E.* 2. 10. A *Guardian* for Nurture of the Minor appointed by Will, hath Power to make Leaſes at Will only. *Cro. Eliz.* 678, 734. *Guardians* are to take the Profits of the Minor's Lands, *&c.* to the Uſe of the Minor, and account for the ſame: They ought to ſell all Moveables in a reaſonable Time, and turn them into Land or Money, except the Minor is near of Age, and may Want ſuch Goods himſelf: And they ſhall pay Intereſt for Money in their Hands, which might have been put out at Intereſt; in which Caſe it ſhall be preſumed the *Guardians* made uſe of it themſelves. 3 *Salk.* 177. A *Guardian* ſhall anſwer for what is loſt by his Fraud, Negligence or Omiſſion; but not for any caſual Events, as where the Thing had been well but for ſuch an Accident. *Litt.* 123. On accounting of *Guardians*, they ſhall have Allowance of Coſts and Expences; and if they are robbed, *&c.* without any Default or Negligence, they ſhall be diſcharged thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 89. In *Guardianſhips* of great Eſtates, the *Guardians* generally paſs their Accounts yearly in the Chancery, for their better Juſtification when the Minor calls them to a general Account at his full Age. By Statute, *Guardians* are to retain the Lands till the Heir comes of Age, and then reſtore the ſame as fully ſtocked, *&c.* as received. 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 3. They ſhall ſuſtain the Land, without Deſtruction of any Thing. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 21. And Perſons, who as *Guardians* hold over, without the Conſent of the Perſon next intitled, ſhall be adjudged Treſpaſſers, and be accountable for Profits, *&c. Stat.* 6 *Ann. cap.* 18. Action of Account may be brought againſt the Executors or Adminiſtrators of a *Guardian*, *&c. Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* A *Guardianſhip* of a Minor is an Intereſt in the Body and Lands, *&c.* of one within Age.

An *Election of a Guardian* by a Minor.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *Son and Heir of,* &c. *deceaſed, being now about the Age of eighteen Years,* have *elected and choſen, and by theſe Preſents do elect and chuſe* C. D. *of,* &c. *to be Guardian of my Perſon and Eſtate, until I ſhall attain the Age of twenty one Years, and I do hereby Promiſe to be ruled and Governed by him in all Things touching my Welfare; and I do authoriſe and impower the ſaid* C. D. *to enter upon and take Poſſeſſion of all and every my Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes whatſoever, ſituate lying and being in,* &c. *in the County of,* &c. *or elſewhere, whereunto I have or may have any Right or Title, and to let and ſet the ſame, and receive and take the Rents, Iſſues and Profits thereof, for my Uſe and Benefit, during the Term aforeſaid; giving and hereby granting unto the ſaid* C. D. *my full Power in the ſaid Premiſſes; and whatſoever he ſhall lawfully do or cauſe to be done in the Premiſſes, by Virtue hereof, I do hereby promiſe to ratify and confirm.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Guardian de l'eſtemary, Is the *Guardian* or Warden of the *Stannaries*, or Mines in the County of *Cornwal*, &c. 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 15.

Guardians de l'Eglis, Churchwardens who are Officers choſen in every Pariſh to have the Care and Cuſtody of the Church Goods; and they may have an Action for ſuch Goods, and have divers Powers for the Benefit of the Church. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 2.

Guardians of the Peace, Are thoſe that have the Keeping of the Peace; *Wardens* or *Conſervators* thereof. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

Guardian of the Cinque Ports, Is a Magiſtrate that hath the Juriſdiction of the Ports or Havens, which are commonly called the *Cinque Ports*, who has there all the Authority and Juriſdiction the Admiral of *England* has in Places not exempt: And *Camden* believes this *Warden of the Cinque Ports* was firſt erected among us in Imitation of the *Roman* Policy, to ſtrengthen the Sea-Coaſts againſt Enemies, *&c. Camd. Brit.* 238.

Guardian of the Spiritualities, The Perſon to whom the *Spiritual Juriſdiction* of any *Dioceſe* is committed, during the *Vacancy* of the See, is called by this Name. 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. The *Archbiſhop* is *Guardian of the Spiritualities* on the Vacancy of any *See* within his Province; but when the *Archiepiſcopal See* is vacant, the Dean and Chapter of the Archbiſhop's Dioceſe are *Guardians of the Spiritualities, viz.* the Spiritual Juriſdiction of his Province and Dioceſe is committed to them. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 223. 25 *H.* 8. The *Guardian of the Spiritualities* it is ſaid may be either *Guardian in Law, Jure Magiſtratus*, as the Archbiſhop is of any Dioceſe in his Province; or *Guardian by Delegation*, being he whom the *Archbiſhop* or *Vicar General* doth for the Time appoint. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 12. And the *Guardian of the Spiritualities* hath all Manner of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Courts, Power of granting Licences and Diſpenſations, Probate of Wills, *&c.* during the Vacancy, and of admitting and inſtituting Clerks preſented; but ſuch *Guardians* cannot as ſuch conſecrate or ordain, or preſent to any Benefices. *Wood's Inſt.* 25, 27.

Gueſt, (Sax. *Geſt*, Fr. *Giſt*, a Stage of Reſt in a Journey) A Lodger or Stranger in an *Inn*, *&c.* A *Gueſt* who hath a Piece of Plate ſet before him in an Inn, may be guilty of Felony in fraudulently taking away the ſame. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. And a *Gueſt* having taken off the Sheets from his Bed, with Intent to ſteal them, carried them into another Room, and was apprehended before he could get away; this was adjudged Larceny. *Ibid.* 92. Action lies againſt an Inn-keeper, refuſing a *Gueſt* Lodging, *&c.* See *Inn.*

Guidage, *(Guidagium)* Is an old legal Word, ſignifying that which is given for ſafe Conduct through a ſtrange Land, or unknown Country. *Eſt* Guidagium *quod datur alicui, ut tuto conducatur per terram alterius.* Conſuetud. Burgund. p. 119. 2 Inſt. 526.

Guild, (From the Sax. *Guildan*, to pay) Signifies a Fraternity or Company, becauſe every one was *Gildare*, i. e. to pay ſomething towards the Charge and Support of the Company. The Original of theſe *Guilds* and Fraternities, is ſaid to be from the old *Saxon* Law; by which Neighbours entered into an Aſſociation, and became bound for each other, to bring forth him who committed any Crime, or make Satisfaction to the Party injured, for which Purpoſe they raiſed a Sum of Money among themſelves, and put it into a common Stock, whereout a *pecuniary* Compenſation was made according to the Quality of the Offence committed. From hence came our Fraternities and *Guilds*; and they were in Uſe in this Kingdom long before any formal Licences were granted for them: Though at this Day they are a Company combined together, with Orders and Laws made by themſelves, by the Prince's Licence. *Camd. Guildam Mercatoriam*, or the *Merchant's Guild*, is a Liberty or Privilege granted to Merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land, *&c.* within their own Precinct. 37 *Ed.* 3. 15 *R.* 2. And *Guildhalls* are the Halls of thoſe Societies, where they meet and make Laws, *&c.* for their better Government. King *Ed.* 3. in the 14th Year of his Reign, granted Licence to the Men of *Coventry* to erect a *Merchants Guild*, and alſo a Fraternity of Brethren and Siſters, with a Maſter or Warden, and that they might make Chantries, beſtow Alms, do other Works of Piety, and conſtitute Ordinances touching the ſame, *&c.* And King *H.* 4. in the 4th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to found a *Guild* of the *Holy Croſs* at *Stratford* upon *Avon.* Antiq. Warwickſh.

119, 522. *Guild* or *Gild*, is also used for a Tribute or Tax, an Amercement, &c. 27 *Ed.* 3. 11 *H.* 6. 15 *Car.* 2. See *Geld.*

Guild-hall, Or the Chief Hall of the City of *London*, for the Meeting of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City, making Laws and Ordinances, holding of Courts, &c.——Gildarum *nomine continentur non solum minores Fraternitates, sed ipsæ etiam Civitatum Communitates.* Spelm

Guildhalda Teutonicorum. The Fraternity of *Easterling* Merchants in *London*, called the *Still-yard.* 22 *Hen* 8. *cap.* 8.

Guild-Rents, Are Rents payable to the Crown, by any *Guild* or Fraternity; or such Rents as formerly belonged to *Religious Guilds*, and came to the Crown at the general Dissolution of Monasteries, being ordered to be sold by the *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6.

Guilder, Foreign Coin: The *German Guilder* is 3 *s.* 8 *d.* and the golden one in some Parts of *Germany* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* In *Portugal* it passes for 5 *s.* but the *Poland* and *Holland Gelder* is but 2 *s.* In *Holland* Merchants keep their Accounts in *Guilders*, &c.

Gule of August, *(Gula Augusti*, alias *Goule de August)* Is the Day of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, which is celebrated on the 1*st of August*, and called the *Gule of August*, from the Lat. *Gula*, a Throat, from this Reason, that one *Quirinus* a Tribune, having a Daughter that had a Disease in her *Throat*, went to Pope *Alexander*, the Sixth from St *Peter*, and desired of him to see the Chains that St. *Peter* was chained with under *Nero*, which Request being granted, she the said Daughter kissing the Chains, was cured of her Disease: Whereupon the *Pope* instituted this Feast in Honour of St. *Peter*; and, as before, this Day was termed only the *Calends of August*, it was on this Occasion called indifferently either St. *Peter's Day ad Vincula*, from what wrought the Miracle, or the *Gule of August*, from that Part of the Virgin whereon it was wrought. *Durand's Rationale Divinorum, lib.* 7. *cap.* 19. It is mentioned *F. N. B.* 62. *Plowd.* 316. *Stat. Westm.* 2. *cap.* 30. 27 *Ed.* 3.

Guns. None may shoot in, or keep in his House any *Gun*, Hand gun, &c. who hath not Lands to the Value of 100 *l.* a Year, in Pain of 10 *l.* Nor shall any Person shoot in such *Guns*, under the Length of one Yard, or three Quarters of a Yard, under the like Penalty: If any do so, one that hath 100 *l. per Ann.* Land, may seize the *Guns* unlawfully kept and used; but then he must break them within 20 Days, or shall forfeit 40 *s.* In Forests, Parks and Chases those who have Power from the King to take away *Guns*, may retain the same. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6.

Gunpowder. It is lawful for all Persons, as well Strangers as natural-born Subjects, to import any Quantities of *Gunpowder*, or Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and other Materials for the making thereof, and to make and sell *Gunpowder*, &c. *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 21. But no Person shall keep more than 600 *lb* Weight of *Gunpowder*, in any Places in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs, &c. And Persons keeping more, not removing it on Order of Justices of Peace, shall forfeit 20 *s.* for every hundred Weight: *Gunpowder* is to be carried in covered Carriages, the Barrels close jointed, or in Cases, Bags of Leather, &c. 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 27. By a subsequent Act, it is unlawful for any Person to keep in *London*, &c. above 200 *lb.* Weight of *Gunpowder* at one Time, beyond the Space of twenty-four Hours, which incurs a Forfeiture of the Powder, or the Value: And two Justices may cause Searches to be made, and the same to be seized and amoved, &c. Persons obstructing the Search, incur the Penalty of 5 *l.* Also none shall use Iron or Steel Hammers, where *Gunpowder* is, on Pain of 20 *s.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 23. Persons who are no Dealers therein are not to keep above 50 *lb.* of *Gunpowder*, in *London* and *Westminster*, or if they deal in it, not more than 200 Weight longer than twenty-four Hours, though under different Roofs; or on the *Thames*, except in Ships passing or detained, on Pain of forfeiting all such *Gunpowder*, &c. A Justice of Peace may issue his Warrant to search for dangerous Quantities of Powder, and break open any Place, if there be Occasion, to seize the same; which may be removed out of the Limits aforesaid, and kept till determined in one of the Courts, whether it be forfeited, &c. And if any Persons permit others to have *Gunpowder* in Places not belonging to the Owners, they shall forfeit 1 *s.* for every Pound. *Stat.* 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 32. No *Gunpowder* shall be put on board Ships, above *Blackwall* in the River *Thames*, under 5 *l.* Penalty for every 50 *lb.* Weight, &c. by 5 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 20. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 38. no Person shall keep *Gunpowder* for more than twenty-four Hours, at one Time, in greater Quantities than 400 Weight, in any House, &c. in or within 100 Yards of any City, the Suburbs thereof, or any Market-Town; or within two Miles of any of the King's Palaces, or one Mile of any of his Magazines for Powder, or more than 3000 Weight, in any other Place whatsoever. Upon Information two Justices may grant Search Warrants, and if more found, it shall be forfeited; no greater Quantity shall be carried at one Time than 2500 Weight, in any Land Carriage, and 5000 Weight in any open Vessel; Carriages to be covered, and Barrels closely hooped. Any Person imployed in any Storehouse where *Gunpowder* is kept, or in conveying *Gunpowder* from one Place to another, wilfully committing any Act whereby the *Gunpowder* shall be in danger of taking Fire, shall forfeit 5 *s.* for every 100 Weight, in such Storehouse; and in Default of Payment be committed for not exceeding six Months. No Penalty shall be incurred for keeping above 3000 Weight of *Gunpowder*, in any Warehouse already built for that Purpose, unless the same shall be deemed dangerous.

Gurgites, Is used as a *Latin* Word for *Weares*; *Tres* Gurgites *in Aqua de Monew attachiantur per Homines de Grossomonte.* Black Book Hereford, f. 20. See *Gorce.*

Guti and **Gotti,** Engl. *Goths*, called sometimes *Jutæ*, and by the Romans *Getæ*, is derived from the old Word *Jet*, which signifies a *Giant:* They were one of those three Nations or People who left *Germany*, and came to inhabit this Island. *Leg. Edw. Confess. cap.* 35.

Guttera, A Gutter or Spout to convey the Water from the Leads and Roofs of Houses: And there are *Gutter Tiles*, especially to be laid in such *Gutters*, &c. mentioned in the *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4.

Gwabmerched, Is a *British* Word which signifies a Payment or Fine, made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters; or otherwise on their committing Incontinency. See *Marchett.*

Gwalstow, *(Sax.)* A Place of Execution: *Omnia* Gwalstowa, *i. e. Occidendorum loca, totaliter Regis sunt in soca sua.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 11.

Gylput, The Name of a Court held every three Weeks in the Liberty or Hundred of *Pathbew* in the County of *Warwick.* Inquisic. ad quod Damn. 13 Ed. 3.

Gyltwite, A Compensation or Amends for Trespass, &c. *Mulcta pro Transgressione.* LL. Edgar. Regis, Anno 964.

Gyrovagi, Wandering *Monks*, who pretending great Piety left their own Cloisters, and visited others. *Matt. Paris. p.* 490.

H.

Habeas Corpora, Is a Writ for the Bringing up a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear upon the *Venire facias*, for the Trial of any Cauſe brought to Iſſue. *Old Nat. Br.* 157. And the *Habeas Corpora Juratorum* in the Court of *C. B.* ſerves for the ſame Purpoſe as the *Diſtringas Jurator.* in *B. R.* It commands the Sheriff to have the Jurors before the Judges at ſuch a Day, to paſs on the Trial of certain Parties, in ſuch a Cauſe, *&c. Practiſ. Solic.* 308, 309.

Habeas Corpus, The great Writ of *Engliſh Liberty*, lies where one is indicted for any Crime or Treſpaſs before Juſtices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchiſe, and being impriſoned for the ſame, hath offer'd ſufficient Bail, but it is refuſed where bailable; he may then have this Writ out of the *King's Bench* to remove himſelf thither, and anſwer the Cauſe there. *F. N. B.* 250. And the Courſe in this Caſe is firſt to procure a *Certiorari* out of the *Chancery*, directed to the Juſtices for removing the Indictment into *B. R.* And upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff, for the Cauſing his Body to be brought at a Day. *Reg. Jud.* 81. This Writ is alſo uſed to bring the Body of a Perſon into Court, who is committed to any Gaol, either in Criminal or Civil Cauſes; and a *Habeas Corpus* will remove a Perſon and Cauſe from one Court and Priſon to another. The Writ of *Habeas Corpus* was originally ordained by the *Common Law* of the Land, as a Remedy for ſuch as were unjuſtly impriſoned, to procure their Liberty; and it is a miſtaken Notion that this Writ is of a modern Date, and introduced with the Reign of King *Charles* 2. But before the Statute 31 *Car.* 2. 'tis true it was difficult to be obtained, becauſe the Judges who had Authority to iſſue it, pretended to have Power either to grant or deny it; and the Sheriffs and Gaolers to whom the Writ was directed frequently put poor Priſoners to the Charges of a ſecond, and third *Habeas Corpus*, before they would yield Obedience to the firſt; which being grievous to the People, the *Stat.* 31 *Car.* 2. was enacted to prevent Abuſes of this Nature, and further our Laws for the Benefit of the Liberty of the Subject. *Laws of Liberty, pag.* 44, 45. By the Statute 31 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. a Perſon in Priſon may have an *Habeas Corpus* from any Judge, on Complaint made and View of the Copy of the Warrant of Commitment, (unleſs he be committed for Treaſon or Felony eſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant, or other Offences or Matters not bailable) which *Habeas Corpus* ſhall be returnable immediately; and upon Certificate of the Cauſe of Commitment, the Priſoner ſhall be diſcharged on Bail to appear in the Court of *B. R.* the next Term, or at the next Aſſiſes, *&c.* where the Offence is cogniſable: And Perſons committed for Treaſon or Felony, (eſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant) on Prayer in open Court, the firſt Week of the Term, or Day of Seſſions, *&c.* are to be brought to Trial; and if not indicted the next Term, or Seſſions after Commitment, upon Motion the laſt Day of the Term, *&c.* they ſhall be let out upon Bail; except it appears upon Oath, that the King's Witneſſes are not ready; and if on Prayer they are not indicted or tried the ſecond Term after Commitment, they ſhall be diſcharged. No Perſons who ſhall be delivered upon an *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall be committed again for the ſame Offence, other than by legal Order and Proceſs of ſuch Court where they ſhall be bound to appear, or other Court having Juriſdiction of the Cauſe; on Pain of 500 *l.* And if any Perſon be in Priſon, or any Officer's Cuſtody, for any Criminal Matter, he ſhall not be removed by him into the Cuſtody of any other Officer but by *Habeas Corpus*, upon Pain of incurring the Penalty of 100 *l.* for the firſt Offence, and 200 *l.* for the ſecond Offence, and being diſabled to execute his Office. No Perſon ſhall be ſent Priſoner to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, or any Place beyond the Seas in the King's Dominions; which will be falſe Impriſonment, on which the Priſoner may recover treble Coſts, and not leſs than 500 *l.* Damages, *&c.* and the Party committing or detaining him alſo ſhall incur the Penalty of a *Præmunire*. Judges denying a *Habeas Corpus* ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* And the Officer refuſing to obey it, or to deliver a true Copy of the Commitment Warrant, is liable to a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* for the firſt Offence, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* This is the Subſtance of the *Habeas Corpus Act*; which hath been ſuſpended ſeveral Times in late Reigns, on Rebellions, *&c.* No Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, or other Writ to remove a Cauſe out of an Inferior Court, ſhall be allowed, except delivered to the Judge of the Court, before the Jury to try the Cauſe have appeared, and before any of them are ſworn. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 5. And Writs to remove Suits commenced in an Inferior Court of Record ſhall not be obeyed, unleſs delivered to the Steward of the Court before Iſſue or Demurrer joined, *&c.* And a Suit ſhall never be removed again, after a *Procedendo* is allowed. 21 *Jac.* 1. 23. Nor ſhall any Suit be removed where the Thing in Demand doth not exceed 5 *l.* or where the Freehold, Inheritance, Title of Land, *&c.* are concerned. And Judges are to proceed in Suits in Inferior Courts laid not to exceed the Sum of 5 *l.* although there may be Actions againſt the Defendant, wherein the Plaintiff's Demands may exceed that Sum, by *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 29. If the Steward of an Inferior Court proceeds after an *Habeas Corpus* delivered and allowed, the Proceedings are void; and the Court of *B. R.* will award a *Superſedeas*; and grant an Attachment againſt the Steward for the Contempt. *Cro. Car.* 79, 296. A *Habeas Corpus* ſuſpends the Power of the Court below, ſo that if they proceed, it is void, and *coram non judice*. And on a *Habeas Corpus*, if the Record be filed, no *Procedendo* can go to the Court below; but where a Record below is not filed, or not returned, it may be granted. 1 *Salk.* 352. A *Habeas Corpus cum Cauſa* removes the Body of the Party for whom granted, and all the Cauſes depending againſt him; and if upon the Return thereof the Officer doth not return all the Cauſes, *&c.* it is an Eſcape in him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 2. A Judge will not grant a *Habeas Corpus* in the Vacation, for a Priſoner to follow his Suits; but the Court may grant a ſpecial *Habeas Corpus* for a Priſoner to be at his Trial in the Vacation time. *Ibid.* 3. And the Court may grant a *Habeas Corpus* to bring a Priſoner, not in Priſon on Execution, out of Priſon, to be a Witneſs at a Trial; though it is at the Peril of the Party ſuing out the Writ, that the Priſoner do not eſcape. *Style* 119. *Trin.* 1640. But no Perſon ought to take out a *Habeas Corpus* for any one in Priſon, without his Conſent; except it be to turn him over to *B. R.* or charge him with an Action in Court. 2 *Lill.* A Man brought into *B. R.* by *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall not be removed thence till he has anſwered there; he ſhall be detained until then, and after he may be removed. 1 *Salk.* 350. A Perſon is in Cuſtody upon a Criminal, and alſo on a Civil Matter, if he would move himſelf by *Habeas Corpus*, there ought to be but one *Habeas Corpus* of the Crown Side or Plea Side, and both Cauſes are to be returned. *Mod. Caſ.* 133. If there be Judgment againſt a Defendant in the Court of *B. R.* and another in *C. B.* on which he is in Execution in the *Fleet*, he may have an *Habeas Corpus* to remove himſelf into *B. R.* where he ſhall be in Cuſtody of the Marſhal for both Debts. *Dyer* 132. Where the Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench commits a Perſon to the Marſhal of the Court by his Warrant, he ought not to be brought to the Bar by Rule, but by *Habeas Corpus*. 1 *Salk.* 349. In extrajudicial Commitments, the

Warrant of Commitment ought to be returned *in hæc verba* on a *Habeas Corpus*; but when a Man is committed by a Court of Record, it is in the Nature of an Execution for a Contempt, and in such Case the Warrant is never returned 5 *Mod.* 156. The Cause of the Imprisonment must be particularly set forth in the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, or it will not be good; for by this the Court may judge of it, and with a *Paratum habeo*, that they may either discharge, bail, or remand the Prisoner. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 915. 2 *Cro.* 543. If a Commitment is without Cause, or no Cause is shewn, a Prisoner may be delivered by *Habeus Corpus*. 1 *Salk.* 348. But on a *Habeas Corpus* granted by the Court of *B. R.* a Difference was made as to a Return; that where a Prisoner is committed by one of the Privy Council, there the Cause of his Commitment is to be returned particularly; but when he is committed by the whole Council, no Cause need be alledged. 1 *Leon.* 70, 71. And it has been adjudged, that on a Commitment by the House of Commons, of Persons for Contempt and Breach of Privilege, no Court can deliver on a *Habeas Corpus*; But *Holt* Ch. Just. was of a contrary Opinion. 2 *Salk.* 503, 404. A Writ of Error may be allowed by the King in such a Case, &c. and it is not to be denied *ex debito Justitiæ*; though it has been a Doubt, whether any Writ of Error lay upon a Judgment given on a *Habeas Corpus*. *Ibid.* A Man may not be delivered from the Commitment of a Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* by *Habeas Corpus*, without Writ of Error: And where there appears to be good Cause, and a Defect only in the Form of the Commitment, he ought not to be discharged. 1 *Salk.* 348. If a Person be committed by the Admiralty in Execution, he is not removeable by *Habeas Corpus* into *B. R.* to answer an Action brought against him there; but it might be otherwise if an Action had been before depending. *Ibid.* 351. Where there is a precedent Action in *B. R.* to the King's Suit, on which the Party is out on Bail, *Habeas Corpus* may be brought by the Bail, &c. and the Prisoner turned over; though this was greatly opposed in Favour of the King's Execution. *Ibid.* 353. A *Habeas Corpus* is a prerogative Writ, which concerns the Liberty of the Subject, and must be obeyed in *Counties Palatine*, &c. If it is not, an *Alias Habeas Corpus* will issue with a great Penalty. And on the Insufficiency of the Return of an *Habeas Corpus*, an *Alias Habeas Corpus* shall be granted. 2 *Cro.* 543. 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* Where an Action is founded on the Custom of *London*, for a Thing actionable there, and not elsewhere; if it be removed by *Habeas Corpus*, a *Procedendo* shall be granted: But the Declaration itself ought to be returned upon the *Habeas Corpus*, and then the Court will see what was the Cause, &c. For the Special Matter and all the Proceedings are to be in the Return in this Case; as well as in an Action on a By Law, to take Notice thereof. *Carth.* 75, 76. Before a *Habeas Corpus* is returned and filed, it may be amended; but not afterwards. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 2. A *Habeas Corpus* is grantable, without Motion, to remove a Person upon an Arrest; but not where committed for a Crime. 1 *Lev.* 1. In the suing out these Writs in *B. R.* to remove a Cause, &c. they are first to be carried to the other Court to be allowed; and some few Days after the Delivery, the Return must be called for, and special Bail put in at a Judge's Chamber; which being done, within four Days in Term, and six Days in the Vacation, the Cause is removed to the superior Court. *Practif. Solic.* 262. And if the Defendant be actually a Prisoner, he shall not be delivered from Prison till the Bail on the *Habeas Corpus* be accepted, or justified in Court. *Ibid.* If a Defendant arrested cannot find Bail, and would be removed to the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Prison, a *Habeas Corpus* is to be delivered there; and they shall make out a Return, and send an Officer with the Defendant to a Judge's Chamber, and there a *Committitur* is made, whereupon the Judge's Tipstaff takes the Prisoner into Custody, and charges him in Prison; and he may agree with the Marshal or Warden, for the Liberty of the Rules, &c. *Practif. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 124. When the Defendant is in the Custody of a Bailiff, or in any other Prison, and would be turned over to the *King's Bench*, the Practise is the same; the *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex* is to be delivered, and he, after Search in his Office for what Writs he hath against the Defendant, will make Return of them, and then the Bailiff or Keeper of the other Prison, who hath the Defendant in Custody, is to carry him to a Judge's Chamber, where he will be turned over, *ut supra.* Ibid.

Form of a *Habeas Corpus* returnable *immediate.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Mayor, Aldermen*, &c. *Greeting: We command you, that the Body of* A. B. *in our Prison under your Custody detained, as 'tis said, together with the Day and Cause of his Taking and Detaining, by whatsoever Name the said* A. B. *shall be charged in the same, you have under safe and secure Conduct, before our beloved and faithful* Philip *Lord* Hardwick, *our Chief Justice assigned to hold Pleas before us, at his Chamber situate in* Serjeants Inn *in* Chancery Lane, *immediately after the Receipt of this Writ, to do and receive all those Things which the same our Chief Justice shall then and there consider of in this Particular*, &c.

The *Habeas Corpus cum Causa*, to remove the Body and Cause is made out as follows:

A Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to remove a *Cause.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of* London, *Greeting: We command you, that you have before us at* Westminster *on* Tuesday *next after the* Octave *of St.* Hilary, *under safe and secure Conduct, the Body of* C. D. *who is said to be detained in our Prison under your, or one of your Custodies, together with the Day and Cause of his being taken and detained, (by whatsoever Name the said* C. D. *be therein charged) to answer to* A. B. *of a Plea, or in an Action of Debt*, &c. *And further to do and receive all and singular those Things, which our Court before us shall then and there consider of in this Behalf: And have you then there this Writ.* Witness, &c.

Habeas Corpus ad prosequendum, Is to remove a Man in order to Prosecution and Trial in the proper County, &c.

Habeas Corpus ad faciendum & Recipiendum, A Writ issuing out of the *Common Pleas* for Defendants that are sued in Courts below, to remove their Causes into this Court: And if an Inferior Court will proceed against the Law, in a Thing of which the Justices of *C. B.* have Cognisance, and commit a Man thereon, they may discharge him by *Habeas Corpus.* 1 *Mod.* 235.

Habeas Corpus ad Respondendum, Lies where a Person is imprisoned upon Process at the Suit of another, in any Prison, except the *King's Bench* Prison; and a third Person would sue the Prisoner in *B. R.* this Writ removes the Prisoner from the Prison where he was into the *King's Bench*, to *answer* the Action in that Court; and for that Reason it is called *Habeas Corpus ad Respondend.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 4. And where a Person is in Custody in an Inferior Jurisdiction, the Plaintiff may bring his Writ returnable in *B. R.* and then the Defendant cannot nonsuit the Plaintiff, nor be bailed but by the Court of *B. R.* &c. *Ibid.* There is Mention in some of our

our Books of a *Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum*, for a Criminal to *ſubmit* to the Order of the Court.

Habeas Corpus ad Satisfaciendum, Is had againſt a Man in the *Fleet* Priſon, *&c.* to charge him in Execution; which being delivered to the Warden will be ſufficient. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 173.

Habendum. In every *Deed* or Conveyance there are two principal Parts, the *Premiſſes*, and the *Habendum*; the Office of the Firſt is to expreſs the Name of the Grantor and Grantee, and the Thing granted: And the *Habendum* is to limit the Eſtate, by which the general Implication in the Premiſſes may be qualified: As in a Leaſe or Grant to two Perſons, if the *Habendum* be to one for Life, and the Remainder to the other for Life, this alters the general Implication of the Jointenancy, which would paſs by the Premiſſes, if the *Habendum* were not. 2 *Rep.* 55. And where Things which lie in Grant are conveyed to take Effect barely on Delivery of the Deed of Grants without other Ceremony; in ſuch Caſe, if the *Habendum* be for a leſs Eſtate than in the Premiſſes, or be repugnant to it, the *Habendum* is void: But when a Ceremony is requiſite to the Perfection of an Eſtate granted, and not a bare Delivery only of the Deed; and to the Eſtate limited by the *Habendum*, nothing is required to perfect it; there though the *Habendum* is of a leſs Eſtate than the Premiſſes, the *Habendum* ſhall ſtand good, and qualify the Eſtate granted in the Premiſſes. 2 *Rep.* 23. 2 *Nelſ.* 920. An *Habendum* may not only qualify what is granted in the Premiſſes; but it may alſo enlarge what it thus granted, or explain the Premiſſes: Though the *Habendum* ſhall never introduce one who is a Stranger to the Premiſſes. 1 *Jones* 4. 3 *Leon.* 60. If a Bargain and Sale, be made without expreſſing to whom; although it were *Habendum* to *A B.* who is a Party to the Deed, it is not good; becauſe the *Habendum* is only to limit an Eſtate, and not to give any Thing. *Cro. Eliz.* 585, 903. 2 *Lill.* 8. If one Thing be granted in the Premiſſes of a Deed, *Habendum* with another Thing, which is not appendant, *&c.* this other Thing ſhall not paſs. *Hob.* 161, 172. None can take by any Deed, who is not named in the Premiſſes: But though an Eſtate limited by the *Habendum* to a Man that is no Party, is void by Way of Eſtate; it may be good in Remainder. *Hob.* 313. *Godb.* 51. See *Deed.*

Habentia, Signifies Riches: In ſome ancient Charters, *Habentes Homines* is taken for rich Men; and we read, *Nec Rex ſuum paſtum requirat, vel* Habentes Homines *quos nos dicimus* Feaſting Men. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 100.

Haberdaſhers, If any Perſons work *Hats* with Foreign Wool, and not having ſerved an Apprenticeſhip to the Trade, *&c.* they ſhall forfeit the Goods and 5 *l.* And no Perſon may dye any *Caps* with Bark, *&c.* but only with Copperas and Gall, or Woad and Madder. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. cap.* 7. None ſhall make *Hats* or *Felts*, that hath not ſerved ſeven Years in *Felt-making*; nor retain any but Journeymen who have lawfully ſerved; or have above two Apprentices at once, and thoſe not for leſs than ſeven Years Time, *&c.* in Pain of 5 *l.* a Month: But *Hatmakers* may employ their own Children in the Trade. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 17. And the Maſters and Wardens of *Haberdaſhers* in *London*, calling to them one of the Company of *Cappers*, and another of the *Hatmakers*, and Mayors, *&c.* of Towns and Corporations, may ſearch all *Hatters*, and puniſh them that offend, by Fines. *Stat. Ibid.* A Statute was lately made to prevent the Exportation of *Hats* out of the Plantations abroad, which may be ſeized, and Offenders are liable to 500 *l* Penalty; and for regulating the Trade of *Hat-making* there, *&c.* See *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22.

Habere facias Poſſeſſionem, Is a judicial Writ that lies where one hath recovered a Term for Years in Action of *Ejectione firmæ*, to put him into *Poſſeſſion*. *F. N. B.* 167. And one may have a new Writ, if a former be not well executed; but where Execution is made, and the Writ returned, the Court will never grant a new *Habere facias*, *&c. Mich.* 21 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* A Sheriff delivered Poſſeſſion in the Morning, by Virtue of an *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, and ſome Time in the ſame Day after he was gone, the Defendant turned the Plaintiff out of Poſſeſſion; and it was held, that if he had been turned out immediately, or whilſt the Sheriff or his Officers were there, an Attachment might be granted againſt the Defendant; for this had been a Diſturbance in Contempt of the Execution; but it being ſeveral Hours after the Plaintiff was in Poſſeſſion, the Court doubted, but agreed to grant a new *Habere facias*, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 321. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 779. If the Sheriff delivers Poſſeſſion of more than is contained in the Writ of *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, an Action of the Caſe will lie againſt him, or an Aſſiſe for the Lands. *Style* 238. The Sheriff cannot return upon this Writ, that another is Tenant of the Land by Right, but muſt execute the Writ, for that will not come in Iſſue between the Demandant and him. 6 *Rep.* 52.

Habere facias Seiſinam, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to give *Seiſin* of a Freehold Eſtate recovered in the King's Courts by *Ejectione firmæ*, or other Action. *Old Nat. Br.* 154. The Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* in his Aſſiſtance, to execute theſe Writs: And where a Houſe is recovered in a real Action, or by Ejectment, the Sheriff may break open the Doors to deliver Poſſeſſion and Seiſin thereof; but he ought to ſignify the Cauſe of his Coming, and requeſt that the Doors may be opened. 5 *Rep.* 91. This Writ alſo iſſues ſometimes out of the Records of a Fine, to give the Cogniſee Seiſin of the Land whereof the Fine is levied. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. And there is a Writ called *Habere facias Seiſinam, ubi Rex habuit Annum, Diem & Vaſtum*; for the Delivery of Lands to the Lord of the Fee, after the King hath had the Year, Day and Waſte in the Lands of a Perſon convict of Felony. *Reg. Orig.* 156.

Habere facias Viſum, A Writ that lies in divers Caſes in real Actions, as in *Formedon*, *&c.* where a *View* is required to be taken of the Lands in Controverſy. *Reg. Jud.* 26, 28, *&c. F. N. B.*

Habergeon, (From the Germ. *Hals, Collum, & Bergen, tegere*) An Helmet which covered the Head and Shoulders. *Blount.*

Haberjects, *(Haubergetæ)* A Sort of Cloths of a mixed Colour, mentioned in the Statute of *Magna Charta, cap.* 26.

Habiliments of War, Armour, Utenſils, or Proviſions for the Maintaining of War. 3 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Hable, (*Fr.*) Signifies a Sea-port Town; this Word is uſed in 27 *H.* 6. *cap.* 3.

Hachia, A Hack, Pick, or Inſtrument for Digging. *Placit.* 2 *Ed.* 3.

Hadbote, *(Sax.)* A Recompence or Amends for Violence offered to Perſons in Holy Orders. *Sax. Dict.*

Hade of Land, (*Hada Terræ*) Is a ſmall Quantity of Land, thus expreſſed: —— *Surſum reddidit in Manus Domini duas aceras terræ, continentes decem ſeliones & duas* Hadas, *Anglic.* Ten *Ridges*, and Two *Hades*, *jacent. inter Terr. &c.* Rot. Cur. Maner. de Orleton, *Anno* 16 *Jac.*

Haderunga, Reſpect or Diſtinction of Perſons; from the Saxon *Had*, *Perſona*, and *Arung*, honoured and admired. *Leg. Ethelred.*

Hadgonet,

Hadgonel, *(Sax.)* Seems to be a Tax or Mulct. ——*Item quando aliquis delegabit terram Burgagii, &c. quieta* Hadgonel *& maxime Celerario.* Mon. Angl. par. 1. fol. 302.

Hærede abducto, Is a Writ that anciently lay for the Lord, who having by Right the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, could not come by his Body, being carried away by another Perſon. *Old Nat. Br.* 93.

Hærede deliberando alii, qui habet Cuſtodiam terræ, A Writ directed to the Sheriff to require one that had the Body of him who was Ward to another, to deliver him to the Perſon whoſe Ward he was, by Reaſon of his Land. *Reg. Orig.* 161.

Hærede Rapto, Alſo a Writ; ſee *Raviſhment of Guard.* Reg. Orig. 163.

Hæredipeta, The next Heir to Lands.——*Et nullus* Hæredipeta *ſuo propinquo vel extraneo periculoſa ſane Cuſtodia committatur.* Leg. H. 1. cap. 70.

Hæretico comburendo, Is a Writ that lay againſt an *Heretick*, who having been convicted of *Hereſy* by the Biſhop, and abjured it, afterwards fell into the ſame again, or ſome other, and was thereupon delivered over to the Secular Power. *F. N. B.* 69 By this Writ, grantable out of Chancery, upon a Certificate of ſuch Conviction, *Hereticks* were burnt; and ſo were likewiſe Witches, Sorcerers, *&c.* But the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* lies not at this Day. 12 *Rep.* 93. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2.

Hafne, Is a *Daniſh* Word for Haven or Port; and *Hafne Courts* are granted *inter alia* by Letters Patent of *Rich.* Duke of *Glouc.* Admiral of *England.* 14 Aug. Anno 5 Edw. 4.

Haga, (Sax. *Manſio*) A Houſe in a City or Borough. *Domeſday.* An ancient *Anonymous* Author expounds *Haga* to be a Houſe and Shop, *Domus cum Shopa:* And in a Book which belonged to the *Abbey of St. Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, Mention is made of *Hagam Monachis, &c.* See *Co. Litt.* 56.

Hagia, A Hedge, (Sax *Hæg*, melted into *Hay*, whence *Haia*) Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 273.

Haia, Alſo an Hedge: Sometimes taken for a Park, *&c.* incloſed. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 40. And *Haiement* is uſed for a Hedge-Fence. *Rot. Inq.* 36 *Ed.* 3.

Hail-Shot. The Stat. 3 *Ed.* 6. againſt ſhooting of *Hail Shot* or more Pellets than one, by any Perſon under the Degree of a Lord, *&c.* is repealed. *Stat.* 6 *& 7 W.* 3. *c.* 13.

Hair-Powder, Not to be mixed with Lime, Alabaſter, *&c.* under Penalties, by Stat. 4 *Geo.* 2. Vide *Starch-Powder.*

Hake, A Sort of Fiſh dried and ſalted; hence the Proverb obtains in *Kent, As dry as a Hake.* Paroch. Antiq. 575. Spelm.

Haketon, A military Coat of Defence. *Walſ. in Ed.* 3.

Half-blood, Is no Impediment to *Deſcents* of Feeſimple Lands of the Crown, or to Dignities, or in Deſcent of Eſtates-tail: But in other Caſes it is an Impediment. Adminiſtration is grantable to the *Half-blood* of the Deceaſed, as well as the Whole blood; and *Half-blood* ſhall come in for a Share of an Inteſtate's Eſtate, equally with the Whole blood, they being next of Kin in equal Degree. *Style* 74. 1 *Vent.* 307. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10. See *Demy Sangue.*

Halfendeal, Signifies the Moiety, or one Half of a Thing; as *Fardingdeal* is a Quarter, or fourth Part of an Acre of Land, *&c.*

Half-mark, *(Dimidia Markæ)* Is a Noble, or ſix Shillings and eight Pence in Money. If a *Writ of Right* is brought, and the Seiſin of the Plaintiff, or his Anceſtor, be alledged, the Seiſin is not traverſable by the Defendant, but he muſt render the *Half-mark* for the Inquiry of the Seiſin; which is as much as to ſay, that though the Defendant ſhall not be admitted to deny, that the Plaintiff or his Anceſtors were ſeiſed of the Land in Queſtion, and to prove his Denial; yet he may be allowed to tender *Half a Mark* in Money, to have an Inquiry made whether the Plaintiff, *&c.* were ſo ſeiſed, or not. *F. N. B.* 5. *Old Nat. Br.* 26. But in a Writ of Advowſon brought by the King, the Defendant may be permitted to traverſe the Seiſin, by Licence, obtained from the King's Serjeant; ſo that the Defendant ſhall not be obliged to proffer the *Half-mark, &c.* F. N. B. 31.

Half-Seal, Is what is uſed in the *Chancery* for Sealing of Commiſſions to *Delegates*, upon any Appeal to the Court of Delegates, either in Eccleſiaſtical or Marine Cauſes. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Half-Tongue. See *Medietas Linguæ*, as to Pleas and Trials of *Foreigners.*

Halke, (from the Sax. *Healc*, i. e. *Angulus*) An Hole; ſeeking in every *Halke, &c.*

Hall, (Lat. *Halla*, Sax. *Heall*) Was anciently taken for a Manſion houſe or Habitation, being mentioned as ſuch in *Domeſday*, and other Records; and this Word is retained in many Counties of *England*, eſpecially in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, where almoſt every Gentleman of Quality's Seat is called a *Hall.*

Hall, or Common Hall. There is a *Common Hall* for electing the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Officers of the City of *London*, aſſembled at *Guild-hall* by the Lord-Mayor. *Ord.* 7 *W.* 3.

Hallage, Is Toll paid for Goods or Merchandize vended in a *Hall*; and particularly applied to a Fee or Toll due for Cloth, brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London:* Lords of Fairs or Markets are entitled to this Fee. 6 *Rep.* 62.

Hallamas, The Day of *All Hallows*, or *All Saints*, *viz. November* 1. and one of the croſs Quarters of the Year, was computed in ancient Writings from *Hallamaſs* to *Candlemas.* Cowel.

Hallamſhire, Is a Part of the County of *York*, in which the Town of *Sheffield* ſtands. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 23.

Hallmote or Halimote, (Sax. *Heall*, i. e, Aula, *& Gemote*, Conventus) Was that Court among the *Saxons*, which we now call a Court-Baron; and the Etymology is from the Meeting of the Tenants of one *Hall* or Manor. The Name is ſtill kept up in ſeveral Places in *Herefordſhire*; and in the Records of *Hereford* this Court is entered as follows, *viz.* Hereford Palatium, *ad* Halimot *ibidem tent.* 11 *Die Octob. Anno Regni Regis Hen.* 6, *&c.* It hath been ſometimes taken for a Convention of Citizens in their publick *Hall* where they held their Courts, which was alſo called *Folkmote* and *Halmote:* But the Word *Halimote* is rather the Lord's Court held within the Manor, in which the Differences between the Tenants were determined. ——*Omnis Cauſa terminetur vel Hundredo, vel Comitatu, vel* Halmote *focam habentium, vel Dominorum Curia.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 10.

Halymote, Is properly a *Holy* or Eccleſiaſtical Court; but there is a Court in *London*, formerly held on the *Sunday* next before St. *Thomas*'s Day, called the *Halymote* or *Holy Court, (Curia Sanctimotus)* for regulating the *Bakers* of the City, *&c.*

Halywerckfolk, *Holyworkfolk*, or People who enjoyed Lands by the Service of Repairing or Defending a Church or Sepulchre; for which pious Labours they were exempt from all Feodal and Military Services. It did ſignify ſuch of the Province of *Durham* in particular, as held their Lands to defend the Corpſe of St. *Cuthbert*; and who claimed the Privilege not to be forced to go out of the Biſhoprick, either by the King or Biſhop. *Hiſt. Dunelm. apud Wartoni Ang. Sac. par.* 1. *p.* 749.

Ham, Is a *Saxon* Word, uſed for a Place of Dwelling; a Village or Town: And hence is the Ter-

mination of ſome of our Towns, as *Nottingham, Buckingham, &c.* Alſo a Home cloſe, or little narrow Meadow is called *Ham.*

Hambling, or Hameling of Dogs, Is the ancient Term uſed by Foreſters for *expeditating.* Manwood.

Hamlet, and **Hamel** or **Hampſel,** (From the Sax. *Ham,* i. e. *Domus,* and Germ. *Let,* Membrum) Signify a little Village, or Part of a Village or Pariſh; of which three Words, *Hamlet* is now only uſed; though *Kitchen* mentions the other Two, *Hamel* and *Hampſel.* By *Spelman* there is a Difference between *Villam integram, Villam dimidiam,* and *Hamletam*; and *Stow* expounds it to be the Seat of a Freeholder. Several Country Towns have *Hamlets,* as there may be ſeveral *Hamlets* in a Pariſh; and ſome particular Places may be out of a Town or *Hamlet,* though not out of the County. *Wood* 3.

Hamfare, Breach of the Peace in a Houſe. *Brompton in Legibus H.* 1. *c.* 80.

Hamloken, (Sax. *Hamſocen*) Is the Liberty or Privilege of a Man's own Houſe; alſo a Franchiſe granted to Lords of Manors, whereby they hold Pleas, and take Cogniſance of the Breach and Violation of that Immunity. And likewiſe *ſignificat quietantiam Miſericordiæ intrationis in alienam Domum Vi & Injuſte.* Fleta, lib 1. cap. 47. In *Scotland* Violations of this Kind are equally puniſhable with Raviſhing a Woman. *Skene.* And our old Records expreſs *Burglary* under the Word *Hamſocne.*

Handborow, A Surety or manual Pledge, *i. e.* an inferior Undertaker; for *Headborow* is the Superior or Chief. *Spelm.*

Hand-habend, A Thief caught in the very Fact, having the Goods ſtolen in his Hand. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 59. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 38.

Hand in and out, Is the Name of an unlawful *Game,* now diſuſed and prohibited by the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2.

Handful, In Meaſuring is four Inches by the Standard. *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Handgrith, (From the Sax. *Hond,* manus, and *Grith, Pax*) Peace or Protection given by the King, with his own Hand.——*Hæc mittunt hominem in Miſericordia Regis, infractio ſeu violatio pacis quam per* Manum *ſuam dabit alicui.* Leg Hen. 1.

Hand-gun, An Engine to deſtroy Game. *Stat.* 33 *Hen.* 8. See *Guns.*

Handy-warp, A Kind of Cloth. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ph. & M. c.* 5.

Hanſg, A Term for cuſtomary Labour to be done and performed. *Mon. Ang. Tom* 2. *p.* 264.

Hankwit alias **Hangwite,** (From the Sax. *Hangan,* i. e. ſuſpendere, & *Wite* Mulcta) Is a Liberty granted to a Perſon, whereby he is quit of a Felon or Thief hanged without Judgment; or eſcaped out of Cuſtody. *Raſtal.* We read it interpreted to be quit *de Laron pendu ſans Serjeants le Roy, i. e.* without legal Trial: And elſewhere, *Mulcta pro Latrone præter juris exigentiam ſuſpenſo vel elapſo.* And it may ſignify a Liberty, whereby a Lord challenges the Forfeiture for him who hangs himſelf within the Lord's Fee. *Domeſday.*

Hanper or **Hanaper,** *(Haniperium)* The *Hanaper* of the *Chancery*; it ſeems to be the ſame as *Fiſcus* originally in the *Latin.* 10 R. 2. c. 1.

Hanſe, (An old *Gothiſh* Word) Signifies a Society of *Merchants,* for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandiſe from one Kingdom to another. The *Hanſe* or *Mercatorum Societas,* was and in Part yet is endowed with many large Privileges by Princes within their Territories; and had four principal Seats or *Staples,* where the *Almain,* or *German* and *Dutch* Merchants, being the Founders of this Society, had an eſpecial Houſe; one of which was here in *London,* called the *Steel-Yard.* Ortelius's Index ad Theatr. verbo *Aſiatici.*

Hans Towns, In *Germany, &c.* ſo named, either becauſe they lay near the Sea, or from the Gothick *Anſi,* which is taken for thoſe who were the Richeſt of the People; and from thence it is inferred, that theſe Towns were the chieſeſt for Trade or Riches: Or it may come from the German *Hanſa, i. e. Societas*; a Company of Merchants excelling others in Trade. There were at firſt ſeven Towns diſtinguiſhed by this Name; but afterwards they were Seventy in Number.

Hantelode, An Arreſt, from the Germ. *Hant,* an Hand, and *Load, i. e.* laid; *Manus immiſſio:* As Arreſts are made by laying hold on the Debtor, *&c.*

Hap, (Fr. *Happer, i. e. Rapere,* to catch) Is of the ſame Signification with us as in the *French*; as to *hap* the Rent, is where Partition being made between two Parceners, and more Land allowed to one than the other, ſhe that has moſt of the Land charges it to the other, and ſhe *haps* the Rent, whereon Aſſiſe is brought, *&c.* This Word is uſed by *Littleton,* where a Perſon *happeth* the Poſſeſſion of a Deed Poll. *Litt. f.* 8.

Haque, A little Hand gun, prohibited to be uſed by Statute 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. There is the *Half Haque,* or *Demy-Haque,* within the ſaid Acts.

Haquebut, A bigger Sort of Hand-gun than the *Haque,* from the Teuton. *Haeck Buyſe*; it is otherwiſe called an *Harquebuſs,* and vulgarly a *Hagbut.* 2 & 3 Ed. 6. c. 14. *and* 4 & 5 Ph. and Mar. c. 2.

Haratium, (from the Fr. *Haras*) A Race of Horſes and Mares kept for Breed; in ſome Parts of *England* termed a *Stud of Mares, &c.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Harbinger, An Officer of the King's Houſe, *&c.* See *Herbinger.*

Harbours and Havens. There are many Acts of Parliament for Repairing and Improving the *Harbours* and *Havens* of this Kingdom; ſuch as the 23 *Hen* 8. *cap* 7. and 28 *H.* 8. relating to the *Havens* and Ports of *Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, &c.* in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*; and none ſhall labour in Tin Works, near Rivers of thoſe *Havens*; but ſhall prevent the Fall of Stones and Gravel therein. Caſting and unlading Ballaſt, Rubbiſh, *&c.* in any *Harbour, Haven,* or Road, incurs the Penalty of 5 *l.* by *Stat.* 34 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. The 27 *Eliz. cap.* 1. was made for repairing *Orford Haven* in *Suffolk*; and 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. and 4 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13, *&c.* for the Reparation of *Dover Harbour, &c.* And Duties are granted by theſe Statutes, towards effecting thereof. *Vide* the Statutes. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. If any Maſter of a Ship ſhall caſt out of any Ship riding in any Haven, *&c.* any Ballaſt, *&c.* but only on Land, where the Tide never flows or runs, he may be fined by the Juſtices, not more than 5 *l.* nor leſs than 50 *s.* As ſoon as any Ship ſhall be ſunk, ſtranded, or run on Shore in any *Harbour, &c.* or be brought or drove in, or be there in a ruinous Condition, and there ſuffered to remain, and the Owner ſhall begin to carry away the Rigging, on Summons of the Owner, or Commander, a Juſtice may ſeiſe the Ship, *&c.* and by Sale thereof raiſe Money to clear the *Harbour. Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. was made for opening *Southwold Haven* in *Suffolk. Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. was made for improving *Sunderland Harbour* in *Durham.* See *Stat.* 27 *G.* 2. *c.* 8. for improving and enlarging the Harbour of *Leith.*

Hardwic, Mentioned in *Domeſday,* and by *Spelman.* See *Herdewick.*

Hares, The Penalty of Taking and Killing them, by Statute 1 *Jac.* 1, *&c.* Vide *Game.*

Harlots. If any Vintner, Alehouſe-keeper, *&c.* in *London,* ſhall permit any *Harlots,* or common Women of their Bodies, to come into their Houſes to eat, or drink, or otherwiſe to be converſant or abide there; they ſhall be liable to Impriſonment, and alſo the Women and *Harlots.* Artic. Wardmote 23.

Harneſs,

Harneſs, (Fr. *Harniſch*) Signifies all Warlike Inſtruments. *Hoved. p.* 725. *Matt. Pariſ.* The Tackle or Furniture of a Ship, was alſo called *Harneſs* or *Harneſium.* Pl. Parl. 22 Ed. 1.

Haro, Harron, An *Outery* after Felons and Malefactors; and the Original of this *Clameur de Haro* comes from the *Normans.* Cuſtum. de Normand. Vol. 1. p. 104.

Harping-Irons, Are Iron Inſtruments for the Striking and Taking of *Whales:* And thoſe that ſtrike the Fiſh with them are called *Harpiniers.* Merch. Dict.

Harriers, (*Harretti canes*) Small Hounds, for hunting the *Hare:* Anciently ſeveral Perſons held Lands of the King, by the Tenure and Service of keeping Packs of *Beagles* and *Harriers.* Cart. 12 Ed. 1.

Hart, Is a Stag or male Deer of the Foreſt five Years old compleat; and if the King or Queen do hunt any ſuch, and he eſcape alive, then he is called an *Hart Royal:* And where by the Hunting he is chaſed out of the Foreſt, Proclamation is uſually made in the adjacent Places, that in Regard of the Diverſion the Beaſt has afforded the King or Queen, none ſhall hurt or hinder him from returning to the Foreſt; and then he is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed.* Manwood's Foreſt Laws, par. 2. cap 4.

Harveſt Workmen, May be licenſed by Juſtices of Peace to go into other Counties to work, *&c. Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12.

Haſta Porci, A Shield of Brawn ——Johannes de Mutgrave *tenet Terras in* B. *de Domino Rege per ſervitium deferendi Domino Regi unam* Haſtam Porci, *&c.* Paroch. Antiq 450.

Hatches, Are certain Dams made of Clay and Earth, to prevent the Water iſſuing from the Works and *Tin* Waſhes in *Cornwall,* from running into the freſh Rivers: And the Tenants of ſeveral Manors there are bound to do certain Days Work *ad le Hatches,* or *Hacches. Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 23. And from a *Hatch,* Gate, or Door, ſome Houſes ſituate on the Highway, near a common Gate, are called *Hatches.*

Hats and Caps, A Title in the Statute Law, ſee Stat. 8 *Eliz. c.* 7. *Hat-makers.*

Haur, (from the Fr. *Hair*) Is uſed for Hatred. *Leg. W.* 1. *c.* 16.

Hauthoner, (*Homo Loricatus*) A Man armed with a Coat of Mail ——*Et faciendo ſervitium de* Hauthoner, *quantum pertinet ad Villam, &c.* Charta Galfridi de Dutton, temp. H. 3

Haw, A ſmall Parcel of Land, ſo called in *Kent*; as a *Hemphaw* or *Beanhaw,* lying near the Houſe, and incloſed for thoſe Uſes. *Sax. Dict.* But Sir *Edward Coke,* in an ancient Plea concerning *Feverſham* in *Kent,* ſays *Hawes* are Houſes. *Co. Litt.* 5. See *Haga.*

Hawgh or **Howgh,** Signifies a green Plot in a Valley, as they uſe it in the *North* of *England.* Camb.

Hawberk alias **Hawbert,** (Fr. i. e. *Lorica*) He that holds Land in *France* by Finding a Coat or Shirt of Mail, and to be ready with it when he ſhall be called, is ſaid to have Hauberticum *feudum, Fief de* Haubert: And *Hawberk,* with our Anceſtors, had the ſame Signification, and ſo it ſeems to be uſed in the *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 6.

Hawks. The Stealing of an *Hawk,* or Concealing it, after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, is Felony with Clergy: But this extends only to long-winged *Hawks,* of the Kind of *Falcons*; and not to *Goſs-Hawks,* or *Sparrow-Hawks.* 34 *Ed.* 3. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 19. 3 *Inſt.* 97. None ſhall kill or ſcare away any *Hawks* from the Coverts where they uſe to breed, on Pain of 10 *l.* to be recovered before Juſtices of Peace, and divided between the King and Proſecutor. *Stat.* 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 17. A *Hawk* taken up muſt be delivered to the Sheriff, if taken by a mean Perſon, to be proclaimed in the Towns of the County, *&c.* An Action of Trover and Converſion lies for an *Hawk reclaimed,* and which may be known by her Vervels, Bells, *&c. Hawking* for Game, ſee *Game.*

Hawkers: Thoſe deceitful Fellows who went from Place to Place, buying and ſelling Braſs, Pewter, and other Goods and Merchandize, which ought to be utter'd in open Market, were of old ſo called; and the Appellation ſeems to grow from their uncertain Wandering, like Perſons that with *Hawks* ſeek their Game where they can find it. They are mentioned Stat. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 6. and 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. *Hawkers* and *Pedlars, &c.* going from Town to Town, or Houſe to Houſe, are now to pay a Fine and Duty to the King. If they travel with an Horſe, Aſs, *&c.* the ſame is 8 *l.* and if on Foot, 4 *l.* and to be licenſed by Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, or be liable to certain Penalties; and any Perſon may ſeize a *Hawker, &c.* till he produce a Licence: Travelling without Licence, ſhall forfeit 12 *l.* and refuſing to ſhew their Licenſes 5 *l.* There is alſo a Forfeiture for lending a Licence to hire; and it ſhall be void. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 25. But Traders in the Linen and Woollen Manufactures, ſending their Goods to Markets and Fairs, and ſelling them by Wholeſale; Makers of Goods, ſelling thoſe of their own Making; and Makers and Sellers of *Engliſh* Bone lace, going from Houſe to Houſe, *&c.* are excepted out of the Acts, and not to be taken as *Hawkers.* 3 & 4 *Ann.* 4. 4 *Geo.* 1. If *Hawkers* and Pedlars, offer any Tea, *&c.* to Sale, though they have Permits, the ſame may be ſeized as forfeited, *&c.* by the late Act againſt running uncuſtomed Goods. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35. We now call thoſe Perſons *Hawkers,* who go up and down the Streets of *London,* crying *News-Books* and Papers, and ſelling them by Retail, and the Women and others who ſell them by Wholeſale from the Preſs, are called *Mercuries.*

Hay, *Haya,* Fr. *Haye,* A Hedge or Incloſure; alſo a Net to take Game. See *Haia.*

Hay-bote, Is a Liberty to take Thorns and other Wood, to make and repair Hedges, Gates, Fences, *&c.* either by Tenant for Life, or Years: It is alſo ſaid to be Wood, for the making of Rakes and Forks, with which Men in *Summer* make *Hay.* See *Co. Litt.* 41.

Hay-market. Carts of *Hay,* which ſtand to be ſold in the *Hay-market,* are to pay 1 *d. per* Load towards the Paving and Amending the Street; and ſhall not ſtand loaden with *Hay* after Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 5 *s. Hay* ſold in *London, &c.* between the firſt of *June* and laſt of *Auguſt,* being new *Hay,* is to weigh 60 Pounds a Truſs; and old *Hay* the reſt of the Year 56 Pounds, under the Penalty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Truſs offer'd to Sale, *&c. Stat.* 2 *W.* & *M. c.* 8. 8 & 9 *W.* 4.

Hayward, (from the Fr. *Haye,* i. e. ſepes, & *Garde,* Cuſtodia) Is one that keeps the common Herd of Cattle of a Town; and the Reaſon of his being called *Hayward* may be, becauſe one Part of his Office is to ſee that they neither break nor crop the Hedges of inclos'd Grounds, or for that he keeps the Graſs from Hurt and Deſtruction. He is an Officer appointed in the *Lord's Court:* And is to look to the Fields, and impound Cattle that do treſpaſs therein; to inſpect that no Pound Breaches be made, and if any be, to preſent them at the Leet, *&c. Kitch.* 46. There may be a Cuſtom in a Manor, to have a Surveyor of the Fields or *Hayward,* and for him to diſtrain Cattle Damage feaſant; but he muſt avow in the Name of him who hath the Freehold. 2 *Cro.* 430. See *Agillarius.*

Hazard,

Hazard, Is an unlawful Game at Dice; and those that play at it are called *Hazardors*: And we read, Hazardor *communis ludens ad falsos talos adjudicatur, quod per sex Dies in diversis locis ponatur super Collistrigium.* Int. Plac. Trin. 2 Hen. 4. Suſſex 10.

Headborow, (from the Sax. *Head*, caput, & *Borge*, fidejuſſor) Signifies him that is *Head* of the *Frankpledge* in *Boroughs*; and had the principal Government within his own Pledge; and as he was called *Headborow*, ſo he was alſo ſtiled *Borowhead*, *Burſholder*, *Thirdborow*, *Tithingman*, &c. according to the Uſage and Diverſity of Speech in ſeveral Places. *Lamb.* Theſe *Headborows* were the chief of the ten Pledges; the other Nine being denominated *Handborows*, or inferior Pledges: *Headborows* are now a Kind of *Conſtables*.

Headland, Is the upper Part of Ground left for the Turning of the Plough; whence the *Headway*. Paroch. Antiq. 587.

Head-pence, Was an Exaction of a certain Sum heretofore collected by the Sheriff of *Northumberland* of the Inhabitants of that County, without any Account therefore to be made to the King; which was aboliſhed by the Stat. 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 7.

Head-Silver, Paid to Lords of Leets. See *Common Fine*.

Heafang or **Halsfang**, Is compounded of two *Saxon* Words *Hals*, i. e. *Collum*, and *Fang*, capere, and ſignifies that Puniſhment, *qua alicui collum ſtringatur*, (*Colliſtrigium*). Sometimes it is taken for a pecuniary Mulct, to commute for ſtanding in the *Pillory*; payable to the King or Chief Lord. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 11.

Hearth-Money, A Tax. Vide *Chimney-Money*.

Hebbermen, Fiſhermen, or Pochers below *London Bridge*, who fiſh for Whitings, Smelts, &c. commonly at *Ebbing* Water; mentioned in one of the Articles of the *Thames* Jury, at the Court of the Conſervator of the River of *Thames*, printed *Anno* 1632. And theſe Perſons are puniſhable by Statute 4 *H* 7. 15.

Hebbing-Wears, Are Wears or Engines made or laid at *Ebbing-Water*. 23 H. 8. 5.

Hebdomas, (Lat.) A Week. See *Week*.

Hebdomadius, The Week's Man, Canon or Prebendary in the Cathedral Church, who hath the Care of the Choir, and the Officers belonging to it for his own Week. *Reg. Epiſc. Hereford. MS.* See *Ebdomary*.

Heck, Is the Name of an Engine to take Fiſh in the River *Ouſe*. 23 H. 8. c. 18.

Heccagium, Is ſuppoſed to be Rent paid to the Lord of the Fee, for Liberty to uſe the Engines called *Hecks*.

Heda, A ſmall Haven, Wharf, or landing Place. *Domeſd.* See *Hith.*.

Hedagium, Toll or Cuſtomary Duties paid at the *Hith* or Wharf, for the Landing of Goods, &c. from which Exemption was granted by the King to ſome particular Perſons and Societies. *Cartular. Abbat. de Radinges, MS. f.* 7.

Hedge-bote, Is neceſſary Stuff to make *Hedges*, which the Leſſee for Years, &c. may of common Right take in his Ground leaſed. See *Hay-bote*.

Hedge-breakers. By the Statute 43 *Eliz. cap.* 7. *Hedge-breakers*, &c. ſhall pay ſuch Damages as a Juſtice of Peace ſhall think fit; and if not able to pay the Damages, ſhall be committed to the Conſtable to be whipped. And Conſtables, and others, may apprehend Perſons ſuſpected of *Hedge-ſtealing*, and carry them before a Juſtice; where not giving a good Account how they came by Wood, &c. they are not only to make ſuch Recompence as the Juſtice of Peace ſhall adjudge, but pay a Sum not exceeding 10*s.* for the Uſe of the Poor, or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for a Month, by 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Perſons convicted of Buying ſtolen *Wood*, ſhall forfeit treble Value to him from whom taken. *Ibid.*

Heir, *Hæres, ab Hæreditate*) Is he that ſucceeds by Deſcent to Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, being an Eſtate of Inheritance. The Eſtate muſt *be Fee*, becauſe nothing paſſeth *Jure Hæreditatis* but *Fee*; and by the *Common Law* a Man cannot be *Heir* to Goods and Chattels: But the *Civilians* call him *Hæredem, qui ex Teſtamento ſuccedit in Univerſum jus Teſtatoris*. Some Writers have made a Diſtinction of Hæres *ſanguinis*, & *Hæreditatis*; a Man may be *Hæres ſanguinis* to a Father or Anceſtor, and yet upon Diſpleaſure be defeated of his Inheritance; And there is an *Ultimus Hæres*, being he to whom Lands come by *Eſcheat*, for Want of lawful *Heirs*, &c. The Lord of whom the Lands are held, or the King. *Bract. lib.* 7. *cap.* 17. *Hæres*, according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, is he *qui ex juſtis Nuptiis procreatus eſt*, to whom Lands and Tenements by the Act of God, and Right of Blood, do deſcend. *Co. Litt.* 7. The eldeſt Son, after the Death of his Father, is his *Heir*, &c. And if there be Grandfather, Father, and Son, and the Father die before the Grandfather, and after the Grandfather dies ſeiſed; the Land ſhall go to the Son or Daughter of the Father, and not to any other Children of the Grandfather. *Bro.* 303. And this *Heir* is called *Hæres jure Repræſentationis*, becauſe he doth repreſent his Father's Perſon: But if in this Caſe, the Father die without any Child; his next eldeſt Brother ſhall have the Land as *Heir*, or for Want of a Brother, it deſcends to the Siſters of the Father. *Ibid.* A Man having Iſſue only a Daughter, dies, leaving his Wife with Child of a Son, which is afterwards born; here the Son after his Birth is *Heir* to the Land, but till then the Daughter is to have it. 9 *H.* 6. 23. *Perk.* 521. There are ſome Perſons who may not be Heirs; as a Baſtard born out of lawful Wedlock; an Alien, born out of the King's Allegiance, though in Wedlock; a Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, whoſe Blood is corrupted; theſe laſt may not be *Heirs*, *propter Delictum*; and an Alien cannot be *Heir*, *propter Defectum ſubjectionis*; nor may one made Denizen by Letters Patent; though 'tis otherwiſe of a Perſon naturalized by Act of Parliament. *Co Litt.* 8. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 552. A Baſtard, by Continuance, may be *Heir* againſt a Stranger; and an Hermaphrodite may be *Heir*, and take according to that Sex which is moſt prevalent; but a Monſter, that hath not human Shape cannot be *Heir*, although a Perſon deform'd may. *Co. Litt.* 7. 2 *Danv.* 553. Ideots and Lunaticks, Perſons excommunicate, attainted in *Præmunire*, Out-laws in Debt, &c. may be *Heirs*. *Ibid.* There is a *Lineal Heir*, as the Son of a Perſon; and a *Collateral Heir*, as Brother, &c. Yet a Man can have no right *Heir*, to take Lands during his Life. *Dyer* 99. The Word *Heir* is not a good Deſcription of a Perſon in the Life-time of the Anceſtor; and an eldeſt Son ſhall not take by the Name of *Heir* in the Life-time of his Father. 2 *Leon.* 70. A Man cannot raiſe a Fee-ſimple Eſtate to his right *Heirs*, by the Name of *Heirs*, as a Purchaſe, by Conveyance or otherwiſe; but in ſuch Caſe the *Heir* ſhall be in by Deſcent: *Fortior & Potentior eſt Diſpoſitio Legis, quam Hominis*. *Hob.* 30. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 11. By the Law of *England*, no Perſon can take to himſelf an Inheritance in Fee-ſimple by Deed, without the Word *Heirs*; but he may by Deviſe: Though in Caſes where the Word *Heir* is wanting, it has been adjudged that if there are other Words equivalent, and the Intereſt in the Thing granted paſſeth by the Conſideration only, without any further Ceremony in the Law, an Eſtate in Fee may paſs. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 928. In a Deviſe by Will, or Exchange, &c. the Word *Heirs* is not neceſſary: But Eſtates of Inheritance which are otherwiſe conveyed require it. *Jenk. Cent.* 196. The Word *Heir* is

nomen collectivum, and extends unto all Heirs: And under *Heirs*, the *Heirs* of *Heirs* are comprehended *in Infinitum*; if Lands are given to a Man and his *Heirs*, all his *Heirs* are ſo totally in him, that he may give his Lands to whom he will. *Trin.* 23 *Jac.* 1. *Noy* 56. The *Heir* is favoured by the *Common Law*; and the Anceſtor could not give away his Lands by Will from his *Heir* at Law, without the Conſent of the *Heir*, till the Statute 32 *H.* 8. 2 *Lill.* 11. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Dubious Words in a Will ſhall be conſtrued for the Benefit of the Heir; and not to diſinherit him: And the *Heir* at Law is preferred in *Chancery* in a doubtful Caſe. *Noy* 185. *Chanc. Rep.* 7. Where Lands were deviſed to the *Heirs* of *J. S.* then living; it was held, that his eldeſt Son ſhould have them, though in Strictneſs he was not *Heir* during his Father's Life, but *Heir* apparent: But this was by Reaſon of the Words *then living*, which made it a Deſcription of the Perſon. *Preced. Canc.* 57. Not only Land, but Rent not due at the Death of the Anceſtor Leſſor, ſhall go to the *Heir*; ſo Corn ſown by Tenant for Years, where his Term expires before the Corn is ripe; every Thing faſtned to the Freehold, Timber-Trees, Deeds belonging to the Inheritance; Deer, Conies, Pigeons, Fiſh, *&c.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 927. An *Heir* ſhall enforce the Adminiſtrator to pay Debts with perſonal Eſtate, to preſerve the Inheritance. *Chanc. Rep.* 280, 293. If an Executor hath Aſſets, he is compellable in Equity to redeem a Mortgage, for the Benefit of the *Heir*; and it is the ſame where the *Heir* is charged in Debt. *Hard.* 511. And when the *Heir* is ſued for the Debt of his Anceſtor, and pays it, he ſhall be re-imburſed by the Executor of the Obligor, who hath perſonal Aſſets. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 74. But in Action of Debt brought upon a Bond againſt an *Heir*, 'tis no good Plea for the *Heir* to ſay, that the Executors have Aſſets in their Hands. *Dyer* 204. For a Creditor may ſue either *Heir* or Executor; and *Heirs* and Executors are both chargeable upon Specialties. If an *Heir* hath Aſſets, and the Executor alſo, it is at the Election of the Obligee to have Action of Debt againſt the one, or the other; but he ſhall not charge them doubly. 2 *Plowd.* 433. If an *Heir* has made over Lands fallen to him by Deſcent, Execution ſhall be had againſt him to the Value of the Land, *&c.* if it be not ſold *bona fide* before the Action brought, in which Caſe there is a Saving by the Statute 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. cap.* 14. And whether the *Heir* hath Lands by Deſcent, ſhall be tried and enquired of, with the Value, by a Jury, to make the *Heir* anſwerable. 5 *Mod.* 122. It has been held, that the *Heir* is never chargeable without an expreſs *Lien* and Aſſets; and even then no longer than he hath Aſſets, for he is not obliged to keep them till he is charged: But if he hath Aſſets, he ought to plead truly, and to confeſs them; otherwiſe Judgment ſhall be given againſt him *de Terris propriis*, for 'tis then his Debt. *Jones* 88. 3 *Salk.* 179. When a Man recovers againſt an *Heir*, by Default or Verdict, on pleading *Riens per Deſcent*, a ſpecial Judgment *de Terris Deſcenſis*, may be entered againſt the *Heir*, and the Plaintiff ſhall have all the Lands by Deſcent in Execution: Though if the Judgment be general againſt the *Heir*, without praying ſuch ſpecial Judgment, he can have only a Moiety of the Lands by *Elegit*. *Plowd.* 439. 2 *Leon.* 16. Here the Plaintiff may ſurmiſe, that the *Heir* hath ſuch Land by Deſcent, and pray to have Execution of all his Land. *Dyer* 149. *Roll.* 72. The Judgment and Execution ſhall be general, unleſs the *Heir* acknowledges the Action, and ſhews that he hath ſo much by Deſcent; but if he will not ſhew what he hath by Deſcent, he loſes the Benefit of the Law. *Mich.* 1 *W. & M. B. R. Cro. Eliz.* 692. Where an *Heir* is ſued for the Debt of his Anceſtor, his Body ought not to be taken in Execution, or any other Lands which he had not by Deſcent; yet if the *Heir* do not ſhew what Lands he had by Deſcent, it ſhall be intended that he had Aſſets to pay the Debt. *Moor* 522. If the *Heir*, in Caſe where the Anceſtor hath bound himſelf and his *Heirs*, have never ſo much Land come to him by Gift in Tail, or Conveyance of the Father, and not by Deſcent, he is not chargeable at all: And ſo it is for any Eſtate but what is in Fee-ſimple; as where Lands are granted to *J. S.* and his *Heirs* during the Life of another, *&c.* the *Heir* ſhall not be charged for this, no more than for Land entailed. 10 *Rep.* 98. No Lands can be charged but Fee-ſimple; and therefore in a Suit againſt the *Heir*, the Judgment is only for the Land deſcended, and not for other Lands, *&c.* but where it is by his own Fault, as by a falſe Plea, or the like. 1 *Inſt.* 102, 376. A Man binds himſelf and his *Heirs* in an Obligation, and hath Lands and *Heirs* on the Part of the Father, and the Part of the Mother; the *Heirs* and Lands of both, and not of one alone, muſt be charged in Debt: And the Plaintiff ſhall have ſeveral Actions; and Execution ſhall ſtay, till it may be had againſt both of them. 2 *Rep.* 25. *Hob.* 25. Alſo if one bind himſelf and his *Heirs*, and leave Land at *Common Law*, and Lands in *Gavelkind*; the Obligee muſt ſue all the *Heirs*. *Hob.* 25. An *Heir* ſued on a Specialty, ſhall have his Age; and if one of the *Heirs* be within Age, the Parol ſhall be ſtay'd for all. *Moor, ca.* 203. A collateral *Heir* is chargeable for the Debt of his Anceſtor; but the Declaration muſt be ſpecial, and he is to be charged as collateral *Heir*, not as immediate *Heir*; and if a Son happens between, who dies, he muſt be ſaid Uncle and *Heir* of the Son, who was *Heir* of the Debtor, *&c. Cro. Car.* 151. And a Child born, though he lives but an Hour, has the Fee of Lands veſted in him as *Heir. Hetl.* 134. In a Writ a Man need not ſhew how he is *Heir*; but he muſt in a Declaration, *&c.* though it is only for Form to ſet forth how a Perſon is *Heir*, becauſe it is not traverſable; and *Heir*, or no *Heir*, is iſſuable. *Moor* 885. If an *Heir* ought to confeſs the Debt on Action brought againſt him, and the Debt be not denied, it muſt be admitted. 1 *Lutw.* 442. Debt againſt the *Heir*, upon the Bond of his Anceſtor, is to be brought in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, becauſe the *Heir* himſelf is bound; and not in the *Detinet* only, though that is cured by a Verdict. *Sid.* 342. 1 *Lev.* 224. An *Heir* is not bound by the Bond of the Anceſtor, unleſs he is expreſly bound: And if in a Bond a Man binds his *Heirs*, but not himſelf, the Bond is void. 2 *Saund.* 136. *Cro. Jac.* 570. Alſo a Man ſhall never bind his *Heir* to Warranty, where himſelf was not bound: If he makes a Feoffment in Fee, and binds his *Heirs* only to Warranty, the Feoffment is void, for the *Heir* ſhall be bound to Warranty in ſuch Caſes only, where the Anceſtor was bound, without which it cannot deſcend upon him. 1 *Inſt.* 386. And Warranties and Eſtoppels ſhall deſcend upon the *Heir* general, and not upon any ſpecial *Heir*, *&c.* So that if a Man convey Land with Warranty againſt him and his *Heirs*, his *Heir* on the Mother's Part ſhall not be vouched by this, ſo long as there is an *Heir* on the Father's Part, *&c. Hob.* 24. A Grant of an Annuity muſt be for a Man and his *Heirs*, to bind the *Heir*, although there be Aſſets; and when he is named, the *Heir* ſhall not be bound except there be Aſſets. 1 *Inſt.* 144. Where a Perſon covenants with another to perform any Act, if his *Heir* be not named, he is not bound by it: But in Covenants of others, that concern the Inheritance, the *Heir* ſhall have the Benefit of them, though not named. 5 *Rep.* 8. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 520. An *Heir* may enter for a Condition broken, when the Condition is annexed to Lands, and take Advantage of it; becauſe if there had been no Condition, the Land would have deſcended to him. And an *Heir* may perform a Condition, to ſave the Land. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 929. The

Heir shall not have Money due on Mortgages in Fee, if he be not particularly named, but the Executor; and if the Day be past, although the *Heir* be named, the Executor shall have it. 1 *Inst.* 210. 2 *Ventr.* 348. If a Person makes a Lease for Years of Lands of Inheritance, rendring Rent to his Executors and Assigns, the *Heir* shall have the Rent; for by the Reservation it is to continue after the Lessor's Death, and is incident to the Reversion; though it was formerly held otherwise, the *Heir* not being named: And where it is reserved to the Lessor and his Assigns, it is otherwise. 2 *Lev.* 13, 14. 12 *Rep.* 36. *Heirs* includes Assigns in Grants, *&c.* If a Woman keeps Land from the *Heir*, on Pretence of being with Child by the *Heir*'s Ancestor, her deceased Husband, the Writ *Ventre Inspiciendo* is to be granted to search her, *&c.* that the *Heir* be not defrauded. *F. N. B.* 227. The next *Heir* Male is to bring Appeal for the Death of his Ancestor, *&c.* And *Heirs* may have divers Writs, as Writ of *Mortdancestor*, *Entre ad communem Legem*, *In casu Proviso*, and *Consimili casu*, *Quod permittat*, *&c.* See *Discent*, *&c.*

Heir apparent, Is one during the Life-time of his Ancestor; till the Ancestor's Death he is only *Heir apparent*, or at *Law*. 1 Inst. 8. Bonds and Bargains with such an *Heir*, to have double or treble the Money lent, after his Father's Death, *&c.* are set aside in Equity; but it is by paying what was lent *bona fide*, with Interest, if the Obligor applies for Relief: Though in case the Obligee sues, he shall not recover what was really lent; for that would be to assist Fraud. 2 *Ventr.* 359. 1 *Vern.* 144. Where *young Heirs* enter into any Bond, *Chancery* relieves against it, without Evidence of actual Imposition; because there is a supposed Distress, and Presumption of a Liableness to be imposed on. *Barnardist.* 481.

Heiress, Is a *Female Heir* to a Man, having an Estate of Inheritance in Lands; and where there are several joint *Heirs*, they are called *Co-heirs* or *Co-heiresses*. Stealing an *Heiress*, and marrying her against her Will, where Felony. See *Forcible Marriage*.

Heir-loome, (From the Sax. *Heier*, i. e. *Hæres*, & *Leome*, Membrum) Comprehends divers Implements of Houshold, such as the first best Bed and other Things, which by the Custom of some Countries have belonged to a House certain Descents, and are never inventoried after the Decease of the Owner as Chattels, nor do they go to the Executor, but accrue to the *Heir* with the House itself by Custom, and not by the Common Law: And these are not deviseable by Testament; for the Law prefers the Custom before a Devise, which takes not Effect till after the Death of the Testator, and then they are vested in the *Heir* by the Custom. *Co. Litt.* 18, 185. But Sale in a Man's Life-time might make it otherwise. The ancient Jewels of the *Crown* are *Heir-looms*, and shall descend to the next Successor; and are not deviseable by Will. *Ibid.* 185. And *Heir-looms* in general are said to extend to all large Houshold Implements; of which *Spelman* says thus: *Omne Utensile robustius quod ab ædibus non facile revellitur, ideoque ex more quorundam locorum ad hæredem transit, tanquam membrum hæreditatis.* And Sir *Edw. Coke* says, *Consuetudo Hundredi de* Stretford *in Com.* Oxon *est, quod* Hæredes *Tenementorum post Mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt, &c. Principalium*, Anglice, *an* Heir-loom, *viz. de quodam genere Catallorum, Utensilium, &c. Optimum Plaustrum, optimam Carucam, optimum Ciphum, &c.* Co. Litt. 18.

Hegira, The Mahometan *Æra*, or Computation of Time, beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* from *Rome*, 16 July, Anno 622.

Helfing, A Brass Coin among the *Saxons*, equivalent to our Half-penny.

Helen-Wall, Is an End Wall, that defends the Rest of the Building, from the Sax. *Helan*, to cover; hence a Thatcher, Slater or Tiler, who covers the Roof of a House, is in the Western Parts of *England* called a *Hellier*. Paroch. Antiq. 573.

Hemp and Flax. None may water *Hemp* or *Flax* in any River, running Water, Stream, Brook, or common Pond, where Beasts are used to be watered, but only in their several Ponds, *&c.* for that Purpose, in Pain of 20 *s.* *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 17. Persons coming from abroad, using the Trade of *Hemp* or *Flax* Dressing, and of making Thread, Weaving Cloth made of *Hemp* or *Flax*, or making Tapestry Hangings, Twine or Nets for Fishery, Cordage, *&c.* after three Years, shall have the Privileges of Natural born Subjects. *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2.

Henchman, Henxman, A *German* Word, signifying *Domesticum*; it is used for a Man that runs on Foot, attending upon a Person of Honour. 3 *Ed.* 4. 5. 24 *H.* 8. 13.

Heneypeny, A customary Payment of Money, instead of *Hens* at *Christmas*; mentioned in a Charter of King *Edward* 3. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 327. *Du Fresne* is of Opinion, it may be *Hen-peny*, *Gallinagium*, or a Composition for Eggs: But *Cowel* thinks it is misprinted *Hened-peny*, for *Hewed-peny* or *Head-peny*.

Hengben, *(Sax.)* A Gaol, Prison or House of Correction. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 65.

Heorthfesse, (Sax. *Heorthfaß*, i. e. Fix'd to the House or Hearth) Is the same with *Husfestane*, the Master of a Family. *LL. Canuti, cap.* 40.

Heorthpeny, (From the Sax. *Heorth*, focus & Penning, Denarius) *Olim* Romescot, *& postea* Peterpence. *Leg. Edgar. apud Brompt. c.* 5.

Herald, Heralt, or **Harold**, (Ital. *Heraldo*, Fr. *Herault*, quasi *Herus* altus) Signifies an Officer at Arms. *Vestegan* thinks it may be derived from two *Dutch* Words, *viz.* Here, *exercitus* & Healt, *pugil Magnanimus*; as if he should be called the *Champion of the Army*: And the *Romans* called *Heralds*, *Feciales*. *Polydore*, *lib.* 19. describes them thus: *Habent insuper Apparitores Ministros, quos* Heraldos *dicunt, quorum præfectus* Armorum Rex *vocitatur*; *hii Belli & pacis* Nuncii; *Ducibus, Comitibusque a Rege factis insignia aptant, ac eorum funera curant.* The Function of these Officers, as now exercised with us, is to denounce War, proclaim Peace, and to be employed by the King in Martial Messages: They are Examiners and Judges of Gentlemens *Coats of Arms*, and Conservers of *Genealogies*; and they marshal the Solemnities at the Coronations, and Funerals of Princes, and other great Men. The three Chief of these *Heralds*, are called *Kings at Arms*; of which *Garter* is the Principal, instituted by King *Henry* 5. whose Office is to attend the *Knights of the Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Funerals of the Nobility: And King *Edw.* 4. granted the Office of *King of Heralds* to one *Garter*, *cum Feudis & Proficuis ab antiquo*, *&c.* The next is *Clarencieux* or *Clarentius*, ordained by *Edward* 4. who attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the Death of *George* his Brother, whom he beheaded for aspiring to the Crown, made the *Herald* which belong'd to that Dukedom a King at Arms, and called him *Clarencieux*; his proper Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, Knights and Esquires, through the Realm, on the *South* Side of *Trent*. The Third is *Norroy*, quasi *North Roy*, whose Office and Business is the same on the *North* Side of *Trent*, as *Clarentius* on the South, which is intimated by his Name, signifying the *Northern King*, or *King at Arms* of the *North* Parts. These three Officers are distinguished as follows, *viz.* Garter *Rex Armorum Anglicorum indefinite*; Clarencieux, *Rex Armorum partium Australium:* Norroy, *Rex Armorum partium Borealium.* Besides the *Kings at Arms*, there are Six *inferior Heralds*, according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes and Great Lords, in Martial Expeditions, i. e. *York*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Windsor*, *Richmond* and

and *Somerſet*; the Four former inſtituted by King *Edward* 3. and the Two latter by *Edward* 4. and *Henry* 8. To theſe, upon the Coming of King *George* to the Crown, on Account of his *Hanoverian* Dominions, a new *Herald* was made, called *Hanover Herald*; and another ſtiled *Glouceſter*, King at Arms. *Anno* 11 *Geo.* 1. And laſtly, to the ſuperior and inferior *Heralds*, are added Four others, called *Marſhals* or *Purſuivants at Arms*, who commonly ſucceed in the Places of ſuch *Heralds* as die, or are preferred; and they are *Blue Mantle*, *Rouge Croſs*, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Portcullis*; all equipp'd with proper Enſigns, Badges and Diſtinctions. The ancient *Heralds* have been made a Corporation or College under the *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, with certain Privileges by the Kings of this Realm: *Conceſſerunt*, &c. Heraldi Armorum, & *omnes alii* Heraldi, *Proſecutores ſive* Purſuivandi *Armorum*, *qui pro tempore fuerint*, *imperpetuum*, *ſint unum Corpus Corporatum*, *in re*, *facto*, & *nomine*; *habeantque ſucceſſionem perpetuam*, *nec non quoddam ſigillum commune*, &c. *Dat.* &c. Spelm. Gloſſ. Herald's *Court of Honour*. See *Honor Courts*.

Herbage, (*Herbagium*) Is the green Paſture and Fruit of the Earth, provided by Nature for the Bite or Food of Cattle: And it is uſed for a Liberty that a Perſon hath to feed his Cattle in the Ground of another Perſon; or in the Foreſt, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 197.

Herbagium anterius, The firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay, in Oppoſition to the ſecond Cutting, or *AfterMath*. Paroch. Antiq. 459.

Herbinger or **Harbinger**, (From the Fr. *Herberger*, i. e. *Hoſpitio accipere*) Signifies an Officer of the King's Houſhold, who goes before and allots the Noblemen, and thoſe of the King's Retinue, their Lodgings. It has been alſo taken for an Inn-keeper, who has the Care of Lodging and *Harbouring* his Gueſts. *Kitch.* 176.

Herberg, (*Sax.*) A Houſe of Entertainment; whence *Herbigere*, to harbour and entertain.

Herburp, Is a *Saxon* Word uſed for Inn. *Blount*.

Herce, (Lat. *Hercia*) A Harrow.——*Carucas* & Hercias *reparare*. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 77.

Hercia, The ſame as *Herce*; and ſignifies likewiſe a Candleſtick ſet up in Churches, made in the Form of an *Harrow*, in which many Candles were plac'd; theſe Candleſticks were uſed on the Sepulture of Perſons, and ſet *ad Caput Cenotaphii*.

Hercicbant, (From the Fr. *Hercer*, to harrow, and *Arabant*). *Arabant* & Hercicbant *ad Curiam Domini*, *i. e.* They did plough and harrow at the Lord's Manor. 4 *Inſt.* 270.

Herdewic, (*Herdewycha*) A Grange, or Place for Cattle and Huſbandry. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3.

Herdwerc, Herdſman's Labour, or cuſtomary Work done by Shepherds, Herdſmen, and inferior Tenants. *Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti Cant. MS.*

Herebannum, (Sax.) *Here*, *exercitus*, & Ban *Edictum*, *Mulcta*) A Mulct for not going armed into the Field, when called forth. *Spelm.*

Herebote, (From the Sax. *Here*, and *Bode* a Meſſenger) The King's Edict commanding his Subjects into the Field.

Hereditaments, (*Hæreditamenta*) Signify all ſuch immoveable Things, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal, which a Man may have to him and his *Heirs* by way of Inheritance; and which, if they are not otherwiſe deviſed, deſcend to him that is next Heir, and fall not to the Executor as Chattels do. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. It is a Word of very great Extent, comprehending whatever may be inherited or come to the *Heir*; be it Real, Perſonal or Mix'd, and though it is not holden, or lieth not in Tenure. *Co. Litt.* 6. 16. And by the Grant of *Hereditaments* in Conveyances, Manors, Houſes, and Lands of all Sorts, Rent, Services, Advowſons, &c. will paſs. *Ibid. Hæreditamentum eſt omne quod jure hæreditario ad Hæredem tranſeat.* Coke.

Herefare, (*Sax.*) Is a going in a military Expedition, or to a Warfare.

Heregeld, A Tribute or Tax levied for the Maintenance of an Army. See *Tax*.

Heremitorium, A ſolitary Place of Retirement for *Hermits*.——*Radulphus* Heremita *locum* Heremitorum *de M. ædificavit*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 18.

Herenach, An ancient Word ſignifying Archdeacon.

Hereſlita, A Soldier hired for the Wars, departing without Licence; from the Sax. *Here*, and *Sliten* to depart, or *Slitan*, *ſcindere*, *diſſolvere*. 4 *Inſt.* 128. This Word is alſo writ *Hereſta*; and *Hereſtiz*.

Hereſy, (*Hæreſis*) Is an Opinion contrary to ſound Principles of Religion; among Proteſtants it is taken for a falſe Opinion repugnant to any eſſential Point of Doctrine of the Chriſtian Faith revealed in Scripture, and obſtinately maintained and perſiſted in, by ſuch as profeſs the Name of *Chriſt*. Some Authors ſay 'tis properly the Obſtinacy that makes the Crime of *Hereſy*, and not the Error; for when a Man is humble, and ingenuous, and deſires to receive further Light and Information, giving every Thing urged againſt him its due Weight; he is not guilty of *Hereſy*. There is no expreſs Law or Statute that determines what ſhall be called *Hereſy*, it being impoſſible to ſet down all the particular Errors which may be ſaid to be *Heretical*, concerning which there have been ſo many Diſputes: Yet as the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. directed the *High Commiſſion Court*, (ſince aboliſhed) to reſtrain the ſame to what had been adjudged ſo by the Authority of the Scriptures; or by the firſt four General Councils, or any other general Council wherein it was declared *Hereſy* by expreſs Words of Scripture; or as ſhould be determined to be ſuch by Parliament, the Convocation aſſenting: Theſe Rules may be a good Direction to the Judges of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts in Relation to *Hereſy*, 3 *Inſt.* 40. *H. P. C.* 3, 4. Opinions condemned by Scripture, or the four firſt General Councils, *viz.* of *Nice*, *Epheſus*, *Conſtantinople* and *Chalcedon*, ſhall be accounted *Hereſy*. *Jenk. Cent.* 210. See 12 *Rep.* 57. The Archbiſhop, or Biſhop of every Dioceſe, have Power to convict any for *Hereſy*; this is by the *Common Law*. And by the 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. the Archbiſhop of either Province may cite any Perſon before him for *Hereſy*, if the immediate Ordinary or Biſhop conſent thereto; or do not his Duty in puniſhing the ſame. The Convocation may declare what Tenets are Heretical; and ſome ſay that an Heretick may be convicted before an Archbiſhop and Biſhops, &c. at a general Convocation; but it is ſaid to be a Queſtion of late, whether they have Power to convene and convict the Heretick. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 226. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 4. The Temporal Courts cannot take Cogniſance of any Perſon for *Hereſy*, by Indictment or otherwiſe; but they may incidently adjudge whether any Tenet be *Hereſy* or not, as in a *Quare Impedit*, where the Biſhop pleads, that he refuſed the Clerk for *Hereſy*, &c. 5 *Rep.* 58. And if a Perſon in Maintenance of his Errors ſets up *Conventicles*, and raiſes Factions, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace; he may be fined and impriſoned, upon an Indictment at the *Common Law*. 2 *Hawk.* 4. *Hereſy* was anciently *Treaſon*, according to Lord *Finch*; and the Puniſhment for *Hereſy* was Burning, by Force of the Writ *de Hæretico Comburendo*; but the Heretick forfeited neither Lands nor Goods, becauſe the Proceedings againſt him were only *pro ſalute Animæ*. *H. P. C.* 52 3 *Inſt.* 43. *Raym.* 407. By the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. the Proceedings on the Writ *de Hæretico Comburendo*, and all Puniſhments by Death in Purſuance of any Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, are taken away: And all the old Statutes which gave Power to arreſt or impriſon Perſons for *Hereſy*, &c. are repealed: But by the Common Law, an obſtinate Heretick being excommunicate, is ſtill liable to be impriſoned by Virtue of the Writ

Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, till he make Satisfaction to the Church. And denying the Truth of the Christian Religion, or the Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures, *&c.* is liable, for the second Offence, to three Years Imprisonment, and divers Disabilities, by Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 32.

Heretick, (*Hæreticus*) Is one that adheres to and is convicted of Heresy, or that maintains any Opinions or Principles contrary to the Christian Religion: And a Person is not an *Heretick* by doing a Thing condemned or forbidden by the Gospel; but by an Obstinate Adherence to an Opinion, opposite to some Article of the *Christian Faith*. See *Hæretico Comburendo*.

Heretoche (From the Sax. *Here*, *exercitus*, and *togen*, *ducere*) The General of an Army; a Leader or Commander of military Forces. *LL. Ed. Conf. c.* 35. *Du Cange* says, the *Heretochii* were the Barons of the Realm ——*Interfunt Episcopi*, *Comites*, *Vicecomites*, Heretochii, *&c.* Leg. H. 1.

Heretum, A Court or Yard for drawing up the Guards or military Retinue, which usually attended our Nobility. *Hist. Dunelm.*

Hergripa, (Sax. *Hær*, *capillus*, and *grypan*, *capere*) Signifies the Pulling any one by the Hair; which was punishable by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *c.* 94.

Herigaldis, A Sort of Garment called by that Name. *Blount.*

Heriot, (*Heriotum*) Is in the Sax. *Heregeat*, *Bellicus apparatus*, derived from *Here*, i. e. *Exercitus*, an Army, and *Geat*, *fusus*, *effusus*, *quasi fuerit quid in Exercitum erogatum*; and signified orginally a Tribute given to the Lord of a Manor for his better Preparation for War. By the Laws of *Canutus*, at the Death of the great Men of this Realm, so many Horses and Arms, were to be paid as they were in their respective Life-times obliged to keep for the King's Service. *Spelm.* Sir *Edw. Coke* makes *Heriot*, or *Heregat*, (from *Herus* Lord) the Lord's Beast: And it is now taken with us for the best Beast, whether it be Horse, Ox, or Cow, that the Tenant dies possessed of, due and payable to the Lord of the Manor; and in some Manors, the best Goods, Piece of Plate, *&c. Kitch.* 133. There is *Heriot-Service*, or *Heriot-Custom*: *Heriot-Service* is payable on the Death of Tenant in Fee simple; and *Heriot-Custom* upon the Death of Tenant for Life: When a Tenant holds by Service to pay a *Heriot* at the Time of his Death, which Service is expressed, and especially reserved in the Deed of Feoffment, this is *Heriot-Service*; and where *Heriots* have been customarily paid Time out of Mind, after the Death of Tenant for Life, this is *Heriot-Custom*. *Co. Litt.* 185. *Heriots* by Custom are commonly paid for *Copyhold* Estates; and if an *Heriot* is reserved upon a Lease, it is *Heriot-Service*, and incident to the Reversion. *Lutw.* 1366, 1367. For a *Heriot* goes with the Reversion, as well as Rent; and the Grantee of the Reversion shall have it. 2 *Saund.* 166. Although a *Heriot* reserved upon a Lease is called an *Heriot Service*; yet it is not like the Case where a Man holds Land by the *Service of paying an Heriot*, &c. because where a *Heriot* is reserved on Lease, the proper Remedy is either a Distress, or Action of Covenant grounded on the Contract, for the Lessor cannot seize, as the Lord of a Manor may do, the Beast of his Tenant who holds of him by *Heriot-Service*. *Keilw.* 82, 84. There may be a Covenant in Leases for Lives, *&c.* to render the best Beast, or so much in Money for an *Heriot*, at the Election of the Lessor; in which Case the Lessor must give Notice which he will accept, before Action may be brought for it, or a Distress taken, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 19. For *Heriot-Service*, the Lord may distrain any Beast belonging to the Tenant on the Land: Also it has been held, that the Lord may distrain any Man's Beasts which are upon the Land, and retain them 'till a *Heriot* is satisfied. 1 *Inst.* 185. *Litt. Rep.* 33. And if the Tenant deviseth away all his Goods, *&c.* yet the Lord shall have his *Heriot* on the Death of the Tenant. *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. For *Heriot Custom*, the Lord is to seize, not distrain; and he may seize the best Beast, *&c.* though out of the Manor, or in the King's Highway, because he claims it as his proper Goods, by the Death of the Tenant, which he may seize in any Place where he finds it. *Kitch.* 267. 2 *Inst.* 132. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 931. The Lord may properly seize for *Heriot-Custom*, and take a Distress for *Heriot-Service:* And for *Heriot-Custom*, he may seize any where; but for *Heriot-Service*, on the Land only: Though it has been adjudged, that a *Heriot-Custom* or *Service*, may be seized any where; but one cannot distrain for them out of the Manor. *Plowd.* 96. *Keilw.* 84. 1 *Salk.* 356. Where a Woman marries and dies, the Lord shall have no *Heriot-Custom*, because a Feme Covert can have no Goods to pay as a *Heriot*. 2 *Leon.* 239. And when a *Heriot* is to be paid by a certain Life of his own Goods, an Assignee is not liable to pay the *Heriot*; his Goods not being the Goods of such Life. *Cro. Car.* 313. 2 *Nelf.* 932. If the Lord purchase Part of the Tenancy, *Heriot-Service* is extinguished; but it is not so of *Heriot-Custom*. 8 *Rep.* 105. There is this Difference between *Heriot* and *Relief*; *Heriot* has been generally a *Personal*, and *Relief* always a *predial* Service.

Herischild, (From the Sax. *Here*, and *Scyld*, i. e. *Scutum*) Military Service, or Knight's Fee.

Heristall, (Sax. *Here*, an Army; and *Stall*, *Statio*,) A Castle. *Blount.*

Hermaphrodite, (*Hermaphroditus*) A Person that is both Man and Woman. *Lit. Dict.* And as *Hermaphrodites* partake of both Sexes; they may give or grant Lands, or inherit as Heirs to any, and shall take according to the prevailing Sex. 1 *Inst.* 2. 7.

Hermer, Among the *Saxons* was a great Lord; from the Sax. *Here*, i. e. *Major*, and *Mære*, *Dominus*.

Hermitage, (*Hermitagium*) The Habitation of a Hermit; the *Hermitory* is said to be the same; but in an old Charter Mention is made of *Capella*, *sive Hermitorium*, where it should signify a Place of Prayer belonging to an *Hermitage*. See *Heremitorium*.

Herring Silver, Seems to be a Composition in Money, for the Custom of paying such a Number of *Herrings*, for the Provision of a religious House, *&c. Placit. Term. Stæ. Trin.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Herrings. It is unlawful to buy or sell *Herrings* at Sea, before the Fishermen come into the Haven, and the Cable of the Ship be drawn to the Land. 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. No *Herrings* shall be sold in any Vessel, but where the Barrel contains 32 Gallons, and Half Barrel and Firkin accordingly; and they must be well packed, of one Time's Packing and Salting, and be as good in the Middle as at the Ends, on Pain of forfeiting 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Barrel, *&c.* by Stat. 22 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. The Vessels for *Herrings* are to be marked with the Quantity, and Place where Packed; and Packers to be appointed and sworn in all Fishing Ports, *&c.* under the Penalty of 100 *l.* Stat. 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 16.

Hesia, An Easement.——*Usque ad quandam* Hesiam *ante Messuagium*, *&c.* Chart. Antiq.

Hesta, Is a Corruption of the Lat. *Hesta*, signifying a little Loaf of Bread.

Hestcorn. King *Athelstane* in his Return from the *North*, after a Victory, went to *Beverly*, where he gave to God, *&c. Quasdam avenas*, *vulgariter dictas* Hestcorne, *percipiendas de Dominiis & Ecclesiis in illis partibus*, *quas*, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 367.

Hestha, A Capon or young Cockerill.—— *Quando Rex ibi veniebat*, *reddebat ei unaquæque Carucata* 200 Hesthas. *Domesday.*

Heubelbotth, (From the Sax. *Healf*, i. e. *Dimidium*, & Borgh, *Debitor vel Fidejussor*) A Surety for Debt, *Quia qui fide jubet, Debitorem se quodammodo constituit.* Du Fresne.

Hexam and **Hexamshire,** Anciently *Haguſtald*, was a County of itſelf, and likewiſe a Biſhoprick, endowed with great Privileges: But by the *Stat.* 14 *Eliz. c.* 13. it is enacted, that *Hexam* and *Hexamſhire*, ſhall be within and accounted Part of the County of *Northumberland.* 4 Inſt. 22.

Heymettus, A Net for catching of Conies; a *Hay-Net.* Placit. Temp. Ed. 3.

Hidage, (*Hydagium*) Was an extraordinary Tax, payable to the King for every *Hide* of Land. *Bracton* writes of it thus: *Sunt etiam quædam communes Præſtationes, quæ ſervitia non dicuntur, nec de Conſuetudine veniunt, niſi cum neceſſitas intervenerit, vel cum Rex venerit; ſicut ſunt* Hidagia, Coragia, & Carvagia, *ex conſenſu communi totius Regni introducta, &c. Bract. lib. 2. cap.* 6. This Taxation was levied not only in Money, but Proviſion of Armour, *&c.* And when the *Danes* landed at *Sandwich*, in the Year 994. King *Ethelred* taxed all his Land by *Hides*, ſo that every 310 Hides found one Ship furniſhed; and every 8 Hides found one Jack and one Saddle, to arm for the Defence of the Kingdom, *&c.* Sometimes the Word *Hidage* was uſed for the being quit of that Tax; which was alſo called *Hidegild*, and interpreted from the *Saxon*, a Price or Ranſom paid to ſave one's Skin or Hide from Beating. *Sax. Dict.* See *Danegeld.*

Hide of Land, (*Hyda Terræ*, Sax. *Hydeland*, from *Hyden, tegere*) Is ſuch a Quantity of Land as might be plowed with one Plough in a Year; or as much as would maintain a Family. *Terms de Ley. Crompton* in his *Juriſd.* ſays, it contains an hundred Acres; and others hold it to be four Yard-Lands: But Sir *Edw. Coke* ſaid, that a *Hide*, or *Plough Land*, Yard-Land, *&c.* contain no certain Number of Acres. *Co. Litt.* 69. The Diſtribution of *England* by *Hides of Land* is very ancient: Mention being made thereof in the Laws of King *Ina, cap.* 14.

Hide and Gain, Signified arable Land; to *gain* the Land, being as much as to till it. *Co. Lit.* 85.

Hidel, A Place of Protection or Sanctuary. *Stat.* 1 *H.* 7. *cap.* 6.

High Treaſon, (*Læſa Majeſtas.*) See *Treaſon.*

Highway, (*Via Regia*) Is a Paſſage for the King's People, for which Reaſon it is called the *King's Highway*; but the Freehold of the Soil is in the Lord of the Manor, or the Owner of the Land on each Side; and if there are Trees and other Profits there, they belong to him. *Dalt.* 76. Our Books mention three Kinds of Ways. 1ſt, A *Foot-way*, which is called *Iter, quod eſt jus eundi vel ambulandi hominis.* 2d, A Foot way and Horſe way, which is termed *Actus ab agendo*; and this is called a pack and prime Way, becauſe it is both a Foot way, which was the firſt or prime Way, and a pack or drift Way alſo. 3d, *Via*, or *Aditus*, which contains the other two, and likewiſe a Cart-way, *&c.* And this is either the King's *Highway* for all Men, or *Communis ſtrata*, belonging to a City or Town, *&c.* and is called by our ancient Writers *Chimin*, being a *French* Word for a Way. *Co. Lit.* 56. Any one of the aforementioned Ways, may properly be called the *Highway*; if common to all the King's People; and ſo may a private Way that leads from Town to Town, and is a Thorough fare: If a Way leads up to a Market-Town, is a Way for Travellers, and has a Communication with a great Road, *&c.* it is a *Highway*; but if it leads only to a Church, a Village, or the Fields, *&c.* there it is a *private Way. Co. Lit.* 56. *Ventr. Rep.* 189. A Foot-way common to all People, is a *Highway*, although it do not lead to a Market-Town: A common Street is a *Highway*; and ſo may a River be ſaid to be, that is common to all Men. *Ibid. Highways* which lead from one Town to another; and thoſe *Highways* that are Drift-ways, or Cart-ways, leading from Market to Market, that are Ways for all Travellers, and great Roads, or do communicate with them, are only under the Care of Surveyors, as to Reparation, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 38. 1 *Ventr.* 189. A *Highway* lying within a Pariſh, the whole Pariſh is of common Right bound to repair it; except it appear that it ought to be repaired by ſome particular Perſon either *ratione Tenuræ*, or by Preſcription. 1 *Ventr.* 183. *Style* 163. The King by the Common Law may award his Commiſſion for amending the *Highways* and Bridges throughout the Realm. *Dalt.* 77. And all the Country ought to make good the Reparations of a *Highway*, where no particular Perſons are bound to do it; by Reaſon the whole Country have their Eaſe and Paſſage by the ſaid Way. *Co. Rep.* 13. By the ancient Common Law, Villages are to repair their *Highways*, and may be puniſhed for their Decay; and if any do injure, or ſtraighten the *Highway*, he is puniſhable in the King's Bench, or before Juſtices of the Peace, in the Court Leet, *&c.* 27 *Aſſ.* 63. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 76. A Hamlet within a Pariſh is not obliged to repair a *Highway*, except it be by Preſcription, or for ſome other ſpecial Reaſon; becauſe of common Right the whole Pariſh is charged with it: But though a Hamlet be not bound to the Repairs of common Right, yet a Vill may. *Style* 163. Private Ways are to be repaired by the Village or Hamlet where they lie; and ſometimes by particular Perſons. 1 *Vent.* 189. Where a Pariſh is indicted for not repairing a *Highway*, they cannot plead Not guilty, and give in Evidence that ſuch a one is bound to repair it, either by Tenure, or Preſcription; for the Pariſh is chargeable *de Communi jure*, and they muſt plead the Preſcription, *&c.* if they would diſcharge themſelves. 1 *Ventr.* 256. 1 *Mod.* 112. The General Iſſue Not guilty, goes only to the being in Repair, or not; and a ſpecial Juſtification ought not to be given in Evidence upon the General Iſſue. 1 *Salk.* 287. On Indictment againſt a Pariſh, they can give nothing in Evidence upon Not guilty, but that the Way is in Repair: Though where a private Perſon is indicted for not repairing a *Highway*, he may give in Evidence that another is to repair, becauſe he is not bound of common Right as a Pariſh is. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 183. Though a *Highway* be not ſet forth in the Indictment to lead to any Market-Town, it has been adjudged no Objection; for every *Highway* leads to ſome Market-Town, or Vill, *&c.* Nor is it neceſſary to ſhew that the Proſecutors of a Man, for not amending an *Highway*, are Surveyors, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 412. But the Indictment muſt ſhew with Certainty, in what Place a Nuſance was done, the Extent of it, *&c.* And the Fact is to be ſet forth in proper Terms, that the Court may judge of it. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 220. An Indictment concerning the *Highways* ought to ſet forth that it is the King's *Highway*, and for all the King's liege People; or it may be quaſhed. *Co. Litt.* 56. *Cro. Eliz.* 63. The Indictment muſt ſhew from what Place to what Place the *Highway* leads, *&c. Hill.* 9 *W. Style* 356. Upon an Indictment for not repairing a *Highway*, if the Defendant produce a Certificate before Trial, that the Way is repaired, he ſhall be admitted to a Fine: But after Verdict, the Certificate is too late, for then he muſt have a *Conſtat* to the Sheriff, who ought to return that the Way is repaired, becauſe the Verdict, which is a Record, muſt be anſwered by a Record. *Raym.* 215. And where the Defendants, indicted for not repairing a common Foot way, confeſſed the Indictment, and ſubmitted to a Fine; it was held, that the Matter

was not ended by their being fined, but that Writs of *Diſtringas* ſhall be awarded *in infinitum*, 'till the Court of *B. R.* is certified that the Way is repaired, as it was when it was at beſt; but the Defendants are not bound to put it in better Repair than it has been Time out of Mind. 1 *Salk.* 358. If a Defendant hath made a *Highway*, as good as it is capable of being made, it was ſaid in an extraordinary Caſe, this ſhall not diſcharge him, on an Information againſt him; though it may be a Mitigation of his Fine. 3 *Salk.* 183. Alſo it is no Excuſe for the Inhabitants of a Pariſh indicted at Common Law, for not repairing the *Highways*, that they have done the Work required by Statute; for the Statutes are made an Aid of the Common Law: And when the Statute work is not ſufficient, Rates and Aſſeſſments are to be made. *Dalt. c.* 26. The Preſentment of a Juſtice of Peace on the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* upon his own Knowledge of a *Highway* out of Repair, is of the ſame Effect as a Preſentment of twelve Men; but the Authority of Juſtices of Peace is limited only to common *Highways*, and not to private Ways; and the Preſentment of the Juſtices may be traverſed by the Defendants, *&c.* On a Preſentment of a *Highway* out of Repair, and that the Inhabitants of ſuch a Pariſh ought to repair it; upon a Traverſe to this Preſentment, the Jury found it was not a common *Highway:* And it was adjudged that the Inhabitants ought to have pleaded *Reparare non debent*, and that ſuch a Perſon, naming him, ought to repair; but by taking this Traverſe, the Preſentment is admitted to be good. 4 *Mod.* 38. A Preſentment before Juſtices of Peace of a Way out of Repair, *&c.* may be removed into *B. R.* And an Indictment for not repairing of *Highways*, may be thus removed by *Certiorari:* But by the Statute 3 *&* 4 *W. & M.* all Matters concerning *Highways*, *&c.* are to be tried and determined in the County where they lie; and no Preſentment, Indictment, or Order made by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be removed by *Certiorari* out of the County. Though if the Right or Title to repair ſuch Ways come in Queſtion, upon Suggeſtion and Affidavit made thereof, a *Certiorari* may be had to remove the Indictment into *B. R.* notwithſtanding the aforeſaid Statute 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. cap.* 11. In Caſes of Trials on Indictments, relating to the *Highways*, thoſe Perſons in the Pariſh who are no way liable to the Reparations will be good Evidence; but Perſons chargeable to the ſame will not. *Hill.* 14 *&* 15 *Car.* 2. See Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 18. A Perſon may be indicted for not repairing a Houſe ſtanding upon a *Highway*, which is ruinous, and like to fall down, to the Danger of Travellers, whatever be his Tenure, which in ſuch Caſe is not material. 1 *Salk.* 357. And in Reſpect of Incloſure of Land, wherein a Way lies, particular Perſons may be liable to the general Charge of repairing a *Highway*. *H. P. C.* 144. 8 *H.* 7. 5. If any Perſon incloſe any Part of a *Highway*, or Waſte adjoining, he thereby takes upon him to keep the Way in Repair; but if afterwards he lays it open again, he ſhall be diſcharged from the Reparation, and the Pariſh is to repair it. 1 *Sid.* 464. *Cro. Car.* 306. Where a Man incloſes his Land on both Sides of a *Highway*, though he makes the Way better than was before, by the Incloſure, he is bound to keep it in Repair at his own Charges; and the County is freed from the Charges of it, which before was bound to do it: And if a Perſon incloſe Land on one Side of the Way only, and it was anciently incloſed of the other Side; he that makes the new Incloſure, is to repair the whole Way; though if there hath not been any Incloſure of the other Side, then but half of the Way is to be repaired by him. *Cro. Car.* 366. 2 *Saund.* 160. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 783. When any Perſon turns a *Highway*, or incloſes a Field to his own Benefit, leaving a Way, he is to repair the Way at his own Charge, and make it paſſable, although it were founderous before. *Cro. Car.* 306. If a *Highway* leading through a Field is founderous, Travellers may go out of the Track-way, notwithſtanding there be Corn ſown: And where it hath been uſed Time out of Mind for the King's Subjects to go out by Outlets on the Lands next the *Highway*, when the Way is founderous, the Outlets are a Part of the Way, for the good Paſſage is the Way. *Yelv.* 141. *Trin.* 10 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Danv.* 712. If there be a common Foot way through a Cloſe by Preſcription, and the Owner of the Cloſe ploughs up the Way, and ſows it, and lays Thorns at the Side of it, Paſſengers may go over another Foot-way in the ſame Cloſe, without being Treſpaſſers. *Yelv.* 142. And if a *Highway* is not ſufficient, any Paſſenger may break down the Incloſure of it, and go over the Land, and juſtify it till a ſufficient Way is made. 3 *Salk.* 182. One *Highway* cannot lawfully be ſtopped, and another laid out, without the King's Licence upon a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, after Return of the Inquiſition. *Cro. Car.* 266. *Vaugh.* 341. But this in ſome Meaſure is altered by the Statute 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. To change an ancient *Highway*, there muſt be this Writ; or the Subjects cannot juſtify going there, nor are they liable to repair it, or the Hundred anſwerable for Robberies, *&c. Vaugh. Ibid.* Erecting a Gate croſs a *Highway*, though not locked, but opening and ſhutting at Pleaſure, is eſteemed a Nuſance; for it is not ſo free and eaſy a Paſſge, as if there had been no Gate: And the uſual Way of redreſſing Nuſances of this Kind, is by Indictment; but every Perſon may remove the Nuſance, by cutting or throwing it down, if there be Occaſion ſo to do; and it hath been held, that although there are many Gates croſs *Highways*, they muſt be anciently ſet up, and it ſhall be intended by Licence from the King upon the Writ *Ad quod Damnum. Cro. Car.* 184. All Manner of Injuries to *Highways* which render them leſs commodious to Travellers, are adjudged Nuſances; as Laying Logs of Timber in Ways, Erecting Gates, or making Hedges overthwart them; Permitting Boughs of Trees to hang over the Road; Digging Ditches, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 137. If a Carrier carries an exceſſive Weight, as more than twenty Hundred, and thereby ſpoils the Way; this is a Nuſance. *Mich.* 17 *Car.* And drawing with more Horſes than allowed by Law, to the Injury of the *Highways*; or with Wheels under ſuch Breadth, *&c.* is puniſhable, and liable to certain Forfeitures of Horſes, by Stat. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 11. 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 12. A Nuſance in a *Highway* is puniſhable by Indictment, Information, *&c.* And if in a common or private Way, by Action on the Caſe; and if a private Way in a Vill, *&c.* be ruinous and out of Repair, every Inhabitant has a Right to bring an Action. 1 *Vent.* 208. For avoiding Multiplicity of Suits, Indictments, *&c.* are to be had for Nuſances in *Highways*, and not Actions; but for any particular Damage, not common to others, a Man ſhall have Action on the Caſe. 1 *Inſt.* 56. An old Law has ordered that the *Highways* ſhould be enlarged, and all the Buſhes and ſmall Wood near to be cut down, that there might be no hiding Places for Theives within 200 Foot of either Side; and if by Default of the ſame, any Robbery were done, the Lord of the Place to make it good; and if any Murder, he ſhall be fined, *&c. Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5.

For *repairing Highways, by Statute* 2 *&* 3 *P. & M. cap.* 8. it is enacted, That Conſtables and Churchwardens of Pariſhes, calling together the Pariſhioners, ſhall yearly elect two honeſt Perſons to be Surveyors of the *Highways*, who are authorized to order and direct the Perſons and Carriages that

ſhall be employed in the Works for the Amendment of the *Highways*; and the Perſons choſen ſhall take upon them the Execution of the Office, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *s.* Alſo Days are to be appointed for Working on the Repairs of *Highways*; on which every Perſon having a Plough-land, (formerly 100 Acres, now 50 *l. per Annum*) or keeping a Draught or Plough, ſhall ſend out one Wain or Cart, furniſhed with Horſes, Oxen, Tools, *&c.* and two able Men with the ſame, on Pain of 10 *s.* for every Default; and every Houſholder, Cottager and Labourer, ſhall work on the ſaid Days for the Amendment of the *Highways*, under the Penalty of 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day. Stewards of Leets are empowered to inquire of all Offences againſt this Statute, and to aſſeſs Fines and Amerciaments; in Default thereof, the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions are to inquire of the ſaid Offences: And the Fines, which are leviable by Diſtreſs, and all Forfeitures, ſhall go towards the Repairing of the *Highways*. By the 18 *Eliz. cap.* 10. Perſons having a Plough-land in ſeveral Pariſhes, ſhall be charged with a Team only where they reſide; but every Perſon occupying and keeping in his Hands ſeveral Plough-lands, in ſeveral Towns, or Pariſhes, ſhall be chargeable to find in each Town where the Lands lie, one Wain, *&c.* And it has been adjudged, that he who occupies ſeveral Plough-lands, ought to ſend a Team for each, whether he keep any Draught or not; that he who keeps a Draught and but two Horſes, is obliged to give his Attendance with it for repairing of the *Highways*; and a Clergyman keeping a Coach and Horſes, not a Team, is bound to ſet out a Wain towards the Repairs of the *Highways*; a Coach and Horſes doing as much Damage to the Ways as a Cart and Horſes; and Clergymen are not exempted from the publick Duties of the Nation. *Raym.* 186. *Dalt.* 105. 1 *Lev.* 139. A Man keeps a Cart for Hire, and goes with one or two Horſes; he ſhall ſend his Cart for the Amendment of the *Highways*, with as many Horſes as he goes withal: And Brickmakers, *&c.* in *Middleſex*, have been adjudged to ſend ſo many Draughts as they keep. *Mich.* 27 *Car.* 2. If a Man hath Plough-lands, though he hath no Draughts; or if he hath Draughts, and no Lands, he muſt ſend out Teams: But in ſuch Places where there is no Uſe of Carts and Teams for the Amendment of *Highways*, the Inhabitants ſhall ſend Horſes or other Carriages with able Perſons to work, under certain Penalties, by *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. And this Statute gives Power to Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, to inquire into the Value of Lands given for the Maintenance of *Highways*, *&c.* and to ſee that they are let to the full Value, and the Rents and Profits duly applied. And likewiſe the Juſtices at their general Quarter-Seſſions, on their being ſatisfied that the common *Highways* cannot be repaired by Force of the Laws in Being, may cauſe one or more Aſſeſſments to be made and levied upon the Inhabitants, Owners and Occupiers of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, or any perſonal Eſtate, uſually rated to the Poor, towards the Repairing ſuch *Highways*; and ſuch Aſſeſſments ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods of the Perſons aſſeſſed, not paying the ſame within ten Days, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* And it has been reſolved, that it is the Occupier, and not the Owner of Land, who is chargeable with the Repairs of *Highways*: But it is otherwiſe where there is no Occupier, and the Owner ſuffers the Lands to lie freſh, *&c.* For in ſuch Caſe he ſhall be charged as if he had occupied them. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 412. *Palm.* 389. By 5 *Eliz. c.* 13. Surveyors of the *Highways* may take and carry away the ſmall broken Stones of any Quarry, being already dug, without the Licence of the Owners, for the Amendment of the *Highways*; and they may dig Gravel in the Ground of any Perſon adjoining to the Highway, not being a Garden, Meadow, *&c.* provided they make not above one Pit of ten Yards ſquare in one Ground, and ſuch Pits be filled up in one Month; and may gather Stones upon any Lands in the Pariſh, to be employed in the Amendment of the Ways: And the Surveyors are alſo impowered to turn any Water-courſe or Spring, being in any *Highways*, into the Ditches of the Grounds adjoining. The Hedges and Ditches adjoining to the *Highways*, ſhall from Time to Time be kept low and ſcoured; and the Trees and Buſhes growing in *Highways* cut down, that the Ways may lie open: There ſhall be ſix Days yearly appointed to be employed in the Reparation and Amendment of the *Highways*; of which Notice ſhall be given in the Church the next *Sunday* after *Eaſter*: And Surveyors of the *Highways* are to preſent Defaults within one Month, to the next Juſtice of Peace, on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s.* and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall certify the ſaid Preſentment to the next General Seſſions of the Peace, at which Seſſions the Offender ſhall be fined; alſo here the Preſentment of a Juſtice in Seſſions on his own Knowledge, ſhall be a good Conviction, whereupon Fines may be aſſeſſed on Offenders, *&c.* and this Statute is made perpetual by 29 *Eliz. c.* 5. Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* are to appoint particularly the ſix Days for working on the *Highways* by Statute, and not generally between ſuch a Time and ſuch a Time; which Appointment is ill, and Perſons are not bound to come thereon. 1 *Salk.* 357. The *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Will. & Mar. cap.* 12. ordains, That all the Laws and Statutes concerning the Repairing of the *Highways*, not thereby repealed or altered, ſhall be put in Execution: And on the 26th of *December* yearly, the Pariſh Officers and Inhabitants of every Pariſh are to aſſemble and make a Liſt of the Names of Perſons having 10 *l. per Annum*, or perſonal Eſtate of 100 *l.* or who rent 30 *l. per Ann.* or if there be none ſuch, of the moſt ſufficient Inhabitants, and ſhall return the ſaid Liſt to two Juſtices of Peace at a ſpecial Seſſions to be held on the 3d of *January*, or within 15 Days after; who are by Warrant to appoint two or more to be Surveyors of the *Highways* in every Pariſh, *&c.* for the enſuing Year: And if any Surveyor, being ſerved with the Warrant of Appointment of the Juſtices, ſhall neglect or refuſe to take upon him the Office, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and the Juſtices ſhall nominate another, *&c.* And every Surveyor ſhall within fourteen Days after the Acceptance of his Office, and afterwards every four Months, view the *Highways* and Roads, and make a Preſentment of the Condition thereof, on Oath, to ſome Juſtice; and give Notice of ſuch Defects and Annoyances, as he ſhall find, the next *Sunday* after Sermon; and if they are not removed or amended within thirty Days after, then the Surveyor ſhall do the ſame, and be reimburſed his Charges by the Party who ſhould have done it: The Juſtices of Peace in their reſpective Diviſions, are to hold a ſpecial Seſſions once in four Months for the *Highway*, and ſummon Surveyors, at which they ſhall make Preſentments; and account for Money coming to their Hands, which ought to be employed in amending the *Highways*: And on Oath made by Surveyors of Sums expended for Materials, *&c.* to mend the Ways, the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions may cauſe a Rate to be made to reimburſe the ſame; alſo they may make a Rate for reimburſing any Inhabitant of a Pariſh on whom a Fine ſhall be levied: And in their General Quarter-Seſſions, by Force of this Act, they may order Aſſeſſments to be made on Lands, Tenements, *&c.* not exceeding 6 *d.* in the Pound, *&c.* Every Cart-way leading to a Market Town muſt be eight Foot wide at leaſt, and as near as may be level; and no Cauſey ſhall be under three Foot wide. Laying in any *Highway* not twenty Foot broad, any Stone, Timber, Dung, or other Matter to obſtruct it, incurs a Penalty

ty of 5 *s.* and the Occupier of Lands adjoining may remove and convert the ſame to his own Uſe; and no Tree or Buſh ſhall be permitted to grow in, or ſpread or hang over ſuch Way, under the like Penalty. Surveyors neglecting their Duty, required by this Statute, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and Juſtices of Peace 5 *l.* and Offences againſt this Act are to be proſecuted in ſix Months, *&c.* By 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16. Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions have Power to order the Enlarging of any *Highway*; ſo as the Ground taken in do not exceed eight Yards in Breadth, and they do not pull down any Houſe, or take away the Ground of any Garden, *&c.* And a Jury ſhall be impanelled to inquire of the Value of the Ground taken into *Highways*, and aſſeſs Damages as a Recompence for Injuries; on the Payment of which, the Intereſt of ſuch Ground ſhall be deveſted out of the Owners, and the Ground be taken to be a publick Way: The Juſtices may alſo cauſe Aſſeſſments to be made upon the Occupiers of Lands, *&c.* for the Purchaſe of the ſaid Ground to enlarge the ſaid *Highways*. And Perſons aggrieved by the Order of Juſtices in their Quarter-Seſſions for enlarging *Highways*, may appeal to the Judges of Aſſiſe at the next Aſſiſes, *&c.* Surveyors of the *Highways*, by Precept from the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions, are to fix a Stone or Poſt with Inſcriptions in large Letters, where two or more croſs Ways meet; as a Direction to Travellers to the next Market-Town, to which each of the Ways lead, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *s.* to be employed in erecting ſuch Poſt: And if any Perſon ſhall pull up, cut down, or remove any Poſt, Block, or great Stone, or other Security ſet up for ſecuring Horſe and Foot Cauſeys, he ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* leviable by Diſtreſs, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 29. The 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 52. enacts, that the Laws for repairing of *Highways* ſhall be put in Force; and Surveyors of the *Highways* are every four Months, or oftner, if required by two Juſtices of Peace, to view all *Highways*, *&c.* and give an Account of their State and Condition to the Juſtices at their next ſpecial Seſſions, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* And the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions may order the Reparation of ſuch great Roads as moſt want Repairing to be firſt amended, and in what Manner. The Surveyors ſhall take the firſt and moſt convenient Time of the Year for Repairing the *Highways*, and perfect the ſame before Harveſt; and Fines, *&c.* are to be rightly applied for the Repairs of the *Highways*. Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions may make Aſſeſſments for Reparation of *Highways*, according to the Proportion limited by the *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Will.* & *Mar.* although the Statute Work hath not been performed; but Money raiſed ſhall not excuſe the working on the Ways. Perſons neglecting to ſcour Ditches, thirty Days after Notice given thereof by the Surveyors, ſhall forfeit 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every eight Yards not ſcoured: And permitting Soil to lie in the *Highways*, incurs a Forfeiture not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 20 *s.* And the Surveyors are to ſcour and keep open ſuch Ditches; or may make new ones through the adjoining Lands, and to remove all Annoyances out of the *Highways*. Juſtices of Peace in Cities and Corporations are empowered to execute the Laws relating to the *Highways*. Appeal lies from the ſpecial Seſſions, to the Quarter-Seſſions; and Perſons ſued for what they do in Purſuance of the Statutes, may plead the General Iſſue, and give the Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, *&c.* By the 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. Where any *Highways* are deep and founderous, and the Hedges adjoining high, preventing their Drying by the Wind, *&c.* being preſented at the next Seſſions, the Juſtices of Peace there may order ſuch Hedges to be new made, or cut lower by the Owner, in proper Seaſon; in Default whereof, thirty Days after Notice, the Surveyors ſhall cauſe the ſame to be done, and Owners to repay them the Charge; or the Money expended may be levied by Juſtice's Warrant, by Diſtreſs, *&c.* See *Turnpikes*, *Waggon.* If any Perſon by getting any Sand, Gravel, *&c.* for repairing any Highways, or any other Purpoſe, ſhall make any Pit or Hole in any Common, Heath or waſte Ground, he ſhall within fourteen Days after cauſed the ſame to be filled up, ſtopped down or fenced off, and ſo continued under a Penalty not exceeding 10 *l.* nor leſs than 40 *s.* *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Any Waggon, or other four Wheel Carriage, having the Fellies of the Wheels thereof of the Breadth or Gage of nine Inches, or upwards, may travel, paſs or be driven on any Highway, with any Number of Horſes, or Beaſts of Draught not exceeding eight; and any Cart or other two Wheel Carriage, having the like Wheels, with any Number of Horſes or Beaſts of Draught, not exceeding five; without being ſubject to any Penalties, or Forfeitures for cauſing the ſame, to travel, paſs or be driven, by a greater Number of Horſes or Beaſts of Draught, than are now allowed by Law.

Form of an *Indictment for not* Repairing of a Highway.

THE *Jurors*, *&c. That the common King's* Highway *leading from and to*, *&c. in the Pariſh of* M. *in the County aforeſaid, the Day and Year*, *&c. was and ſtill is in great Decay, for Default of due Reparation and Amendment thereof, ſo that the Subjects of our Lord the King, paſſing or travelling through or along that Way, without Danger cannot paſs through the ſame, to the great Damage and common Nuſance of all the liege Subjects of our ſaid Lord the King paſſing through that Way: And that the Inhabitants of the Town of*, *&c. of Right and by ancient Cuſtom ought to repair, and amend the ſaid* Highway, *when and ſo often as ſhould be neceſſary; againſt the Peace*, *&c.*

Highwaymen. A Reward of 40 *l.* is given for the Apprehending and Taking of a *Highwayman*, to be paid within a Month after Conviction, by the Sheriff of the County, *&c.* *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Vide *Robbery*.

Hiis teſtibus, Words anciently added in Deeds, after the *In cujus rei Teſtimonium*; which *Witneſſes* were firſt called, then the Deed read, and their Names entered down: But this Clauſe of *Hiis Teſtibus* in the Deeds of Subjects, has been diſuſed ſince the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. Co. Lit. 6.

Hindeni Homines, (From the Sax. *Hindene*, i. e. *Societas*) A Society of Men: And in the Time of the *Saxons*, all Men were ranked into three *Claſſes*, and valued, as to Satisfaction for Injuries, *&c.* according to the Claſs they were in; the *higheſt* Claſs were valued at Twelve hundred Shillings, and were called *Twelfhindmen*; the *middle* Claſs valued at Six hundred Shillings, and called *Sexhindmen*; and the *loweſt*, at ten Pounds, or Two hundred Shillings, called *Twyhindman*: And their Wives were termed *Hinda's*. Brompt. Leg. Alfred. cap. 12, 30, 31.

Hine, *(Sax.)* A Servant, or one of the Family; but it is properly a Term for a Servant in Huſbandry, and he that overſees the Reſt is called the *Maſter-hine*. Stat. 12 R. 2. c. 4.

Hinefare, (Sax. *Hine*, a Servant, and *Fare*, a Going or Paſſage) Signifies the Loſs or Departure of a Servant from his Maſter.——*Si quis occidit hominem Regis & facit* Heinfarum, *dat Regi* 20 *s.* *&c.* Domeſday.

Hinegeld, *Significat quietantiam Tranſgreſſionis illatæ in ſervum tranſgredientem.* MS. Arth. Trevor, Ar.

Hircifcunda, Is the Diviſion of an Inheritance among *Heirs*. Sax.

Hireman, A Subject, from the Sax. *Hiran*, i. e. *Obedire*, to obey; or it may be one who ſerves in the

the King's Hall, to guard him, from *Hird*, *Aula*, and *Man*, *Homo*.

Hith, or **Hyth**, *(Sax.)* A Port, Wharf, or little Haven, to embark or land Wares at; as *Queen-hith*, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 142.

Hlaford, *(Sax.* fignifying bountiful) Is the fame as *Dominus* in *Latin*, i. e. Lord. *Leg H.* 1.

Hlafordfocna, The Lord's Protection.——*Nec Dominus homini libero* Hlafordfocnam *prohibeat.* Leg. Adelftan. cap. 5.

Hlafocner, (From the Sax. *Laga*, *Lex*, and *Socn*, *Libertas)* The Benefit of the Law.

Hloth, An unlawful Aſſembly from the Number of Seven to Thirty-five; and where one was accuſed of being in a Rout or Riot, he was to clear himſelf by a Mulct called *Hlothbota* or *Hlothbote.* Sax.

Hoaſtmen, Are an ancient Fraternity, who deal in Sea-Coal, at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne.* Stat. 21 Jac. 1. cap. 3.

Hobiers or **Hobilers**, *(Hobelarii)* Were Light Horſemen; or certain Tenants bound by their Tenure to maintain a little light Horſe, for giving Notice of any Invaſion made by Enemies, or ſuch like Peril towards the Sea ſide; of which Mention is made in the Stat. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. *Camd. Britan.* 272. They were to be *Ad omnem motum agiles*, *&c.* And we read, *Duravit vocabulum uſque ad ætatem H.* 8. *Gentzdarmes* and *Hobelours.* Spelm.

Hoch-Tueſday-Money, A Duty formerly paid to the Landlord, for giving his Tenants Leave to celebrate that Day, on which the *Engliſh Conquered* and expulſed the *Danes*; being the ſecond *Tueſday* after *Eaſter* Week.

Hocketto or **Hocqueteur**, Is an old *French* Word for a Knight of the Poſt; alſo a decayed Man. 3 *Inſt.* 175.

Hoga, **Hogium**, **Hoch**, A Mountain or Hill; from the Germ. *Hoogh*, *altus*; or from the Sax. *Hou.*—— *Edwinus invenit quendam* Hogam, *&c. & ibi ædificavit quandam villam quam vocavit* Stanhogiam, *poſtea* Stanhow. *Du Cange.*

Hogaſter, (*Hogaſtrum*) A little Hog; it alſo ſignifies a young Sheep: *Tertium ovile pro* Hogaſtris *annatis & juvenibus.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 79.

Hogenhine, *(Sax.)* Is he that comes Gueſt-wiſe to an *Inn* or *Houſe*, and lies there the third Night, after which he is accounted of that Family. *Bract. lib.* 3. See *Third Night Awn-hind.*

Hogſhead, A Veſſel of Wine, or Oil, *&c.* containing in Meaſure 63 Gallons; Half a Pipe, and the fourth Part of a Ton. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13.

Hokeday, Called otherwiſe *Hock Tueſday*, *(Dies Martis, quam Quindenam* Paſchæ *vocant)* Was a Day ſo remarkable in ancient Times, that Rents were reſerved payable thereon; And in the Accounts of *Magdalene College* in *Oxford*, there is a yearly Allowance *pro Mulieribus* Hockantibus, in ſome Manors of theirs in *Hampſhire*, where the Men *hock* the Women on *Monday*, *& contra* on *Tueſday*; the Meaning of it is, that on that Day the Women in Merriment ſtop the Ways with Ropes, and pull Paſſengers to them, deſiring ſomething to be laid out in pious Uſes. See *Hock-Tueſday-Money.*

Holde, (Sax. *Hold*, i. e. *Summus Præpoſitus*) A Bailiff of a Town, or City: Others are of Opinion that it ſignifies a General; for *Hold* in *Saxon* is alſo *ſummus Imperator.*

Holidays, Appointed by Statute. See 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6, *&c.*

Holm, (Sax. *Hulmus*, *inſula amnica*) An Iſle or Fenny Ground, according to *Bede*; or a River Iſland. And where any Place is called by that Name, or this Syllable is joined with any other in the Names of Places, it ſignifies a Place ſurrounded with Water; as the *Flatholmes* and *Stepholmes* in the *Severn* near *Briſtol:* But if the Situation of the Place is not near the Water; it may then ſignify a hilly Place; *Holm* in *Saxon* being alſo a Hill or Cliff.——*Cum duobus* Holmis *in Campis de* Wedone. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 262.

Holt, (*Sax.*) A Wood: Wherefore the Names of Towns beginning or ending with *Holt*, as *Buckholt*, *&c.* denote that formerly there was great Plenty of Wood at thoſe Places.

Homage, (*Homagium*) Is a *French* Word derived from *Homo*, becauſe when the Tenant does his Service to the Lord, he ſays, *I become your Man. Co. Litt.* 64. In the Original Grants of Lands and Tenements by way of *Fee*, the Lord did not only oblige his Tenants to certain Services; but alſo took a Submiſſion with Promiſe and Oath, to be true to him as their Lord and Benefactor: And this Submiſſion, which is the moſt honourable, being from a Freehold Tenant, is called *Homage. Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. The Lord of the Fee for which *Homage* is due, takes *Homage* of every Tenant, as he comes to the Land or Fee: But Women perform not *Homage* but by their Huſbands, as *Homage* eſpecially relates to Service in War; and a Corporation cannot do *Homage*, which is Perſonal, and they cannot appear but by Attorney: Alſo a Biſhop, or religious Man, may not do *Homage*, only Fealty; but the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* does *Homage* on his Knees to our Kings at their Coronation; and it is ſaid the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* does *Homage* to the Earl of *Derby*; though *Fulbec* reconciles this, when he ſays that a religious Man may do *Homage*, but may not ſay to his Lord, *Ego devenio homo veſter*, I become your Man, becauſe he has profeſſed himſelf to be *God's Man*, but he may ſay, *I do unto you Homage, and to you ſhall be faithful and loyal.* Britton, cap. 68. There is *Homage* by *Ligeance: Homage* by Reaſon of *Tenure*; and *Homage Anceſtrel: Homage* by Ligeance is inherent and inſeparable to every Subject. *Homage* by Tenure, is a Service made by Tenants to their Lords according to the Statute; and *Homage* Anceſtrel, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have Time out of Mind held their Land of the Lord by *Homage*, and ſuch Service draws to it Warranty from the Lord; and Acquittal of all other Services to other Lords, *&c. Bract. lib.* 3. *F. N. B.* 269. *Litt. Sect.* 85. But according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, there muſt be a double Preſcription for *Homage* Anceſtrel, both in the Blood of the Lord, and of the Tenant; ſo that the ſame Tenant and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is, is to hold the ſame Land of the ſame Lord and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir the Lord is, Time out of Memory, by *Homage*, *&c.* and therefore there is but little Land holden by *Homage Anceſtrel*; though in the Manor of *Whitney* in *Herefordſhire*, there is one *Weſt* who holds Lands by this Tenure. *Co. Litt. Homage* Tenure is incident to a Freehold, and none ſhall do or receive *Homage*, but ſuch as have Eſtates in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, in their own Right or Right of another. *Kitch.* 131. Seiſin of *Homage* is Seiſin of Fealty, and inferior Services, *&c.* And the Lord only ſhall take *Homage*, and not the Steward, whoſe Power extends but to Fealty. 4 *Rep.* 8. When a Tenant makes his *Homage* to the Lord, he is to be ungirt, and his Head uncovered, and his Lord ſhall ſit, and he ſhall kneel, and hold his Hands together between his Lord's Hands, and ſay; *I become your Man from this Day forward, for Life, for Member, and for worldly Honour, and unto you ſhall be true and faithful, and bear you Faith for the Lands that I hold of you, (ſaving the Faith that I owe to our Sovereign Lord the King:)* And the Lord ſo ſitting ſhall kiſs the Tenant, *&c.* 17 Ed. 3. Litt. Sect. 85.

Homage Jury, Is a Jury in a *Court-Baron*, conſiſting of Tenants that do *Homage* to the Lord of the Fee; and theſe by the *Feudiſts* are called *Pares Curiæ:* They enquire and make Preſentment of Defaults and

Deaths of Tenants, Admittances and Surrenders, in the Lord's Court, *&c. Kitch.*

Homager, Is one that does or is bound to do *Homage* to another.

Homagio reſpectuando, Was a Writ to the Eſcheator, commanding him to deliver Seiſin of Lands to the Heir of the King's Tenant, notwithſtanding his *Homage* not done. *F. N. B.* 269. And the Heir at full Age was to do *Homage to the King*, or agree with him for reſpiting the ſame. *New Nat. Br.* 563.

Homagium reddere, To renounce *Homage*; was when the Tenant or Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning his Lord, for which there was a ſet Form and Method preſcribed by the *Feudatory* Laws. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35.

Homeſoken, A Freedom that a Man hath in his Houſe or *Home*; which, as commonly ſaid, ſhould be his Caſtle, and not be invaded. See *Hamſoken.*

Homeſtall, Is taken for a Manſion-houſe. *Vide* Frumſtol.

Homicide, (*Homicidium*) Signifies the *Slaying* of a Man; and is divided into *Voluntary* and *Caſual:* Voluntary *Homicide* is that which is done with Deliberation, and a ſet Purpoſe to kill; and Caſual *Homicide* is where the Death of a Man happens by Chance, without any Intention to kill: The Former done out of Malice is *Murder*; and the Latter may be *Manſlaughter, Chancemedley*, &c. *Glanvil, lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. *Weſt's Symb. Sect.* 37. *Co. Litt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. See *Murder*, &c.

Hominatio, Is the Muſtering of Men; according to Mr. *Tate* in MS.

Homine Eligendo ad cuſtodiendam peciam ſigilli pro mercatoribus editi, Is a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the Choice of a new Perſon to keep one Part of the Seal appointed for *Statutes Merchant*, when a Former is dead, according to the Statute of *Acton Burnel.* Reg. Orig. 178.

Homine capto in Withernamium, Is a Writ for the Apprehending of one who has taken any Man or Woman, and conveyed him or her out of the County, ſo that they cannot be replevied by Law. *Reg. Orig.* 79.

Homine Replegiando, Is an ancient Writ for bailing a Man out of Priſon: It lies where a Perſon is in Priſon, not by ſpecial Commandment of the King, or his Judges, or for any Crime or Cauſe irreplevisable, directed to the Sheriff to cauſe him to be *replevied:* And if the Sheriff return on a *Homine Replegiando*, that the Defendant hath *eſloined* the Plaintiff's Body, ſo that he cannot deliver him; then the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias in Withernam* to take the Defendant's Body, and keep it *quouſque, &c.* And if the Sheriff return *Non eſt Inventus* on that Writ againſt the Body, the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias* againſt the Defendant's Goods, *&c. F. N. B.* 66. *New Nat. Br.* 151, 152. Where one Man takes away ſecretly, or keeps in his Cuſtody another Man againſt his Will, upon Oath made thereof, and a Petition to the Lord *Chancellor*, he will grant a Writ of *Replegiari facias*, with an *Alias* and *Pluries*, upon which the Sheriff returns an *Elongatus*, and thereupon iſſues out a *Capias in Withernam:* And when the Party is taken, the Sheriff cannot take Bail for him; but the Court where the Writ is returnable may, if they think fit, grant a *Habeas Corpus* to the Sheriff to bring him into Court and bail him, or remand him. 2 *Lill.* 23. In a *Homine Replegiando* it hath been adjudged, that it doth not differ from a common *Replevin*, on which the Sheriff muſt return a *Deliberari feci*, or an Excuſe why he doth not: That where he cannot make Deliverance, if he return an *Elongatus*, the Defendant is not concluded by that Return to plead *Non cepit*; and after the Return of an *Elongatus*, and a *Capias in Withernam*, if the Defendant pleads this Plea, he ſhall be bailed, for the *Withernam* is no Execution: And after a Defendant is bailed upon the *Capias in Withernam*, there may be a new *Withernam* againſt him. 2 *Salk.* 581. And it was held, that in a *Homine Replegiando* after an *Elongatus* returned, if the Defendant comes in *gratis*, and calls for a Declaration, and pleads *Non cepit*, he ſhall not be obliged to give Bail; but if he come in upon the Return of the *Capias*, he muſt give Bail, and ſhall not be admitted to it till he call for a Declaration, and plead *Non cepit. Ibid.* The Sheriff returned an *Elongavit* in a *Homine Replegiando*, and then a *Capias in Withernam* went forth; afterwards the Defendant having entered an Appearance, moved for a *Superſedeas* to the *Withernam*, and offered to plead *Non cepit*; which was oppoſed, unleſs he would give Bail to deliver the Perſon, in Caſe the Iſſue was found againſt him: Though it was ruled, that if any Property had been pleaded in the Party, then the Defendant ought to give Bail to deliver him; but he ſays he hath not the Perſon, and therefore *Non cepit* is a proper Plea, and he ſhall put in Bail to appear *de die in diem.* 4 *Mod.* 183. In this Caſe the Defendant ſhall not be compelled to *Gage Deliverance*; and a *Superſedeas* was granted to the *Withernam.* 5 W. & M.

Homines, Were a Sort of *Feudatary* Tenants, who claimed a Privilege of having their Cauſes and Perſons tried only in the Court of their Lord: And when *Gerrard de Camvil, Anno* 5 *R.* 1. was charged with Treaſon and other Miſdemeanors, he pleaded that he was *Homo Comitis Johannis, &c.* and would ſtand to the Law and Juſtice of his Court. *Paroch. Antiq.* 152.

Homo. This *Latin* Word includes both Man and Woman, in a large or general Underſtanding. 2 *Inſt.* 45.

Hondhabend, (Sax. *Hond*, i. e. *Hand*, and *habens*) See *Handhabend.*

Honey. All Veſſels of *Honey* are to be mark'd with the Name of the Owner, and be of ſuch a Content, under Penalties; and if any *Honey* ſold, be corrupted with any deceitful Mixture, the Seller ſhall forfeit the *Honey*, &c. *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 8.

Honour, (Lat. *Honor*) Is eſpecially uſed for a more noble *Seigniory* or *Lordſhip*, on which other inferior Lordſhips and Manors do depend, by Performance of Cuſtoms and Services. Originally no Lordſhips were *Honours* but ſuch as belong'd to the *King*; though afterwards they were given in Fee to Noblemen: And it appears, that *Honours* have been created by Act of Parliament; for by the Statute 31 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. the Manor of *Hampton-Court*, with divers Manors and Lands thereto annexed, were made an *Honour*; ſo *Ampthill* in the County of *Bedford*, and *Grafton* in *Northumberland* are *Honours.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 37, 38. and by 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 18. the King is empowered by Letters Patent to erect four ſeveral *Honours*, viz. *Weſtminſter, Kingſton* upon *Hull, St. Oſithe* and *Donnington.* There are divers *Honours in England* beſides theſe; as *Lancaſter, Clare, Wallingford, Nottingham, Weſt* and *Eaſt Greenwich, Bedford, Windſor, Montgomery, Glouceſter, Arundel, Leiceſter, Hertford, Cheſter, Warwick*, and a great many others mentioned by Authors, and in ancient Records. 4 *Inſt.* 224. This Word is taken in the ſame Signification in other Nations as with us; (but anciently *Honor* and *Baronia* ſignified the ſame Thing). *Uti* Manerium *plurimis gaudet (interdum Feodis, ſed plerunque) Tenementis, conſuetudinibus, ſervitiis, &c. Ita* Honor *plurima complectitur Maneria, plurima Feoda Militaria, plurima* Regalia, *&c. dictus etiam olim eſt* Feodum Regale, *tentuſque ſemper a* Rege *in Capite.* Spelm. A *Name* of Dignity or *Honour* may be entailed upon one and the Heirs Male of his Body; alſo it may be forfeited at the *Common Law*, and by the

the Statute 26 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. as an Hereditament. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 934.

Honour-Courts, Are Courts held within ſuch *Honours*, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 37. And there is a *Court of Honour* of the *Earl Marſhal of England*, &c. which determines Diſputes concerning Precedency and Points of *Honour*. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 11. This Court of *Honour*, which is alſo exerciſed to do Juſtice to *Heralds*, is a Court by Preſcription, and has a Priſon belonging to it, called the *White Lyon* in *Southwark*. 2 *Nelſ.* 935.

Honourary Services, Are thoſe that are incident to the Tenure of *Grand Serjeanty*, and commonly annexed to ſome *Honour*. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 29.

Hops. A Statute was formerly made againſt bringing any *Hops* mixed with Soil, &c. into this Kingdom from Foreign Parts, on Pain to forfeit them; and Perſons ſo uſing ſuch *Hops*, to loſe the Value. *Statute* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 18. There is a Duty of 1 *d.* in the Pound impoſed on *Hops*; and uſing Storehouſes without giving Notice, &c. incurs a Penalty of 50 *l.* and privately conveying away *Hops* from the Place of their Growth, is liable to a Forfeiture of 5 *s.* for every Pound. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. cap.* 12. The Duty on *Hops* is continued; Places where they grow to be entered, on Pain of 40 *s.* an Acre: And Notice given of Bagging the *Hops*, &c. by 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 2. If any Perſon ſhall mix Ingredients with *Hops* to alter the Colour or Scent, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Hundred Weight; leviable by Juſtices of Peace. See Stat. 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. Cutting *Hop-binds* on Poles, Felony. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37.

Horn Auroræ, The Morning Bell, or what we now call the *Four o'Clock Bell*, was called anciently *Hora Auroræ*; as our Eight o'Clock Bell, or the Bell in the Evening was called *Ignitegium* or *Coverfeu*. Cowel.

Hordera, (From the Sax. *Hord*, *Theſaurus*) A Treaſurer: And hence we have the Word *Hord* or *Hoard*, as uſed for Treaſuring or laying up a Thing. *Leg. Adelſtan. cap.* 2.

Hordeum Palmale, and *Hordeum Quadrageſimale*, *Beer-Barley*, of a large ſpreading Ear like a Hand; which in *Norfolk* is termed *Sprat-Barley* and *Battledore*, and in the Marches of *Wales*, *Cymridge*. Chart. Dat. 43 Ed. 4.

Horn with Horn, (*Cornutum cum Cornuto*) Is when there is Common *per Cauſe de Vicinage*, or an Intercommoning of *horned Beaſts*. The promiſcuous Feeding of Bulls and Cows, &c. that are allowed to run together upon the ſame Common, is called *Horn with Horn*, or *Horn under Horn:* And in the *Conſtitutions* of *Robert Biſhop of Durham*, *Anno* 1276. where the Inhabitants of ſeveral Pariſhes let their common Herds run *Horn with Horn* upon the ſame open large Common; that there might be no Diſpute about the Right of Tithes, the Biſhop ordained, that the Cows ſhall pay Tithe to the Miniſter of the Pariſh where the Owner lived. *Spelm.*

Hornagium, Is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Horngeld*.

Horngeld, (From the Sax. *Horn*, *Cornu* and *Geld*, i. e. *Solutio*) Signifies a Tax within the *Foreſt*, to be paid for *horned Beaſts*. Cromp. Juriſd. 197. And to be Free of it is a Privilege granted by the King. ——— *Quietum eſſe de omni Collectione in Foreſta de* Beſtiis Cornutis, &c. 4 Inſt. 306. *Et ſint Quieti de omnibus* Geldis, Danegeldis, Wodgeldis, Horngeldis, &c. *Chart. H.* 3.

Horners, No Stranger was to buy any *Engliſh* Horns gathered or growing in *London*, or within twenty-four Miles thereof, by the Stat. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 8. And none may ſell *Engliſh Horns* unwrought to any Stranger, or ſend them beyond Sea, on Pain of forfeiting double Value: The Wardens of *Horners* in *London* may ſearch all Wares, &c. 7 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 14.

Hors de ſon Fee, (Fr. *i. e.* out of his Fee) Is an Exception to avoid an Action brought for Rent or Services, &c. iſſuing out of Land, by him that pretends to be the Lord; for if the Defendant can prove that the Land is *without the Compaſs* of his *Fee*, the Action falls. *Broke.* In an *Avowry*, a Stranger may plead generally *Hors de ſon Fee*; and ſo may Tenant for Years: And ſuch Stranger to the *Avowry*, being made a Party, is at Liberty to plead any Matter in Abatement of it. 9 *Rep.* 30. 2 *Mod.* 104. A Tenant in Fee-ſimple ought either to diſclaim, or plead *Hors de ſon Fee*. 1 Danv. Abr. 655.

Horſes, Were not to be conveyed out of the Realm without the King's Licence, &c. on Pain of Forfeiture, by an ancient Statute, 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 13. Perſons having Lands of Inheritance in Parks, &c. are to keep two Mares apt to bear Foals thirteen Hands high, for the Increaſe of the Breed of *Horſes*, on Pain of 40 *s.* for every Month they are wanting; and not ſuffer them to be leaped by ſtoned *Horſes* under fourteen Hands, on a certain Penalty. 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 6. And for the Preſervation of a Strong Breed of *Horſes*, Stone-Horſes above two Years old are to be fifteen Hands high, or they ſhall not be put into Foreſts or Commons, where Mares are kept, upon Pain of Forfeiture; and ſcabbed or infected *Horſes* ſhall not be put into common Fields, under the Penalty of 10 *s.* leviable by the Lord of the Leet. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. Stealing of any Horſe, Gelding or Mare, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy: But Acceſſaries to this Offence are not excluded Clergy. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23. And if any *Horſe* that is ſtolen be not ſold according to the Statute 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 7. the Owner may take the *Horſe* again where-ever he finds him, or have Action of Detinue, &c. To prevent *Horſes* being ſtolen and ſold in private Places, the 2 & 3 *P. & M.* provides, that Owners of Fairs and Markets ſhall appoint Toll-takers or Book-keepers, who are to enter the Names of Buyers and Sellers of *Horſes*, &c. And to alter the Property, the *Horſes* muſt be rid or ſtand in the open Fair one Hour; and all the Parties to the Contract muſt be preſent with the *Horſe*. And by 31 *Eliz. cap.* 12. Sellers of *Horſes* are to procure Vouchers of the Sale to them; and the Names of the Buyer, Seller and Voucher, and Price of the *Horſe* are to be entered in the Toll-taker's Book, and a Note thereof delivered to the Buyer: And if any Perſon ſhall ſell a *Horſe* without being known to the Book-keeper, or bringing a Voucher; or if any one ſhall vouch without knowing the Seller; or the Book-keeper ſhall make an Entry without knowing either; in either of theſe Caſes the Sale is void, and a Forfeiture is incurred of 5 *l.* A *Horſe* ſtolen, though ſold according to the Direction of the Act, may be redeemd and taken by the Owner within ſix Months, repaying the Buyer what he ſhall ſwear he gave for the ſame. *Stat. Ibid.*

Horſes hired. Action of Treſpaſs and the Caſe lies for abuſing a *Horſe* hired, by immoderate Riding, &c. And a Difference has been made in our Law betwixt Hiring a Horſe, and Borrowing one to go a Journey; for in the firſt Caſe the Party may ſet his Servant, &c. upon the Horſe, but not in the ſecond. 1 *Mod.* 210.

Horſes for the King's Service. None ſhall take the Horſe of any Perſon to ſerve the King, without the Owner's Conſent, or ſufficient Warrant, on Pain of Impriſonment, &c. *Stat.* 20 *R.* 2. *c.* 5.

Horſe-Races, For ſmall Sums having encouraged Idleneſs, and impoveriſhed the meaner Sort of People; it is ordained, that no Perſon ſhall run any Horſe at a *Race*, unleſs it be his own, nor enter more than one Horſe for the ſame Plate, upon Pain of forfeiting the Horſes; and no Plate is to be run for under 50 *l* on the Penalty of 200 *l.* Alſo every *Horſe-Race* muſt be begun and ended in the ſame Day, &c. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34.

Horſtilers,

Hoſtilers, (Fr. *Hoſteliers*) Is uſed for Inn-keepers: And in ſome old Books the Word *Hoſtlers* is taken in the ſame Senſe. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. The Executors of *Horſtelers* are not chargeable, for their Faults. 1 *Keb.* 682.

Hoſpes generalis, A great Chamberlain.——— *Volumus, quantum ad* Hoſpitia *pertinet, omnes indifferenter noſtro* Hoſpiti generali *obediant, &c.* Du Cange.

Hoſpitalers, *(Hoſpitalarii)* Were a certain Order of *Religious Knights* in this Kingdom, ſo called becauſe they built an *Hoſpital* at *Jeruſalem* wherein Pilgrims were received. The Inſtitution of their Order was firſt allowed by the *Pope* in the Year 1118. and confirmed by Parliament with many Privileges and Immunities; and Pope *Clement* the 5th transferred the *Templers* to them; which Order, by a Council held at *Vienna* he afterwards ſuppreſſed. Theſe *Hoſpitalers* were otherwiſe ſtiled *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*; they are mentioned in the Statute 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 42. and 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 37. And all the Lands and Goods of theſe Knights here in *England*, were given to the King, by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 34.

Hoſpitals. Any Perſon ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple may by Deed inrolled in *Chancery* erect and found an *Hoſpital* for the Suſtenance and Relief of the Poor, to continue for ever; and place ſuch Heads, *&c.* therein as he ſhall think fit: And ſuch *Hoſpital* ſhall be incorporated, and ſubject to ſuch Viſitors, *&c.* as the Founder ſhall nominate; alſo ſuch Corporations have Power to take and purchaſe Lands not exceeding 200 *l. per Annum*, ſo as the ſame be not holden of the King, *&c.* and to make Leaſes for twenty-one Years, reſerving the accuſtomed yearly Rent: But no *Hoſpital* is to be erected, unleſs upon the Foundation it be endowed with Lands or Hereditaments of the clear yearly Value of 10 *l. per Annum*: *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5. It has been adjudged upon this Statute, that if Lands given to an *Hoſpital* be at the Time of the Foundation or Endowment of the yearly Value of 200 *l.* or under, and afterwards they become of greater Value by good Huſbandry, Accidents, *&c.* they ſhall continue good to be enjoyed by the *Hoſpital*, although they be above the yearly Value of 200 *l.* And Goods and Chattels, (Real or Perſonal) may be taken of what Value ſoever. 2 *Inſt.* 722. And if one give his Land then worth 10 *l.* a Year to maintain Poor, *&c.* and the Land after comes to be worth 100 *l.* a Year, it muſt all of it be employed to increaſe their Maintenance, and none of it may be converted to private Uſe. 8 *Rep.* 130. Alſo if one deviſeth the Rent of his Land for ſuch Uſes, it ſhall be taken largely for a Deviſe of the Rent then reſerved, or afterwards to be reſerved upon an improved Value. 9 *Jac.* Such only are to be Founders of *Hoſpitals* within the Act 39 *Eliz.* as are ſeiſed of any Eſtate in Fee, and who give the ſame at the firſt Foundation of the *Hoſpital* to the Incorporation of the *Hoſpital, &c.* But if a Man, as a Citizen of *London*, by Will deviſes that his Executors ſhall lay out 1000 *l.* in the Purchaſe of Lands, *&c.* and that an *Hoſpital* ſhall thereupon be built and incorporated for the Suſtentation and Relief of poor impotent People, and dieth, whereupon the Executors purchaſe Lands of ſuch a Value, and cauſe the Eſtate to be conveyed to certain Perſons and their Heirs, and build an *Hoſpital*; in this and the like Caſes, the Perſons that have the Eſtate in the Lands are by the Purview of this Statute to be Founders, and do all Things that the Founder is appointed to do. *Inſt.* 724. If one deviſe ſo much a Year for the Poor, *&c.* leaving Aſſets in Goods, this is good, and the Executors will be forced to buy as much Land, and to aſſure it to that Uſe. *Trin.* 15 *Car.* And if a Deviſe be to the poor People maintained in the *Hoſpital* of St. *Laurence* in *Reading*, *&c.* (where the Mayor and Burgeſſes capable to take in Mortmain, do govern the *Hoſpital*) albeit the Poor not being a Corporation, are not capable by that Name to take: yet the Deviſe is good, and Commiſſioners appointed to inquire into Lands given to *Hoſpitals, &c.* may order him that hath the Land to aſſure it to the Mayor and Burgeſſes for the Maintenance of the *Hoſpital.* 43 *Eliz.* A Deed of Gift to a Pariſh generally, to maintain Poor or other charitable Uſe, is not good: But a Deviſe by Will is good, and the Churchwardens and Overſeers ſhall take it in Succeſſion; and in *London* the Mayor and Commonalty. 40 *Aſſ.* 26. A Gift muſt be to the Poor, and not to the aged or impotent of ſuch a Pariſh, without expreſſing their Poverty; for Poverty is the principal Circumſtance to bring the Gift within the Statute 43 *Eliz.* Although at Common Law a Corporation may be of on *Hoſpital*, that is *in poteſtate* of certain Perſons to be Governors of the *Hoſpital*, and not of the Perſons placed therein: The ſafeſt Way upon the Act 39 *Eliz.* is firſt to prepare the *Hoſpital*, and to place the Poor therein, and to incorporate the Perſons therein placed; and after the Incorporation to convey the Lands, Tenements, *&c.* to the ſaid Corporation, by Bargain and Sale, or otherwiſe, between the Founder of the one Part, and the Maſter and Brethren, *&c.* of the other Part, in Conſideration of 5 *s.* in Hand paid by the Maſter of the ſaid *Hoſpital, &c.* 2 *Inſt.* 724, 725. And the Founder cannot erect an *Hoſpital* for Years, Lives, or any other limited Time, but it muſt be for ever, according to the *Stat.* 39 *Eliz.* which Statute for erecting of *Hoſpitals* is made perpetual by 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1.

Form of a Deed for erecting and *Founding an Hoſpital.*

THIS Indenture, *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; of the one Part, and* C. D. E. F. G. H. *&c. of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That whereas the ſaid* A. B. *being ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, of and in a certain Meſſuage and Lands of the yearly Value of*, &c. *ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *and now in the Poſſeſſion of him the ſaid* A. B. *of his charitable Affection and Diſpoſition*, Hath *erected and founded ſeveral Buildings and Edifices upon the ſaid Land adjoining to the aforeſaid Meſſuage together with the ſame, to be an Hoſpital for the Suſtentation and Relief of twenty poor and impotent Perſons, to have Continuance for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents found, erect and eſtabliſh the ſame for an Hoſpital of poor and impotent People for ever; and according to the Power given to the ſaid* A. B. *by the Statute in that Caſe provided, the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents, covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. &c. *and hereby limit and appoint, that the ſaid Hoſpital, and the poor and impotent Perſons therein now placed by the ſaid* A. B. *viz.* J. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T. *&c. together with the ſaid* C. D. E. F. G. H. *&c. and their Succeſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter be incorporated by the Name of the Maſter and Brethren of the Hoſpital of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid.* And further, *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents make and appoint the ſaid* C. D. *to be the preſent Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the ſaid* E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T. *&c. to be the preſent Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, and by the Name of Maſter and Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, they ſhall have full Power and lawful Capacity and Ability to purchaſe, take, hold, receive and enjoy, and to have to them and their Succeſſors for ever, as well Goods and Chattels, as Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, being Freehold, of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, according to the Form and Effect of the Statutes in that Caſe made:* And *that the ſame Hoſpital, and the Perſons ſo being incorporated, founded and named, ſhall have full Power, and lawful Authority, by the ſaid Name of Maſter and Brethren*, &c. *to ſue and be ſued, implead and be impleaded, to anſwer and be anſwered unto, in all Man-*

ner of Courts and Places, as well Temporal as Spiritual, in all Manner of Suits whatſoever, and of what Kind or Nature ſoever ſuch Suits or Actions may or ſhall be. And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents covenant and grant, and hereby appoint, that the ſaid Maſter and Brethren, and their Succeſſors for ever hereafter, ſhall have a common Seal with,* &c. *engraven thereon, whereby the ſaid Maſter and Brethren, and their Succeſſors ſhall or may ſeal any Inſtrument or Writing touching the ſame Corporation, and the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Goods, or other Things thereto belonging, or in any wiſe touching or concerning the ſame:* And *that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid* A. B *during his Life, upon the Death or Removal of the ſaid Maſter, or any of the ſaid Brethren, to place one other in the Room of him that dieth or is removed; and after the Death of the ſaid* A. B. *it ſhall be lawful for the Rector or Parſon of the Pariſh of,* &c. *aforeſaid, and the Churchwardens of the ſame Pariſh for the Time being, for ever after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *upon the Death or Removal of the Maſter, or any of the Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, to place one other in the Room of him that dies, or is removed, ſucceſſively for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth further hereby declare and appoint, that it ſhall be lawful for him the ſaid* A. B. *during his Life, and for the Rector or Parſon of the Pariſh of,* &c. *aforeſaid, for the Time being, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *to viſit the ſaid Hoſpital and inſpect into the Government and State thereof:* And laſtly, *that the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands abovementioned, ſhall be yearly,* &c. *paid to the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, and his Succeſſors, and be applied for the Maintenance of the twenty Brethren and poor impotent Perſons aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, and to and for no other Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, *&c.* See 10 *Rep.* 17 & 34. for a Form of a *Deed of Bargain and Sale.*

By 39 *Eliz. c.* 6. and 43 *Eliz. c.* 4. *Commiſſions* may be awarded to certain Perſons to inquire of Lands or Goods given to *Hoſpitals*; and the *Lord Chancellor* is empowered to iſſue Commiſſions to Commiſſioners for inquiring by a Jury, of all Grants, Abuſes, Breaches of Truſt, *&c.* of Lands given to charitable Uſes, who may make Orders and Decrees concerning the ſame, and the due Application thereof; and the Commiſſioners are to decree, that Recompence be made for Fraud and Breaches of Truſt, *&c.* ſo as their Orders and Decrees be certified into the *Chancery*; and the Lord Chancellor ſhall take Order for the Execution of the ſaid Judgments and Decrees, and after Certificate may examine into, annul, or alter them agreeable to Equity, on juſt Complaint: But this does not extend to Lands given to any College or Hall in the Univerſities, *&c.* nor to any *Hoſpital*, over which ſpecial Governors are appointed by the Founders; and it ſhall not be prejudicial to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop or Ordinary, as to his Power of Inquiry into and reforming Abuſes of *Hoſpitals*, by Virtue of the *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 5. *&c.* Theſe Commiſſioners may order Houſes to be repaired, by thoſe who receive the Rents; ſee that the Lands be let at the utmoſt Rent; and on any Tenant's committing Waſte, by cutting down and Sale of Timber, they may decree Satisfaction, and that the Leaſe ſhall be void. *Hill.* 11 *Car.* Where Money is kept back, and not paid, or paid where it ſhould not, they have Power to order the Payment of it to the right Uſe: And if Money is detained in the Hands of Executors, *&c.* any great Length of Time, they may decree the Money to be paid with Damages for detaining it. *Duke Read.* 123. See 4 *Rep.* 104. The *Hoſpital* of *St. Croſs* near *Wincheſter*, and ſeveral other large *Hoſpitals*, were anciently founded by *particular Statutes*, or Acts of Parliament. And King *Charles* the firſt granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* the keeping of *Bethlem Hoſpital*, and the Manors and Lands belonging to it. *Chart. K. Cha.* 1. Alſo there is now an *Hoſpital* in *London* for *Foundling Children*, under the Care of Governors and Guardians, who may purchaſe Lands or Tenements to the Value of 4000 *l.* a Year: And they are to receive as many ſuch *Children*, as they think fit, which may be brought to the *Hoſpital*, and ſhall there be bred up and employ'd, or plac'd Apprentice to any Trade, or the Sea Service, the Males till the Age of 24, and Females till 21. They may likewiſe be let out or hired, *&c.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 29. See *Bath.*

Hoſpitium, Hath been uſed in the ſame Senſe with *Procuration* or Viſitation Money. *Brompt.* 1193.

Hoſtelagium, A Right to have Lodging and Entertainment; reſerved by Lords in the Houſes of their Tenants. *Cartular. Radinges, MS.* 157.

Hoſterium, A Hoe, being an Inſtrument well known: *Et quieti de Aratro & Hoſterio, & ſegibus ſecandis, & Homagio faciendo, de Averiis, & de pannagio, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus, &c.* Chart. Hamon. Maſſy.

Hoſtiæ, Hoaſt Bread, or conſecrated Wafers in the *Holy Euchariſt:* And from this Word *Hoſtia*, Mr. *Somner* derives the Sax. *Huſel*, uſed for the Lord's Supper, and *Huſlian* to adminiſter that Sacrament; which were kept long in our old *Engliſh*, under *Houſel*, and to *Houſal.* Paroch. Antiq. 270.

Hoſtilaria, Was a Place or Room in Religious Houſes allotted to the Uſe of receiving Strangers. *Cartular. Eccleſ. Elien. MS.* 34.

Hoſtilarius, An Officer appointed for the Care of the *Hoſtilaria.*

Hotchpot, *(In partem poſitio)* Is a Word brought from the Fr. *Hotchepot*, uſed for a confuſed mingling of divers Things together, and among the *Dutch* it ſignifies Fleſh cut into Pieces, and ſodden with Herbs or Roots; but by a Metaphor it is a Blending or Mixing of Lands given in Marriage, with other Lands in Fee falling by Deſcent: As if a Man ſeiſed of thirty Acres of Land in Fee, hath Iſſue only two Daughters, and he gives with one of them ten Acres in Marriage to the Man that marries her, and dies ſeiſed of the other twenty Acres: Now ſhe that is thus married, to gain her Share of the reſt of the Land, muſt put her Part given in Marriage in *Hotchpot*, *i. e.* ſhe muſt refuſe to take the ſole Profits thereof, and cauſe her Land to be mingled with the other; ſo that an Equal Diviſion may be made of the whole between her and her Siſter, as if none had been given to her; and thus for her ten Acres ſhe ſhall have fifteen, otherwiſe her Siſter will have the twenty Acres of which her Father died ſeiſed. *Litt.* 55. *Co. Litt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. This ſeems to be a Right of waving a Proviſion, made for a Child in a Man's Life time, at his Death, though as it depends upon *Frank Marriage*, and Gifts of Lands therein, it now ſeldom happens. But there is a bringing of Money into *Hotchpot*, upon the Clauſes and Intent of the Act of Parliament for Diſtribution of Inteſtates Eſtates. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Where a certain Sum is to be raiſed, and paid to a Daughter for her Portion, by a Marriage Settlement; this has been Decreed to be an Advancement by the Father in his Life-time, within the Meaning of the *Statute*, though future and contingent; and if the Daughter would have any further Share of her Father's Perſonal Eſtate, ſhe muſt bring this Money into *Hotchpot*; and ſhall not have both the one and the other. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 253. See 2 *Vern.* 638. By the Cuſtom of *London*, there is likewiſe a Term of *Hotchpot*, where the Children of a *Freeman* are to have an equal Share of one third Part of his Perſonal Eſtate, after his Death. *Preced. Canc.* 3.

Hovel, (*Mandra*) Is a Place wherein Huſbandmen ſet their Ploughs and Carts out of the Rain or Sun. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Hounſlow-Heath, A large *Heath* containing 4293 Acres of Ground, and extending into ſeveral Pariſhes; ſo much thereof as is the King's Inheritance, and fit for Paſture, Meadow, or other ſeveral Grounds, ſhall be of the Nature of *Copyhold Lands*; or the Steward of the Manor may let it for twenty one Years, *&c.* and the Leſſees may improve the ſame. *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 2.

Hour, *(Hora)* Is a certain Space of Time of ſixty Minutes, twenty four of which make the natural Day. It is not material at what *Hour* of the Day one is born. 1 *Inſt.* 135. Vide *Fraction*.

Houſage, Is a Kind of Fee paid for *Houſing* Goods by a Carrier, or at a Wharf or Key, *&c.* *Shep. Epit.* 1755.

Houſe, *(Domus)* A Place of Dwelling or Habitation; alſo a Family or Houſhold. Every Man has a Right to Air and Light, in his own *Houſe*; and therefore if any Thing of infectious Smell, be laid near the *Houſe* of another, or his Lights be ſtopped up and darkned, by Buildings, *&c.* they are Nuſances puniſhable by our Laws. 3 *Inſt.* 231. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 173. But for a Proſpect, which is only Matter of Delight, no Action will lie for this being ſtopped. 11 *Co. Rep.* The dwelling *Houſe* of every Man, is as his Caſtle; therefore if Thieves come to a Man's *Houſe* to rob or kill him, and the Owner or his Servant kills the Thieves in defending him and his *Houſe*, this is not Felony, nor ſhall he forfeit any Thing. 2 *Inſt.* 316. A Man ought to uſe his own *Houſe*, ſo as not to damnify his Neighbour: And one may compel another to repair his *Houſe*, in ſeveral Caſes, by the Writ *de Domo Reparanda*. 1 *Salk. Rep.* 360. Doors of a *Houſe* may not be broke open on Arreſts, unleſs it be for Treaſon, or Felony, *&c.* *H. P. C.* 137. *Plowd.* 5. 5 *Rep.* 91. Riotouſly pulling down a *Houſe* is Felony excluded Clergy. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. Stealing Lead, or Iron Bars, or Rails fixed to *Houſes*, &c. is Felony puniſhable by Tranſportation, by 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 32. *Houſe* burning, ſee *Arſon*.

Houſe of Correction. Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, are to make Orders for erecting *Houſes* of Correction, and the Maintenance and Government of the ſame; and for the Puniſhment of Offenders committed thither. 39 *Eliz. cap.* 4. In every County of *England* there ſhall be a *Houſe of Correction* built at the Charge of the County, with Conveniencies for the ſetting of People to work, or every Juſtice of Peace ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And the Juſtices in Seſſions are to appoint Governors or Maſters of ſuch *Houſes of Correction*, and their Salaries, *&c.* which are to be paid Quarterly by the Treaſurer out of the County Stock: Theſe Governors are to ſet the Perſons ſent on Work, and moderately correct them, by Whipping, *&c.* and to yield a true Account every Quarter-Seſſions of Perſons committed to their Cuſtodies; and if they ſuffer any to eſcape, or neglect their Duty, the Juſtices may fine them. 7 *Jac.* 1. and 14 *Geo.* 2. The *Houſe of Correction* is chiefly for the puniſhing of idle and diſorderly Perſons; Parents of Baſtard Children, Beggars, Servants running away; Treſpaſſers, Rogues, Vagabonds, *&c.* Poor Perſons refuſing to Work are to be there whipped, and ſet to Work and Labour: And any Perſon who lives extravagantly, having no viſible Eſtate to ſupport himſelf, may be ſent to the *Houſe of Correction*, and ſet at Work there, and may be continued there until he gives the Juſtices Satisfaction in Reſpect to his Living; but not be whipped. 2 *Bulſt.* 351. *Sid.* 281. A Perſon ought to be convicted of Vagrancy, *&c.* before he is ordered to be whipped. *Ibid. Bridewell* is a Priſon for Correction in *London*, and one may be ſent thither. *Style* 27. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. Upon Preſentment of the Grand Jury, the Juſtices at Seſſions may build, or purchaſe Land for building, or enlarge, buy or hire fit *Houſes of Correction*. And the Juſtices are to take Care that the *Houſes of Correction* be provided with proper Materials for relieving, employing and correcting Perſons ſent to the ſame: And two Juſtices ſhall viſit the ſame twice or oftener in a Year, and examine into the Eſtate and Management thereof, and report the ſame at the Seſſions. The Governor or Maſter of a *Houſe of Correction* miſbehaving himſelf, may be fined or turned out, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices. Offenders liable to be ſent to the *Houſe of Correction*, where the Time and Manner of their Puniſhment is not expreſsly limited by Law, may be committed until the next Seſſions, or until diſcharged by due Courſe of Law. See *County Rates*.

Houſe-bote, Signifies *Eſtovers*, or an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Woods, *&c.* for the repairing and upholding of a *Houſe* or Tenement: And this *Houſe-bote* is ſaid to be two-fold, *viz. Eſtoverium ædificandi* and *Ardendi*. *Co. Litt.* 41. See *Common of Eſtovers*.

Houſe-breaking, or *Robbing* of *Houſes*. The Robbing any Perſon in his Dwelling *Houſe*, the Dweller, his Wife, Children, or Servants being therein, and put in Fear; this requires that there be ſomething taken, but not an actual *Breach* of the Houſe: But if they are not put in Fear, there muſt be a *Breaking*, and alſo a taking of Something, to make it Felony excluded Clergy. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 548. Vide *Burglary*.

Houſholder, (*Pater-familias*) Is the Occupier of a Houſe, a Houſe-keeper or Maſter of a Family.

Hue and Cry, *(Hutefium & Clamor)* From the Fr. *Huer & Crier*, both ſignifying to cry out aloud, is a Purſuit of one who hath committed Felony by the *Highway*; for if the Party robbed, or any in the Company of one murdered or robbed, come to the Conſtable of the next Town, and require him to raiſe *Hue and Cry*, or to purſue the Offender, deſcribing him and ſhewing (as near as he can) which Way he is gone, the Conſtable ought forthwith to call upon the Pariſh for Aid in ſeeking the Felon; and if he be not found there, then to give the next Conſtable Warning, and he the next, until the Offender be apprehended, or at leaſt thus purſued to the Sea-ſide. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. of *Winton*, *c.* 3. 28 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13. 3 *Inſt.* 117. The *Scotch* make *Hue and Cry* where a Robbery is done, by Horſemen and by blowing a Horn, and making an Outcry; after which, if the Offender will not yield himſelf to the King's Bailiff, he may be lawfully ſlain, *&c.* And no *Hue and Cry* by our Law ſhall be a good and lawful *Hue and Cry*, unleſs made by Horſemen and Footmen, *&c.* *Hue and Cry* is the Purſuit of an Offender from Town to Town, till he is taken; which all Perſons who are preſent where a Felony is committed, or a dangerous Wound given, are by Law bound to raiſe againſt the Offenders who eſcape; alſo a Man may raiſe *Hue and Cry* againſt one who ſets upon him in the Highway to rob him; and *Hue and Cry* ſhall be levied upon any Stranger who will not obey the Arreſt of the Watch in the Night; and in Foreſts, *&c.* againſt Offenders: But if a Man take upon him to levy *Hue and Cry*, without ſufficient Cauſe, he ſhall be puniſhed for the ſame. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 75. A Perſon that levies *Hue and Cry*, according to Lord Chief Juſtice *Hale*, ought to give Notice to the Conſtable of a Felony committed, and ſuch reaſonable Aſſurance thereof, as the Caſe will bear; if he knows the Name of him who did it, he muſt tell the Conſtable the ſame; and if he know it not, but can give a Deſcription of him, then he muſt deſcribe his Perſon, Habit, or Horſe, or ſuch Circumſtances as he knows, which may conduce to his Diſcovery: If the Felony be done in the Night, ſo that theſe Things are unknown, he is to mention the Number of Perſons, or the Way they took; and if none of all theſe

can be discovered, the Party must acquaint the Constable with the Fact, and desire him to search in his Town, and make *Hue and Cry* after such as may be probably suspected, &c. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 100, 101. If *Hue and Cry* be not against a Man certain, but by Description of his Person, Clothes, &c. it justifies the Constable, or other Persons following it, in apprehending the Person so described: And in Case of a *Hue and Cry* once raised and levied, on Supposal of Felony done, though in Truth there was none, yet those that pursue it may proceed as if there had been really a Felony; for being levied upon such Information, it is sufficient, if that is false. *Ibid.* 103. And there are two Kinds of *Hues and Cries*; by the Common Law, and by Statute; one for the King, and the other for the Party; and refusing to make *Hue and Cry* is punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, &c. 2 *Inst.* 172. By Statute of *Westm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 9. All Persons are to be ready at the Summons of the Sheriff, and Cry of the County, to pursue and arrest Felons and Robbers, &c. or be fined to the King: And if Default be in the Lord of a Franchise, the King shall seize his Franchise; but if in the Bailiff, he shall be imprisoned for a Year, and fined, &c. If the Inhabitants of any Hundred, after the *Hue and Cry* is made, neglect to pursue it, they shall answer one Moiety of the Damages recoverable against the Hundred where a Robbery is committed. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13. And if the County will not produce the Bodies of the Offenders, the whole Hundred shall be answerable for Robberies there committed, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. Where a Robbery is done on the Highway, in the Day-time, of any Day except *Sunday*, the Hundred where committed is answerable for it: But Notice is to be given of it, with convenient Speed, to some of the Inhabitants of the next Village, to the Intent that they may make *Hue and Cry* for the apprehending of the Robbers, or no Action will lie against the Hundred: And in the making *Hue and Cry*, diligent Search is to be made in all suspected Houses and Places, and not only Officers, but all others who shall pursue the *Hue and Cry*, may arrest all such Persons as in their Search and Pursuit they shall find suspicious, and carry them before some Justice of the Peace of the County where taken, to be examined where they were at the Time of the Robbery, &c. for in this Case, the Arrest of a Person not guilty is lawful. 13 *Ed.* 1. 27 *Eliz.* And if any of the Robbers are taken within forty Days, and convicted, the Hundred shall be excused; if not, after the forty Days past, the Party robbed is to make Oath before a Justice of Peace of the County where the Robbery was done, of the Time and Place of the Robbery, and of what Sum he was robbed, and that he knew none of the Robbers; and then in twenty Days he may bring his Action against the Hundred by Original Writ, &c. which must be sued out within a Year after the Robbery: If a Recovery is had against the Hundred, the Sheriff may levy his Execution, which is a Charge upon the Lands, on any one or more Inhabitants in the Hundred; but Justices of Peace at their Sessions, may make a Rate or Tax upon the whole Hundred, to pay and reimburse it; and Constables, &c. of every Town and Parish are to levy it proportionably on all the Inhabitants; also the like Tax may be made for a Moiety of Damages leviable where any Default shall be of fresh Pursuit after *Hue and Cry* made. 27 *Eliz.* 3 *Lev.* 320. 7 *Rep.* 7. By a late Statute, no Process is to be served against the Hundred, &c. for a Robbery committed, but on the High Constable, who shall give Notice of it in one of the principal Market-Towns, &c. and then enter an Appearance, and defend the Action; and if the Plaintiff recovers, Execution shall not go against any Inhabitant, or the Constable, but instead of serving it, the two next Justices are to cause a Taxation to be made upon every Parish within the Hundred, which shall be levied on the Inhabitants by Constables, and the Money paid over to the Sheriff, to the Use of the Party recovering, and the High Constable as to his Expences, &c. And the Person robbed is in twenty Days to give publick Notice in the *Gazette*, describing the Circumstances of the Robbery; and enter into Bond to pay Costs, if Verdict be against him, &c. and no Hundred is chargeable, where any Robbers are taken in forty Days after such Notice; also all Constables, &c. shall make *Hue and Cry*, or neglecting it shall forfeit 5 *l.* And a Reward of 10 *l.* is given, to be paid by the Hundred, for apprehending any Robber within the Time limited, and levied by the Justices as the other Money. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. No Person shall recover on any of the Statutes of *Hue and Cry*, above 200 *l.* unless the Person or Persons so robbed shall at the Time of such Robbery be together in Company, and be in Number two at the least, to attest the Truth of his or their being so robbed. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo* 2. *c.* 46. No Writ of Execution against the Inhabitants of a Hundred shall be levied on any particular Inhabitant or Inhabitants, but two Justices shall cause a Taxation to be made and levied, for raising as well the Costs and Damages recovered, as all such necessary Expences as any Inhabitant has been at in defending the Action, being proved on Oath, and the Attorney's Bill taxed; which Sums so levied shall be paid to the Sheriff, who shall pay the same over without Fee or Reward. If he that is robbed, after *Hue and Cry*, makes no further Pursuit after the Robbers, Action lies against the Hundred. 4 *Leon.* 180. The Party robbed is not bound to pursue the Robbers himself, or to lend his Horse for that Purpose; but still has his Remedy against the Hundred, if they are not taken: Though if any of them are taken, either within forty Days after the Robbery, or before the Plaintiff recovers, the Hundred is discharged. *Sid.* 11. It has been held, that an Action lies against the Hundred for a Robbery in the Day-time, although not in the King's Highway, but in a private Way. *Hill.* 1 *Ann.* 1 *Mod.* 221. But not for a Robbery in the Morning, before it is light; and yet where it is before Sun-rising, or after Sun-set, if it be so light that a Man's Face may be known, it well lies. 7 *Rep.* 6. *Cro. Jac.* 106. If a Party be robbed in the Night-time, when Persons are at Rest, the Hundred is not chargeable: And where a Person is seized by Day-light, but robbed in the Night, he is without Remedy. 3 *Leon.* 350. Though where Robbers forced a Coach out of the Way, in the Day time, and afterwards robbed it in the Night, this was held a Robbery in the Day, and that Action lay against the Hundred. 1 *Sid.* 263. When a Man is robbed on a *Sunday*, on which Day Persons are supposed to be at Church, and none ought to travel, the Hundred is not liable. 27 *Eliz.* But where a Robbery is done on a *Sunday*, though the Hundred is not chargeable, *Hue and Cry* shall be made, by *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. And if a Person be robbed going to Church in a Country Town or Village, on a *Sunday*, which is a religious Duty required by Law, it has been lately held an Action lies against the Hundred; but not if one be robbed on that Day in other travelling for Pleasure, &c. which is prohibited by Statute. 6 *Geo.* 1. *C. B.* per *King*, Chief Justice. And it was formerly ruled by three Judges on the Statute of *Winton*, where a Man was robbed on a *Sunday*, in Time of Divine Service, and made *Hue and Cry*, that the Hundred should be charged; for many Persons are necessitated to travel on this Day, as Physicians, &c. 2 *Cro.* 496. 2 *Roll.* 59. *Gilb.* 280. See 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 937, 938. If a Person be robbed

robbed in a Houſe, where he is preſumed to be at Safety by his own Care, the Hundred is not chargeable: A Robbery muſt be an open Robbery, that the Country may take Notice of it, to make the Hundred anſwerable. 7 *Rep.* 6. A Man is ſet upon and aſſaulted by Robbers in one Hundred, and carried into a Wood, *&c.* in another Hundred, near the Highway, and there robbed, the Action ſhall be b ought againſt the Hundred where the Robbery was done, as particularly expreſſed in the Statute, and not the Hundred where the Man was taken or aſſaulted; becauſe the Aſſault is not the efficient Cauſe of the Robbery as a Stroke is in Caſe of Murder. *Hill.* 1 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 614. But where Goods are taken from a Man in one Hundred, and opened in another, where they are firſt taken or ſeized, they are ſtolen, and the Robbery is committed. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 27. If a Servant is robbed of his Maſter's Money, he may ſue the Hundred on the Statute of *Winton* of *Hue and Cry*; or the Maſter may bring the Action, and the Man making Oath of the Robbery, and that he knew none of the Robbers, is ſufficient without the Oath of the Maſter. *Goldſ.* 24. *Cro. Car.* 26, 37, 336. Where a Servant is robbed, he muſt be examined and ſworn; but if the Maſter be preſent, it is a Robbery of him. *Show.* 241. 1 *Leon.* 323. If a Quaker be robbed, or a Man's Servant being a Quaker, and either refuſe to take the Oath of the Robbery, and that he did not know any of the Robbers, the Hundred is not anſwerable; for the Statute of *Eliz.* was made to prevent Combination between Perſons robbed and the Robbers. 2 *Salk.* 613. But the Maſter's Oath where his Servant is a Quaker, or otherwiſe, and being robbed in his Preſence, will maintain the Action in his own Name. *Carth.* 146. And a Plaintiff had Judgment on his own Oath, though his Servant that was robbed with him, knew one of the Robbers. When a Carrier is robbed of another Man's Goods, he or the Owner may ſue the Hundred; but the Carrier is to give Notice, and make Oath, *&c.* though the Owner of the Goods brings the Action. 2 *Saund.* 380. Receivers General of Taxes, *&c.* being robbed, there muſt be Three in Company at leaſt to make Oath of the Robbery to maintain an Action againſt the Hundred. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. If an Action againſt the Hundred be diſcontinued, on a new Action brought, there muſt be a new Oath taken within forty Days before the laſt Action brought. *Sid.* 139. In Action upon the Statute of *Hue and Cry*, the Declaration is good, though the Plaintiff doth not ſay, that the Juſtice of Peace who took the Oath lived *prope locum* where the Robbery was committed. *Mich.* 6 *W.* And Oath was made before a Juſtice of Peace of the County where the Robbery was done, in a Place of another reighbouring County; and it was held good. *Cro. Car.* 211. If a Juſtice of Peace refuſes to examine a Perſon robbed, and to take his Oath, Action on the Statute lies againſt the Juſtice. 1 *Leon.* 323. It is ſafe to ſay the Plaintiff gave Notice at ſuch a Place, near the Place where the Robbery was done; and though that Place where Notice is given be in another Hundred or County, yet it is good enough; for a Stranger may not know the Confines of the Hundred or County. *Cro. Car.* 41, 379. 3 *Salk.* 184. If there be a Miſtake of the Pariſh in the Declaration where the Robbery was, if it be laid in the right Hundred, it is well enough. 2 *Leon.* 212. And though the Party puts more in his Declaration than he can prove, for ſo much as he can prove it ſhall be good. *Cro. Jac.* 348. Upon a Trial in theſe Caſes, the Party muſt file his Original, and be ſure to have a true Copy thereof, and Witneſſes to prove it; and he muſt alſo have the Affidavit or Oath, and a Witneſs to prove the Taking it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 25. In theſe Actions, poor Perſons in a Hundred, and Servants, are good Witneſſes for the Hundred; but not thoſe Houſholders as are worth any Thing. 1 *Mod.* 73. And as Proof cannot be otherwiſe for the Plaintiff, he is allowed to be a Witneſs in his own Cauſe.

Huiſſier, An Uſher of a Court, or in the King's Palace, *&c.* See *Uſher*.

Huiſſerium, or *Uffers*, Are Ships to tranſport Horſes; derived as ſome will have it, from the Fr. *Huis, i. e.* a Door, becauſe when the Horſes are put on Shipboard, the Doors or Hatches are ſhut upon them, to keep out the Water. *Brompton Anno* 1190.

Hulka, Is a Hulk, or ſmall Veſſel. *Walſingham, p.* 394.

Hull. The Mayor and Corporation of *Hull*, may take certain Cuſtoms for Fiſh; of every Perſon privileged, for the Laſt of Herrings 20 *d.* for an Hundred of Salt Fiſh 4 *d.* a Laſt of Sprats 8 *d.* and greater Duties of Perſons not privileged. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 33.

Humagium. A moiſt Place. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 628.

Hundred, *(Hundredum, Centuria)* Is a Part of a County, ſo called, becauſe it contained ten Tithings, and a *Hundred* Families; or for that it found the King one *Hundred* able Men for his Wars. Theſe *Hundreds* were firſt ordained by King *Alfred*, the 29th King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; who took the Form of dividing Counties into *Hundreds* for better Government, from the Conſtitution of *Germany*, where *Centa* or *Centena* is a Juriſdiction over an *Hundred* Towns; and has the Puniſhment of capital Crimes. After the Diviſion of *England* into Counties by the afore-mentioned King, and the Government of each County given to a Sheriff; thoſe Counties were ſubdivided into *Hundreds*, of which the Conſtable was the chief Officer: And the Grants of *Hundreds* at firſt proceeded from the King to particular Perſons. 9 *Co.* 25. The Juriſdiction of the whole County remained to the Sheriff, until K *Ed.* 2. granted ſome *Hundreds* in Fee; and all *Hundreds* which were not before that Time granted by the Crown in Fee, were by Statute joined to the Office of Sheriff. By the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. *Hundreds* which were ſevered from the Counties were rejoined to the ſame; but neither of the Statutes extend to a Grant of the King of an *Hundred* in Fee, with *Returna Brevium.* 1 Vent. 399. 2 Nelſ. Abr. 942. *Hundreds* it is ſaid, are Parcel of the Crown; and by the Grant of an *Hundred* a Leet paſſes, and an implied Power of making a Bailiff to execute Proceſs, *&c.* But a *Hundred* cannot at this Day be ſeparated from the County except ſuch as were granted by King *Edward* 3. or his Anceſtors; it may not now be by Grant or Preſcription, though formerly derivative out of the County. 3 *Mod.* 199. Our *Hundreds* keep the Name, and remain in ſome Sort the ſame, as originally uſed; but their Juriſdiction is devolved to the County Court, ſome few excepted, which have been by Privilege annexed to the Court, or granted to ſome great Subjects, and remain ſtill in the Nature of a Franchiſe: This has been ever ſince the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. whereby the *Hundred Courts* anciently farmed out by the Sheriff to other Men, were reduced all or the moſt Part to the County Court, and ſo continue at preſent; ſo that where there are now any *Hundred* Courts, they are ſeveral Franchiſes, wherein the Sheriff hath nothing to do by his ordinary Authority, unleſs they of the *Hundred* refuſe to do their Duty. *Weſt. Symb. lib.* 4. *ſect.* 288. There were formerly Juſtices of *Hundreds*. And the Word *Hundredum* is ſometimes taken for an Immunity or Privilege, whereby a Man is quit of Money or Cuſtoms due to the *Hundreds*. See *Turn. Hundred* chargeable for *Robberies*, vide *Hue and Cry*.

Hundredors,

Hundredors, (*Hundredarii*) Are Persons serving on *Juries*, or fit to be impanelled thereon for Trials, dwelling within the *Hundred* where the Land in Question lies. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And Default of *Hundredors* was a Challenge or Exception to Panels of Sheriffs, by our Law, till the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. ordained, that to prevent Delays by Reason of Challenges to Panels of Jurors for Default of *Hundredors*, &c. Writs of *Venire facias* for Trial of any Action in the Courts at *Westminster*, shall be awarded of the *Body* of the proper *County* where the Issue is triable. *Hundredor* also signifies him that hath the Jurisdiction of the *Hundred*; and is in some Places applied to the *Bailiff* of an *Hundred*. 13 Ed. 1. c. 38. 9 Ed. 2. 2 Ed. 3. Horn's Mirror, lib. 1.

Hundred-lagh, (From the Sax. *Laga*, Lex) Is in *Saxon* the *Hundred* Court. *Manwood, par.* 1. *pag.* 1.

Hundred-penp, Was collected by the Sheriff or Lord of the *Hundred*, *in Oneris sui subsidium*. Camd. 223.——*Est autem Pecunia quam Subsidii causa Vicecomes olim exigebat ex singulis Decuriis sui Comitatus, quas* Tithingas *Saxones appellabant; sic ex* Hundredis, Hundred peny, &c. *Spelm. Gloss. Pence* of the *Hundred* is mentioned in *Domesday*. And it is elsewhere called, *Hundredsfeh*. Chart. K. Joh. Egidio Episc. Heref.

Hundred-Setena, Signifies Dwellers or Inhabitants of a *Hundred*. Charta Edgar. Reg. Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag. 16.

Hunting, of Game and Prey, see *Game* and *Deerstealers*.

Hurrers. The Cappers and Hat-makers of *London* were formerly one Company of the *Haberdashers*, called by this Name. *Stow's Surv. Lond.* 312.

Hurſt, Hyrſt, (*Sax.*) A Wood or Grove of Trees: And as the great Wood called *Andredswald* extended through *Kent*, *Sussex*, and *Hampshire*, there are many Places in those Counties which begin and end with this Syllable.

Hurſt-Caſtle, Is so called because situated near the Woods: So *Hurslega* is a woody Place; from whence probably is *Hursley* a Village, where *Oliver Cromwell* had a Seat, near *Winchester*.

Hus and Hant, Words used in ancient Pleadings. ——Henricus P. *captus per querimoniam Mercatorum Flandriæ & Imprisonatus, offert Domino Regi* Hus & Hant *in Plegio ad Standum recto, & ad respondendum prædictis Mercatoribus & omnibus aliis, qui versus eum loqui voluerint: Et diversi veniunt qui manucapiunt quod dictus* Hen. P. *per* Hus & Hant *veniet ad summonitionem Regis vel Concilii sui in Curia Regis apud* Shepway, *& quod stabit ibi Recto, &c. Placit. coram Concilio Dom. Reg. Anno* 27 H. 3. Rot. 9. See *commune Plegium, sicut* Johannes Doe & Richardus Roe. 4 *Inst.* 72.

Husband and Wife, Are made so by Marriage, and being thus joined, are accounted but one Person in Law. *Litt.* 168. See *Baron and Feme*.

Husbandry. There having been great Decay of *Husbandry* and Hospitality; it was enacted that one Half of the Houses decayed should be erected, and 40 Acres of arable Land laid to them, by the Person, his Heir, Executor, &c. who suffered the Decay: And they are to keep the Houses and Lands in Repair, by *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 1.

Husbrece, (From the Sax. *Hus*, a House and *Brice*, a Breaking) Was that Offence formerly which we now call *Burglary*. Blount.

Huſcarle, A menial Servant: It signifies properly a stout Man, or a Domestick: Also the *Domestical* Gatherers of the *Danes* Tributes were anciently called *Huscarles*. The Word is often found in *Domesday*, where it is said the Town of *Dorchester* paid to the Use of *Huscarles* or *Housecarles*, one Mark of Silver. *Domesday*.

Huſeans, (Fr. *Hauseau*) A Sort of Boot, or Buskin made of coarse Cloth, and worn over the Stockings, mentioned in the *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 7.

Husfastne, (Sax. *Hus*, i. e. Domus, & *Fæst*, fixus) Is he that holdeth House and Land.——*Et in Franco plegio esse debent omnes qui Terram & Domum tenent quæ dicuntur* Husfastne, &c. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. See *Heordfeste*.

Husgable, (*Husgablum*) House Rent, or some Tax or Tribute laid upon Houses. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 254.

Husseling People, Communicants, from the *Sax. Hussel*, which signifies the Holy Sacrament: And in a Petition from the Borough of *Leominster* to King *Edward* the Sixth, the Petitioners set forth that in their Town there were to the Number of 2000 *Husseling People*, &c.

Hustings, (*Hustingum*, from the Sax. *Hustinge*, i. e. *Concilium*, or *Curia*) Is a Court held before the *Lord Mayor* and Aldermen of *London*, and is the principal and supream Court of the City: And of the great Antiquity of this Court, we find this honourable Mention in the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*: *Debet etiam in* London, *quæ est caput Regni & Legum semper Curia Domini Regis singulis septimanis Die Lunæ* Hustingis *sedere & teneri; Fundata enim erat olim & ædificata ad instar, & ad modum & in memoriam Veteris Magnæ* Trojæ, *& usque in hodiernum diem Leges & Jura & Dignitates, & Libertates regiasque consuetudines antiquæ Magnæ* Trojæ, *in se continet: Et consuetudines suas una semper inviolabilitate conservat*, &c. Other Cities and Towns have also had a Court of the same Name; as *Winchester*, *York*, *Lincoln*, &c. Fleta, lib. 2. c. 55. 4 Inst. 247. Stat. 10 Ed. 2. c. 1. See *Court of Hustings*.

Hutilan. *Terras quietas ab omni* Hutilan *& omni alia Exactione*. Mon. Ang. Tom 1. p. 586.

Hybernagium, The Season for sowing Winter Corn, between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*; as *Tremagium* is the Season for Sowing the Summer-Corn in the Spring of the Year: These Words were taken sometimes for the different Seasons; other Times for the different Lands on which the several Grains were sowed; and sometimes for the different Corn; as *Hybernagium* was applied to Wheat and Rye, which we still call *Winter-Corn*; and *Tremagium* to Barley, Oats, &c. which we term *Summer-Corn*: This Word is likewise writ *Ibernagium* and *Thornagium*. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 73. sect. 18.

Hyde of Land, and **Hydegild.** See *Hide* and *Hidage*.

Hypothecate a Ship, (from the Lat. *Hypotheca*, a Pledge) Is to pawn the same for Necessaries; and a Master may *hypothecate* either Ship or Goods, for Relief when in Distress at Sea, for he represents the Traders as well as Owners: And in whose Hands soever a Ship or Goods *hypothecated* come they are liable. 1 *Salk.* 34. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 195.

Hyth, A Wharf, &c. See *Hith*.

J.

Jacens *hæreditas dicitur, antequam adita sit*: An Estate in Abeyance. *Dig.*

Jack, A Kind of defensive Coat-Armour worn by Horsemen in War, not made of solid Iron, but of many Plates fastened together; which some Persons by Tenure were bound to find upon any Invasion. *Walsingham*.

Jactivus, *(Lat.)* Signifies he that loseth by Default: *Placitum suum neglexerit, &* Jactivus *exinde remanfit*. Formul. Solen. 159.

Jamaica, An *American* Island, taken from the *Spaniards* in the Year 1655, mentioned in the *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. See *Plantations*.

Jambeaux, Leg-Armour, from *Jambe*, Tibia. *Blount.*

Jampnum, Furze or Gorſe, and gorſy Ground; a Word uſed in *Fines* of Lands, *&c.* and which ſeems to be taken from the Fr. *Jaune*, *i. e.* yellow, becauſe the Bloſſoms of Furze or Gorze are of that Colour. 1 *Crok.* 179.

Jannum or **Jaun**, Heath, Whins, or Furze. *Placita* 23 *H.* 3. No Man can cut down Furze, or Whins in the *Foreſt* without Licence, *Manwood*, *cap.* 25. *num.* 3.

Jaques, Small Money, according to *Staundford. S. P. C. c.* 30.

Jarrock, A Kind of Cork, mentioned in the Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Jar, (Span. *Jarro*, *i. e.* a Pot made of Earth) With us is a large earthen Veſſel of Oil, containing twenty Gallons; or from eighteen to twenty-ſix Gallons of Oil, Olives, *&c.*

Jceni, The People of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire* and *Huntingdonſhire*. Law Lat. Dict.

Ich Dien, (From the *German*) Is the Motto belonging to the Arms of the *Prince of Wales*, ſignifying *I ſerve*: It was formerly the Motto of *John*, King of *Bohemia*, ſlain in the Battle of *Creſſy*, by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; and taken up by him to ſhew his Subjection to his Father King *Edward* 3.

Icona, *(Iconia)* A Figure or Repreſentation of a Thing. *Matt. Pariſ.* 146. *Hoveden* 670.

Ictus orbus, A Maim, Bruiſe, or Swelling; any Hurt without breaking the Skin and ſhedding of Blood, which was called *Plaga*: It is mentioned in *Bracton*, *lib.* 2. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5 & 24. And in the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *c.* 34.

Identitate nominis, Is a Writ that lies for him who is taken and arreſted in any perſonal Action, and committed to Priſon for another Man of the ſame Name; in ſuch Caſe he may have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, which is in Nature of a Commiſſion to inquire, whether he be the ſame Perſon againſt whom the Action was brought; and if not, then to diſcharge him. *Reg. Orig.* 194. *F. N. B.* 267. *Mich.* 25 *H.* 8. But when there are two Men of one Name, and one of them is ſued without any Name of Place, or Addition to diſtinguiſh him, this Writ will not lie; and where there are Father and Son, *&c.* of the ſame Name, if there is no Addition of *Junior*, the Perſon ſued is always taken for *Senior*, and if the Younger be taken for him, he may have Falſe Impriſonment. *Hob.* 330. A Writ *de Identitate Nominis*, it is ſaid, hath been allowed after Verdict and Judgment. *Cro. Jac.* 623. It lies alſo for wrongfully ſeizing Lands or Goods of a Perſon outlawed, for want of a good Declaration of his Surname; and Officers ſhall take Security, to anſwer the Value of what is ſeized, if the Party cannot diſcharge it, on Pain of double Damages. *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And this Writ ſhall be maintainable by Executors, *&c.* by *Stat.* 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 4.

Ideot, (Lat. *Idiota*, *Indoctus*) Is uſed in our Law, for one who is a *natural Fool* from his Birth. By the Statute 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 9. The King ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Lands of an *Ideot* or natural Fool, taking the Profits during his Life, without committing Waſte, and finding him and his Family Neceſſaries; and after his Death ſhall render the Lands to the right Heir: And the King ſhall alſo have the Cuſtody of the Body, Goods and Chattels of an *Ideot*, after Office found, *&c.* The Cuſtody of the Body and Goods of the *Ideot* are given to the King by the Common Law; as the Cuſtody of the Lands is by the Statute *de Prærogativa Regis*, and the Uſe of them is in the King; but the Freehold is in the *Ideot*: If he alien his Land, the King ſhall have a *Scire facias* againſt the Alienee, and reſeiſe the ſame into his Hands, and the Inheritance ſhall be veſted in the *Ideot*; but this muſt be after he is found by Inquiſition to be an *Ideot*. 13 *Eliz. Dyer* 302. 5 *Rep.* 125. It has been adjudged, that the King ſhall have the Profit of an *Ideot*'s Lands only from the Time of the Inquiſition; but to prevent Incumbrances made by the *Ideot*, it ſhall have Relation to the Time of his Birth. 8 *Rep.* 170. By his Prerogative, and *Jure Protectionis ſuæ Regiæ*, the King hath the Lands, and it is ſaid the ſole Intereſt in granting the Eſtate of an *Ideot*, but not of a *Lunatick*: Though if a *Copyholder* be *Ideot*, his Copyhold Eſtate ſhall be ordered by the Lord, and not by the King. *Co. Litt.* 126. *Dyer* 302. If a Perſon had once Underſtanding, and became a Fool by Chance or Misfortune; the King ſhall not have the Cuſtody of him. *Staundf. Prærog. c.* 9. 4 *Rep.* 124. And if one have ſo much Knowledge as to meaſure a Yard of Cloth, number twenty Pence, or rightly name the Days of the Week, or to beget a Child, *&c.* whereby it may appear he hath ſome Light of Reaſon, he ſhall not be accounted an *Ideot* by the Laws of the Realm. 4 *Rep.* Though where there was a general Finding of an *Ideot*, and afterwards ſaid for ſo many Years, and not from his Nativity; it was held good, and that what followed was Surpluſage. 3 *Mod.* 43. *Ideots* not having Underſtanding, are incapable to make a Will or Teſtament; and their Deeds, Grants and Conveyances are voidable, or may be made void: But what they do concerning Lands, *&c.* in a Court of Record, as Fines, Recoveries, Judgments, Statutes, *&c.* by them ſuffered and entered into, ſhall bind themſelves, and all others claiming under them. Yet the Judges ought not to ſuffer an *Ideot* to do any ſuch Act. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 2 *Inſt.* 483. 5 *Rep.* 111. 4 *Rep.* 125. 12 *Rep.* 124. By a late Statute Perſons being *Ideots*, Lunaticks, or *Non compos Mentis*, who are ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of Eſtates in Fee, or for Life or Years, in Truſt or by Way of Mortgage, are enabled to make Conveyances or Aſſignments of ſuch Eſtates, in ſuch Manner as the Lord Chancellor ſhall direct, on hearing of the Parties for whom ſuch *Ideots* or *Lunaticks* ſhall be ſeiſed in Truſt, *&c.* which Conveyances ſhall be good in Law, as if the *Ideots*, *&c.* had been of ſound Mind: And they may be compelled to convey ſuch Eſtates, in like Manner as other Perſons. *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. If an *Ideot* contracts Matrimony, it will bind him, and his Iſſues will be legitimate: And *Ideots* ſhall be bound to pay for Neceſſaries. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 357. 2 *Sid.* 112. A Diſcent on a Diſſeiſin, may take away the Entry of an *Ideot*; but after his Death his Heir may enter, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 125. Alſo where an Heir is an *Ideot*, though of any Age, any Perſon may make a Tender for him. 1 *Inſt.* 206. *Ideots* cannot appear by Attorney, but when they ſue or defend any Action, they muſt appear in Perſon, and the Suit be in their Names, but followed by others. 2 *Sid.* 112, 335. *Ideots*, *&c.* ought not to be proſecuted for any Crime; becauſe they want Knowledge to diſtinguiſh Good and Evil. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 108.

Ideota inquirendo vel Examinando, Is a Writ to examine whether a Perſon be an *Ideot*. The King having the Protection of his Subjects, and the Government of their Lands who are naturally defective in their Underſtanding; for this Purpoſe the Writ *de Ideota Inquirendo*, *&c.* is iſſued, directed to the Sheriff to call before him the Party ſuſpected of *Ideocy*, and to examine him and inquire by a Jury of twelve Men, who are to be on their Oaths, whether the Party is an *Ideot*, or not, *viz.* If he be of ſufficient Underſtanding and Diſcretion to manage his Eſtate, or not ſo; and if from his Birth he hath been a perfect *Ideot*, by Reaſon whereof the Cuſtody of his Lands and Tenements ought to belong to the King; or if by any Misfortune, he hath fell into ſuch Infirmity, *&c.* and by what, *&c.* and of his

Age,

Age, and Lands, and who holds them, *&c.* and when the Inquiſition is taken, the Sheriff is to certify it into the *Chancery:* And the Party may be afterwards examined by the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* F. N. B. 232. Reg. Orig. 267. 9 Rep. 31.

Ides, *(Idus)* Are eight Days in every Month, ſo called; being the eight Days immediately after the *Nones.* In the Months of *March, May, July* and *October*, theſe eight Days begin at the eighth Day of the Month, and continue to the fifteenth Day: In other Months they begin at the ſixth Day, and laſt to the Thirteenth. But it is obſervable, that only the laſt Day is called *Ides;* the firſt of theſe Days is the *Eighth Ides*, the ſecond Day the *Seventh*, the Third the *Sixth*, *i. e.* the eighth, ſeventh, or ſixth Day before the *Ides*; and ſo it is of the Reſt of the Days; Wherefore when we ſpeak of the *Ides* of any Month in general, it is to be taken for the Fifteenth or Thirteenth of the Month mentioned. See *Calends.*

Idoneum ſe facere, (*Idoneus*, uſed for *Innocens*) Is to purge himſelf by Oath of a Crime, whereof he is accuſed. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 75. But he is ſaid in our Law to be *Idoneus Homo*, that has theſe three Things, Honeſty, Knowledge and Ability; and if an Officer, *&c.* be not *Idoneus*, he may be diſcharged. 8 *Rep.* 41. See *Preſentation.*

Jejunium, (*Purgatio per Jejunium*) We read of in the Laws of *Canutus*, *cap.* 7.

Jeofaile, Is compounded of the Fr. *J'ay faillé*, i. e. *Ego lapſus ſum*, and ſignifies an Overſight in Pleading or other Law Proceedings. It is when the Parties to any Suit have gone ſo far that they have joined Iſſue, which ſhall be tried, or is tried by a Jury or Inqueſt, and this Pleading or Iſſue is ſo badly pleaded or joined, that it will be Error if they proceed; then ſome of the Parties may by their Counſel ſhew it to the Court, as well after Verdict given and before Judgment, as before the Jury are charged; the Shewing of which Defects by the Counſel was often, when the Jury came into Court to try the Iſſue, by ſaying, *This Inqueſt ye ought not to take*; and if after Verdict, by ſaying, *To Judgment ye ought not to go*, &c. Therefore for avoiding the frequent Delays in Suits by ſuch Suggeſtions, ſeveral Statutes have been made. *Terms de Ley* 401. If the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Promiſe to find the Plaintiff, his Wife, and two Servants with Meat and Drink for three Years, upon Requeſt; and the Defendant pleads that he promiſed to find the Plaintiff and his Wife with Meat, *&c. abſque hoc*, that he promiſed to find for two Servants, and the Plaintiff replies, that he did promiſe to find, *&c.* for three Years next following; *Et hoc petit, &c.* and thereupon a Verdict is found for the Plaintiff; yet he ſhall not have Judgment; for the Promiſe in the Replication is not the ſame with that in the Declaration, which was traverſed by the Defendant, and ſo there is no Iſſue join'd, and therefore it is not helped by Statute. *Mich.* 19 & 20 *Eliz.* 3 *Leon.* 66. In an *Aſſumpſit*, the Defendant pleads Not guilty, and thereupon Iſſue is joined, and found for the Plaintiff; he ſhall have Judgment, though this is an improper Iſſue in this Action, for as there is a Deceit alledged, Not guilty is an Anſwer thereto, and it is but an Iſſue mil joined, which is aided by Statute. *Cro. Eliz.* 407. If in Debt upon a ſingle Bill, the Defendant pleads Payment, without an Acquittance, and Iſſue is join'd and found for the Plaintiff; though the Payment without Acquittance is no Plea to a ſingle Bill, he ſhall have Judgment, becauſe the Iſſue was joined upon an Affirmative and a Negative, and a Verdict for the Plaintiff. *Mich.* 37 & 38 *Eliz.* 5 *Rep.* 43. An ill Plea and Iſſue may be aided by the Statute of *Jeofails*, after a Verdict: And if an Iſſue joined be uncertain and confuſed, a Verdict will help it. *Cro. Car.* 316. *Hob.* 103. The Statutes likewiſe help when there is no Original; and where there is no Bill upon the Fine, it is aided after Verdict by Statute: But when there is an Original, which is ill, that is not aided. *Cro. Jac.* 185, 480. *Cro. Car.* 282. The Statute of *Jeofails* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. helps a Miſ-trial in a proper County; but not where the County is miſtaken. 1 *Mod.* 24. And theſe are the *Statutes of Jeofails*, which help Errors and Defects by Miſ-pleading in Records, Proceſs, Miſpriſions of Clerks, *&c.* By 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 30. it is enacted, That if the Jury have once paſſed upon the Iſſue, though afterwards there be found a *Jeofaile* in the Proceedings, yet Judgment ſhall be given according to the Verdict. The 18 *Eliz. c.* 14. ordains, that after Verdict given in any Court of Record, there ſhall be no Stay of Judgment, or Reverſal for Want of Form in a Writ, Count, Plaint, *&c.* or for Want of any Writ original or judicial; or by Reaſon of inſufficient Returns of Sheriffs, *&c.* But this is not to extend to Appeals of Felony, Indictments, *&c.* By the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. if a Verdict ſhall be given in any Court of Record, the Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed for Variance in Form between the original Writ or Bill and the Declaration, *&c.* or for Want of Averment of the Party's being living, ſo as the Perſon is proved to be in Life; or for that the *Venire facias* is in Part miſ awarded; for Miſnomer of Jurors, if proved to be the Perſons returned; Want of Return of Writs, ſo as a Panel of Jurors be returned and annexed to the Writs; or for that the Return Officer's Name is not ſet to the Return, if Proof can be made that the Writ was returned by ſuch Officer, *&c.* The Stat. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. enacts, that Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed after Verdict in the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* for Default in Form; or for that there are not Pledges to proſecute upon the Return of the original Writ, or becauſe the Name of the Sheriff is not returned upon it; for Default of alledging the Bringing into Court of any Bond, Bill or Deed, or of alledging or Bringing in Letters Teſtamentary, or of Adminiſtration; or for the Omiſſion of *Vi & Armis*, or *contra pacem*; miſtaking the Chriſtian Name or Surname of either Party, or the Sum of Money, Day, Month or Year, *&c.* in any Declaration or Pleading, being rightly named in any Record, *&c.* preceding; nor for Want of the Averment of *hoc paratus eſt verificare*, or for not alledging *prout patet per Recordum*; for that there is no right *Venire*, if the Cauſe was tried by a Jury of the proper County or Place; nor any Judgment after Verdict, by Confeſſion, *Cognovit actionem, &c.* ſhall be reverſed for Want of *Miſericordia* or *Capiatur*, or by Reaſon that either of them are entered, the one for the other, *&c.* But all ſuch Defects, not being againſt the Right of the Matter of the Suit, or whereby the Iſſue or Trial are altered, ſhall be amended by the Judges: Though not in Suits of Appeal of Felony, Indictments, Informations on penal Statutes, which are excepted out of the Act. The 22 & 23 *Car. c.* 4. made this Act perpetual. By 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. all the Statutes of *Jeofaile* ſhall extend to Judgments entered by Confeſſion, *Nil dicit*, or *Non ſum Informatus* in any Court of Record; and no ſuch Judgment ſhall be reverſed, nor any Judgment or Writ of Inquiry of Damages thereon ſhall be ſtayed for any Defect which would have been aided by thoſe Statutes, if a Verdict had been given; ſo as there be an original Writ filed, *&c.* The 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13. ordains, that after Verdict given, Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed for Defect in Form or Subſtance, in any Bill or Writ, or for Variance therein, from the Declaration or any other Proceedings. See *Error.*

Jersey and Guernsey Islands, Laws relating to. Vide *Isle*.

Jesse, A large Brass *Candlestick*, with many *Sconces* hanging down in the Middle of a Church or Choir; which Invention was first called *Jesse*, from the Similitude of the Branches of those of the *Arbor Jesse*: And this useful Ornament of Churches was first brought over into this Kingdom by *Hugh de Flory*, Abbot of St. *Austin*'s in *Canterbury*, about the Year 1100. *Chron. Will. Thorn.* 1796.

Jetsen, Jetson, or **Jetsam**, (From the Fr. *Jetter*, i. e. *ejicere*) Is any Thing thrown out of a Ship, being in Danger of Wreck, and by the Waves driven to Shore. 5 *Rep.* 106. See *Flotsam*.

Jesuits, &c. Born in the King's Dominions and ordained by the pretended Jurisdiction of *Rome*, remaining in *England*, or coming from beyond Sea into this Kingdom, and not submitting to some Bishop or Justice of Peace within three Days, and taking the Oaths, are guilty of High Treason; and Receivers, Aiders and Harbourers of them, are guilty of Felony. *Stat* 27 *Eliz. c.* 2. Persons knowing Priests, *Jesuits*, &c. and not discovering them to a Justice of Peace, shall be fined and imprisoned. 22 *Car.* 22.

Jews, (*Judæi*) In former Times the *Jews* and all their Goods were at the Disposal of the Chief Lord where they lived; who had an absolute Property in them; and they might not remove to another Lord without his Leave: And we read that King *Henry* 3. sold the *Jews* for a certain Term of Years to *Earl Richard* his Brother. They were distinguished from the *Christians* in their Lives-time, and at their Deaths; for they wore a Badge on their outward Garments, in the Shape of a Table, and were fined if they went abroad without such Badges, and they were never buried within the Walls of any City, but without the same, and anciently not permitted to Burial in the Country. *Matt. Paris.* 521, 606, &c. There were particular Judges and Laws by which their Causes and Contracts were decided, and there was a Court of Justice assigned for the *Jews*. 4 *Inst.* 254. A *Jew* may be a Witness by our Laws, being sworn on the Old Testament. But by our ancient Books, *Jews*, Hereticks, &c. are adjudged out of the Statutes allowing Benefit of Clergy. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 338. The 53 *Hen.* 3. is called *Provisiones de Judaismo*; and by the Statute 18 *Ed.* 1. the King had a Fifteenth granted him *pro expulsione Judæorum*. In the 16th Year of *Edw.* 1. all the *Jews* in *England* were imprisoned; but they redeemed themselves for a vast Sum of Money: Notwithstanding which *Anno* 19. of that King, he banished them all. *Stow's Surv. Lond. B.* 3. *p.* 54. And they remained in Banishment 364 Years; 'till *Oliver Cromwell* restored them to their Trade and Worship here. See Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 30. concerning *Jewish* Parents refusing Maintenance to a Protestant Child; and 10 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. by which *Jews* may take the Oaths to the Government, &c. *Stat. Anno* 26 *Geo.* 2. an Act was made to permit Persons professing the *Jewish* Religion, to be naturalized by Parliament; but the very next Year the Legislature thought proper to repeal it. Vide *Judaism*.

Jewels. All Diamonds and other *Jewels* may be imported or exported without paying any Custom Duty, &c. But not to make void Duties granted the the *East-India* Company, for *Jewels* brought from Places in their Limits. *Statute* 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 7. See *Jocalia*.

Ignis Judicium, Purgation by Fire, or the Old judicial fiery Trial.

Ignitegium, The Evening Bell to put out the Fire, in the Time of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror*. See *Curfew*.

Ignoramus, (*i. e.* We are ignorant) Is used by the *Grand Jury* impanelled on the Inquisition of Causes criminal when they reject the Evidence as too weak or defective to make good the Presentment against a Person so as to put him on the Trial, in which Case they write this Word on the *Bill of Indictment*; the Effect whereof is, that all farther Inquiry and Proceedings against that Party, for that Fault wherewith he is charged, is thereby stopped, and he is delivered without further Answer. 3 *Inst.* 30.

Ignorance, (*Ignorantia*) Which is Want of Knowledge of the Law, shall not excuse any Man from the Penalty of it. Every Person is bound at his Peril to take Notice what the Law of the Realm is; and *Ignorance* of it, though it be invincible, where a Man affirms that he hath done all that in him lies to know the Law, will not excuse him. *Doct. & Stud.* 1. 46. And an Infant of the Age of Discretion shall be punished for Crimes, though he be *ignorant* of the Law; but Infants of tender Age, have *Ignorance by Nature* to excuse them; so Persons *Non Compos* have *Ignorance* by the Hand of God. *Stud. Compan.* 83, 84. Though *Ignorance* of the Law excuseth not, *Ignorance* of the Fact doth: As if a Person buy a Horse or other Thing in open Market, of one that had no Property therein, and not knowing but he had Right; in that Case he hath good Title, and the *Ignorance* shall excuse him. *Doct. & Stud.* 309. But if the Party bought the Horse out of the Market; or knew the Seller had no Right, the Buying in open Market, would not have excused. *Ibid.* 5 *Rep.* 83. Also where a Man is to enter into Land, or seise Goods, &c. he must see that what he does be rightly done, or his *Ignorance* shall be no Excuse. *Wood's Inst.* 608.

Ikenild Street, One of the four famous Ways that the *Romans* made in *England*. See *Watling Street*.

Ilet, By Contraction *Ight*, signifies a little Island. *Blount*.

Illeviable, A Debt or Duty that cannot, or ought not to be levied; as *Nihil* set upon a Debt is a Mark for *illeviable*.

Illiterature. If an *illiterate* Man be to seal a Deed, he is not bound to do it, if none be present to read it, if required; and reading a Deed false, will make it void. 2 *Rep.* 3, 11. A Man may plead *Non est factum* to a Deed read false; as where a Release of an Annuity was read to an *illiterate* Person, as a Release of the Arrears only, &c. agreed to be released. *Moor* 148. If there is a Time limited for a Person to seal a Writing, in such Case *Illiterature* shall be no Excuse, because he might provide a skilful Man to instruct him; but when he is obliged to seal it upon Request, &c. there he shall have convenient Time to be instructed. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 946.

Illuminate, To illuminate, or draw in Gold and Colours the initial Letters and occasional Pictures in manuscript Books. *Bromp. Anno* 1076.

Imbargo, (*Span.* in Lat. *Navium detentio*) Is a Stop, Stay, or Arrest upon Ships or Merchandise, by publick Authority. *Stat.* 18 *Car.* 2. *c* 5. This Arrest of Shipping is commonly of the Ships of Foreigners in Time of *War* and Difference with States to whom they are belonging: But by an ancient Statute, foreign Merchants in this Kingdom are to have forty Days Notice to sell their Effects and depart, on any Difference with a Foreign Nation. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17. The King may grant *Imbargoes* on Ships, or employ the Ships of his Subjects, in Time of Danger, for the Service and Defence of the Nation; but a Warrant to stay a single Ship, on a private Account is no legal *Imbargo*. *Moor* 892. *Carth. Rep.* 297. Prohibiting Commerce in the Time of War; or of Plague, Pestilence, &c. is a Kind of *Imbargo on Shipping*.

Imbasing of *Money*, (from *Adultero* to corrupt or mingle) Signifies to mix Species with an *Allay* below the Standard of Sterling; which the King by his Prerogative may do, and yet keep it up to the same

ſame Value as before: *Inhanſing* of it, is when 'tis raiſed to a higher Rate, by Proclamation. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P C.* 192.

Imbezle, To ſteal, pilfer, or purloin; or where a Perſon entruſted with Goods, waſtes and diminiſhes them. The Word *Imbezle* is mentioned in ſeveral Statutes, particularly relating to Workers of Wool, *&c.* as the Stat. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 31. and 1 *Ann.* By the former of which, *Imbezlers* of Wool, Yarn, or other Materials for making of Cloth, are to make Satisfaction, or be whipp'd and put in the Stocks; and by the latter they are to forfeit double Damages, and be committed to the Houſe of Correction 'till paid, *&c.* By a late Statute, Perſons that *imbezil* or illegally diſpoſe of any Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, or Iron Materials; or Gloves, Leather, Shoes, *&c.* they are intruſted to work up, ſhall forfeit double the Value or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and there whipped, and kept to hard Labour fourteen Days; and for a ſecond Offence, forfeit four times the Value, *&c.* And Buyers and Receivers are liable to the ſame Penalties. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 8. If any Servant *imbezils*, purloins, or makes away his Maſter's Goods, to 40 *s.* Value, it is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy, by 12 *Ann. c.* 7.

Immunities. King *Hen.* 3. by Charter granted to the Citizens of *London*, a general *Immunity* from all Tolls, *&c.* except Cuſtoms and Priſage of Wine. *Cit. lib.* 94.

Impalare, Is to put in a Pound, by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *c* 9.

Impanel, *(Impanellare Juratis)* Signifies the Writing and Entering into a Parchment Schedule by the Sheriff, of the Names of a Jury ſummoned to appear for the Performance of ſuch publick Service as Juries are employed in. *Impanulare* was ſometimes a Privilege granted that a Perſon ſhould not be *impanelled* or returned upon a Jury.——*Non Ponatur nec* Impanuletur *in aliquibus Juratis, &c.* Paroch. Antiq. 657. See *Panel.*

Imparlance, *(Interlocutio, vel Licentia Interloquendi)* Is derived from the Fr. *Parler*, to ſpeak, and in the *Common Law* is taken for a Petition in Court of a Day to conſider, or adviſe what Anſwer the Defendant ſhall make to the Action of the Plaintiff; being a Continuance of the Cauſe 'till another Day, or a larger Time given by the Court. And *Imparlance* is either *General* or *Special*; *General*, when it is ſet down and entered in general Terms, without any ſpecial Clauſe, thus; *and now at this Day, to wit, on* Thurſday *next after the* Octaves *of* St. Hillary, *in this ſame Term, until which Day the aforeſaid* C. D. *the Defendant had Licence to* imparle *to the Bill aforeſaid, and then to anſwer*, &c. *Special Imparlance*, is where the Party deſires a farther Day to anſwer, adding alſo theſe Words; *Saving all Advantages, as well to the Juriſdiction of the Court, as to the Writ and Declaration*, &c. Kitch. 200. This *Imparlance* is had on the Declaration of the Plaintiff; and ſpecial *Imparlance* is of Uſe where the Defendant is to plead ſome Matters which cannot be pleaded after a general *Imparlance*. 5 Rep. 75. *Imparlance* is generally to the next Term; and if the Plaintiff amend his Declaration after delivered or filed, the Defendant may *imparl* to the next Term afterwards, if the Plaintiff do not pay Coſts; but if he pay Coſts, which are accepted, the Defendant cannot *imparl.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 35. Alſo if the Plaintiff declares againſt the Defendant, but doth not proceed in three Terms after; the Defendant may *imparl* to the next Term. *Ibid.* The not delivering a Declaration in Time is ſometimes the Cauſe of *Imparlance* of Courſe: And where the Defendant's Caſe requires a ſpecial Plea, and the Matter which is to be pleaded is difficult; the Court will, upon Motion, grant the Defendant an *Imparlance*, and longer Time to put in his Plea, than otherwiſe by the Rules of the Court he ought to have: If the Plaintiff keeps any Deed, or other Thing from the Defendant, whereby he is to make his Defence, *Imparlance* may be granted till the Plaintiff delivers it to him, or brings it into Court, and a convenient Time after to plead. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* An *Imparlance* being prayed on a Defendant's Appearing to anſwer an Information, it was ſaid *Imparlance* was formerly from *Day to Day*, but now from one *Term to another*, on the Crown-Side; and it was ruled that the Defendant ſhould have the ſame Time to *imparl* that the Proceſs would have taken up, if he had ſtood out till the Attachment or *Capias*; for when he comes in upon that, he muſt plead *inſtanter.* 1 *Salk.* 367. *Mod. Caſes* 243. And if Proceſs had been continued, he might have been brought in the ſame Term upon an Attachment; and then there could be no *Imparlance*, but he ought to plead *inſtanter.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 947. There are many Caſes wherein *Imparlances* are not allowed; no *Imparlance* is granted in an *Homine Replegiando*; or in an Aſſiſe, unleſs on good Cauſe ſhewn: Nor ſhall there be an *Imparlance* in Action of ſpecial *Clauſum fregit*; though it is allowed in general Actions of Treſpaſs. *Hill.* 9 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 186. Where an Attorney, or other privileged Perſon of the Court, ſues another, the Defendant cannot *imparl*, but muſt plead preſently: If the Plaintiff ſues out a ſpecial Original, wherein the Cauſe of Action is expreſſed, and the Defendant is taken on a ſpecial *Capias*, he ſhall not have an *Imparlance*, but ſhall plead as ſoon as the Rules are out. 2 *Lill.* 35, 36. As to Pleadings on *Imparlances*; a Plea to the Juriſdiction, may not be pleaded after general *Imparlance.* Raym. 34. After *Imparlance*, the Defendant cannot plead in Abatement; if he doth, and the Plaintiff tenders an Iſſue, whereupon the Defendant demurs, and the Plaintiff joins in Demurrer, ſuch Plea is not peremptory; becauſe the Plaintiff ought not to have joined in Demurrer, but to have moved the Court, that the Defendant might be compelled to plead in Chief. *Allen* 65. Though a Defendant may not plead in Abatement after a general *Imparlance*; yet if it appear by the Record that the Plaintiff hath brought his Action before he had any Cauſe, the Court *ex Officio* will abate the Writ. 2 *Lev.* 197. The Defendant cannot have *Oyer* of a Deed in a common Caſe, after *Imparlance:* And a Tender after *Imparlance*, is naught. 2 *Lev.* 190. *Lutw.* 238. If it appears upon the Record, that an *Imparlance* was due, and denied, it is Error; but then ſuch Error muſt appear on the Record. 3 *Salk.* 168. It has been held, that if the Defendant doth not appear on a *Dies Datus*, the Plaintiff ſhall not have Judgment by Default, as he may on *Imparlance*; becauſe the *Dies Datus* is not ſo ſtrong againſt him as an *Imparlance*; and therefore the Plaintiff muſt take Proceſs againſt the Defendant for not Appearing at the Time. *Moor* 79. 2 *Nelſ.* 947. By late *Orders* of Court, where a Defendant is arreſted by Proceſs out of *B. R.* in which the Cauſe of Action is ſpecially expreſſed; or a Copy of Proceſs is delivered, and the Plaintiff hath declared; the Defendant ſhall not have Liberty of *Imparlance*, without Leave firſt granted, but ſhall plead within the Time allowed a Defendant proſecuted by original Writ. *Ord. Hill.* 2 *Geo.* 2. And upon all Proceſſes returnable the firſt, or ſecond Return of any Term, the Declaration ſhall be delivered with Notice to plead in eight Days after Delivery, where the Defendant lives above twenty Miles from *London*, *&c.* without any *Imparlance*; and on Default of Pleading, the Plaintiff may ſign Judgment. *Ord. Cur. Trin.* 5 *&* 6 *Geo* 2.

Impariſonee, (As *Parſon Impariſonee*) Is he that is inducted into and in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. See *Parſon.*

Impeachment, (from the Lat. *Impetere*) Is the Accuſation and Proſecution of a Perſon for Treaſon,

or other Crimes and Misdemeanors. Any Member of the House of Commons may not only impeach any one of their own Body, but also any Lord of Parliament, &c. And thereupon *Articles* are exhibited on the Behalf of the Commons, and Managers appointed to make good their Charge and Accusation; which being done in the proper Judicature, Sentence is passed, &c. And it is observed, that the same Evidence is required in an *Impeachment* in Parliament, as in the ordinary Courts of Justice: But not in Bills of Attainder. *State Trials, Vol.* 4. 311. *Vol.* 1. 676. No Pardon under the Great Seal, can be pleaded to an *Impeachment* by the Commons in Parliament. 12 *W.* 3 *c.* 2.

Impeachment of Waste, (*Impetitio Vasti*, from the Fr. *Empeschement*, i. e. *Impedimentum*) Signifies a Restraint from committing of Waste upon Lands or Tenements; or a Demand of Recompence for Waste done by a Tenant that hath but a particular Estate in the Land granted: But he that hath a Lease to hold *without Impeachment of Waste*, hath by that such an Interest given him in the Land, &c. that he may make Waste without being *impeached* for it; that is, without being questioned, or any Demand of Recompence for the *Waste* done. 11 *Rep.* 82.

Impediments in Law, Persons under *Impediments* are those within Age, under Coverture, *Non compos mentis*, in Prison, beyond Sea, &c. who, by a Saving in our Laws, have Time to claim and prosecute their Rights, after the *Impediments* removed, in Case of *Fines* levied, &c. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. See *Stat. Limitations* 21 Jac. 1.

Impediatus, *Impediati Canes*, Dogs *lawed* in the Forests. Vide *Expediatus*.

Imperiale, A Sort of very fine Cloth. *Cowel.*

Impetcatus, Impeached or accused. *Pat.* 18 *Edw.* 1.

Impetration, *(Impetratio)* Signifies an Obtaining any Thing by Request and Prayer: And in our Statutes it is a Pre-obtaining of Church Benefices in *England* from the Court of *Rome*, which belong to the Gift and Disposition of the King, and other Lay Patrons of this Realm; the Penalty whereof was the same with *Provisors*. 25 Ed. 3. 38 Ed. 4. cap. 1.

Impierment, Is used for Impairing or Prejudicing; as to the *Impierment* and Diminution of their good Names, &c. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9.

Implead, To sue or prosecute by Course of Law; from the Fr. *Plaider*.

Implements, (From the Lat. *Impleo*, to fill up) Things of necessary Use in any Trade or Mystery, without which the Work cannot be performed; also the Furniture of an House, as all Houshold Goods, *Implements*, &c. And *Implements* of *Houshold* are Tables, Presses, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Wainscot, and the like: In this Sense, we find this Word often in Gifts and Conveyances of Moveables. *Terms de Ley* 403.

Implication, Is where the Law doth *imply* something that is not declared between Parties in their Deeds and Agreement: And when our Law giveth any Thing to a Man, it giveth *Implicitly* whatsoever is necessary for the Enjoying the same. The Want of Words in some Cases may be helped by *Implication*; and so one Word or Thing, or one Estate given, shall be implied by another: And there is an *Implication* in Wills and Devises of Lands, whereby Estates are gained; as if a Husband devises the Goods in his House to his Wife, and that after her Decease his Son shall have them, and his House; though the House be not devised to the Wife by express Words, yet it has been held that she hath an Estate for Life in it by *Implication*, because no other Person could then have it, and the Son and Heir being excluded, who was to have nothing 'till after her Decease. 1 *Ventr.* 223. But where it may be reasonably intended, that the Devisor meant as well the one as the other, in such Case his Intention shall never be construed in Prejudice to the Heir at Law: For Instance; A Man devised Part of his Lands to his Wife for Life, and that the same and all the Rest of his Lands should remain to his youngest Son, and the Heirs of his Body, after the Death of the Wife; now here was no express Devise of the Rest of the Lands to his Wife, and she shall not have them by *Implication*, because the eldest Son and Heir at Law was not excluded, who shall have them during the Life of the Wife, till the Devise to the youngest Son takes Effect, for they shall descend to the Heir in the mean Time. *Moor* 123. Though *Croke*, who reports the same Case, says, it was adjudged the Wife should have the Whole. *Cro. Eliz.* 15. Estates for Life, and Estates-tail, may be raised by *Implication* in Wills; a Testator had three Sons, the eldest Son dying, leaving his Wife with Child, to whom the Father devised an Annuity *in Ventre sa mere*, and if his middle Son died before he had any Issue of his Body, Remainder over, &c. And it was resolved, that such Son had an Estate-tail by *Implication*. *Moor* 127. It is said, a Fee-simple Estate shall not arise by *Implication* in a Will; though there is a perpetual Charge imposed by the Devisor on the Devisee, &c. *Bridgm.* 103. Also it hath been adjudged, that where a particular Estate is devised by Will expressly, a contrary Intent shall not be *implied* by any subsequent Clause. And *Implication* is either necessary, or possible; and where ever an Estate is raised by that Means in a Will, it must be by a necessary *Implication*; for the Devisee must necessarily have the Thing devised, and no other Person whatsoever can have it. 1 *Salk.* 236. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 494. No *Implication* shall be allowed against an express Estate, limited by express Words, to drown the same. *Salk.* 266. There are *Conditions* and *Covenants*, *implied* by Law in Deeds and Grants: And *Implication* will sometimes help Law Proceedings, and supply Defects. See *Intendment* and *Use*.

Importation, *(Importatio)* Is where Goods and Merchandise are brought into this Kingdom from other Nations. 12 *Car. c.* 4.

Impost, (Fr. from the Lat. *Impono*, i. e. *Injungere*) Is a Tribute or Custom; but more particularly that Tax which the King receives for Merchandises *imported* into any Port or Haven: And it may be distinguished from *Customs*, which are rather the Profits arising to the King from Goods exported. 3 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Impossibility. A Thing which is *impossible* in Law, is all one with a Thing *impossible* in Nature: And if any Thing in a Bond or Deed be *impossible* to be done, such Deed, &c. is void. 21 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* Yet where the Condition of a Bond becomes *impossible* by the Act of God, in such Case it is held the Obligor ought to do all in his Power towards a Performance: As when a Man is bound to enfeoff the Obligee and his Heirs, and the Obligee dies, the Obligor must enfeoff his Heir. 2 *Co. Rep.* 74.

Impress-Money, (From the Prepositon *In*, and Fr. *Pres*, *paratus*) Is Money paid at the Inlisting of Soldiers.

Impretiabilis, Signifies invaluable, in which Sense it is often mentioned in *Matt. Parif.*

Imprimery, (*Fr.*) A Print, or Impression; and the Art of Printing, also a Printing house, are called *Imprimery*. Stat. 14 Car. 2. c. 33.

Imprisii, Are those who side with, or take the Part of another, either in his Defence, or otherwise. ——*Omnes Homines* & Imprisii *Domini* Ludovici, &c. Matt. Westm. —— *Nos erimus* Imprisii *Regis*, &c. Matt. Paris. 127.

Imprisonment, *(Imprisonamentum)* Is a Restraint of a Man's Liberty under the Custody of another; and extends not only to a Gaol, but a House, Stocks, or

or where a Man is held in the Street, *&c.* for in all theſe Caſes the Party ſo reſtrained is ſaid to be a Priſoner, ſo long as he hath not his Liberty freely to go about his Buſineſs as at other Times. 1 *Inſt.* 253. *Impriſonment* according to Law, is according to the Common or Statute Law, or the Cuſtom of *England*; or by Proceſs, and Courſe of Law. 2 *Inſt.* 46, 50, 282. And no Perſon is to be *impriſoned*, but as the Law directs either by Command and Order of a Court of Record, or by lawful Warrant, or the King's Writ; by which one may be lawfully detained to anſwer the Law. 2 *Inſt.* 46. 3 *Inſt.* 209. At Common Law, a Man could not be *impriſoned* in any Caſe unleſs he were guilty of ſome Force and Violence; for which his Body was ſubject to *Impriſonment*, as one of the higheſt Executions of the Law: But *Impriſonment* is inflicted by Statute in many Caſes. 3 *Rep.* 11. Though ſee *Magna Chart.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 29. Whenever the Common Law, or any Statute doth give Power to *impriſon*, there it is lawful and juſtifiable; but he that doth it in Purſuance of a Statute, muſt be ſure exactly to follow the Statute in the Order and Manner of doing thereof. *Dyer* 204. 13 *E.* 11. A Juſtice of Peace may cauſe Offenders to be *impriſoned*; and may himſelf require any Man to give Security of the Peace or Good Behaviour, where he hath Cauſe, and if he refuſe may *impriſon* him. *Bro. Tref.* 177. If a Warrant of Commitment be for *Impriſoning* a Man until farther Order, *&c.* it has been held ill; for it ſhould be till the Party is delivered by due Courſe of Law. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 337. It is the ſame when a Perſon is *impriſoned* on a Warrant, without ſhewing any Cauſe for which he is committed: And where a Perſon was committed to Priſon by Warrant from a Secretary of State, without aſſigning any Cauſe, *&c.* it was adjudged, that he ought to be diſcharged for that Reaſon; but then another Warrant was returned of the ſame Secretary, in which the firſt Warrant was recited, and that upon farther Examination, he commanded the Gaoler to detain him ſafely, for Suſpicion of High Treaſon; and it was ſaid this was no Cauſe to detain him, becauſe this ſecond Warrant referred to the Firſt, which was no Warrant at all; beſides, there was no ſpecial Cauſe of Suſpicion alledged, nor for what Species of Treaſon. *Palm.* 558. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 219. In all Actions *Quare Vi & Armis*, if Judgment be given againſt the Defendant, he ſhall be fined and *impriſoned*, becauſe to every Fine *Impriſonment* is incident; and therefore where the Defendant is fined for a Contempt to any Court of Record, he may be *impriſoned* till the Fine is paid. 8 *Rep.* 60. In what Caſes Perſons *impriſoned* may be delivered on Bail; or by the *Habeas Corpus* Writ, *&c.* See *Bail* and *Habeas Corpus*.

Impropriation, Is properly ſo called when a Benefice Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hands of a Layman; and *Appropriation*, when in the Hands of a Biſhop, College or Religious Houſe, though ſometimes they are confounded. There are computed to be in *England* 3845 *Impropriations*, and on the Diſſolution of Monaſteries they were granted to Lay Perſons by the King's Patents, *&c.* 31 *H.* 8. *Vide* Appropriation.

Improuiamentum, The Improvement of Lands. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. pag.* 50.

In auter Droit, In another's Right; as where *Executors* or *Adminiſtrators* ſue for a Debt or Duty, *&c.* of the Teſtator or Inteſtate.

Inborho and Outborho, (*Sax.*) The *Barony* belonging to *Patrick, Earl of Dunbar*, ſays *Camden*, was *Inborough* and *Outborow*, between *England* and *Scotland*; that is, (as he believes) he was to allow and obſerve the *Ingreſs* and *Regreſs* of thoſe Perſons that travelled between the two Kingdoms; for *Engliſhmen*, in ancient Time, called an Entry, or Fore-court of a Houſe, *Inborow*. Camb. Britan.

Incaſtellare, To reduce a Thing to ſerve inſtead of a Caſtle; and it is often applied to Churches. ——*Qui poſt mortem Patris Eccleſiam* Incaſtellatam *retinebat*. Gervaſ. Dorob. Anno 1144.

In caſu Conſimili, & Proviſo. See *Caſu Conſimili, &c.*

Incendiaries. Burning of Houſes maliciouſly, to extort Sums of Money from thoſe, whom the Malefactors ſhould ſpare, was made Treaſon the firſt Year of King *H.* 6. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 270. The like Offences of firing Houſes, and ſending Letters demanding Money of Perſons, *&c.* is Felony, by Stat. 9 *Geo.* 1. Vide *Waltham Blacks.*

Incertainty, Is that which oppoſeth *Certainty*, where a Thing is ſo ambiguouſly ſet down, that one cannot tell how to underſtand it: And this is ſaid to be the Mother of Contention. The Queſtions of *Incertainty* ariſe ſometimes on Matter of Record; as Writs, Counts, Pleas, Verdicts, *&c.* and ſometimes on Deeds or Writings, or upon Contracts, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 121. *Plowd.* 25. In Law Proceedings, *Incertainty* will make them void; for all Proceedings at Law are to be certain and affirmative, that the Defendant may be at a Certainty as to what he ſhould anſwer, *&c. Plowd.* 84. If the Count and Verdict in an Appeal be incertain, there can be no Judgment given thereon; and it is the ſame on an Indictment. 3 *Mod.* 121. *Incertainty* in Deeds renders them void; but ſometimes a Term for Years granted by Leaſe, may be made certain by Reference to a Certainty; and *Incertainty* may be reduced to Certainty, by Matter *ex poſt facto*, Implication, *&c. Plowd.* 6, 273. 6 *Rep.* 20. If there are two Men of one Name, and a Deviſe of Lands, *&c.* is to one of that Name, without any Diſtinction, it will be void for *Incertainty*; though perhaps an Averment may make it good. 2 *Bulſt.* 180. *Incertainty* in Declarations of Uſes of Fines of Lands, *&c.* is rejected in Law; for otherwiſe there would be no certain Inheritances. 9 *Rep.*

Inchanter, (*Incantator*) Is he that by *Charms* conjures the Devil; *Qui Carminibus vel Cantiunculis Dæmonem adjurat*: And they were anciently called *Carmina*, by Reaſon in thoſe Days their *Charms* were in *Verſe*. 3 Inſt. 44.

Inchantreſs, (*Incantatrix*) A Woman that uſes Charms and Incantations. See *Conjuration.*

Inchartare, Signifies to give or grant any Thing by an Inſtrument in Writing: *Conceſſit ipſi Comiti Terram ipſam & inchartavit, ut Poſſeſſio ſua, &c.* Matt. Pariſ. Anno 1252.

Inch of Candle, Is the Manner of ſelling Goods by Merchants; which is done thus: Firſt, Notice is to be given upon the *Exchange*, or other publick Place, of the Time of Sale; and in the mean Time, the Goods to be ſold are divided into Lots, printed Papers of which, and the Conditions of Sale, are alſo forthwith publiſhed; and when the Goods are expoſed to Sale, a ſmall Piece of Wax Candle, about an Inch long, is burning, and the laſt Bidder when the Candle goes out, is entitled to the Lot or Parcel ſo expoſed. If any Difference happens in adjuſting to whom a Lot belongs, where ſeveral bid together, the Lot is to be put up again; and the laſt Bidder is bound to ſtand to the Bargain, and take the Lot, whether good or bad. In theſe Caſes, the Goods are ſet up at ſuch a Price; and none ſhall bid leſs than a certain Sum, more than another hath before, *&c. Mercb. Dict.*

Incident, (*Incidens*) Is a Thing neceſſarily depending upon, appertaining to, or following another that is more worthy or principal. A Court-Baron is inſeparably *incident* to a Manor; and a Court of Piepowders to a Fair: Theſe are ſo inhe-

rent to their Principals, that by the Grant of one the other is granted; and they cannot be extinct by Releaſe, or ſaved by Exception, but in ſpecial Caſes *Kitch.* 36. 1 *Inſt.* 151. Rent is *incident* to a Reverſion; Timber Trees are *incident* to the Freehold, and alſo Deeds and Charters, and a Way to Lands; Fealty is *incident* to Tenures; Diſtreſs to Rent and Amercement, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 151. Tenant for Life or Years, hath *incident* to his Eſtate, Eſtovers of Wood. 1 *Inſt.* 41. And there are certain *Incidents* to Eſtates-tail; as to be diſpuniſhable of Waſte to ſuffer a Recovery, *&c.* 1 *Inſt* 224. 10 *Rep.* 38, 39 *Incidents* are needful to the *Bene eſſe* of that to which they are *incident*; and the Law is tender of them. *Hob.* 39, 40.

Inclauſa, A Home Cloſe, or Incloſure near the Houſe. *Paroch. Antiq p.* 31.

Incloſures. The throwing down *Incloſures*, is an Offence puniſhable by our ancient Laws and Statutes. 13 *Ed* 1. *c.* 46. But if a Lord of a Manor *incloſe* Part of the Waſte or Common, and doth not leave ſufficient Room for the Commoners; they may break down ſuch *Incloſure*, or have Writ of Aſſiſe. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. Large Waſtes or Commons in the *Weſt-Riding* of the County of *York*, with the Conſent of the Lords of Manors, *&c.* may be *incloſed*, a ſixth Part whereof ſhall be for the Benefit of poor Clergymen, whoſe Livings are under 40*l.* a Year, to be ſettled in Truſtees, who may grant Leaſes for twenty-one Years, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 4.

Incompatible, *Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum*, Is when Benefices cannot ſtand one with another, if they be with Cure and of ſuch a Value in the King's Books. *Whitlock's Read. p.* 4.

Incontinency, *(Incontinentia)* Where Perſons are *vitious*, and have no Command of themſelves, is a Crime that may be committed in ſeveral Caſes, and there are divers Degrees thereof; as in Caſe of *Bigamy*, or having more Wives than one; *Rapes* of Women: *Sodomy*, or Buggery; getting *Baſtards*, *&c.* all which are puniſhed by Statute. See 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Incontinency* of *Prieſts*, is puniſhable by the Ordinary, by Impriſonment, *&c.* 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 4.

Incopolitus, Is made Uſe of for a Proctor, or Vicar. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

Incrementum, Increaſe or Improvement; to which was oppoſed *Decrementum* or Abatement. —— *Reddendo antiquam firmam & de* Incremento *xi s.* Paroch. Antiq. 164. And we read *Dedi* A. B *quod dam* Incrementum *terræ meæ apud*, *&c.* where it is meant a Parcel of Ground incloſed out of a Common, or improved.

Incroachment, (Fr. *Accrochment*, i. e. a Graſping of a Thing) Signifies an unlawful Gaining upon the Right or Poſſeſſion of another Man. As where a Man ſets his Hedge or Wall too far into the Ground of his Neighbour, that lies next to him, he is ſaid to make *Incroachment* upon him: And a Rent is ſaid to be incroached, when the Lord by Diſtreſs or otherwiſe compels his Tenant to pay more than he owes; and ſo of Services, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 33. And ſometimes this Word is applied to Power; for the *Spencers*, Father and Son, it is ſaid, *incroached* unto them *Royal Power* and Authority, *Anno* 1 *Ed* 3. And the Admirals and their Deputies did *incroach* to themſelves divers Juriſdictions, *&c.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Incumbent, (From the Lat. *Incumbo*, to mind diligently) Is a Clerk who is reſident on his Benefice with Cure; and is ſo called, becauſe he does or ought to bend all his Study to the Diſcharge of the Cure of the Church to which he belongs. *Co. Litt.* 119. Where an *Incumbent* is put out without due Proceſs, he ſhall be at large to ſue for his Remedy at what Time he pleaſeth, *&c. Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 22. See *Church.*

Incurramentum, The *Incurring* or being ſubject to a Penalty, Fine or Amercement: So *Incurri alicui* is to be liable to another's legal Cenſure or Puniſhment. —— *Statutum eſt quod ejuſmodi Tenentes capitalibus Dominis vel Regi* incurrantur. *Weſtm. cap* 37.

Indebitatus Aſſumpſit, Is uſed in Declarations and Law Proceedings, where one is *indebted* unto another in any certain Sum; and the Law creates it: It is alſo an Action thereupon. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 73. And it has been held, that the Action upon an *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies in no Caſe, but where Debt will lie for the ſame Thing. 1 *Salk.* 23. See *Aſſumpſit.*

Indecimable, (*Indecimabilis*) That is not *Tithable*, or by Law ought not to pay Tithe. 2 *Inſt.* 490.

Indefeaſible, Is what cannot be defeated or made void; as a good and *Indefeaſible Eſtate*, &c.

Indefenſus, A Word ſignifying one that is impleaded, and refuſeth to make Anſwer: *Et prædictus* J. *nihil ſciſcit dicere contra ſectam dict.* Richardi, *nec voluit ponere ſe in Inquiſitionem aliquam; Conſideratum eſt quod tanquam* Indefenſus *ſit in miſericordia*, *&c.* Mich. 50 H. 3. Rot. 4.

Indemnity. On the *Appropriation* of a Church to any College, *&c.* when the Archdeacon loſes for ever his Induction Money, the Recompence he receives yearly out of the Church ſo appropriate, as 12 *d.* or 2 *s.* more or leſs, as a Penſion agreed at the Time of the Appropriating, is called *Indemnity.* MS. in Bibl. Cotton. p. 84. There is an *Indemnity* from Penalties, of Perſons who have neglected to read the Morning and Evening Prayers, according to the Book of Common Prayer, and to ſubſcribe the Declaration, *&c.* See Stat. 9 *Geo* 2. *c.* 6.

Indenture, *(Indentura)* Is a Writing containing ſome Contract, Agreement or Conveyance between two or more Perſons, being *indented* in the Top anſwerable to another Part, which hath the ſame Contents. *Co. Litt.* 229. If a Deed or Writing begins, *This Indenture*, &c. and is not indented, it is no *Indenture*; but it may work as a Deed Poll: But if the Deed is actually indented, and there are no Words importing an *Indenture*, it is nevertheleſs an *Indenture* in Law. *Wood's Inſt.* 223. *Cro. Eliz* 472. A Deed of Bargain and Sale of Freehold Lands, *&c.* muſt be by *Indenture*, inrolled, *&c. Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 16. Words in *Indentures*, though of one Party only, are binding to both Parties. *Cro Eliz* 202, 657.

Indicavit, Is a Writ or Prohibition that lies for a *Patron* of *a Church*, whoſe Clerk is ſued in the Spiritual Court by another Clerk for *Tithes*, which do amount to a fourth Part of the Profits of the Advowſon; then the Suit belongs to the King's Courts, by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 5. And the Patron of the Defendant, being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowſon, if the Plaintiff recovers in the Spiritual Court, hath this Means to remove it to the King's Court. *Reg. Orig.* 35. *Old Nat. Br.* 31. This Writ may be alſo purchaſed by the Parſon ſued; and is directed as well unto the Judge of the Court, as unto the Party Plaintiff, that they do not proceed, *&c.* But it is not to be had before the Defendant is libelled againſt in the Spiritual Court, the Copy of which ought to be produced in Chancery, before the *Indicavit* is granted: And this Writ muſt be brought before Judgment given in the Spiritual Court; for after Judgment there, the *Indicavit* is void. *New Nat. Br.* 66, 101. The Writ *Indicavit* doth not lie of a leſs Part of the Tithes, *&c.* than a fourth Part of the Church; if they are not ſo much, this being ſurmiſed by the other Party, a *Conſultation* ſhall be had. *Ibid.* The Patron of the Clerk who is prohibited by the *Indicavit*, may have his Writ of *Right* of the *Advowſon of Diſmes*, *&c.*

Indico. For the encouraging the making of *Indico* in the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*, by the Stat.

21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. a Præmium of 6 *d.* per Pound is allowed on the Importation of such *Indico*.

Indiction, (*Indictio, ab indicendo*) Was the Space of fifteen Years, by which Computation Charters and publick Writings were dated at *Rome*; and likewise anciently in *England*, which we find not only in the Charters of King *Edgar*, but of King *Hen.* 3. And by this Account of Time, which began at the Dismission of the *Nicene* Council, every Year still increased one till it came to *Fifteen*; and then returned again, making the *First, second Indiction, &c. Dat. apud* Chippenham, 18 *Die* Aprilis, Indictione nona, *Anno Dom.* 1266.

Indictment, (*Indictamentum*, from the Fr. *Enditer*, i. e. *deferre nomen alicujus*) Is a Bill or Declaration of Complaint drawn up in Form of Law, exhibited for some Offence criminal or penal, and preferred to a Grand Jury: upon whose Oath it is found to be true, before a Judge or others, having Power to punish or certify the Offence. *Terms de Ley* 293. *Lambard* says, an *Indictment* is an Accusation, at the Suit of the King, by the Oaths of twelve Men of the same County wherein the Offence was committed, returned to inquire of all Offences in general in the County, determinable by the Court into which they are returned, and their Finding a Bill brought before them to be true: But when such Accusation is found by a Grand Jury, without any Bill brought before them, and afterwards reduced to a formed *Indictment*, it is called a Presentment; and when it is found by Jurors returned to inquire of that particular Offence only which is indicted, it is properly called an Inquisition. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. And by *Pulton*, an *Indictment* is an Inquisition taken and made by twelve Men, at the least, thereunto sworn, whereby they do find and present, that such a Person, of such a Place, in such a County, and of such a Degree, hath committed such a Treason, Felony, Trespass, or other Offence, against the Peace of the King, his Crown and Dignity. *Pult.* 169. An *Indictment* by Lord Chief Justice *Hale*, is nothing else but a plain, brief, and certain Narrative of an Offence committed by any Person, and of those necessary Circumstances, that concur to ascertain the Fact and its Nature: And there is great Strictness required in *Indictments*, where Life is in Question; and therefore very nice Exceptions thereto, are of later Times allowed. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 168, 169. A Bill of *Indictment* is said to be an Accusation for this Reason; because the Jury that enquireth of the Offence, doth not receive it, until the Party that offereth the Bill appearing subscribes his Name, and offers his Oath for the Truth of it: But it differs from an Accusation in this, that the Preferrer of the Bill is not tied to the Proof of it, upon any Penalty, except there appear Conspiracy. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 23. Although a Bill of *Indictment* may be preferred to a Grand Jury upon Oath, they are not bound to find the Bill, if they find Cause to the contrary; and though a Bill of *Indictment* be brought unto them without Oath made, they may find the Bill if they see Cause: But it is not usual to prefer a Bill unto them before Oath be first made in Court, that the Evidence they are to give unto the Grand Inquest to prove the Bill is true. *Pasch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 44. The Grand Jury are to find the Whole in a Bill, or reject it, and not find specially for Part, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 210. According to the Common Law, every *Indictment* must be found by Twelve Men at the least, every one of whom ought to be of the same County, and returned by the Sheriff, or other proper Officer, without the Nomination of any other, and to be Freemen, not under any Attainder of Felony, nor Outlaws, *&c.* And any one under Prosecution for a Crime, before he is indicted, may except against or challenge any of the Persons returned on the Grand Jury; as being outlawed, returned at the Instance of the Prosecutor, or not returned by the proper Officer, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 215. By Statute, no *Indictment* shall be made but by Inquest of lawful Men returned by Sheriffs, *&c.* 11 *H.* 4. *cap.* 2. And if a Person not returned by the Sheriff on a Grand Jury, procures his Name to be read among those of others who were actually returned, whereupon he is sworn of the Jury; he may be indicted for it and fined, and the *Indictment* found by such a Jury shall be void. *Stat.* 11 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 9. 12 *Rep.* 98. 3 *Inst.* 33. Sheriffs had formerly Power to take *Indictments*; which they did by Roll indented, one Part whereof remained with the *Indictors.* 13 *Ed.* 1. and 1 *Ed.* 3. Justices of Peace have no Power relating to *Indictments* for Crimes, but what is given them by Act of Parliament: And it is said Justices of Peace in Sessions, cannot on an *Indictment* try and determine the Offence in one and the same Sessions in which the Offenders are *indicted. Hill.* 11 *Car. Cro. Car.* 430, 448. And *Indictments* before Justices of Peace, *&c.* may be removed into the Court of *B. R.* by *Certiorari*: But an *Indictment* removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* may be sent back again into the County or Place whence removed, if there be Cause to do it. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* Before the Statute 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. it was the common Practice not to try any Man upon an *Indictment* of Murder, before the Year and Day were passed, to bring an Appeal, lest that Suit should be prevented: And Appeals are to be generally preferred to *Indictments.* 3 *H.* 7. 2 *Hawk.* 214. As an Appeal is ever the Suit of the Party; so an *Indictment* is always at the Suit of the King. 1 *Inst.* 126. And till the Statute 1 *Ed.* 6. if a Man had been indicted and convicted of Felony, *&c.* and the King had died before Judgment, no Judgment could be given, because it was at the Suit of the King; and the Authority of the Judges who should give the Judgment was determined by his Death: But by that Statute Judgment may be given in the Time of another King. 7 *Rep.* 29. An *Indictment* is the King's Suit; for that the Party who prosecutes it, is a good Witness to prove it: And no Damages can be given to the Party grieved upon an *Indictment* or other criminal Prosecution, unless particularly grounded on some Statute; but the Court of *B. R.* by the King's Privy Seal may give to the Prosecutor a third Part of the Fine assessed for any Offence; and the Fine to the King may be mitigated, in Regard to the Defendant's making Satisfaction to a Prosecutor for Costs of the Prosecution, and Damages sustained by the Injury received. 2 *Hawk.* 210. No Man may be put upon his Trial for a capital Offence, except on an Appeal or *Indictment*, or something equivalent thereto. *H. P. C.* 210. And all *Indictments* ought to be brought for Offences committed against the Common Law, or against some Statute; and not for every slight Misdemeanor. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill* 44. Where a Statute appoints a Penalty to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, it cannot be by *Indictment*, but as directed to be recovered: An *Indictment* will not lie where another Remedy is provided by Statute. *Cro. Jac.* 643. 3 *Salk.* 187. *Indictments* are for the Benefit of the Common-wealth, and the publick Good; and to be preferred for Criminal, not Civil Matters: They may be of High Treason, Petit Treason, Felony, Trespass, and in all Sorts of Pleas of the Crown; but not of Injuries of a private Nature, which do not concern the King, and the publick. 1 *Inst.* 126, 303. 4 *Rep.* 44. An *Indictment* lies against one for assaulting and stopping another on the Highway, being a Breach of the Peace. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* It lies for cheating a Person at Play, with false Dice, or any other Cheating: But it is not indictable for one Man to make a Fool of another, in the Case of Cheats getting Money, *&c.* though Action may be brought. 2 *Lill.* 44. 1 *Salk.* 479. *Indictment* will not lie for a private Nusance, wherein Action on the Case only lies; and where a Person is indicted for Trespass, which is not indictable at Law,

but for which Action should be had; or if a Man be indicted for scandalous Words, as calling another Rogue, &c. such *Indictments* are not good; for private Injuries are to be redressed by private Actions. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 42. But where a Person is beaten, he may proceed for this Trespass by *Indictment*, or Information, as well as Action; but not both Ways. *Pasch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* And where in an Action on the Case, a Defendant justifies for Words, as calling the Plaintiff Thief, &c. if on the Trial it be found for the Defendant, *Indictment* may be brought forthwith to try the Plaintiff for the Felony. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 44. By *Holt* Chief Justice: If a Civil Action of Trover be brought for Goods taken, after Recovery the Party may be *indicted* for Trespass or Felony, for the same Taking: But if the first Prosecution had been Criminal, as an *Indictment* for Trespass, &c. and the Crime appears to be Felony; there you cannot have Verdict or Judgment on the *Indictment* for Trespass till the Felony is tried, it being the inferior Offence. *Mod. Cas.* 77. And 'tis said that Trover lies not for Goods stolen, until the Offender is convicted, &c. on *Indictment* of Felony. 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 546. A Parson may be indicted for Preaching against the Government of the Church, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Government being so incorporated together, that one cannot subsist without the other; and both centre in the King; wherefore to speak against the Church, is within the Statute 13 *Car.* 2. *Sid.* 69. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 959. And a Parson was indicted for pronouncing Absolution to Persons condemned for Treason, at the Place of Execution, without shewing any Repentance. 5 *Mod.* 363. Also a Parson hath been indicted, and fined, &c. for Drinking Healths to the Memory of Traitors. 3 *Mod. Rep.* 52. *Indictments* ought to be more certain than common Pleadings in Law, because they are more penal, and to be more precisely answered unto. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* They must be precise and certain in every Point, and charge some Offence in particular, and not a Person as an Offender in general, or set down Goods, &c. stolen, without expressing what Goods; and it ought to be laid positively, not by Way of Recital, &c. or be supplied by Implication. *Cro. Jac.* 19. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 225, 226. *Indictments* must set forth the Christian Name, Surname, and Addition of the Place of Residence of the Offender; the Certainty of the Time when the Offence was done, as the Day, Year, &c. and the Town or Place where; the Nature of the Offence, whether Treason, Felony, &c. and the Value of the Thing by which it is committed, &c. And in *Indictment* of Murder, the Length and Depth of the Wound is to be expressed: The Value of Things stolen is to be specified, that it may appear whether Grand or Petit Larceny; and of the Thing that does the Felony, which is forfeited to the King; and the Dimensions of a Wound must be expressed, that it may be judged whether mortal. 1 *Hen. cap* 5. 2 *Inst.* 318. *H. P. C.* 264. *West's Symb. Sect.* 70. In Treason, according to our old Books, the *Indictment* must say *Proditorie*, and conclude *contra Ligeantiæ fuæ debitum*; in Murder, it is to say *Murdravit*; and if the Killing was by Shooting, or with the Hand, &c. it must say *Percussit*; in Burglary, *Burglariter*, or *Burgalariter*; in Rape, *Rapuit*; in Felony, *Felonice*; in Larceny, *Felonice cepit*; Maihem, *Mayhemavit*, &c. And in all these Cases, and in Trespasses, the *Indictment* ought to be *Vi & Armis*, and conclude *contra pacem*, which are Words to shew an Offence generally; and if the Offence is created by Statute, it must conclude *contra formam Statuti*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 39, 48. 5 *Rep.* 121. *H. P. C.* 206. These Words the Law hath appropriated for the Description of Offences, and none other will supply them: But the Omission of *Vi & Armis & contra pacem*, is helped by Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* False *Latin*, in the former Course of Proceedings, did not hurt an *Indictment*, if by any Intendment it could be made good; but if any Word was not *Latin*, or allowed by Law as a Word of Art; or if it had been insensible in a Point material, the *Indictment* was insufficient. 5 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Cro.* 108. 3 *Cro.* 465. An *Indictment* should not be set aside for a false Concord between the Substantive and Adjective, &c. the Expressions being significant to make the Sense appear. 5 *Co. Rep.* 121. But an *Indictment* against Two or more, laying the Fact in the singular Number, as if against one, hath been held insufficient for the Incertainty. 2 *Hawk.* 238. A Misnomer of the Defendant's Surname, will not abate the *Indictment*, as it will in Case of the Name of Baptism; and if there be a Mistake in Spelling, if it sounds like the true Name, it is good 1 *Hen.* 5. A Person may be indicted for Felony against an unknown Person; and when the Name of one killed is unknown, or Goods are stolen from a Person that cannot be known, it is sufficient to say in the *Indictment* that one unknown was killed by the Person indicted, or that he stole the Goods of one unknown. *Wood's Inst.* 624. But though an *Indictment* may be good for stealing the Goods *cujusdam ignoti*, of a Person unknown, yet a Property must be proved in some Body at the Trial; otherwise it shall be presumed to be in the Prisoner by his pleading Not guilty. *Mod. Cas. in L. & E.* 249. Where a Person injured is known, his Name ought to be put into the *Indictment*. 2 *Hawk.* 232. If an *Indictment* be generally of Offences at several Times, without laying any one of them on a certain Day; as if it be laid between such a Day and such a Day, it hath been adjudged that the *Indictment* is void: But a Mistake in not laying an Offence on the very same Day, on which it is afterwards proved upon the Trial, is not material upon Evidence. 2 *Hawk.* 236. And it is said, the Crown is not bound to set forth the very Day, when Treason, &c. was committed: Evidence may be given of a treasonable Conspiracy, &c. at any Time before or after the Time alledged in the *Indictment*; where it is laid on such a Day and divers other Days as well before as after, because the Time is only a Circumstance, and of Form some Day must be alledged; but it is not material. 1 *Salk.* 288. If no Town or Place be named where the Fact was done, the *Indictment* shall be void; though a Mistake of the Place in laying the Offence, is of no Signification on the Evidence, if the Fact is proved at some other Place in the same County. *H. P. C.* 264. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. *Indictments* for Facts committed ought to be laid in the County where done; and the Town or Parish in which committed to be set forth, &c. And if upon Not guilty pleaded to an *Indictment*, it shall appear that the Offence was done in a County different from that in which the *Indictment* was found, the Defendant shall be acquitted. *H. P. C.* 203. *Kel.* 15. At Common Law, if a Man had died in one County of a Wound received in another, he could not regularly be indicted in either County, the Offence not being compleat in either; and no Jury could inquire of what happened out of the Limits of their own County: But by the Statute 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 24. the Offence is to be indicted and tried by Jurors of the County where the Death happens. 2 *Hawk.* 220. It has been held, if a Person steals Goods in one County, and carries them into another, he may be indicted in the other County: And if a Person steals my Goods from another, who had stolen them before, he may be indicted as having stolen them from me, because in Judgment of Law, the Possession as well as Property always continued in me. 1 *Hawk.* 90. If there be an Accessary in one County, to a Felony committed in another, the Accessary may be indicted and tried in the same County wherein he was Accessary. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. Husband and Wife may commit a Trespass, Felony, &c. and be indicted together; so for keeping a Bawdy-

a Bawdy-house, though the House be the Husband's. *Hob.* 95. 1 *Salk.* 382. If an Offence wholly arises from any joint Act that is criminal of several Defendants, they may be all charged in one *Indictment* jointly and severally, or jointly only; and some of the Defendants may be convicted, and others acquitted; for, the Law looks on the Charge as several against each, though the Words of it purport a joint Charge against all: In other Cases, the Offences of several Persons must be laid several, because the Offence of one cannot be the Offence of another; and every Man ought to answer severally for his own Crime. 2 *Hawk.* 240. A Person cannot be indicted barely of Suspicion of Felony; but of the Crime itself: And three Offences may be joined in an *Indictment*, and the Party convicted of one Offence, though he is found Not guilty of the others. 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 561, 610. On penal Statutes, several Things shall not be joined in the *Indictment*, &c. except it be in Respect of some one Thing, to which all of them have Relation. 2 *Hawk.* 241. When an *Indictment* is drawn upon a Statute, it ought to pursue the Words of it, if a private Act; but it is otherwise on a general Statute: It is best not to recite a publick Statute; the Recital is not necessary, for the Judges are bound *ex Officio* to take Notice of all publick Statutes, and Mis-recitals are fatal; so that it is the surest Way only to conclude generally *Contra formam Statuti*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 48. Though there be no Necessity to recite a publick Statute in an *Indictment*, yet if the Prosecutor take upon him to do it, and materially vary from the substantial Part of the Purview of the Statute, and conclude *Contra formam Statut. prædict.* he vitiates the *Indictment*. *Plowd.* 79, 83. *Cro. Eliz.* 236. But many Mis recitals may be salved by a general Conclusion *Contra formam Statuti*, without adding *prædict'*, &c. And Mistakes may be helped by the constant Course of Precedents upon such Statutes. 2 *Hawk.* 247. An *Indictment* is to bring the Fact making an Offence, within all the material Words of the Statute, or the Words, *Contra formam Statuti*, will not make it good. *Ibid.* 249. If a Word of Substance be omitted in the *Indictment*, the whole *Indictment* is naught; but it is otherwise where a Word of Form is omitted, or there is an Omission of a synonymous Word, where the Sense is the same, &c. *Ibid.* 246. Judgment shall not be given by Statute, upon an *Indictment* which doth not conclude *contra formam Statuti:* And Judgment by Statute shall never be given on an *Indictment* at Common Law, as every *Indictment* which doth not thus conclude shall be taken to be. 2 *Hawk.* 251. But where Persons are Indicted on the Statute of Stabbing, and the Evidence is not sufficient to bring them within the Statute; they may be found Guilty of general Manslaughter at Common Law, and the Words *contra formam Statut.* be rejected as useless: In some other Cases the same has been also adjudged; though formerly it was held, that an *Indictment* grounded on a Statute, which would not maintain it, could not in any Case be maintained as an *Indictment* at Common Law. *Ibid. Indictments* may be amended the same Term wherein brought into Court, and not after: But criminal Prosecutions are not within the Benefit of the *Statutes of Amendments*; so that no Amendment can be made to an *Indictment*, &c. but such only as is allowed by the Common Law. 2 *Lill.* 45. 2 *Hawk.* 244. The Body of a Bill of *Indictment* removed into *B. R.* may not be amended, except from *London* where a Tenor only of the Record is removed; though the Caption of an *Indictment* from any Place may, on Motion, be amended by the Clerk of the Assises, &c. so as to make it agree with the original Record. *Ibid.* And *Captions* of *Indictments* ought to set forth the Court in which, and the Jurors by whom, and also the Time and Place, at which the *Indictment* was found; and that the Jurors were of the County, City, &c. Also they must shew that the *Indictment* was taken before such a Court as had Jurisdiction over the Offence indicted. 2 *Hawk.* 253. While the Jury who found a Bill of *Indictment* is before the Court, it may be amended by their Consent in Matter of Form, the Name, or Addition of the Party, &c. *Kel.* 37. Clerks of the Assise and of the Peace, &c. drawing defective Bills of *Indictment*, shall draw new Bills without Fee, and take but 2 *s.* for drawing any *Indictment* against a Felon, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l. Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23. If one material Part of an *Indictment* is repugnant to or inconsistent with another, the whole is void; but where the Sense is plain, the Court will dispense with a small Impropriety in the Expression. *Ibid.* 228, 229. And many Objections to *Indictments*, are over-ruled. 5 *Rep.* 120. Where an *Indictment* is void for Insufficiency; or if the Trial is in a wrong County, another *Indictment* may be drawn for the same Offence, whereby the Insufficiency may be cured; and the *Indictment* may be laid in another County, 'tis said, though Judgment be given. 4 *Rep.* 40. *H. P. C.* 244. By the Common Law, the Court may quash any *Indictment* for Insufficiency, as will make the Judgment thereon erroneous: But the Court may refuse to quash an *Indictment* preferred for the publick Good, though it be not a good *Indictment*, and put the Party to traverse or plead to it. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Also the Court will grant Time for the King's Counsel to maintain an *Indictment*, if they desire it. Judges are not bound *ex debito Justitiæ* to quash an *Indictment*; but may oblige the Defendant either to plead or demur to it; and where *Indictments* are not good, the Parties indicted may avoid them by Pleading. 2 *Lill.* 42. 2 *Hawk.* 258. The Court doth not usually quash *Indictments* for Forgery, Perjury, and Nusances, notwithstanding the *Indictments* are faulty; and it is against the Course of the Court to quash an *Indictment* for Extortion. 2 *Lill.* 41. 5 *Mod.* 31. If an *Indictment* be good in Part, though the other Part of it is naught, the Court will not quash it; for if an Offence sufficient to maintain the *Indictment* be well laid, 'tis good enough, although other Facts are ill laid. *Latch* 173. *Poph.* 208. 1 *Salk.* 384. One that is convicted upon an erroneous *Indictment*, cannot after the Conviction move to have the *Indictment* quashed; but must bring his Writ of Error to reverse the Judgment given against him upon the *Indictment*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* An *Indictment* is quashed for the Insufficiency in it; or because no good Judgment can be given upon it: But if Judgment be given upon an erroneous *Indictment*, it is good against the Party till reversed by Writ of Error. 2 *Lill.* 43. If the Party indicted is outlawed upon the *Indictment*, the Court will not quash the *Indictment*, though erroneous; but will force the Party outlawed to bring his Writ of Error to reverse the Outlawry. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The Stat. 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. ordains, That no *Indictment* for Treason, &c. or any Process thereon, shall be quashed, on Motion of the Prisoner, or his Counsel, for Mis writing, false *Latin*, &c. unless Exception be made before Evidence given in Court; nor shall any such Defect, &c. after Conviction, be Cause to arrest Judgment; though any Judgment given upon such *Indictment* may be reversed on a Writ of Error, &c. By the Statute of *Hen.* 5. *Indictments* shall abate for Omissions, by the Exception of the Party; and if no Advantage be taken by Exception, but he appears and pleads, he loses the Benefit of the Law. 2 *Inst.* 670. A Person indicted of Felony, &c. may plead generally Misnomer, or wrongful Addition; a former Acquittal or Conviction; a Pardon, or other special Plea; or the General Issue;

or

or may plead any Plea in Abatement of the *Indictment, &c.* 2 *Hawk.* 259. One indicted for Felony may have Counsel assigned him to speak for him in Matter of Law only. 2 *Lill.* 44. And all Persons indicted for High Treason, shall have a Copy of the *Indictment* before Trial, to advise with Counsel. *&c.* And such *Indictments* are to be found in three Years after the Offence committed, except it be against the King's Person. 7 *W.* 3. Persons indicted of Treason must be by the Oaths of two Witnesses; but in other Cases one Witness is enough. After a Person is indicted for Felony, the Sheriff is commanded to attach his Body by a *Capias*; and on Return of a *Non est Inventus*, a second *Capias* shall be granted, and the Sheriff is to seize the Offender's Chattels, *&c.* And if on that Writ a *Non est Inventus* is returned, an *Exigent* shall be awarded, and the Chattels be forfeited, *&c. Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. If an innocent Person be indicted of Felony, and will not suffer himself to be arrested by the Officer who has a Warrant for it, he may be killed by the Officer, if he cannot be otherwise taken; for there is a Charge against him upon Record, to which at his Peril he is bound to answer. *Fitz. Coron.* 179, 261. A Person may be indicted twice at the same Time, where he hath committed two Felonies, and if he hath his Clergy for one, he may be hanged for the other. *Kel.* 30. And if there is an Indictment and Inquisition against one for the same Offence, one found by the Coroner's Inquest, and another by the Grand Jury, he may be tried on both at the same Time: But if he be tried and acquitted upon the one, it may be pleaded in Bar on Trial for the other. *Kel.* 108. 1 *Salk.* 382. An *Indictment* being found in the proper County, may be heard and determined in any other County, by special Commission. 3 *Inst.* 27. When a Person is convicted upon an *Indictment* for Trespass or Misdemeanor, he is to appear in Court, on Judgment pronounced; and the Court having set a Fine upon him, will commit him in Execution, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 41. *Forms of Indictments*, see *Murder, Felony, Burglary*, &c. For *Indictments* for *Perjury*, see *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11.

Indictor, Is he that indicteth another Man for any Offence; and *Indictee* is the Party that is indicted. 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8.

Indistanter, A Word signifying without Delay. *Matt. Westm. Anno* 1244.

Indivisum, Is used for that which two Persons hold in common without Partition; as where it is said he holds *pro indiviso, &c.* Kitch. 241.

Indomit, Is Law *French* for boisterous and ungovernable. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Indorsement, (*Indorsamentum*) Signifies any Thing written on the Backside of a Deed; and Receipts for Consideration Money, and the Sealing and Delivery, *&c.* on the Back of Deeds, are called *Indorsements. West's Symb. par.* 2. *sect.* 157. On Sealing of a Bond any Thing may be *indorsed* or subscribed upon the Back thereof, as Part of the Condition, and the *Indorsement* and that shall stand together. *Moor* 679. There is also an *Indorsement* of *Bills* or *Notes*, of what Part thereof is paid, and when, *&c.* And in another Sense it is a Writing a Man's Name only on the Backside of *Bills of Exchange*, which passing from one Man to another, all the *Indorsers* are answerable as well as the Drawer. 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9.

Indowment, Of a Church, *&c.* See *Endowment.*

Inducement, Is what is alledged as a Motive or Incitement to a Thing; and in Law is used specially in several Cases, *viz.* there is *Inducement* to Actions, to a Traverse in Pleadings, a Fact or Offence committed, *&c. Inducements* to Actions need not have so much Certainty as in other Cases: A general *Indebitatus* is not sufficient, where it is the Ground of the Action; but where it is but the *Inducement* to the Action, as in Consideration of forbearing a Debt till such a Day, (for that the Parties are agreed upon the Debt) this being but a collateral Promise, is good without shewing how due. *Cro. Jac.* 548. 2 *Mod.* 70. A Man ought to induce his Traverse when he denies the Title of another, because he should not deny it till he shew some colourable Title in himself; for if the Title traversed be found naught, and no Colour of Right appears for him who traversed, there can be no Judgment given: But an *Inducement* cannot be traversed, because that would be a Traverse after a Traverse, and quitting a Man's own Pretence of Title, and falling upon another. *Cro.* 265, 266. 3 *Salk.* 357. An *Inducement* to a Traverse must be such Matter as is good and justifiable in *Law. Cro. Eliz.* 829. There is an *Inducement* to a Justification, when what is alledged against it is not to the Substance of the Plea, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 138. *Moor* 847. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 986.

Induction, (*Inductio*, i. e. a Leading into) Is the Giving a Parson Possession of his Church: And after the Bishop hath granted Institution, he issues out his Mandate to the Archdeacon to induct the Clerk, who thereupon either does it personally, or usually commissions some neighbouring Clergyman for that Purpose; which is compared to Livery and Seisin, as it is a Putting the Minister in actual Possession of the Church, and of the Glebe Lands, which are the Temporalities of it. This *Induction* is done in the following Manner: One of the Clergymen commissioned takes the Parson to be inducted by the Hand, lays it on the Key of the Church, and pronounces these Words: *By Virtue of this Commission, I induct you into the real and actual Possession of the Rectory of, &c. with all its Appurtenances.* Then he opens the Church Door, and puts the Parson into Possession thereof, who commonly tolls a Bell, *&c.* and thereby shews and gives Notice to the People that he hath taken corporal Possession of the said Church: If the Key of the Church Door cannot be had, the Clerk to be inducted may lay his Hand on the Ring of the Door, the Latch of the Church-Gate, on the Church-Wall, *&c.* and either of these are sufficient: Also *Induction* may be made by Delivery of a Clod, or Turf of the Glebe, *&c. Countr. Parf. Compan.* 21, 22. Ordinarily the Bishop is to direct his Mandate to the Archdeacon, as being the Person who ought to induct or give Possession unto the Clerks instituted to any Churches within his Archdeaconry: But 'tis said, the Bishop may direct his Mandate to any other Clergyman to make *Induction.* 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. And by Prescription, others as well as Archdeacons may make *Inductions. Parf. Counsel.* 8. An *Induction* made by the Patron of the Church, is void; but Bishops and Archdeacons may induct a Clerk to the Benefices of which they are Patrons, by Prescription, *&c.* 11 *Hen.* 4. The Dean and Chapter of Cathedral Churches are to induct Prebends; though it hath been held, if the Bishop doth induct a Prebend, it may be good at the Common Law. 11 *Hen.* 4. 7. 11 *Hen.* 6. In some Places a Prebend shall be in Possession without any *Induction*; as at *Westminster*, where the King makes Collation by his Letters Patent. If the King grants one of his free Chapels, the Grantee shall be put in Possession by the Sheriff of the County, and not by the Bishop: And no *Induction* is necessary to a *Donative*, where the Patron by Donation in Writing puts the Clerk into Possession, without Presentation, *&c.* 11 *Hen.* 4. If the Authority of the Person who made the Mandate for *Induction*, determines by Death or Removal, before the Clerk is inducted, the *Induction* afterwards will be void; as where before it is executed, a new Bishop is consecrated, *&c.* But if the Archbishop, during

during the Vacancy of a See, as Guardian of the Spiritualities, iſſue a Mandate to induct a Clerk to a Church, it is good though not executed before there is a new Biſhop. 2 *Lev* 199. 1 *Ventr.* 309. *Induction* is a temporal Act; and if the Archdeacon refuſe to induct a Parſon, or to grant a Commiſſion to others to do it, Action of the Caſe lies againſt him, on which Damages ſhall be recovered; and he may likewiſe be compelled by Sentence in the Eccleſiaſtical Court to induct the Clerk; and ſhall anſwer the Contempt. 12 *Rep.* 128. It is *Induction* makes the Parſon compleat incumbent, and ſettles and fixes the Freehold in him; and a Church is full by *Induction*, which cannot be avoided but by *Quare Impedit* at Common Law. 4 *Rep.* 79 2 *Plowd.* 529. *Hob.* 15. A Biſhop ſued in the Court of Audience, to repeal an Inſtitution, after *Induction* had, and a *Prohibition* was granted; becauſe an Inſtitution is not examinable in the Spiritual Court after *Induction*, but then a *Quare Impedit* lies. *Moor* 860. 'Tis not the Admiſſion and Inſtitution, but *Induction* to a ſecond Benefice, which makes the firſt void, in Caſe of Pluralities, &c. *Moor* 12.

In eſſe, Is any Thing *in Being*; and the Learned make this Diſtinction between Things *in eſſe* and *in poſſe*; as a Thing that is not, but may be, they ſay is *in poſſe* or *in potentia*; but what is apparent and viſible, they alledge is *in eſſe, viz.* that it has a real Being, whereas the other is caſual, and but a Poſſibility. A Child before he is born or conceived, is a Thing *in poſſe*; after he is born, he is ſaid to be *in eſſe*, or actual Being. The Words *in eſſe* are mentioned in the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 2. And where there muſt be Perſons *in eſſe*, to take by Grants, &c. See *Grants* and *Wills*.

Infaliſtatio, Was an ancient Puniſhment of Felons, by throwing them among the Rocks and Sands, cuſtomarily uſed in Port-Towns. It is the Opinion of ſome Writers, that *Infaliſtatus* did imply ſome capital Puniſhment, by expoſing the Malefactor upon the Sands, till the next Tide carried him away, of which Cuſtom it is ſaid there is an old Tradition: However the Penalty ſeems to take name from the Norman *Faleſe* or *Faliſia*, which ſignified not only the Sands, but rather the Rocks and Cliffs adjoining, or impending on the Sea ſhore. *Mon. Ang. Tom* 2. *pag* 165. ——*Commiſit Feloniam ob quam fuit ſuſpenſus, utlagatus, vel alio modo morti Damnatus, &c. vel apud* Dover Infaliſtatus, *apud* Southampton *ſubmerſus, &c.* Hengham parva, cap. 3.

Infamy, Which extends to Forgery, Perjury, Groſs Cheats, &c. diſables a Man to be a Witneſs, or Juror; but a Pardon of Crimes reſtores a Perſon's Credit to make him a good Evidence. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 432, 433. Judgment of the Pillory makes *Infamy* by the Common Law; but by the Civil and Canon Law, if the Cauſe for which the Perſon was convicted was not infamous, it infers no *Infamy*. 3 *Lev.* 426.

Infangthef, Infangenetheof, (From the Saxon *Fang* or *Fangen*, i. e. *capere*, and *Theof*, *Fur*) Signifies a Privilege or Liberty granted unto Lords of certain Manors, to judge any Thief taken *within* their Fee. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 35. In ſome ancient Charters, it appears that the Thief ſhould be taken in the Lordſhip, and with the Goods ſtolen, otherwiſe the Lord had not Juriſdiction to try him in his Court; though by the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, he was not reſtrained to his own People or Tenants, but might try any Man who was thus taken in his Manor: 'Tis true afterwards, the Word *Infangthef* ſignified *Latro captus in terra alicujus ſeiſitus de aliquo Latrocinio, de ſuis propriis hominibus.* 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 15. The Franchiſes of *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, to be heard and determined in Court Barons, are antiquated, and gone long ſince. 2 *Inſt.* 31.

Infant, *(Infans)* In our Law is a Perſon under twenty-one Years of Age, whoſe Acts are in many Caſes either void, or voidable. 1 *Inſt.* 171. All Gifts, Grants, &c. of an *Infant*, which do not take Effect by Delivery of his Hand, are void; and if made to take Effect by Delivery of his own Hand, are voidable by himſelf, and his Heirs, and thoſe which ſhall have his Eſtate. 8 *Rep.* 44. Where an *Infant* makes a Deed and delivers it within Age, though he afterwards delivers it again at full Age, this ſecond Delivery and Deed are void; for the Deed muſt take Effect from the firſt Delivery. 3 *Rep.* 35. If an Infant bargain and ſell Lands by Deed indented and inrolled, he may avoid it. 2 *Inſt.* 673. And if an *Infant* makes a Feoffment, he may enter and avoid it; and if he dies, his Heir may enter, or have a *Dum fuit infra Ætatem, &c.* 1 *Inſt* 247, 248. An *Infant* ſeiſed in Fee makes a Feoffment and dies, his Heir ſhall enter; and it is the ſame if ſeiſed in Tail Male. 8 *Rep.* 42. And Privies in Blood, as the Heir general or ſpecial, may avoid a Conveyance made by their Anceſtor during his Infancy. *Ibid.* But Privies in Eſtate, ſuch as the Donor of an Eſtate tail where the Tenant in Tail dies without Iſſue; or Privies in Law, as the Lord by Eſchéat where there is no Heir, ſhall not avoid a Conveyance made by an *Infant*. 8 *Rep.* 43, 44. If a Man within Age ſeiſed in Right of his Wife, makes a Feoffment and dies, his Heir cannot enter and avoid it, becauſe no Right deſcends to him; for the Baron, if he had lived, could have entered only in Right of his Wife. 8 *Rep.* 43. And no Perſon ſhall take Advantage of the Infancy of his Anceſtor, but he that hath a Right deſcending to him from that Anceſtor; though the Heir may take the Benefit of a Condition, notwithſtanding no Right deſcended to him from his Anceſtors 8 *Rep.* 44 If Huſband and Wife are both within Age, and they by Indenture join in a Feoffment, and the Huſband dies, the Wife may enter and avoid the Deed, or have a *Dum fuit infra Ætatem.* 1 *Inſt* 337. Though if there be two Jointenants within Age, and one of them makes a Feoffment in Fee of the Moiety during his Infancy, and dies, the Survivor cannot enter; but the Heir of the Feoffor may enter into the Moiety, &c. 8 *Rep.* 43. If an *Infant* exchanges Lands with another, and the other enters, the *Infant* may have Aſſiſe. 18 *Ed.* 4. 2. And where an *Infant* leaſes for Years, he may affirm the Leaſe, or bring Treſpaſs againſt the Leſſee for the Occupation. 18 *Ed.* 4. *Bro. Treſpaſs* 338. A Leaſe made by an *Infant* reſerving Rent, is voidable; but if there be no Rendring Rent, it is abſolutely void. *Latch* 199. If an *Infant* makes a Leaſe paying Rent, and after his coming of Age he accepts the Rent, the voidable Leaſe is made good; and an *Infant*'s Leaſe in Ejectment is good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 55. 3 *Salk.* 196. A Leaſe made to an *Infant* may be avoided by waving the Land before the Rent-Day: But if where a Leaſe for Years is made to an *Infant*, rendring Rent, after the *Infant* coming of full Age he continues the Poſſeſſion of the Land, this will make him chargeable with the Rent incurred during his *Infancy*. *Cro. Jac.* 320. An *Infant* cannot ſurrender a future Intereſt, by taking a new Leaſe; his Surrender by Deed and by Acceptance of a ſecond Leaſe, are void, except there be an Increaſe of the Term; or a Decreaſe of the Rent; for where there is no Benefit comes to him, his Acts are merely void. *Cro. Car.* 502. If an *Infant* ſurrenders a Leaſe for Years to him in Reverſion, this is void, and cannot be made good by any Agreement at full Age. *Roll. Abr.* 728. An *Infant* may purchaſe, being intended for his Benefit; yet at his full Age he may confirm, or avoid it, by Agreement or otherwiſe; and if he agrees not when at age, his Heirs after him, may diſagree to the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 2, 172. An *Infant*'s Feoffment, or other Deed, may be avoided by Plea or Entry,

after or before he is of full Age; but his Acts on Record, as his Fine levied, Recovery ſuffered, or Statute acknowledged, muſt be avoided by Matter of Record, *viz.* by Writ of Error, or *Audita Querela*, during his Minority. 3 *Salk.* 196. 1 *Inſt.* 380. An *Infant* confeſſed Judgment in an Action of Debt brought againſt him; and it was held, *Audita Querela* did not lie upon this Judgment, though it would on a Statute or Recognizance; but the Party ought to bring a Writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber, by Virtue of the Statute 27 *Eliz. Moor* 460. *Infants* ought not to be received to levy Fines, though if they are admitted, their Fines are good and unavoidable, unleſs reverſed during their Minority. 1 *Inſt.* 233. If an *Infant* levy a Fine before the Juſtices, and the Cogniſees will not have it ingroſſed till after he is of Age; on producing a Note of the Caption, his Age may be examined; whereupon he may bring Writ of Error. *Moor* 189. But where an *Infant* may levy a Fine, he may declare the Uſes of it alſo by Deed: And the *Infant*'s Declaration of Uſes, ſhall be good and binding to the *Infant* and his Heirs, ſo long as the Fine continues unreverſed. *Hob.* 224. 2 *Leon.* 193. 2 *Rep.* 58. 10 *Rep.* 42. It was held formerly that an *Infant* appearing by Guardian, could not ſuffer a Common Recovery. 10 *Rep.* 42. Though ſince it hath been allowed in many Caſes, and by all the Judges, that an *Infant* may ſuffer a Common Recovery by Guardian, and he ſhall not avoid it; for by Intendment he ſhall have Recompence in Value; and if it is not for the Good of the *Infant*, he may have Recompence over againſt his Guardian. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 772. A Common Recovery may be had againſt an *Infant*, being examined *ſole & ſecrete*; and he may ſuffer a Recovery by Guardian in open Court. *Hob.* 169. 2 *Bulſt.* 255. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 994. A Recovery was ſuffered by an *Infant* by his Guardian. 1 *Leon.* It has been agreed, that if an *Infant* appear by Guardian, and ſuffer a Common Recovery, it ſhall not be reverſed for Error: But if he appear by Attorney, and ſuffer a Recovery, it is otherwiſe; for in ſuch Caſe he may reverſe it by Error when of full Age, becauſe it may be tried by a Jury whether he was an *Infant* when he made the Letter of Attorney, or not; whereas in the other Caſe it muſt appear by Inſpection, which cannot be after full Age. *Sid.* 321. 2 *Nelſ.* 995. A Recovery or Judgment by Default againſt an *Infant*, is erroneous; but the *Infant* muſt reverſe it by Writ of Error during his Minority. *Wood's Inſt.* 605. And if the Default be after Appearance, the Judgment ſhall not be reverſed. *Dyer* 104. If an *Infant* appears by Attorney, and not by Guardian, it is Error; for which a Judgment may be reverſed. 2 *Nelſ.* 998. But if an *Infant* appearing *per Guardianum* comes of Age pending the Suit, he may then plead *per Attornatum*. *Moor* 665. An *Infant* is to ſue by *Prochein Amy*, or Guardian; but always defend by Guardian. 1 *Inſt.* 135. He is not to appear by Attorney in his own Right; but if he be joint Executor with others of Age, they may make an Attorney for him: Reſolved where three Executors brought an Action by Attorney, one being within Age. 2 *Saund.* 212. Though it was lately adjudged, that an *Infant* may neither ſue nor be ſued as Executor by Attorney; for the *Infant*'s Diſability is adherent to his Perſon, and he has no Power to make an Attorney in any Caſe, who would not be anſwerable to him. *Fitzgib.* 1, 2. *Mich.* 1 *Geo.* 2. And it hath been held, if an Action be brought againſt three ſeveral Defendants, and one of them is an *Infant*, they may not all appear by Attorney; but he within Age muſt appear by Guardian, or it will be Error to reverſe the Judgment. *Style* 400. 1 *Lev.* 294. If Baron and Feme, where the Feme is an *Infant*, appear by Attorney, it is Error. 5 *Mod.* 209. When the Defendant in an Action is an *Infant*, the Plaintiff ſhall have ſix Years to bring his Action in after the Defendant comes of Age: And if the Plaintiff be an *Infant*, he hath ſix Years likewiſe after his Age to ſue by the Statute of Limitations. *Lutw.* 243. And *Infants* are not bound by Nonclaim, *&c.* on Fines levied by others, within five Years, by the *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. Nonclaim ſhall not bind an *Infant*, nor any Negligence, *&c.* be imputed to him; except in ſome particular Caſes, *viz.* in Caſe of a Fine where the Time begins in the Life of the Anceſtor; or of an Appeal of Death of his Anceſtor, where he brings not his Appeal within a Year and a Day, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 246, 380. *Wood's Inſt.* 13. Laches ſhall prejudice an *Infant*, if he preſents not to a Church in ſix Months. *Litt.* 402. All Acts of Neceſſity bind *Infants*; as Preſentations to Benefices, Admittances and Grants of Copyhold Eſtates, and Aſſenting to Legacies, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 196. Conditions annexed to Lands, whether the Eſtate come by Grant or Diſcent, bind *Infants*: And where the Eſtate of an *Infant* is upon Condition to be performed by the *Infant*, if the Condition is broken during the Minority, the Land is loſt for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 233, 380. Though a Statute is not extendible againſt an *Infant*, yet *Chancery* will give Relief againſt *Infants*. 1 *Lev.* 198. And by Statute 7 *Ann. c.* 19. *Infants* ſeiſed of Eſtates in Fee in Truſt, or in Mortgage, on Petition of the Perſon for whom the *Infant* is ſeiſed in Truſt, or the Mortgagor, *&c.* by Order of the Court of *Chancery*, may make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates, as Truſtees or Mortgagees of full Age. An *Infant* is much favoured by the Law; and therefore it doth give him many Privileges above others: If an *Infant* make Default in a real Action, he ſhall not loſe his Land, as another Man ſhall do; one who is an *Infant* ſhall not be amerced, nor find Pledges like one of full Age; and if he be Bail, he may be diſcharged by *Audita Querela*, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 272. 8 *Rep.* 61. On his Default at the *Grand Cape*, the *Infant* by Writ of Error may reverſe the Judgment given againſt himſelf; unleſs it be in Caſe of a Judgment in Dower. *Dyer* 104. *Jenk. Cent.* 47, 319. But an *Infant* may be diſſeiſed of his Lands: And a Warranty that deſcendeth upon an *Infant*, may bar him of his Entry; ſo a Remitter upon him; *contra* of a Deſcent: And if an *Infant* hath Franchiſes or Liberties, and do abuſe or diſuſe them, he ſhall forfeit them as a Man of full Age may do. 1 *Inſt.* 3. 133. 1 *And.* 311. *Bro.* 48. An *Infant* may bind himſelf Apprentice, and if he ſerve ſeven Years, have the Benefit of his Trade: If he be guilty of Miſbehaviour, the Maſter may correct him; or complain to a Juſtice of Peace, and have him puniſhed. *Cro. Car.* 179. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* And an *Infant* may bind himſelf to pay for Neceſſaries, as Meat, Drink, Apparel and Learning; but not by Bond with Penalty; though a Bill for Neceſſaries, without a Penalty, for the very Sum due, 'tis ſaid, will bind him. 2 *Inſt.* 483. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 729. 1 *Lev.* 86. *Infants* are not obliged to pay for Clothes, unleſs it be averred for their own Wearing, and that they were convenient and neceſſary for them to wear, according to their Degree and Eſtate. *Cro. Jac.* 560. Though upon Promiſe of an *Infant* to pay a Taylor for making of Clothes, it need not be averred for neceſſary Clothes, *&c.* *Noy* 85. Money laid out for Neceſſaries for an *Infant*, hath been allowed; when Money lent for that Purpoſe hath not. 5 *Mod.* 368. The *Infant* may buy, but cannot borrow any Money to buy Neceſſaries; for the Law will not truſt him with Money, but at the Peril of the Lender, who muſt lay it out for him in Neceſſaries, or ſee it thus laid out. 1 *Salk.* 386. Where Money is lent to an *Infant*, who employs it in buying Neceſſaries, yet he is not liable; becauſe the Foundation of the Contract is the Lending. 1 *Salk.* 279. One lends a Sum of Money to an *Infant*, to pay a Debt for Things neceſſary, as the *Infant* may miſapply it, he is therefore not liable at Law;

Law; yet he muſt be ſo in Equity, for that in this Caſe the Lender of the Money ſtands in the Place of the Perſon paid, *viz.* the Creditor for Neceſſaries; and ſhall recover in *Chancery*, as the other would by Law. 1 *Peer Williams* 559. An *Infant* is not bound by an Account concerning Neceſſaries for his Family, *&c.* for he may be miſtaken in an Account; and no Contract binds him but what concerns his Perſon. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 271. *Latch* 189. If an *Infant* makes a Contract *pro Victu & Veſtitu*, this ſhall be binding: And a Promiſe by an *Infant* to another, that if he will find him Meat, Drink and Waſhing, and pay for his Schooling, that he will pay him ſuch a reaſonable Sum yearly, Action one the Caſe lies upon this Promiſe. 2 *Danv.* 768. *Trin.* 3 *Car.* But in other Caſes, it is otherwiſe; though a Promiſe of a Perſon when at full Age, for Conſideration during Infancy, ſhall be binding, and *Aſſumpſit* lieth. 2 *Lev.* 144. 3 *Leon.* 215. A Perſon gave a Note, a few Days after of Age, for Things he had during his Infancy; on extraordinary Circumſtances, Equity ſet it aſide: Though it's true, if an *Infant* takes up Goods, or borrows Money, and after he comes to Age, gives his Note or Promiſe for the Money, that is good at Law: But to prevent the Ruin of *Infants*, it may be convenient to give Relief. *Barnardiſt.* 4, 6. If an *Infant* delivers Money with his own Hand, it is voidable, and to be recovered by Action of Account. The *Infant* ſells Goods to another; he may make the Sale void, or have Debt, *&c.* for the Money. *Hob.* 77. 18 *Ed.* 4. 2. Alſo Treſpaſs lies for taking the Goods; but if he deliver the Thing with his own Hands, the Vendee is excuſed of the Treſpaſs: If an *Infant* ſell a Horſe, he may take it again, *&c. Roll.* 736. 3 *Rep.* 13. *Hob.* 96. Action will not lie againſt an *Infant* for Goods ſold to him, to ſell in his Shop. *Cro. Jac.* 494. And if one delivers Goods to an *Infant*, knowing him to be ſuch, the *Infant* ſhall not be charged in Trover and Converſion: But it is otherwiſe if delivered to him, not knowing him to be an *Infant*. 1 *Sid.* 129. Action lies not againſt an *Infant* Inn-keeper, for Goods loſt. 2 *Danv.* 769. If an *Infant* accepts a Bill of Exchange, he may plead Infancy upon an Action brought againſt him. *Trin.* 3 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 197. And if a Treſpaſs be done to an *Infant*, and he ſubmits to an Award, it is ſaid the Award ſhall not be binding to him. 2 *Danv.* 770. Agreements, *&c.* made by an *Infant*, although he be within a Day of his full Age, ſhall not bind him. *Plowd.* 364. Where an *Infant* enters into Bond, pretending to be of full Age, though he may avoid it by pleading his Infancy, yet he may be indicted for a Cheat. *Wood's Inſt.* 585. *Infants* committing a Treſpaſs againſt the Perſon or Poſſeſſion of another, muſt anſwer for the Damage in a Civil Action. *Hob.* 134. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 547. And *Infants* being Tenants for Life or Years, are puniſhable for Waſte: An *Infant* ſhall be puniſhed for Battery, Slander, Cheating with falſe Dice, Perjury, not going to Church, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 196. *Infants* under fourteen Years of Age are not generally puniſhable capitally for Crimes committed; but if they are of that Age, or under thoſe Years, having Maturity of Diſcretion, they may be puniſhed as Felons: But Execution of theſe for Felony is oftentimes reſpited in order to a Pardon; and if an *Infant* apparently wanting Diſcretion, be found guilty of Felony, the Juſtices may diſmiſs him without Pardon. 1 *Inſt.* 247. *Doct. and Stud. c.* 26. 1 *Hawk.* 2. An *Infant* is incapable of being a Parſon, Juror, Attorney, Steward, Bailiff, *&c.* But he may be a Mayor, Sheriff, Gaoler, *&c. Co. Lit.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 195. See *Age*, and *Heir apparent*.

Infants when of Age. An *Infant* has been adjudged of *Age* the Day before his Birth-Day, for the Law will not make a fraction of a Day; and therefore, where a Perſon was born the *third* of *September*, and the *ſecond* of *September* 21 Years after he made his Will, it was held good; and that he was then of Age to deviſe his Lands. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 480. And it is ſaid ſuch Will ſhall take Effect though the Deviſor dies by Six at Night of that Day. 2 *Raym.* 1096.

Infancy of the King. The King cannot be an Infant by our Law. 1 *Inſt.* 43. And he ſhall never avoid his Grants, *&c.* in Reſpect of Infancy; for he cannot be a Minor, being as King a Body Politick. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 767. The Acts of a Mayor and Commonalty ſhall not be avoided by Reaſon of Infancy of the Mayor. *Cro. Car.* 557.

Infectious, By caſting Garbage and Dung into Ditches, *&c.* how puniſhed. See Stat. 12 *R.* 2.

Infidels, *(Infideles)* Heathens; who may not be Witneſſes by the Laws of this Kingdom, becauſe they believe neither the Old or New Teſtament to be the Word of God, on one of which, Oaths muſt be taken. 1 *Inſt.* 6. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 434.

Infinity of Actions. The Lord of the Soil may have a ſpecial Action againſt him who ſhall dig Soil in the King's *Highway:* But one Subject may not have his Action againſt another for common Nuſances; for if he might, then every Man would have it, and ſo the *Actions* would be *infinite*, &c. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 56. 9 *Rep.* 113.

Infirmary, (*Infirmarius*) In Monaſteries there was an Apartment allotted for *infirm* or ſick Perſons; and he who had the Care of the *Infirmary* was called *Infirmarius.* Matt. Pariſ. *Anno* 1252.

In forma Pauperis, Suing Actions in. See *Forma Pauperis.*

Information, (*Informatio*) For the King, is the ſame which for a common Perſon is called Declaration; and it is not always brought directly by the King, or his Attorney General, and the Clerk of the Crown-Office, but frequently by ſome other Perſon, who informs as well for the King as for himſelf, upon the Breach of ſome Penal Law or Statute, wherein a Penalty is given to the Party that will ſue for the ſame: And it differs from an Indictment, which is found by the Oaths of twelve Men; and this is only the Allegation of the Officer, *&c. Terms de Ley* 406. *Informations* are either at the Suit of the King, or at the Suit of the King and of the Party, which is called an *Information Qui tam*, becauſe the *Informer* proſecutes *tam pro Domino Rege quam pro ſeipſo*; but theſe *Informations* will not lie on any Statute, which prohibits a Thing, as being an immediate Offence againſt the publick Good in general, under a certain Penalty, unleſs the Whole or Part of ſuch Penalty be expreſly given to him who will ſue for it, becauſe otherwiſe it goes to the King, and nothing can be demanded by the Party. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 265. The King ſhall put no one to anſwer for a Wrong done principally to another, without Indictment or Preſentment; though of common Right *Informations*, or Actions in the Nature thereof, may be brought for Offences againſt Statutes, whether mentioned or not in ſuch Statutes, where other Methods of Proceeding are not particularly appointed. *Ibid.* 260. And wherever a Matter concerns the publick Government, and no particular Perſon is entitled to an Action, there an *Information* will lie. 1 *Salk.* 374. There may be an *Information* for the King againſt a Criminal, as well as Indictment; but it doth not lie for a Capital Crime except on the Statutes againſt Bankrupts, who may be convicted of Felony by Indictment or *Information*, by 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. *Wood's Inſt.* 630. It hath been alledged, that *Informations* began in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. and are new Things with Reſpect to Indictments, and carry Hardſhips with them, *&c.* But it was adjudged, that the old Statutes enact, that Proceedings ſhall be by Preſentment or Indictment; an *Information* by the Attorney

Attorney General is no more than a Preſentment, and that *Informations* were at Common Law. 5 *Mod.* 459. An *Information* may be brought for Offences and Miſdemeanors by the Common Law; as for Batteries, Conſpiracies, ſeducing Perſons, Nuſances, Contempts, Libelling, ſeditious Words, Abuſing the King's Commiſſion to the Oppreſſion of the Subject, &c. And in very many Caſes by Statute, wherein the Offender is liable to a Fine, or other Penalty. *Finch* 340. *Show.* 109. For Words ſpoke of a deceaſed King, which advance pernicious Doctrine and evil Tenets, and have an Influence on the preſent Government, &c. an *Information* lies, on which the Offender may be fined, and alſo corporally puniſhed. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 879. If the Marſhal of *B. R.* miſdemeans himſelf in his Office, he who is prejudiced by it may prefer an *Information* againſt him in that Court, where he ſhall be fined and ordered to make Satisfaction. *Hil.* 23 *Car. B. R.* For obtaining a Judgment againſt a Woman before Marriage, by Cheating and Fraud, whereby her Huſband's Lands were afterwards extended, adjudged that *Information* lay, and the Judgment ſhould be ſet aſide, &c. *Sid.* 431. *Information* may be brought againſt the Inhabitants of any Town for not repairing of Highways; for going armed in Affray of the Peace, &c. and in general for any Offences againſt the publick Good, or againſt the Principles of Juſtice, *Information* lies; though not where a Complaint is trifling or vexatious, or wholly of a private Nature. 2 *Hawk.* 260, 262. If a Perſon exhibits his *Information* only for Vexation, the Defendant may bring *Information* againſt the *Informer* upon the Statute 18 *Eliz. c.* 5. 2 *Bulſt.* 18. An *Information* upon a Penal Statute muſt be ſued in one of the Superior Courts, and cannot be brought in any Inferior Court, becauſe the King's Attorney cannot be there to acknowledge or deny, as he can in a Superior Court. *Cro. Jac.* 538. All *Informations* on Penal Statutes, brought by an *Informer* where a Sum certain is given to the Proſecutor, muſt be brought in the proper County where the Offence was committed; and within a Year after the ſame: But a Party grieved, who is not a common *Informer*, is not obliged to bring his *Information* in the proper County, but may *inform* in what County he pleaſes. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 3. *Cro. Eliz.* 645. And the King may exhibit an *Information* in two or three Years, and be good; though it will be naught in an *Informer*. *Cro. Jac.* 366. Where an *Information* is given by Statute, to be proſecuted at the Aſſizes, &c. the *Informer* on filing his *Information* muſt make Oath before a Judge, that the Offence laid in the *Information* was not committed in any other County than that mentioned in the *Information*; and that he believes the Offence was committed within a Year next before the Filing of the *Information*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And when an *Information* is ordered to be filed upon an Affidavit made, the Court will not ſuffer the Proſecutor to put any more or other Matter into the *Information* than what only is in his Affidavit. *Mich.* 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* It has been reſolved, that the Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. reſtrains the Juriſdiction of *B. R.* in Actions of Debt by common *Informers*, and that they cannot bring Debt upon the Statute in that Court, unleſs the Cauſe of Action ariſe in the County where the King's Bench ſits; but muſt in other Caſes proſecute by *Information* before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, &c. as the Statute directs. 1 *Salk.* 373. Offences created ſince the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. are not within that Statute, to be proſecuted in the County where the Fact was done; ſo that *Informations* on ſubſequent penal Statutes are not reſtrained thereby. *Ibid.* By the Stat. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 5. *Informers* are to exhibit their Suits in proper Perſon, by Way of *Information*, or Original Action; they are not to compound with the Defendant, without the Conſent of the Court, on Pain of 10 *l.* Penalty, Pillory, &c. And if they diſcontinue or are Nonſuit, the Court ſhall immediately aſſign Coſts to the Defendant: But this Statute and the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. do not extend to *Informations* of Officers, nor on the Statutes of Maintenance, Champerty, concerning Concealments of Cuſtoms, &c. and it extendeth not to Parties grieved, and thoſe to whom any Forfeiture is given in certain. *Ibid.* The 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. enacts, That *Informations* brought in the Crown-Office, for Treſpaſs, Battery, &c. are to be by Order of Court; and Recognizances to be entered into of 20 *l.* Penalty for the *Informer* to proſecute with Effect, &c. And in Caſe any Perſon againſt whom ſuch *Information* ſhall be exhibited ſhall appear and plead to Iſſue, and the Proſecutor do not proceed to Trial within a Year after Iſſue joined; or if it ſhall paſs for the Defendant, or the *Informer* procure a *Nolle proſequi*, &c. the Court is to award the Defendant Coſts; except it be certified that there was reaſonable Cauſe for the *Information*. An *Informer* upon a popular Statute ſhall never have Coſts, if not given by Statute; but the Party grieved in Action on the Statute ſhall, where a certain Penalty is given. 2 *Hawk.* 273. *Informations* by the Attorney General remain as they were at Common Law, notwithſtanding the Statute 4 & 5 *W. & M.* And when the Attorney General exhibits an *Information*, he does it *ex Officio*; whereas when the Clerk of the Crown does it, it is generally by Order of Court. 5 *Mod.* 464. Where a Penalty is divided by Statute between the King and the *Informer*, if the King prefers his *Information* before the *Informer*, he ſhall have the whole Penalty: But if the *Informer* prefers his *Information* firſt, the King cannot hinder him from his Proportion. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 60. If an *Informer* dies, the Attorney General may proceed in the *Information* for the King: Nonſuit of an *Informer* is no Bar againſt the King; and if the King's Attorney enter a *Nolle proſequi*, it is not any Bar *quoad* the *Informer*. *Cro. El.* 583. 1 *Leon.* 119. If two *Informations* are had on the very ſame Day, they mutually abate one another; becauſe there is no Priority to attach the Right of the Suit in one *Informer*, more than in the other. *Hob.* 138. An *Information* hath ſomewhat in it of an Indictment, *viz.* to alledge the Offence in particular, and alſo ſomething in Nature of an Action, to demand what is due; and if the *Informer* make no Demand, or demand what appears not to be his due, the *Information* is ill. *Hob.* 242. The ſame Certainty is requiſite in an *Information* as in an Indictment; and all the material Parts of the Crime muſt be as preciſely found in one as the other. 2 *Hawk.* 261. If an *Information* contain ſeveral Offences againſt a Statute, and be well laid as to ſome of them, but defective as to the reſt, the *Informer* may have Judgment for ſuch as is well laid. *Ibid.* 266. After a Plea pleaded to an *Information* for any Crime, the Defendant by Favour of the Court may appear by Attorney; alſo the Court may diſpenſe with the perſonal Appearance before Plea pleaded, except in ſuch Caſes where a perſonal Appearance is required by ſome Statute: And it is the ſame of Indictments for Crimes under the Degree of Capital. *Ibid.* 273. If a Defendant plead *Nil debet* to an *Information Qui-tam*, &c. it is ſafeſt to ſay he owes nothing to the *Informer*, nor the King, which is an Anſwer to the Whole. On Breach of a Statute alledged from a Matter *in pais*, the Defendant may plead that he owes nothing, or Not guilty, &c. And if there be more than one Defendant, they ought to plead ſeverally and not jointly, Not guilty: But if it be alledged from a Matter of Record, the Record not being triable by the Country, but by itſelf, ſuch Plea is not good. 2 *Hawk.* 276. *Bro.*

Iſſues 23. A Prior Suit depending, a Pardon or Releaſe may be pleaded to an *Information:* And if the Defendant hath Matter to plead in his Diſcharge, it hath been held that he ought to plead it ſpecially, and cannot give it in Evidence; though this ſeems to be contrary to the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. A Replication to an *Information* on a ſpecial Plea in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, is to be made by the Attorney General, and before Juſtices of Aſſize, by the Clerk of the Aſſiſe: Though the Replication to a General Iſſue in an *Information Qui tam* in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, may be made in the Name of the Attorney General only; and in Actions *Qui tam*, moſt of the Precedents are, that the Replication is to be made by the Plaintiff. 2 *Hawk.* 277. A Demurrer may be to an *Information Qui tam*, without the Attorney General. *Ibid.* *Informations* are not quaſhed for Inſufficiency, like Indictments; but the Defendant muſt demur to them. *Paſ.* 1650. 2 *Lill.* 59. Fines aſſeſſed in Court by Judgment on an *Information*, cannot be afterwards qualified or mitigated. *Cro. Car.* 251. The *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 20. makes the Proceedings upon *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* more ſpeedy and effectual. *Vide* the Stat. *&c.*

Form of an *Information* by the Attorney General.

BE it remembered, *That* D. R. *Eſq; the Attorney General of our Sovereign Lord the King, who proſecutes for our ſaid Lord the King, being preſent in this Court, the Day of*, &c. *in his own Perſon for the ſaid Lord the King, gave the Court here to underſtand and be* informed; *That whereas all that*, &c. *yet one* A. C. *and* B. D. *little regarding the Laws and Statutes of our Lord the King that now is, but intending*, &c. *with Force and Arms, the Day and in the Year*, &c. *before the Day of exhibiting this* Information, *entered and intruded in and upon*, &c. *And the ſame Treſpaſs hitherto and yet continues, in Contempt of the ſaid Lord the King, and againſt his Laws: Whereupon the ſaid Attorney General, of our ſaid Lord the King that now is, for the ſaid Lord the King prays the Advice of this Court in the Premiſſes; and that the ſaid* A. C. *and* B. D. *may come here to anſwer our ſaid Lord the King*, &c. *Upon which*, &c. *and the Sheriffs of the ſaid County, that they attach the ſaid* A. *and* B. *in Form aforeſaid, ſo as*, &c.

An *Information* for *Frauds* committed in the Revenue.

BE it remembered, *That* A. B. *who proſecutes as well for our Lord the King as for himſelf, came before our ſovereign Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *this ſame Term, in his proper Perſon; and as well for our ſaid Lord the King as for himſelf, giveth the Court here to underſtand and be* informed, *That one* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant, on the firſt Day of* April *in the Year*, &c. *and the Day of*, &c. *then next following, in a certain Ship called the* P. *of* S. *brought into this Kingdom of* England, *into the Port of*, &c. *by Way of Merchandiſing, thirty Hogſheads of Tobacco, of the Value*, &c. *as of the proper Goods of the ſaid* C. *And the ſaid thirty Hogſheads of Tobacco out of the ſaid Ship in the Port aforeſaid, to Land there carried, on the Days and Times aforeſaid, and the ſame then took away from thence, the Cuſtom, Subſidy and Poundage, and other Duties to our ſaid Lord the King therefore due, not being paid, nor any Agreement or Compoſition had or made with the Collector thereof, with or by the Knowledge or Conſent of the Comptroller or Surveyor in that Behalf aſſigned, or of one of them therein, againſt the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided: Whereupon the ſaid* A. B. *who proſecutes as well*, &c. *prays the Advice of this Court; and that the ſaid* C. *may forfeit the Goods and Merchandiſes aforeſaid, according to the Form of the Statute aforeſaid, and that the ſaid* A. *the Moiety of the Value of the ſaid Goods ſo forfeited may have*, &c. *And alſo that the ſaid* C. *may come here into this Court, to anſwer of and upon the Premiſſes*, &c. *and there are Pledges of proſecuting*, John Doe *and* Richard Roe. *And hereupon it is commanded to the ſaid* C. *that all other Things omitted, and all Excuſes laid aſide, be be in his proper Perſon before our Lord the King at* Weſtminſter *on the Day*, &c. *next coming, to anſwer as well to our ſaid Lord the King, as to the ſaid* A. *who proſecutes*, &c. *of and in the Premiſſes, and further to do and receive what the Court of our ſaid Lord the King now here ſhall conſider of in this Particular*, &c.

Informer, (*Informator*) Is a Perſon as *informs* againſt or proſecutes in any of the King's Courts thoſe that offend againſt any Law or Penal Statute; and no Man may be an *Informer* who is diſabled by any Miſdemeanor. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Infortiatum, Is one Part of the Digeſts of the *Civil Law*; according to *Benedict*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Peterborough*, in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3.

Infugare, Signifies to put to Flight. *Leg. Canuti, cap.* 32.

Infula, Was anciently the Garment of a Prieſt, like that which we now call a Caſſock; ſometimes it is taken for a Coif.

Inge. This Syllable in the Names of Places, denotes Meadow or Paſture; and in the North, Meadows are called the *Inges* from the Sax. *Ing, i. e. pratum.*

Ingenium, Is an Inſtrument uſed in War, *Arte &* Ingenio *confectum*; from whence 'tis ſaid we derive the Word *Engine.*

Ingenuitas, Uſed for Liberty given to a Servant by Manumiſſion. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 89.

Ingenuitas Regni. *Ingénui, Liberi & Legales Homines*; Freeholders, and the Commonalty of the Kingdom: And ſometimes this Title was given to the Barons and Lords of the King's Council. *Eadmer. Hiſt. Nov. fol.* 70.

Ingreſs, Egreſs, and Regreſs, Words in Leaſes of Land, to ſignify a free Entry into, Going forth of, and Returning from ſome Part of the Lands let; as to get in a Crop of Corn, *&c.* after the Term expired.

Ingreſſu, Is a *Writ of Entry*, whereby a Man ſeeks Entry into Lands or Tenements; and lies in many Caſes, having as many different Forms: This Writ is alſo called *Præcipe quod reddat*, becauſe theſe are formal Words inſerted in all Writs of Entry. See *Entry.*

Ingreſſus. The Relief which the Heir at full Age paid to the Head Lord, for *Entring* upon the Fee, or Lands fallen by the Death or Forfeiture of the Tenant, *&c.* was ſometimes called *Ingreſſus.* Blount.

In groſs. Advowſon *in groſs*, Villain *in groſs*, *&c.* See *Groſs.*

Ingroſſer, (*Ingroſſator*) Is one that buys and ſells any Thing by Wholeſale; and whoever ſhall get into his Hands by Buying, Contract or Promiſe, other than by Demiſe, Grant or Leaſe of Lands, any Corn growing, or other Corn or Grain; Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, or other dead Victuals whatſoever, within the Realm of *England*, to the Intent to ſell the ſame again, ſhall be reputed an unlawful *Ingroſſer*, by *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. Such Victual only as is neceſſary for the Food of Man, is within the Purview of the Statute; and therefore Apples and Fruits are not within the Meaning of it; and it has been holden, that Hops are not within the Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 195. *H. P. C.* 152. *Cro. Car.* 231. The Buying of Corn to make Starch of it, and then to ſell it, is not within the Intent

of the Statute; becauſe it is not bought to be ſold again in the ſame Nature it was bought, but to be firſt altered by a Trade or Science; and by the like Reaſon the Buying of Corn to make Meal of it, and then to ſell it, is ſaid not to be within the Act; and Buying of Barley, with an Intent to make it into Malt, and after that to ſell it, had no Need of the Exception made for it in the ſaid Statute. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 237. Foreign Corn and Victuals, except Fiſh and Salt, are exempted, and not within the Penalty of the Statute 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25. And licenſed Badgers are excepted; as are likewiſe Fiſhmongers, Butchers, Poulterers, &c. buying any Thing in their own Faculties, otherwiſe than by Foreſtalling, and ſelling the ſame again at reaſonable Prices by Retail. 1 *Hawk.* 240. Any Merchant, whether a Subject or Foreigner, bringing Victuals, or other Merchandiſe into this Kingdom, may ſell the ſame in Groſs; but he that buys them of him cannot do ſo, becauſe by ſuch Means the Price will be enhanſed, for the more Hands any Merchandiſe paſſeth through, the dearer it muſt grow, as every one will make a Profit of it: And if this were allowable, a rich Man might *ingroſs* into his Hands a whole Commodity, and then ſell it at what Price he ſhould think fit; which is of ſuch bad Conſequence, that the bare *Ingroſſing* of a whole Commodity, with Intent to ſell it at an unreaſonable Price, is an Offence indictable at Common Law, whether any Part thereof be ſold by the *Ingroſſer*, or not. 3 *Inſt.* 196. *Cro. Car.* 231, 232. The Puniſhment of this Offence by Statute, is Forfeiture of the Goods for the firſt Offence, and two Months Impriſonment; double Value and ſix Months Impriſonment for the ſecond Offence; and Loſs of all Goods, and Impriſonment at the King's Pleaſure, &c. for the third Offence. See *Foreſtaller*.

Ingroſſer of Deeds, Is a Clerk that writes Records or Inſtruments of Law in Skins of Parchment.

Ingroſſing of a Fine. The making of the Indentures by the *Chirographer*, and Delivery of them to the Party to whom the Fine is levied. *F. N. B.* 147.

Inhabitant, Is a Dweller or Houſholder in any Place; as *Inhabitants* in a Vill, are the Houſholders in the Vill. 2 *Inſt.* 702.

Inheritance, (*Hæreditas*) Is a Perpetuity in Lands or Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs: And the Word *Inheritance* is not only intended where a Man hath Lands or Tenements by Deſcent of *Heritage*; but alſo every Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, which a Perſon hath by Purchaſe, may be ſaid to be an *Inheritance*, becauſe his Heirs may *inherit* it. *Lit. Sect.* 9. And one may have *Inheritance* by Creation; as in Caſe of the King's Grant of Peerage, by Letters Patent, &c. *Inheritances* are Corporeal or Incorporeal; *Corporeal Inheritances* relate to Houſes, Lands, &c. which may be touched or handled; and *Incorporeal Inheritances* are Rights iſſuing out of, annexed to or exerciſed with Corporeal *Inheritances*, as Advowſons, Tithes, Annuities, Offices, Commons, Franchiſes, Privileges, Services, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 9, 49. There is alſo *ſeveral Inheritance*, which is where two or more hold Lands ſeverally; if two Men have Lands given to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies, theſe have joint Eſtate during their Lives; but their Heirs have ſeveral *Inheritances*. *Kitch.* 155. Without Blood none can *inherit*; and therefore it is that he who hath the whole and entire Blood, ſhall have an *Inheritance* before him who hath but Part of the Blood of his Anceſtor. 3 *Rep* 41. The Law of *Inheritance* prefers the firſt Child before all others; the Male before the Female; and of Males the firſt born, &c. And as to *Inheritances*, if a Man *purchaſes* Land in Fee, and dies without Iſſue, thoſe of the Blood of the Father's Side ſhall *inherit*, if there be any; and for want of ſuch, the Land ſhall go to the Heirs of the Mother's Side: But if it come to the Son by *Deſcent* from the Father, the Heirs of the Mother ſhall not *inherit* it. *Plowd.* 132. *Lit.* 4. 12. Goods and Chattels cannot be turned into an *Inheritance*. 3 *Inſt.* 19, 126. See *Deſcent* and *Fee Eſtate*.

Inhibition, (*Inhibitio*) Is a Writ to forbid a Judge from farther Proceeding in a Cauſe depending before him, being in Nature of a Prohibiton. 9 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. 24 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. *F. N. B.* 39. An *Inhibition* is moſt commonly iſſuing out of a Higher *Court Chriſtian* to an inferior, upon an Appeal: And *Inhibitions* are likewiſe on the Viſitations of Archbiſhops and Biſhops, &c. This *Inhibition* is either *Hominis* or *Juris*; it is *Ne viſitationem faciat, vel aliquam Juriſditionem Eccleſiaſticam vel contentionem voluntariam habeat:* Thus when the Archbiſhop viſits, he *inhibits* the Biſhop; and when a Biſhop viſits, he *inhibits* the Archdeacon; and this is to prevent Confuſion, and continues till the laſt Pariſh is viſited. Now after ſuch *Inhibition* by an Archbiſhop, if a Lapſe happens, the Biſhop cannot inſtitute, becauſe his Power is ſuſpended; but the Archbiſhop is to do it, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 601. *Paſch.* 13 *Car. B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 201.

Inhoc, or **Inhoke**, (From *In*, within, and *hoke* a Corner or Nook) Signifies any Corner or Part of a common Field ploughed up and ſowed with Oats, &c. and ſometimes fenced in with a dry Hedge, in that Year wherein the reſt of the ſame Field lies fallow and common. It is called in the North of *England* an *Intock*, and in *Oxfordſhire* a *Hitchin*; and no ſuch *Inhoke* is now made without the joint Conſent of all the Commoners, who in moſt Places have their Share by Lot in the Benefit of it, except in ſome Manors, where the Lord has a ſpecial Privilege of ſo doing. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 297, &c. and his *Gloſſary*.

Injunction, (*Injunctio*) Is a Kind of Prohibition granted in divers Caſes; it is generally grounded upon an Interlocutory Order or Decree out of the Court of *Chancery* or *Exchequer*, to ſtay Proceedings in Courts at Law; and ſometimes it is iſſued to the Spiritual Courts. *Weſt Symb. Sect.* 25. It is likewiſe ſometimes uſed to give Poſſeſſion to a Plaintiff, for Want of the Defendant's Appearance, and may be granted by the *Chancery* or *Exchequer* to quiet Poſſeſſion of Lands; alſo where a privileged Perſon of the *Chancery* is ſued elſewhere; and to ſtay Waſte, &c. *Injunction* lies. If a Defendant by his Anſwer in *Chancery*, ſwears a certain Sum of Money is due to him, the Court will often not grant an *Injunction*, unleſs the Money be brought into Court: And an *Injunction* is obtained by Order, either upon Matter confeſſed, or upon ſome Matter appearing of Record, or by Deed, Writing or other Evidence ſhewn in Court, from whence there is a Probability that the Party ought to be diſcharged in Equity; and ſometimes it is granted before Anſwer, when it is uſually only until Anſwer, and further Order, &c. A Delay of Proceedings for a conſiderable Time, is good Cauſe for ſetting aſide and diſſolving an *Injunction* to ſtay Proceedings at Law; but an *Injunction* may be revived on Cauſe ſhewn, and ſometimes the Court will revive it though diſſolved, where the Plaintiff's Caſe is hard, or Equity is evidently on his Side. *Pract. Sol.* 124, 125. If an *Injunction* be for ſtaying of Waſte, there muſt be Affidavit made of Waſte committed in Houſes, Lands, &c. belonging to the Complainant: And if it be to ſtay Suits in other Courts, it is granted on ſuggeſting ſome Matter, by Reaſon of which the Complainant is not able to make his Defence in the other Court, as for Want of Witneſſes, &c. or for that he is proſecuted at Law for what in Equity he ought not to pay; or that the other Court acts erroneouſly, denies him ſome rightful Advantage, and that if the Rigour of the Law takes Place, it is againſt Equity and good Conſcience, &c. *Ibid.* If an Attorney proceeds at Law, after he is ſerved with an *Injunction* to ſtay Proceedings, on Affidavit made thereof Interrogatories are to be exhibited againſt him, to which he muſt anſwer on Oath; and if it appears that he was duly ſerved with the

Injunction,

Injunction, and hath proceeded afterwards contrary thereto, the Court of *Chancery* will commit the Attorney to the *Fleet-Prison* for the Contempt. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 64. But if an *Injunction* be granted by the Court of Chancery in a Criminal Matter, the Court of *B. R.* may break it, and protect any that proceed in Contempt of it. *Mich. Ann. Mod. Cas.* 16. If a Cause at Law be at Issue, the *Injunction* may give Leave to go to Trial, and stay Execution, *&c.* The Writ of *Injunction* is directed to the Party proceeding, *ac omnibus & singulis Consiliar. Attorn. Sollicitat' suis quibuscunque, &c.* and concludes, *Injungen' Præcipimus quod ab omni ulteriori prosecutione quacunque ad communem Legem de, pro vel concernen. aliquib. Materiis in querimon. content. &c. desistatis & quilibet vestrum desistat, sub pœn. &c.*

Injury, *(Injuria)* Is a Wrong or Damage to a Man's Person or Goods. The Law punisheth *Injuries*; and so abhors them, that it grants Writs of Anticipation for their Prevention, in Cases of Combinations and Confederacy, *&c. Stud. Comp.* 93. But the Law will suffer a private *Injury* rather than a publick Evil; and the Act of God, or of the Law, doth *Injury* to none. 4 *Rep.* 124. *Co. Rep.* 148.

Inlagation, *(Inlagatio,* from the Sax. *In lagiain*, i. e. *Inlagare)* Signifies a Restitution of one outlawed, to the Protection of the Law, and Benefit of a Subject. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 14. *Leg. Canut. par.* 1. *c.* 2.

Inlagh, (Inlagatus, *vel Homo sub Lege*) Is he that is of some *Frank Pledge*, and not Outlawed. It seems to be the contrary to *Utlagh*. Bract. tract. 2. lib. 3. c. 11.

Inland, Is said to be *Terra Dominicalis, pars Manerii Dominica, terra* interior *vel inclusa*; for that which was let to Tenants was called *Outland*. In an ancient Will there are these Words; To *Wulfee* I give the *Inland* or Demeans, and to *Elfey* the *Utlands* or Tenancy. *Testam. Britherici.* This Word was in great Use among the *Saxons*, and often occurs in *Domesday*.

Inland Trade, A Trade wholly managed at Home in one Country. *Merch. Dict.*

Inlaced, (From the Fr. *Enlasse*) Intangled or ensnared; it is used in the Champion's Oath. 2 *Inst.* 247.

Inmates, Are those Persons that are admitted to dwell with and in the House of another, and not being able to maintain themselves. *Kitch.* 45. These *Inmates* are generally idle Persons harboured in *Cottages*; wherein it hath been common for several Families to *inhabit*, by which the Poor of Parishes have been increased; but suffering it is an Offence by Statute, liable to a Forfeiture of 10*s.* a Month, inquirable of in the Court Leet, *&c.* Stat. 31 *Eliz. c.* 7. If one have a House wherein he dwells, and lets Part of it, so that there are several Doors into the Street; it is now as two Houses, and the Under-Tenant shall not be accounted an *Inmate:* But 'tis otherwise if there be but one outer Door for both Families. 2 *Co. Inst.* 378. A Man keeps his Daughter that is married, and her Husband, *&c.* by Covenant, and they have some Rooms in his House, they are not *Inmates*; though if they live in one Cottage, and part the House between them, and Diet themselves severally, they will be *Inmates* within the Statute. *Kitch.* 45. If a Person take another to Table with him; or let certain Rooms to one to dwell in, if he be of Ability, and not poor, he is no *Inmate. Ibid.* See *Cottage.*

Innamum, A Pledge———Innama *non capiantur nisi per communem assensum.* Du Cange.

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea in *Romney Marsh*, by Draining: Ancient Records make Mention of the *Innings* of Archbishop *Becket*, *Boniface*, and others; and at this Day there is *Elderton's Innings*, &c. Where they are rendered profitable and termed *Gainage* Lands. *Vide* Law Sewers 31.

Innonia, (From the Sax. *Inman*, i. e. *Intus*) An Inclosure. *Spelm. Gloss.*

Innotescimus. This Word and *Vidimus* are all one; it signifies *Letters Patents*, so called, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Instrument, not of Record, concluding *innotescimus per præsentes, &c.*

Innovations, Are thought dangerous by our Laws; and the ancient Judges of the Law have ever suppressed them, lest the Quiet and Certainty of the Common Law should be disturbed. *Co. Litt.* 379. In the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. the Judges said, we will not change the Law, which always hath been used; and in the Time of K. *H.* 4. they declared it would be better that it should be turned to a Default, than that the Law should be changed, or any *Innovation* made. *Ibid.* 303.

Innoxiate, To purge one of a Fault, and make him innocent. *Leg. Ethelred. c.* 10.

Inns, *(Hospitia)* Were instituted for Lodging and Relief for Travellers; and at Common Law any Man might erect and keep an *Inn* or Alehouse to receive Travellers, but now they are to be licensed and regulated by Statute, by Justices of Peace, who are to take Recognizances for keeping good Orders, *&c.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 25. And if the Keeper of an *Inn* harbours Thieves or Persons of a scandalous Reputation, or suffers frequent Disorders in his House; or sets up a new *Inn*, in a Place where there is no Manner of Need of one, to the Hindrance of other ancient and well governed *Inns*, or keep it in a Situation wholly unfit for such a Purpose, he may by the Common Law be indicted and fined. *H. P. C.* 146. *Dalt.* 33, 34. *Inn-keepers* not selling their Hay, Oats, Beans, *&c.* and all Kinds of Victuals for Man and Beast, at reasonable Prices, having Respect to the Price sold in the Markets adjoining, without taking any Thing for Litter, they shall be fined for the first Offence, and for the second be imprisoned for a Month; and for the third stand on the Pillory, *&c.* Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. Rates and Prices may be set on all the Commodities sold by *Inn-keepers*; and if they extort any unreasonable Rates, they may be indicted. 2 *Cro.* 609. *Carthew* 150. If one who keeps a common *Inn*, refuse to receive a Traveller as a Guest into his House, or to find him Victuals or Lodging, upon his tendering a reasonable Price for the same; the *Inn-keeper* is liable to render Damages, in an Action at the Suit of the Party grieved, and may also be indicted and fined at the Suit of the King: And it is said, he may be compelled by the Constable of the Town to receive and entertain such a Person as his Guest; and that it is not material whether he have any Sign before his Door or not, if he make it his common Business to entertain Travellers. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 225. Action of the Case on an implied *Assumpsit* will lie against the Guest for Things had, where the *Inn-keeper* is obliged by Law to furnish him with Meat, Drink, *&c.* And when a Guest calls for any Thing at an *Inn*, the *Inn keeper* may justify Detaining of a Horse, or other Thing, till he is paid his just Reckoning. *Dyer* 30. By the Custom of the Realm, if a Man lies in an *Inn* one Night, the *Inn-keeper* may detain his Horse until he is paid for the Expences; but if he gives the Party Credit for that Time, and lets him depart without Payment, then he hath waived the Benefit of the Custom, and must rely on his other Agreement. *Trin.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Cas. in L. & E.* 172. A Person brings his Horse to an *Inn*, and leaves him in the Stable there; the *Inn-keeper* may keep him till the Owner pay for the Keeping: And if he eat out as much as he is worth, the Master of the *Inn*, after a reasonable Appraisement, may sell the Horse and

pay himſelf. *Yelv.* 66. But if one bring ſeveral Horſes to an *Inn*, and afterwards takes them all away but one; the *Inn keeper* may not ſell this Horſe for Payment of the Debt for the others, but every Horſe is to be ſold to ſatisfy what is due for his own Meat. 1 *Bulſt.* 207, 217. If any Theft be committed on a Gueſt that lodgeth in an *Inn*, by the Servants of the *Inn*, or by any other Perſons, (not the Gueſt's Servant or Companion) the *Inn keeper* is anſwerable in Action on the Caſe: But if the Gueſt be not a Traveller, but one of the ſame Town, the Maſter of the *Inn* is not chargeable for his Servant's Theft; and if a Man is robbed in a private Tavern, the Maſter is not chargeable. 8 *Rep.* 32, 33. In this Action the *Inn keeper* ſhall not anſwer for any Thing that is out of his *Inn*, but only for ſuch Things as are *infra Hoſpitium*, the Words of the Writ being *eorum Bona & Catalla infra* Hoſpitia *illa exiſtentia, &c.* But if the *Inn-keeper* put the Gueſt's Horſe to Graſs, without Orders for it, and the Horſe is ſtolen, he ſhall make it good. 8 *Rep.* 34. The *Inn-keeper* ſhall not be charged, unleſs there be ſome Default in him or his Servant; for if he that comes with the Gueſt, or who deſires to lodge with him, ſteal his Goods, the Hoſt is not chargeable: Though if an *Inn keeper* appoint one to lie with another, he ſhall anſwer for him. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 334. Although the Gueſt deliver not his Goods to the *Inn keeper* to keep, *&c.* if they be ſtolen, he ſhall be charged: Not where the Hoſtler requires his Gueſt to put them in ſuch a Chamber under Lock and Key; if he ſuffers them to be in an outward Court, *&c. Ibid.* Any Perſon found tipling in an *Inn*, is adjudged within the Statutes againſt Drunkenneſs. 21 *Jac.* 1. 1 *Car.* 1. And *Inn-keepers* or Alehouſe-keepers, permitting tippling in their Houſes, are liable to the Penalty of 10*s. &c.* by Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 1 *Car.* 1. *c.* 14. See *Action on the Caſe* and *Gueſt.*

Inns of Court, *(Hoſpitia Curiæ)* Are ſo called, becauſe the *Students* therein do not only ſtudy the Laws to enable them to practice in the *Courts in Weſtminſter*; but alſo purſue ſuch other Studies, as may render them better qualified to ſerve the King in his Court. *Forteſcue, cap.* 49. Of theſe (ſays Sir *Edward Coke*) there are four well known, *viz.* The *Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn* and *Gray's Inn*; which with the two *Serjeants Inns*, and eight *Inns of Chancery*, viz. *Clifford's Inn, Symond's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Staple's Inn, Bernard's Inn*, and *Thavie's Inn*, (to which is ſince added *New Inn*) make the moſt famous Univerſity for Profeſſion of the Law, or of any one human Science in the World. *Co. Litt.* Our *Inns of Court*, or Societies of the Law, which are famed for their Production of learned Men, are governed by Maſters, Principals, Benchers, Stewards, and other proper Officers; and have the Chief of them Chapels for Divine Service, and all of them publick Halls for Exerciſes, Readings and Arguments, which the Students are obliged to perform and attend for a competent Number of Years, before admitted to ſpeak at the Bar, *&c.* Theſe Societies or Colleges, nevertheleſs are no Corporation, nor have any judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themſelves, which by Conſent, have the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences, Perſons are only excommoned, or put out of Commons; for greater they loſe their Chambers, and are expelled; and when expelled out of one Society, ſhall never be received by any of the others. All the leſſer *Inns* of *Chancery*, are moſtly inhabited by Attornies, Solicitors, and Clerks, and belong to ſome or other of the Principal *Inns of Court*, who have been uſed to ſend yearly ſome of their Barriſters to read to them. *Forteſcue.*

Innuendo, (From *Innuo*, to nod or beckon with the Head to one) Is a Word uſed in Declarations and Law Pleadings, to aſcertain a Perſon or Thing which was named before; as to ſay he *(Innuendo* the Plaintiff) did ſo and ſo, when as there was Mention before of another Perſon. 4 *Rep.* 17. An *Innuendo* is in Effect no more than a *Prædict'*, and cannot make that certain which was uncertain before; and the Law will not allow Words to be enlarged by an *Innuendo*, ſo as to ſupport an Action of the Caſe for ſpeaking of them. *Hob.* 2, 6, 45. 5 *Mod.* 345. An *Innuendo* may not enlarge the Senſe of Words, nor make a Supply, or alter the Caſe, where the Words are defective. *Hutt. Rep.* 44. In Slander, both the Perſon and ſcandalous Words ought to be certain, and not want an *Innuendo* to make them out: If a Plaintiff declares that the Defendant ſaid theſe Words, *Thou art a Thief and ſtoleſt a Mare, &c.* (*Innuendo* the Plaintiff) without an Averment that the Words were ſpoken *eidem Querenti*, this is not good; becauſe it doth not certainly appear of whom they were ſpoken, and the *Innuendo* doth not help it. *Paſch.* 11 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 158. And if the Plaintiff alledge that the Defendant ſaid to him, *Thou art a forſworn Man, and didſt make a falſe Oath againſt me before Juſtice* Scawen, (*Innuendo Scawen*, a Juſtice of Peace) Action doth not lie, for it is not ſhewn that *Scawen* was a Juſtice of Peace, otherwiſe than by the *Innuendo*, and there may be a Man whoſe Name is *Juſtice Scawen. Mich.* 35 *Car.* 2. 3 *Lev.* 166. Alſo if one ſay of another he hath forſworn himſelf, (*Innuendo* before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.*) this *Innuendo* ſhall not make the Words actionable. 1 *Danv.* 157. A Man ſhall not be puniſhed for Perjury, by the Help of an *Innuendo*. 5 *Mod.* 344. And an *Innuendo* will not make Action for a Libel good; if the Matter precedent imports not Scandal, *&c.* to the Damage of the Party. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* Where Action lies without any *Innuendo*, an *Innuendo* ſhall be repugnant and void. 1 *Danv.* 158.

Inoperatio, Is one of the legal Excuſes to exempt a Man from appearing in Court: *Cauſæ quæ ad excuſationem ſufficiunt, &c. hoc eſt, vel Infirmitatis, vel Domini Neceſſitatis, vel contramandationis, vel Regis implacitationis, vel* Inoperationis *cauſâ, viz.* on the Days in which all Pleadings are to ceaſe, or *in diebus non Juridicis.* Leg. H. 1. c. 61.

Inordinatus, Was anciently taken for one who died inteſtate; it is mentioned in *Matt. Weſtm.* 1246.

Inpeny and Outpeny, Money paid by the Cuſtom of ſome Manors on the Alienation of Tenants, *&c.*——Inpeny and Outpeny *conſuetudo talis eſt in Villa de Eaſt* Radham, *de omnibus Terris quæ infra Burgagium tenentur, viz. Quod ipſe, qui vendiderit vel dederit dictam Tenuram alicui, dabit pro exitu ſuo de eadem tenurâ unum Denarium, & ſimile pro ingreſſu alterius, & ſi prædicti Denarii à retro fuerint, Ballivus Domini diſtringet pro eiſdem Denariis in eadem Tenura.* Regiſt. Prior. de Cokesford, p. 25.

Inqueſt, (*Inquiſitio*) Is an Inquiſition of Jurors, in Cauſes Civil and Criminal, on Proof made of the Fact on either Side, when it is referred to their Trial, being impanelled by the Sheriff for that Purpoſe; and as they bring in their Verdict, Judgment paſſeth; *For the Judge ſaith, the Jury finds the Fact thus, then is the Law thus, and ſo we judge.* Staundf. P. C. lib. 3. c. 12. There is an *Inqueſt of Office*, as well as on an Iſſue or the *Miſe* of the Party, *&c.* as in Caſes of Appeals of Robbery, the freſh Suit to entitle Reſtitution of Goods, is to be enquired of by *Inqueſt* of Office, which *Inqueſt* is chiefly for the Satisfaction of the Conſcience of the Judges. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 169. Whether a Criminal be a Lunatick or not, ſhall be tried by an *Inqueſt* of Office, returned by the Sheriff of the County; and if it be found by the Jury that he only feigns himſelf Lunatick, and he refuſes to plead, he ſhall be dealt with as one ſtanding

ſing mute. *H. P. C.* 226. 1 *And.* 107. Where a Perſon ſtands mute without making any Anſwer, the Court may take an *Inqueſt* of Office, by the Oath of any twelve Perſons preſent, if he do ſo out of Malice, *&c.* But after the Iſſue is joined, when the Jury are in Court, if there be any Need for ſuch Inquiry, it ſhall be made by them, and not by an *Inqueſt* of Office. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 327. If a Perſon attainted of Felony eſcape, and being retaken, denies he is the ſame Man, *Inqueſt* is to be made of it by a Jury before he is executed. *Ibid.* 463. By *Magna Charta*, nothing is to be taken for *Inqueſt* of Life or Member. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 26.

Inquirendo. This is an Authority given in general to ſome Perſon or Perſons, to *inquire* into ſomething for the King's Advantage. *Reg.* 72.

Inquiſition, Is a Manner of Proceeding by Way of Search or Examination, and uſed in the King's Behalf, in Temporal Cauſes and Proceſs, in which Senſe it is confounded with *Office*. *Staundf. Prærog.* 51. This *Inquiſition* is upon an Outlawry found; in Caſes of Treaſon and Felony committed; upon a *Felo de ſe*, *&c.* to entitle the King to Forfeitures of Lands and Goods: And there is no ſuch Nicety required in an *Inquiſition* as in Pleading; becauſe an *Inquiſition* is only to inform the Court how Proceſs ſhall iſſue for the King, whoſe Title accrues by the Attainder, and not by the *Inquiſition*; and yet in the Caſes of the King and a common Perſon, *Inquiſitions* have been held void for Incertainty. *Lane* 39. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1008. It is ſaid there are two Sorts of *Inquiſitions*, one to inform the King, the other to veſt an Intereſt in him; the one need not be certain, but the other muſt, and where an *Inquiſition* finds ſome Parts well, and nothing as to others, it may be helped by *Melius Inquirendum*. 2 *Salk.* 469. There is a judicial Writ *Ad Inquirendum*, to inquire by a Jury into any Thing touching a Cauſe depending in Court; and *Inquiſition* is had upon *Extents* of Land, Writs of *Elegit*, where Judgment is had by Default, and Damages and Coſts are recovered, *&c.* *Finch* 484. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 65.

Inquiſition, *Ex Officio Mero*, Is one Way of proceeding in *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*. *Wood's Inſt.* 596. And formerly the Oath *Ex Officio* was a Sort of *Inquiſition*.

Inquiſitors, *(Inquiſitores)* Are Sheriffs, Coroners *ſuper viſum Corporis*, or the like, who have Power to inquire in certain Caſes; and by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *Inquirors* or *Inquiſitors* are included under the Name of *Miniſtri*. 2 Inſt. 211.

Inrollment, *(Irrotulatio)* Is the Regiſtring or Entring in the Rolls of the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas* or *Exchequer*, or by the Clerk of the Peace in the Records of the Quarter-Seſſions, of any lawful Act; as a Statute or Recogniſance acknowledged, a Deed of Bargain and Sale of Lands, *&c.* An *Inrollment* of a Deed may be either by the Common Law, or according to the Statute: And *Inrollment* of Deeds ought to be made in Parchment, and recorded in Court, for Perpetuity's Sake. *Trin.* 23 *Car.* *Paſch.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* But the *Inrolling* a Deed doth not make it a Record, though it thereby becomes a Deed recorded; for there is a Difference between Matter of Record, and a Thing recorded to be kept in Memory; a Record being the Entry in Parchment of Judicial Matters controverted in a Court of Record, and whereof the Court takes Notice; whereas an *Inrollment* of a Deed is a private Act of the Parties concerned, of which the Court takes no Cogniſance at the Time of doing it, although the Court gives Way to it. *Mich.* 21 *Car.* 1. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 69. Every Deed before it is *inrolled*, is to be acknowledged to be the Deed of the Party before a Maſter of the Court of *Chancery*, or a Judge of the Court wherein *inrolled*; which is the Officer's Warrant for the *Inrolling* of the ſame: And the *Inrollment* of a Deed, if it be acknowledged by the Grantor, will be good Proof of the Deed itſelf upon a Trial. *Ibid.* A Deed may be *inrolled* without the Examination of the Party himſelf; for it is ſufficient if Oath is made of the Execution of the Deed: If two are Parties, and the Deed is acknowledged by one, the other is bound by it: And if a Man lives in *New York*, *&c.* and would paſs Land in *England*, a nominal Perſon may be joined with him in the Deed who may acknowledge it here, and it will be binding. 1 *Salk.* 389. If the Party dies before it is *inrolled*, it may be *inrolled* afterwards: And *Inrollments* of Deeds operate by Virtue of the Statute of *Inrollments*; but if Livery and Seiſin, *&c.* be had before the *Inrolling*, it prevents the Operation of the *Inrollment*, and the Party ſhall be in by that, as the more worthy Ceremony to paſs Eſtates. 1 *Leon.* 5. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1010. Although *Inrollment*, or Matter of Record, ſhall not be tried *per Pais*, yet the Time when the *Inrollment* of a Deed was made ſhall be thus tried. 2 *Lill.* 68. See *Bargain and Sale.*

Inrollment, Is ordained in divers Caſes by *Statute:* Of Bargains and Sales by 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. Deeds in Corporations, *&c.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 22. Of Writings in the Counties of *Lancaſter* and *Cheſter*, *&c.* 5 *Eliz. c.* 26. Grants from the Crown of Felons Goods, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 22. Of Deeds and Wills made of Lands of Papiſts. 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18.

Inſcriptiones, Were written Inſtruments by which any Thing was granted; as *Inſcriptiones Monaſterii*, *&c.* Blount.

Inſectator, A Proſecutor or Adverſary at Law. *Paroch. Antiq.* 388.

Inſervire, To reduce Perſons to Servitude: —— *Si ingenuus ancillam uxorem ceperit, & ſi ipſa poſtea fuerit* Inſervita. *Du Cange.*

Inſetena, (*Sax.*) An Inditch. Inſetenis, *& Watergangis*, *&c.* Ordin. Romn. Mariſ. p. 73.

Inſidiatores Viarum, Are Way-Layers; which Words are not to be put in Indictments, Appeals, *&c.* by *Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 2. And before this Statute, Clergy might be denied Felons charged generally as *Inſidiatores Viarum*, *&c.* See 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Inſignia, Enſigns or Arms. See *Arms* and *Gentility.*

Inſilium, Evil Advice or Counſel. ——*Multaque Regis* Inſilia *adverſus Anglos dederunt.* Sim. Dunelm. Ann. 1003. *Inſiliarius* is an evil Counſellor: *Filius Regis cum ſuis Conſiliariis*, & Inſiliariis, *&c.*

Inſimul computaſſent, Is a Writ or Action of Account, which lies not for Things certain but only for Things uncertain. *Broke Acco.* 81. The common Declaration upon an *Inſimul computaſſent* is to ſay, That the Plaintiff and Defendant, ſuch a Day, Year and Place, Inſimul *inter ſe computaverunt de Diverſis Denariorum ſummis per ipſum* (the Defendant) *eidem* (the Plaintiff) *præantea ibidem debit. & inſolut. exiſten' & ſuper compoto illo idem* (the Defendant) *adtunc & ibidem inventus fuit in Arreragiis erga eundem* (the Plaintiff in ſo much) *prædictoque Defendente ſic in Arreragiis invent. exiſten. adtunc & ibidem in Conſideratione inde ſuper ſe Aſſumpſit, &c.*

Inſimul tenuit, Is one Species of the Writ of *Formedon*, brought againſt a Stranger by a Coparcener on the Poſſeſſion of the Anceſtor, *&c.* See *Formedon.*

Inſinuation, (*Inſinuatio*) Is a Creeping into a Man's Mind or Favour covertly; mentioned in the *Stat.* 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. *Inſinuation of a Will* is among the *Civilians*, the firſt Production of it; or leaving it in the Hands of the Regiſter, in order to its Probate.

Inſolvent Debtors, Unable to pay their Debts, *&c.* See *Debtors.*

Inſpeximus, Is a Word uſed in *Letters Patent* giving Name to them, being the ſame with *Exemplification*, and called *Inſpeximus*, becauſe it begins *Rex omnibus*,

omnibus, &c. Inſpeximus *Irrotulamentum quarund. Literar. Patent'*, &c. 5 Rep.

Inſtallment, A Settlement, Eſtabliſhing, or ſure Placing in; as *Inſtallment* into Dignities, &c. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Inſtant, (Lat. *Inſtans*, *Inſtanter*) Is defined by the *Logicians* to be, *Unum indiviſibile in Tempore, quod non eſt Tempus, nec pars Temporis, ad quod tamen partes Temporis copulantur*; and though it cannot be actually divided, yet in Intendment of Law it may, and be applied to ſeveral Purpoſes: He who lays violent Hands upon himſelf commits no Felony 'till he is dead, and when dead he is not in Being ſo as to be termed a Felon; but he is ſo adjudged in Law *eo Inſtante*, at the very *Inſtant* of this Fact done. And there are many other like Caſes where the *inſtant* Time that is not divisible in Nature, in the Conſideration of the Mind is divided. *Plowden's Com.*

Inſtanter, (*Lat.*) Inſtantly or preſently. *Law. Lat. Dict.*

Inſtaurum, Is uſed in ancient Deeds for a Stock of Cattle; and we read of *Staurum* and *Inſtauramentum*, properly young Beaſts, *Store* or Breed. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 548. *Inſtaurum* was commonly taken for the whole Stock upon a Farm, as Cattle, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Huſbandry. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 72. And *Inſtaurum Eccleſiæ* is applied to the Books, Veſtments, and all other Utenſils belonging to a Church. *Synod. Exet. Ann.* 1287.

Inſtirpare, To plant or eſtabliſh——*Non ſecurum eſt Gentem externam & turbidam* Inſtirpare. *Brompt.* 935.

Inſtitution, (*Inſtitutio*) Is when the Biſhop ſays to a Clerk, who is preſented to a Church Living, Inſtituo *te rectorem talis Eccleſiæ, cum Cura animarum, & accipe curam tuam & meam*: Or it is a Faculty made by the Ordinary, whereby a Parſon is approved to be inducted to a Rectory or Parſonage. If the Biſhop upon Examination finds the Clerk preſented capable of the Benefice, he admits and *inſtitutes* him; and *Inſtitution* may be granted either by the Biſhop under his Epiſcopal Seal; or it may be done by the Biſhop's Vicar General, Chancellor or Commiſſary; and if granted by the Vicar General, or any other Subſtitute, their Acts are taken to be the Acts of the Biſhop: Alſo the Inſtrument or Letters Teſtimonial of *Inſtitution* may be granted by the Biſhop, though he is not in his Dioceſe; to which ſome Witneſſes ſhould ſubſcribe their Names. 1 *Inſt.* 344. *Clergym. Law.* 109. The Biſhop by *Inſtitution* transfers the Cure of Souls to the Clerk; and if he refuſeth to grant *Inſtitution*, the Party may have his Remedy in the *Court of Audience* of the Archbiſhop, by *Duplex Querela*, &c. for *Inſtitution* is properly cogniſable in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: Where *Inſtitution* is granted and ſuſpected to be void for Want of Title in the Patron, &c. a *Superinſtitution* hath been ſometimes granted to another, to try the Title of the preſent Incumbent by Ejectment. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 220. 4 *Rep.* 79. Taking a Reward for *Inſtitution* incurs a Forfeiture of double Value of one Year's Profit of the Benefice, and makes the Living void. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. On *Inſtitution* the Clerk hath a Right to enter on the Parſonage-houſe and Glebe, and take the Tithes; but he cannot grant, let, or do any Act to charge them, till he is inducted into the Living: He is compleat Parſon as to the Spiritualty, by *Inſtitution*; but not as to the Temporalty, &c. By the *Inſtitution* he is only admitted *ad Officium*, to pray and preach; and is not entitled *ad Beneficium*, until formal Induction. *Plowd.* 528. The Church is full by *Inſtitution* againſt all common Perſons, ſo that if another Perſon be afterwards inducted, it is void, and he hath but a meer Poſſeſſion; but a Church is not full againſt the King till Induction. 2 *Inſt.* 358. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 151. When a Biſhop hath given *Inſtitution* to a Clerk, he iſſues his Mandate for Induction; and if the Archbiſhop ſhould *inhibit* the Archdeacon to induct the Clerk thus *inſtituted*, he may do it notwithſtanding. 4 *Rep.* The firſt Beginning of *Inſtitutions* to Benefices, was in a National Synod held at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1124. For Patrons did originally fill all Churches by Collation and Livery; till this Power was taken from them by Canons. *Selden's Hiſt. of Tithes, cap.* 6 & 9 *pag.* 375. See *Induction.*

Inſuper, Is uſed by Auditors in their *Accounts* in the *Exchequer*; as when ſo much is charged upon a Perſon as due on his Account, they ſay ſo much remains *inſuper* to ſuch an Accountant. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 2.

Inſurance, Is where a Man for a Sum of Money paid him by a Merchant obliges himſelf to make good the Loſs of a Ship, &c. ſo far as the Value of the *Premium* extends. *Inſurances* are either Publick or Private; the firſt done at the publick Office of Aſſurance, and the Latter agreed upon between Merchant and Merchant in private: And all *Inſurances*, whether publick or private, muſt be made upon the Ship, or on the Goods, or upon Ship and Goods: And ſome *Inſurances* are to Places certain, and others General; in trading Voyages, where Ships deliver their Goods, at one Port, and take in freſh Cargoes, and then proceed to other Places, &c. which being dangerous, the *Premium* runs higher than that of any other certain Voyage. *Merch. Compan.* 90. Any Man may make a private Policy of *Inſurance*; and there is no fixed Price for the Rates of *Inſurances*, which riſe and fall according to the State of the Nation in Peace or War, the Seaſon of the Year, and other various Occurrences: In former Wars the Rates of *Inſurance* on a good Ship, from *London* to any Port or Place in the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. and back, was 16 *per Cent.* but in the late War, in the Reign of K. *William*, the *Premium* of *Inſurance* for the like Voyage was about 22 *per Cent.* And when a Ship hath been long miſſing, and no Advice can be had where ſhe is, the *Premium* in Time of War will run very high; ſometimes 30 or 40 *per Cent.* but when theſe Words are inſerted in the *Inſurance*, *Loſt or not Loſt*; and in ſuch Caſe, if it happens at the Time the Subſcription is made, that the Ship is caſt away, the *Inſurers* muſt anſwer: But if the Party that cauſed the *Inſurance* to be made, ſaw the Ship wrecked, or had certain Intelligence of it, ſuch Subſcription will not be Obligatory; ſo likewiſe if the *Inſured* having a rotten Ship, ſhall *inſure* upon the ſame more than ſhe is worth, and afterwards going out of the Port ſhe is ſunk or wrecked, this will be adjudged fraudulent, and not oblige *Inſurers* to anſwer. *Mich.* 26 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* And wilfully Caſting away, or making Holes in the Bottom of a Ship, &c. with Deſign to prejudice any *Inſurers*, Merchants, &c. is made Felony by *Stat.* 1 *Ann.* and 11 *Geo.* 1. Subſcriptions for *Inſurances* are generally for certain Sums; as 100 *l.* or 500 *l.* &c. at the *Premium* current; and if a Man inſures Goods to the Value of 5000 *l.* and he hath but 2000 *l.* remitted, now he having *inſured* a real Adventure, if a Loſs happens, by the Law Marine, all the *Inſurers* are compellable to anſwer *pro rata*: Though this is more by the Cuſtom of Merchants than by Law; and by ſome Opinions, only the firſt Subſcribers, who underwrit ſo much as the real Adventure amounted to, are to be made liable, and the Reſt to have their *Premiums* deducted, and be diſcharged. *Grot. Introd. Jur. Holl.* 212. If a Merchant freights out Wool, &c. which occaſions a Forfeiture of Ship and Lading; or if he lades contraband Goods knowingly, and afterwards *inſures* the ſame, and they are ſeized by the King's Officers; the *Inſurers* are not liable to bear the Loſs: But if Goods *inſured* are not contraband at the Time of the Lading and *Inſurance*, and after become ſuch, if they are then ſeized, the *Inſurers* are anſwerable. 12 *Car.* 2. 32. And if Goods and Merchandiſe be lawfully *inſured*, and

and afterwards the Ship becomes disabled, by Reason of which, with the Consent of the Supercargo or Merchant, they are re-laden into another Vessel; and that Vessel proves the Ship of an Enemy, by Reason of which, on her Arrival, she is subject to Seizure; in this Case it is said the *Insurers* are liable, for that is an Accident within the Intention of the Policy of *Insurance*, which mentions *Dangers of Seas, Enemies, &c.* Yet where Goods are *insured* in a Ship bound to any foreign Port, and in the Voyage she happens to be leaky or receive other Damage, and another Vessel is freighted for the Preservation of the Goods; and then the second Vessel is lost at Sea, it is said the *Insurers* are discharged without a special Clause to make them liable. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 93. If a Ship be insured from the Port of *London* to any foreign Place, and before the Ship breaks Ground she happens to take Fire, and is consumed, the *Insurers* are not obliged to answer, unless the Words of the *Insurance* are *At and from the Port of London*; for the Adventure did not commence till the Ship was gone from thence: Though if the Ship had broken Ground, and afterwards been driven by Storm back to the Port of *London*, and there had took Fire, the *Insurers* must answer. *Rot Scaccar.* 15 *Car.* 2 Goods are stolen or imbezilled on Ship-board, the Master, and not the *Insurers* are liable: And when *Insurers* are to answer, and it happens that some Part only of the Effects *insured* are lost, as in the Case of Ejections in a Storm, or other such Accidents; then the *Insurers* make an *Average* of it, and each Man pays so much *per Cent.* in Proportion to the Sum for which he subscribed. If a Ship arrives safe, after the Adventure is born, generally the *Insurers* receive their Money; but if a Loss happens, the *Premium* is deducted with the usual Abatement, and the *Insured* receive about 80 *per Cent. &c.* And when Advice is received of the Loss of the Ship or Goods, Application is to be made to the *Insurers*, and the Vouchers to be produced; with which, if they are satisfied, they will pay the Money; but if they have reasonable Ground to scruple it, the *Insured* must wait a convenient Time, till the *Insurers* can obtain a more satisfactory Advice; or if nothing can be heard of the Ship in any reasonable Time, the *Insurers* are obliged forthwith to pay the Money: Though if after that the Ship shall arrive in Safety, the Money is to be returned them by the *Insured. Merc. Compan* 91, 96, 97. A Merchant having *insured* the greatest Part of the Adventure of a Ship, if Advice is received of a Loss, but with Hope of Recovery, whereby such Merchant would have the Assistance of the *Insurers*; he has a Privilege to make a Renunciation of the Lading to the *Insurers*, and to come in himself in the Nature of an *Insurer*, for so much as shall appear he hath born the Adventure of, beyond his Part of the Value *insured. Insurance* may be made on Men's Heads; as where a Man is in Danger of being taken into Slavery by the *Moors*, whereby a Ransom must be paid for his Redemption, he may advance a *Premium*, in Consideration of which the *Insurer* must answer the Ransom secured, if there be a Caption. *Mich.* 29 *Car. B. R.* Also Mens Lives may be *insured* at Land: And Policies of *Insurance* are used in other Matters, where Damage is feared; in Case of Houses or Goods, from Loss by Fire, *&c.* By the Stat. 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. No *Assurance* shall be made by any Person on any Ship belonging to his Majesty or his Subjects, (except Privateers, and by the Owners of them) or on any Goods laden on board such Ship, Interest or no Interest, or without further Proof of Interest than the Policy, or by Way of Gaming or Wagering, or without Benefit of Salvage to the *Assurer*. And every such *Assurance* shall be void. *Re-Assurance* shall not be made except the *Assurer* becomes insolvent, and then but to the Value before *assured*, and to be expressed in the Policy to be *Re-Assurance*. The Plaintiff in any Action upon a Policy of *Assurance*, shall within fifteen Days after Request, declare what Sums he hath *assured* in the Whole, or borrowed at *Respondentia* or Bottomree for the Voyage. Any Person sued on a Policy of *Assurance* may bring the Money into Court, and if the Plaintiff shall refuse to accept it, and the Jury shall not assess more Damages than the Money brought into Court, the Plaintiff shall pay Costs. See *Bottomree.*

Form of a Policy of Insurance.

KNOW all Men *by these Presents, That* A B. *of,* &c. *Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and Persons, to whom the same may or shall appertain, doth make Assurance and hereby cause himself and them, and every of them, to be* insured, *lost or not lost, at and from the Port of* London *to,* &c. *in the Kingdom of,* &c *and at and from thence back to* London, *upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, and other Furniture of and in the good Ship* Elizabeth, *Burden,* &c. *or thereabouts, whereof,* &c. *is Master, and also upon all Kinds of Goods and Merchandizes shipped on board the said Ship; beginning the Adventure upon the said Ship and Goods, from and immediately following the Day of the Date hereof, and so to continue and endure, until the said Ship, with her said Tackle, Apparel,* &c. *shall be arrived back at* London, *and hath there moored at Anchor twenty four Hours.* And *it shall be lawful for the said Ship in this Voyage to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at, any Ports or Places whatsoever, especially at,* &c. *without Prejudice to this* Insurance; *and the said Ship and Goods,* &c. *for so much as concerns the* Insured, *is and shall be rated and valued at,* &c. Sterling, *without further Account to be given by the Assureds for the same.* And *touching the Adventures and Perils, which we the* Insurers *are content to bear, and do take upon us, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Letters of Mart, and Reprisals at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People, of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and all other Losses and Misfortunes that shall come to the Hurt or Damage of the said Ship,* &c. *or any Part thereof.* And *in Case of any Misfortune, it shall be lawful for the* Insured, *their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard, and Recovery of the said Ship,* &c. *or any Part thereof, without Prejudice to this* Insurance; *to the Charges whereof we the* Insurers *will contribute each of us according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein assured.* And *so we the* Insurers *are contented, and do hereby promise, and bind ourselves, each for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, Goods and Chattels, to the* Insured, their *Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premisses, confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due to us for this* Insurance, *by,* &c. *at and after the Rate of,* &c. per Cent. *and in Case of Loss, to abate,* &c. *And to pay without farther Proof,* &c. *more than this present Policy; any Use or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.* In Witness, *&c.*

By 43 *Eliz. c.* 12. an *Office of Insurance* was erected for deciding of Differences arising upon Policies of *Insurance* in *London*; and a Court was to be held for that Purpose by Virtue of a Standing Commission issued out by the Lord Chancellor to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the Recorder of *London*, two Doctors of the Civil Law, and two Common Lawyers, and eight Merchants; which Commissioners were to meet weekly, and to have Power to summon and examine Witnesses, and hear and determine all Causes in a summary Way, subject to Appeal to the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* And by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. several additional Privileges were granted

ranted to this Court, which was a Court of Equity, as well as of Law; but now there is no ſuch Court in Being, and Cauſes of this Nature are tried in the ordinary Courts. The 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. empowers his Majeſty to grant two Charters for *Inſurance* of Ships and Merchandize, &c. and to incorporate the Adventurers, in Conſideration of a large Sum of Money advanced; and all other Corporations for *Inſurance*, and their Policies, are declared void. By 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 30. Policies of *Inſurance* ſhall be made out and ſtamped in three Days after Ships are *inſured*, on Pain of 100*l.* and promiſſory Notes for *Inſurance* ſhall be void, and nothing recovered thereon. Where any Perſon undertakes the *Inſuring* of *Wool* to be tranſported, or agrees to pay Money for ſuch *Inſurance*, he is liable to forfeit 500*l.* But one may be diſcharged of this Penalty, and have likewiſe the whole Forfeiture, on diſcovering, and convicting the other guilty Party, in ſix Months. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. no *Inſurance* ſhall be made on Money to be lent on Bottomree, or *Reſpondentia* Bonds on foreign Ships or Goods bound to or from the *Eaſt-Indies*, on Penalty of forfeiting treble the Sum inſured or lent. This Prohibition not to extend to the Ships or Goods of the Subjects of ſuch Sovereigns who traded there before the 7th of *October* 1748.

Intakers, Were a Kind of Thieves in the *Northern* Parts of *England*, ſo called, becauſe they did *take in* and receive ſuch Booties as their Confederates the *Outpartners* brought to them from the Borders of *Scotland*; they are mentioned 9 *H.* 5. *cap.* 7.

Intendment of Law, (*Intellectus Legis*) The Underſtanding, Intention, and true Meaning of the Law. *Co. Lit.* 78. *Intendment* ſhall ſometimes ſupply that which is not fully expreſſed or apparent, and when a Thing is doubtful in ſome Caſes, *Intendment* may make it out; alſo a great many Things ſhall be *intended* after Verdict, in a Cauſe, to make a good Judgment: But *Intendment* cannot ſupply the Want of Certainty in a Charge in an Indictment for any Crime, &c. 5 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 227, 441. Sometimes a Thing is neceſſarily *intended* by what precedes or follows it; and where an indifferent Conſtruction may have two *Intendments*, the Rule is to take it moſt ſtrongly againſt the Plaintiff. *Show.* 162. Though if a Plaintiff declares, that the Defendant is bound to him by Obligation, it ſhall be *intended* that the Obligation was ſealed and delivered: If one is bound in a Bond to another, and in the *Solvend.* of the Bond it is not expreſſed unto whom the Money ſhall be paid, or if ſaid to the Obligor; the Law will *intend* it is to be paid to the Obligee: And where no Time is limited for Payment of the Money, it ſhall be *intended* to be preſently paid. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 71. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The *Intent* of Parties in Deeds, Contracts, &c. is much regarded by the Law; though it ſhall not take Place againſt the direct Rules of Law: The Law doth not in Conveyances of Eſtates admit them regularly to paſs by *Intendment* and Implication; in Deviſes of Lands, they are allowed, with due Reſtrictions. *Vaugh.* 261, 262. Where Seiſin of an Inheritance is once alledged; it ſhall be *intended* to continue till the contrary is ſhewed. *Jones* 181. And a Court pleaded generally to be held *ſecund. Conſuetud.* ſhall be intended held according to the Common Law. *Com. Law Com. Plac.* 276. *Goldſb.* 111. On an Act of Parliament, the *Intent* may be put in Iſſue; but the Common Law doth not allow of it. *Jenk. Cent.* 87, 88. See *Implication*.

Intendment of Crimes. In ancient Times felonious Attempts, *intending* the Death of another, were adjudged Felony; for the Will was taken for the Fact. *Bract.* 1 *E.* 3. But at this Day the Law does not generally puniſh *Intendments* to do ill, if the *Intent* be not executed; except it be in Caſe of Treaſon, where *Intention* proved by Circumſtances ſhall be puniſhed as if put in Execution. 3 *Inſt.* 108. And if a Perſon enter a Houſe in the Night, with *Intent* to commit Burglary, it is Felony: And by Statute, maliciouſly Cutting off or Diſabling any Limb or Member, with an *Intent* to diſfigure, &c. is Felony. *Plowd.* 474. 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Where Aſſault and *Intent* to commit Robbery on the Highway, is made Felony and Tranſportation, ſee 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. *Intention* of Force and Violence makes Riots criminal. 3 *Inſt.* 9. Alſo where Men do Evil, and ſay they *intend* none; or if the *Intention* be only to beat, and they kill a Perſon, they are to be puniſhed for the Crime done. *Plowd.* 345. And if a Man entering a Tavern, &c. commit a Treſpaſs, the Law will judge that he *intended* it. 8 *Rep.* 147. *Vide* Murder.

Intenſione, Is a Writ that lies againſt him that enters into Lands after the Death of Tenant in Dower or for Life, &c. and holds out him in Reverſion or Remainder. *F. N. B.* 203.

Inter Canem & Lupum, Words uſed formerly in Appeals, to ſignify a Crime being done in the *Twilight*, i. e. *inter Diem & Noctem*, &c. *Plac. Trin.* 7 *Ed.* 1. This hath divers other Denominations; as in *Herefordſhire* they call it the *Mock-ſhadow*, corruptly the *Muck-ſhade*; and in the North, *Daylight's Gate*; others *betwixt Hawk and Buzzard*. Cowel.

Intercommoning, Is where the Commons belonging to two Manors lie contiguous, and the Inhabitants of both have, Time out of Mind, depaſtured their Cattle in each of them. *Terms de Ley* 411.

Interdict, Is an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which Perſons are prohibited to hear Divine Service, or to have the Sacraments adminiſtred them, or Burial. The *Canon Law*, with which the *Common Law* agrees, defines it thus: Interdictio *eſt Cenſura Eccleſiaſtica prohibens Adminiſtrationem Divinorum:* And ſo it is uſed in the Statute 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. There is an *Interdict* of *Places* as well as of *Perſons*; an *Interdict* of Place is when Divine Service is forbidden to be had in ſuch a Church, and is only with Regard to that Church or Place, ſo that the Perſons may be received into another Church, though not into their own; but an *Interdict* of Perſons follows them whereever they remove: And by a mixed *Interdict*, both the People and the Church, &c. are ſubjected to this Cenſure. Sometimes an *Interdict* is a general Excommunication of a whole Kingdom or Country: And *Knighton* tells us, that *Anno* 1208, the *Pope* excommunicated King *John* of *England*, and all his Adherents, *Et totam Terram Anglicanam ſuppoſuit* Interdicto, which begun the firſt Sunday after *Eaſter*, and continued above ſix Years; during all which Time nothing was done in the Churches beſides Baptiſm and Confeſſions of dying People. The Form of an *Interdict*, as ſet down by *Du Cange*, is as follows, *viz.*

IN the Name of Chriſt, *We the Biſhop, in Behalf of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, and of St.* Peter, *the Chief of the Apoſtles, and in our own Behalf, do excommunicate and* interdict *this Church, and all the Chapels thereunto belonging, that no Man from henceforth may have Leave to ſing Maſs, or to hear it, or in any wiſe to adminiſter any Divine Office, nor to receive God's Tithes without our Leave; and whoſoever ſhall preſume to ſing or hear Maſs, or perform any Divine Office, or to receive any Tithes contrary to this* Interdict, *on the Part of God the Father Almighty, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, and on the Behalf of St.* Peter, *and all the Saints, let him be accurſed and ſeparated from all Chriſtian*

ſtian Society, and from Entring into Holy Mother Church, where there is Forgiveneſs of Sins; and let him be Anathema Maran atha *for ever with the Devils in Hell.* Fiat, Fiat, Fiat. *Amen.*

This ſevere Church Cenſure hath been of long Time diſuſed.

Interdicted of Water and Fire, Were anciently thoſe Perſons who ſuffered Baniſhment for ſome Crime; by which Judgment, Order was given, that no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, but deny them *Fire* and *Water*, the two neceſſary Elements of Life, which amounted as it were to a Civil Death; and this was called *Legitimum Exilium*, ſays *Livy*.

Intereſt, (*Intereſſe*) Is commonly taken for a Chattel Real, as a Leaſe for Years, *&c.* and more particularly for a *future* Term; in which Caſe, it is ſaid in Pleading, that one is poſſeſſed *De Intereſſe Termini*. Therefore an Eſtate in Lands is better than a Right or Intereſt in them: Though in legal Underſtanding an *Intereſt* extends to Eſtates, Rights and Titles, that a Man hath in or out of Lands, *&c.* ſo as by Grant of his whole *Intereſt* in ſuch Land, a Reverſion therein as well as Poſſeſſion in Fee-ſimple ſhall paſs. *Co. Litt.* 345.

Intereſt of Money, As diſtinguiſhed from the Principal, what lawful, *&c.* See *Uſury*.

Interlocutory Order, (*Ordo Interlocutorius*) Is that which decides not the Cauſe, but only ſome Incidental Matter, which happens between the Beginning and End of it; as where an Order is made in *Chancery*, for the Plaintiff to have an *Injunction*, *&c.* till the Hearing of the Cauſe: This, or any ſuch Order, not being *final*, is *Interlocutory*. —— Ordo Interlocutorius *non definit Controverſiam, ſed aliquid obiter, ad Cauſam pertinens, decernit.* Lanc. Intt. Juris Canon. lib. 3.

Interlopers, Perſons that intercept the Trade of a Company of Merchants. *Merch. Dict.*

Interpleader in Actions, ſee *Enterpleader*.

Interrogatories, Are particular Queſtions demanded of Witneſſes brought in to be examined in a Cauſe, eſpecially in the Court of *Chancery*. And theſe *Interrogatories* muſt be exhibited by the Parties in Suit on each Side; which are either *direct* for the Party that produces them, or *counter* on Behalf of the adverſe Party; and generally both Plaintiff and Defendant may exhibit, direct and counter, or croſs *Interrogatories*. They are to be pertinent, and only to the Points neceſſary, and either drawn or peruſed by Counſel, and be ſigned by them; if they are leading, *viz.* ſuch as theſe, *Did you not do or ſee ſuch a Thing*, *&c.* the Depoſitions on them will be ſuppreſſed; for they ſhould be drawn, *Did you ſee, or did you not ſee*, *&c.* without leaning to either Side; and not only where they point more to one Side of the Queſtion than the other; but if they are too particular, they will be likewiſe ſuppreſſed: The Commiſſioners, *&c.* who examine the Witneſſes on the *Interrogatories*, muſt examine to one *Interrogatory* only at a Time; they are to hold the Witneſſes to every Point *interrogated*; and take what comes from them on their Examinations, without aſking any idle Queſtions, or putting down any impertinent Anſwers not relating to the *Interrogatories*, *&c.* Practiſ. Attorn. firſt Edit. 225. See *Depoſitions*.

Intertiare, In the *Saxon* Laws ſignified to ſequeſter, or put into a third Hand; as when any Thing was ſtolen and ſold to another, and afterwards demanded by the right Owner of him in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was found, it was then uſual to ſequeſter the Thing to a third Perſon, who was allowed to keep it till the Buyer produced the Seller, and ſo on to the Thief. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 27, 52. *LL. Ed. Confeſſ. c.* 25.

Inteſtates, (*Inteſtati*) Thoſe that die without making any Will or Diſpoſition of their Eſtates. Formerly he who died *Inteſtate* was accounted by the Churchmen damned, becauſe he was obliged by the *Canons* to leave at leaſt a tenth Part of his Goods to pious Uſes, for the Redemption of his Soul; and whoever neglected ſo to do, was adjudged to take no Care of his Salvation; and no Difference was made between a *Suicide* and an *Inteſtate*; for as the one forfeited his Goods to the King, ſo by the other they were forfeited to the chief Lord: But becauſe it often happened by ſudden Diſeaſes, that People died without making any Diſtribution of their Goods to pious Uſes; therefore by ſubſequent Canons, the Biſhops had Power to make ſuch a Diſpoſition, as the *Inteſtate* himſelf was bound to do; and it is ſaid by this Means the Spiritual Court came firſt to have Juriſdiction in Teſtamentary Caſes. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1190. By the Statute *Weſtm.* 2. Goods of *Inteſtates* were to be committed to the Ordinary, to anſwer the Debts of the Deceaſed, *&c.* And the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. appoints a Diſtribution of *Inteſtate*'s Eſtates, after Debts and Funeral Expences are paid, among the Wife and Children of the Deceaſed; or for Want of ſuch, the next of Kin, *&c.* And the Act of Parliament doth immediately, upon the Death of the *Inteſtate*, veſt an Intereſt in the Perſons intitled; ſo that if any one dies before the Diſtribution, though within the Year, his Share ſhall go to his Executors or Adminiſtrators; and not to the Survivors and next of Kin to the *Inteſtate*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 487. If a Man makes a Will and Executors, and they refuſe the Executorſhip, in ſuch Caſe he dies *quaſi Inteſtatus*. 2 Inſt. 397. See *Adminiſtrators*.

Inteſtates Eſtates, Are the Goods and Chattels of Perſons dying *Inteſtate*. 2 Lill. Abr. 73.

Intrare Mariſcum, Signifies to drain any low Ground, and by Dikes, Walls, *&c.* take *in* and reduce it to Herbage or Paſture; whence comes the Word *Innings*. Will Thorn.

Intruſion, (*Intruſio*) Is when the Anceſtor dies ſeiſed of any Eſtate of Inheritance, expectant upon an Eſtate for Life, and then Tenant for Life dies, between whoſe Death and the Entry of the Heir, a Stranger *intrudes*. Co Lit. 227. —— Intruſio *eſt, ubi quis, cui nullum jus competit in re nec ſcintilla juris, poſſeſſionem vacuam ingreditur*, *&c.* Bract. lib. 4. cap. 2. By which *Intruſion* ſignifieth an unlawful Entry into Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſor, by him that hath no Right unto the ſame: And the Difference between an *Intruder* and an *Abator* is this, that an Abator entreth into Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee; and an *Intruder* enters into Land void by the Death of Tenant for Life or Years. *F. N. B.* 203. And there is a Writ of *Intruſion*, that lies where the Tenant for Life, *&c.* dies; but if a Man doth *intrude* after the Death of ſuch a Tenant, he in Reverſion in Tail, ſhall not have this Writ, but is put to his *Formedon*: For it lieth only for him who hath the Reverſion in Fee-ſimple, *&c.* after the Death of Tenant for Life, or in Dower, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 509. Alſo one having ſuch a Fee-Eſtate in Remainder, ſhall have Writ of *Intruſion*; and the Aſſignee of the Remainder may bring it, as well as an Heir, *&c.* *Ibid.* As he that enters and keeps the right Heir from the Poſſeſſion of his Anceſtor is an *Intruder* puniſhable by Common Law: ſo he that enters upon the King's Lands and takes the Profits, is an *Intruder* againſt the King. *Co. Litt.* 277. For this *Intruſion* Information may be brought; but before Office found, he who occupies the Land ſhall not be ſaid to be an *Intruder*, for *Intruſion* cannot be but where the King is actually poſſeſſed, which is not before Office; though the King is intitled to the meſne Profits after the Tenant's Eſtate ended. *Moor* 295. By Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 14. the Defendants may plead the General Iſſue in Informations of *Intruſion*, brought on Behalf of the King, and retain their Poſſeſſion till Trial; where the King hath been out of Poſſeſſion, and not received the Profits for twenty Years: And no *Scire facias* ſhall Iſſue,

whereupon the Subject ſhall be forced to ſpecial Pleading, &c.

A Writ of *Intruſion*.

GEORGE the Second, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that he render to* C. D. *one Meſſuage and two Acres of Land with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *which he claimeth to be his Right and Inheritance, and into which the ſaid* A. *hath no Entry but by* Intruſion, *which into that he made after the Death of* L. B. *to whom* R. D. *Father or Brother of the ſaid* C. *whoſe Heir he is, that demiſed for the Life of the ſaid* L. B. *as he ſaith*, &c.

Intruſion de Gard, Was a Writ that lay where the Infant within Age entered into his Lands, and held out his Lord. *Old Nat. Br.* 90.

Intruſione, Is the Writ brought againſt an *Intruder*; by him that hath Fee ſimple, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 453.

Invadiare, To engage or mortgage Lands; and *Invadiations* were Mortgages of Land.——*Confirmamus eis omnes Donationes, venditiones, &* Invadiationes, &c. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 478.

Invadiatus, Is when a Perſon accuſed of any Crime, on it's not being fully proved, was put *ſub debita fidejuſſione*. Blount.

Invaſiones, In the Inquiſition of Serjeancies and Knights Fees, *Anno* 12 & 13 of King *John*, there are ſome Titles called *Invaſiones*; & Invaſiones *ſuper Regem*.

Inventiones, Is uſed in ancient Charters for Treaſure-trove, Money or Goods *found* by any Perſons, and not challenged by the Owner; which by the Common Law is due to the King, who grants the Privilege to ſome particular Subjects.——*Quod habeant* Inventiones *ſuas in Mari & in Terra*. Chart. K. *Ed.* 1. to the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*.

Inventory, *(Inventorium)* Is a Liſt or Schedule containing a true Deſcription of all the Goods and Chattels of a Perſon deceaſed at the Time of his Death, with their Value appraiſed by indifferent Perſons; which every Executor or Adminiſtrator ought to exhibit to the Biſhop or Ordinary at ſuch Time as he ſhall appoint. *Weſt. Symb. lib.* 2. *pag.* 696. By 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Executors and Adminiſtrators are required to make and deliver in upon Oath to the Ordinary, *Inventories* indented, of which one Part ſhall remain with the Ordinary, and the other Part with the Executor or Adminiſtrator: And the Intention of this Statute was for the Benefit of the Creditors and Legatees, that the Executor or Adminiſtrator might not conceal any Part of the perſonal Eſtate from them: Though as to the Valuation it is not excluſive, but the real Value found by a Jury; if they are undervalued, the Creditors may take them as appraiſed; and if over-valued, it ſhall not be prejudicial to the Executor. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1015. But though generally all the perſonal Eſtate of the Deceaſed, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, ought to be put into the *Inventory*; yet Goods given away in the Life time of the deceaſed Perſon, and actually in the Poſſeſſion of the Party to whom given, and the Goods to which a Huſband is intitled as Adminiſtrator to his Wife, are not. 3 *Bulſtr.* 355. And notwithſtanding the Law requires that the *Inventory* be exhibited within three Months after the Death of the Perſon, if it is done afterwards, it is good, for the Ordinary may diſpence with the Time, and even whether it ſhall be exhibited, or not; as where Creditors are paid, and the Will performed, &c. *Raym.* 470. Theſe *Inventories* proceed from the *Civil Law*; and whereas by the old *Roman* Law, the Heir was obliged to anſwer all the Teſtator's Debts, *Juſtinian* ordained, that *Inventories* ſhould be made of the Subſtance of the Deceaſed, and he ſhould be no further charged. *Juſtin. Inſt.* See *Executor*.

In ventre ſa mere, *(Fr.)* In the Mother's Belly, relating to which there is a Writ mentioned in the *Regiſter of Writs*, and in 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. Infant *in ventre ſa mere*, is where a Woman is with Child at the Time of her Huſband's Death; which Child, if he had been born, would be Heir to the Land of the Huſband: And this is ſometimes privily, and ſometimes open and viſible. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 142. And the Law hath Conſideration of ſuch a Child, on Account of the apparent Expectation of his Birth: For a Deviſe to an Infant *in ventre ſa mere*, ſhall be good by way of future executory Deviſe. *Raym.* 164. He may be vouched in his Mother's Belly; and Action lies for Detainment of Charters from him as Heir, &c. *Hob.* 222. *Dyer* 186. And in all Caſes, where a Daughter or Female, comes into Land by Deſcent; there the Son born after, ſhall ouſt her and have the Land. 3 *Rep.* 61. *Plowd.* 375. But if the Daughter and Female Heir, cometh to Land in Nature of a Purchaſer; as on a Will of Lands given to *J. S.* and his Heirs, and he hath a Daughter when the Deviſor dies, his Wife being then with Child of a Son; in this Caſe the Daughter ſhall enjoy the Land, and not the after-born Son. 3 *Rep.* 61. 5 *Ed.* 4. 6 9 *H.* 7. 24.

Inveritare, To verify or make Proof of a Thing. *Leg Inæ, cap.* 16.

Inveſt and Inveſtiture, (From the Fr. *Inveſtir*) Signifies to give Poſſeſſion: Some define it thus, Inveſtitura *eſt alicujus in ſuum jus Introductio*; a Giving Livery of Seiſin or Poſſeſſion. The Cuſtoms and Ceremonies of *Inveſtiture* or giving Poſſeſſion, were long practiſed with great Variety: At firſt *Inveſtitures* were made by a Form of Words; and afterwards by ſuch Things which had moſt Reſemblance to what was to be transferred; as Lands paſſed by the Delivery of a Turf, &c. which was done by the Grantor to the Perſon to whom the Lands were granted: But in After-Ages, the Things by which *Inveſtitures* were made were not ſo exactly obſerved. *Ingulph. pag.* 901. In the Church, it was the Cuſtom of old for Princes to promote ſuch as they liked to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and declare their Choice and Promotion by Delivery to the Perſons choſen of a Paſtoral Staff and Ring; the one a Symbolical Repreſentation of their Spiritual Marriage with the Church; and the other of their Paſtoral Care and Charge, which was termed *Inveſtiture*; after which they were conſecrated by Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. *Hoveden* tells us, that our King *Richard* being taken by the Emperor, gave this Kingdom to him & Inveſtivit *eum inde per Pileum ſuum*; and that the Emperor immediately afterwards returned the Gift; *Et* Inveſtivit *eum per duplicem Crucem de auro*. Hoved. 724. And *Walſingham* ſays, that *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* was inveſted Duke of *Acquitane, per Virgam & Pileum, pag.* 343.

Invitatoria & Veniſtarium, Thoſe Hymns and Pſalms that were ſung in the Church to *invite* the People to Prayer: They are mentioned in the *Statute of St. Paul's* MS.

Invoice. A particular Account of Merchandiſe, with its Value, Cuſtom and Charges, &c. ſent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correſpondent in another Country. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 34.

Jobber, Is uſed for one that buys or ſells Cattle for others. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And there are *Stock-jobbers*, who buy and ſell Stocks for other Perſons, &c.

Jocalia, (Fr. *Joyaux*) Jewels; derived from the Lat. *Jocus, Joculus*, and *Jocula*, which comprehend every Thing that delighteth; but in a ſpecial and more reſtrained Senſe, it ſignifies thoſe Things which are Ornaments to Women, and which in *France* they call their own; as Diamonds, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, &c. But in this Kingdom, a Wife ſhall not be intitled

titled to Jewels, Diamonds, &c. on the Death of her Husband, unless they are suitable to her Quality, and the Husband leaves Assets to pay Debts, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 911.

Jocarius, A Jester; as in an old Deed we read of *Jocarius Dom. Abbatis*; and *Joculator Regis*, the King's Jester. *Domesd.*

Jocus partitus, Is when two Propositals are made to a Person, and he hath Liberty to chuse which he pleases. —— *Nec potest transigere, nec pacisci, nec* Jocum partitum *facere*, &c. Bract. lib. 4. tract. 1. cap. 32.

Joinder, Is the Coupling or Joining of two in a Suit or *Action* against another: *Duorum in eadem Actione conjunctio. F. N. B.* 118. In all personal Things, where Two are chargeable to Two, the one may satisfy it, and accept of Satisfaction, and bind his Companion; and yet one cannot have an Action without his Companion, nor both only against one. 2 *Leon.* 77. In *joint* Personal Actions against two Defendants, if they plead severally, and the Plaintiff is nonsuit by one before he hath Judgment against the other, he is barred against both. *Hob.* 180. A Covenant to Two, not to do a Thing without their Consent; one of them may bring an Action for his particular Damage. 2 *Mod.* 82. If a Man covenants with two or three severally, which he may do, and it differs from a Bond; here it was held, they could not *join* in Action of Covenant. *March* 103. But a Person, in Consideration of a Sum of Money paid to him by *A.* and *B.* promises to procure their Cattle distrained to be delivered; if they are not delivered, one *joint* Action lies by the Parties, for the Consideration cannot be divided. *Style* 156, 203. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 5. And if one Jointenant of Goods is robb'd, both may *join* in an Action: And where two Joint-owners of a Sum of Money are robb'd upon the Highway, they are to *join* in one Action against the Hundred. *Latch* 127. *Dyer* 307. 'Tis otherwise if they have several Properties. *Ibid.* Upon a joint Grievance all Parties may *join*; as the Inhabitants of a Hundred, &c. And where an Action against Owners of a Ship, in Case of Goods damaged, &c. is *quasi ex Contractu*, it must be brought against all of them. 3 *Lev.* 258. 3 *Mod.* 321. 2 *Salk.* 440. Though one Partner Acts in Trade, where there are many Partners, Actions are to be brought against all the Partners jointly for his Acts. 1 *Salk.* 292. If two Men are Partners, and one of them sells Goods in Partnership, Action for the Money must be brought in both their Names. *Godb.* 244. But where there are two Partners in Merchandise, and one of them appoints a Factor, they may have several Writs of Account against him, or they may *join*. *Moor* 188. And if one of the Merchants dies, the Survivor is to bring the Action. 2 *Salk.* 444. If one Man calls two other Men Thieves, they shall not *join* in an Action against him; and one joint Action will not lie against several Persons for Speaking the same Words: For the Wrong done to one is no Wrong to the other; and the Words of the one are not the Words of the other. 1 *Danv.* 5. *Palm.* 313. So it is in Assault and Battery. On a *joint* Trespass the Plaintiff may declare severally; but it remains joint till severed by the Declaration. 2 *Salk.* 454. A Man cannot declare in an Action against one Defendant for an Assault and Battery, and against another for Taking away his Goods; because the Trespasses are of several Natures. But where they are done by two Persons jointly at one Time, they may be both guilty of the Whole. *Styl.* 153. 10 *Rep.* 66. If two Men procure another to be indicted falsly of Barretry, he may have Action against them both jointly; and it is the same if Two conspire to maintain a Suit, though one only gives Money, &c. *Latch* 262.

Joint Actions. In Personal Actions, several Wrongs may be *join'd* in one Writ; but Actions founded upon a Tort, and on a Contract, cannot be *joined*, for they require different Pleas and different Process. 1 *Keb.* 847. 1 *Ventr.* 366. And where there is a Tort by the Common Law, and a Tort by Statute, they may not be *joined*; though where several Torts are by the Common Law, they may be *joined*, if Personal. 3 *Salk.* 203. A general Action of Trespass, and special Action of the Case, may be *joined* in one Action: Trover and *Assumpsit* may not be *joined*; but in an Action against a common Carrier, the Plaintiff may declare in *Case* upon the Custom of the Realm, and also upon Trover and Conversion, for Not guilty answers to both. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 4. And any Actions may be *joined*, where the Plea of Not guilty goes to all. 8 *Rep.* 47. But as to Carriers, see 1 *Ventr.* 365. And Judgment was arrested in *Assumpsit*, in such a Case. 1 *Salk.* 10. Ejectment and Battery cannot be *joined*; but after Verdict, where several Damages were found, the Plaintiff was allowed to release those for the Battery, and had Judgment for the Ejectment. 1 *Danv.* 3. Although Persons may *join* in the Personalty, they shall always sever in Actions concerning the Realty; and Waste being a mix'd Action favouring of the Realty, that being more worthy draws over the Personalty with it, in any Action brought. 2 *Mod. Rep* 62. A Person cannot as Administrator, &c. *join* an Action for the Right of another, with any Action in his own Right; because the Costs will be entire, and it cannot be distinguished how much he is to have as Administrator, and how much for himself. 1 *Salk.* 10.

Joinder of Counties. There can be no *Joinder of Counties* for the Finding of an Indictment: Though in Appeal of Death, where a Wound was given in one County, and the Party died in another, the Jury ought to be returned jointly from each County, before the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed* 6 *c.* 24. But by that Statute the Law is altered; for now the Whole may be tried either on Indictment or Appeal, in the County wherein the Death is. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 323, 403. Where several Persons are arraigned upon the same Indictment or Appeal, and severally plead Not guilty, the Prosecutor may either take out *Joint Venire's* or several. *H. P. C.* 256. But after a *Joint Venire*, several ones cannot be taken out.

Joint Executors, Are accounted in Law but as one single Person, and Acts done by any of them shall be taken to be the Acts of every one of them; for they all represent the Person of the Testator. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1026. If two *Joint Executors* have a Lease for Years, one of them may sell the Term without the other's Joining, because both are possessed of it as one Person in Right of the Testator; and this is the Reason why one of them cannot assign the Term to the other; and for which Cause one *Joint Executor* cannot compel his Companion to account. *Cro. Eliz.* 347. *Sid.* 33. If one *joint Executor* gives an Acquittance or Release, the other is bound by it; as they are but one *Executor* to the Testator, wherefore each hath an Authority over the whole Estate. 2 *Brownl.* 183. *Kelw.* 23. But if a Release is procured of one *joint Executor* by Fraud, for a less Sum than due; Relief may be had in Equity: And *joint Executors* shall not be charged by the Acts of their Companions, any further than they are actually possess'd of the Goods of the Testator. *Moor* 620. *Cro. Eliz.* 318. 2 *Leon.* 209. Though if *joint Executors*, by Agreement among themselves, agree, that each shall intermeddle with such a Part of the Testator's Estate; in this Case each of them shall be chargeable for the Whole by the Agreement as to Receipts, &c. *Hard.* 314. Also it has been decreed in *Chancery*, that if two or more *Executors* join in a Receipt, and one of them only receives the Money, each of them is liable for the Whole,

as to Creditors at Law; but as to Legatees, and those who claim Distribution, who have no Remedy but in Equity, the Receipt of one Executor shall not charge the other. 1 *Salk.* 318. Two *joint Executors* cannot plead distinct Pleas, because their Testator, if Living, who was but one Person, on Action brought against him, could have but one Plea. *Raym.* 123. Where two *joint Executors* have commenc'd a Suit, and one of them dies pending the Action, it shall abate, though he so dying had been summoned and severed; the Law is the same where they are Defendants: And all the Executors are to be named in an Action brought by *joint Executors*, or the Actions shall abate; but where one *Executor* is under Age, if it be specially set forth in the Declaration, it may be good, though he be not joined in the Action. 2 *Nelf.* 1027. It is held, where there are two *joint Executors*, and one has possessed himself of a Moiety of the Goods, and then dies, in that Case the Survivor shall have all. 2 *P. Williams* 352. See *Executors*.

Joint Fines. If a whole Vill is to be fined, a *Joint Fine* may be laid, and it will be good for the Necessity of it; but in other Cases, Fines for Offences are to be severally impos'd on each particular Offender, and not jointly upon all of them. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 33. 11 *Rep.* 42. *Dyer* 211.

Joint Indictments, May be sometimes had: If Offences of several Persons arise from a *joint* Criminal Act, without any Regard to any particular personal Default or Defect of either of the Defendants; as the *joint* Keeping of a Gaming house; or unlawful Hunting and carrying away Deer; or for Maintenance, Extortion, *&c.* an *Indictment* or Information may charge the Defendants jointly. 1 *Ventr.* 302. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 240. When there are more Defendants than one in an Information, they may not exhibit a *Joint Plea* of *Not guilty*; but are to plead severally, that neither they nor any of them are guilty, *&c.* 21 *H.* 6. 20. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 707.

Joint Lives. A Bond was made to a Woman *Dum sola*, to pay her so much yearly as long as she and the Obligor should live together, *&c.* Afterwards the Woman married, and Debt being brought on this Bond by Husband and Wife, the Defendant pleaded, that he and the Plaintiff's Wife did not live together; but it was adjudged that the Money should be paid during their *joint Lives*, so long as they were living at the same Time, *&c.* 1 *Lutw.* 555. And a Person in Consideration of Receiving the Profits of the Wife's Lands on Marriage, during their *joint Lives*, was to pay a Sum of Money yearly, in Trust for the Wife, though it was not said every Year during, *&c.* It was held, that the Payment shall be intended to continue every Year also during their *joint Lives*. 1 *Lutw.* 459. Lease for Years to Husband and Wife, if they or any Issue of their Bodies should so long live, has been adjudged so long as either the Husband, Wife, or any of their Issue should live; and not only so long as the Husband and Wife, *&c.* should *jointly live*. *Moor* 339. The Word *Or* may be taken disjunctively or distributively for either; when the Word *And*, which requires a Joining and Coupling, shall not.

Jointenants, *(Simul Tenentes,* or *Qui conjunctim tenent)* Are those that come to, and holds Lands or Tenements jointly by one Title; and these *Jointenants* must jointly plead, and be jointly sued and impleaded, which Property is common to them and Coparceners; but *Jointenants* have a sole and peculiar Quality of Survivorship, which Coparceners have not; for if there be two or three *Jointenants*, and one has Issue and dies, he, or those *Jointenants* that Survive shall have the whole. *Litt.* 277, 280. 1 *Inst.* 180. They are called *Jointenants*, not only because Lands are conveyed to them jointly by one and the same Title; but for that they take by Purchase only; whereas an Estate in Coparcenary is always by Discent. *Ibid.* Where a Man is seised of Lands and Tenements, and makes a Feoffment to Two or more, and their Heirs; or makes a Lease to them for Life; or where Two or more have a joint Estate in Possession, in a Chattel Real or Personal; or a joint Estate in a Debt, Duty, Covenant, Contract, *&c.* it is a *Jointenancy*, and the Part of him that dieth goeth not to his Heir or Executor; but the Whole to the Survivors or Survivor: But an Exception is to be made as to joint Merchants, for their Stock or Debts which they have in Partnership; which go to the Executor of him that dies, by the Law Merchant, and not the Survivor. *Litt.* 277, 281. 1 *Inst.* 181. If a Father make a Deed of Bargain or Sale of Lands to his Son, To hold to him and his Heirs, *&c.* to the Use of the Father and Son, and their Heirs and Assigns for ever, they are *Jointenants*. 2 *Cro.* 83. And if the Father devises Lands to his Eldest and other Sons, they are *Jointenants* and not Tenants in Common. *Goldf.* 28. *Popb.* 52. And a Man having only two Daughters, who were his Heirs, devised his Land to them and their Heirs; and it was adjudged they were *Jointenants*, because they have it by the Devise in another Manner than the Law would have given it them, which would have been as Coparceners by Discent; but here the Survivor shall have the Whole. *Cro. Eliz.* 431. A Man devised Lands to his Wife for Life, and after her Death to his three Daughters, and the Heirs Males of their Bodies, *&c.* The Wife and the two eldest Daughters died; and it was held that the surviving Daughter should have the Whole for her Life, the three Sisters being *Jointenants* for Life, and several Tenants in Tail of the Inheritance. *Lee* 47. A Devise to two jointly and severally is a *Jointenancy*. *Popb.* 52. If Lands are devised to Two equally, and their Heirs, they are *Jointenants*; but if it had been to Two, equally to be divided between them, it generally makes a Tenancy in Common. 2 *And.* 17. But by *Holt* Ch. Justice, the Words *Equally to be divided*, do not make a Tenancy in Common in a Deed, but a *Jointenancy*; though they might in a Will. 1 *Salk.* 390. And it is said a Term for Years of Goods devised to Two *equally*, makes a Tenancy in Common, and not *Jointenancy*; but Land devised to Two *equally*, makes a *Jointenancy*. 3 *Cro.* 697. 3 *Salk.* 205. A Devise to Two equally to be divided, *Habendum* to them and the Heirs of the Survivor, is a *Jointenancy*. *Style* 211, 434. Lands are given by Will to two Persons, and the Survivor of them, and their Heirs, equally to be divided between them Share and Share alike; it is held that the first Part of the Devise makes them *Jointenants* for Life, and the latter Words import a Tenancy in Common, so as they are Tenants in Common of the Inheritance. 2 *Peere Williams* 280, 282. Where a Person devised, that all his Estate at a certain Place, should after his Wife's Decease, come to and be equally divided among other Relations, and their Heirs for ever: In this Case of *Jointenancy*, nothing shall survive but what did originally vest in the first Takers; and if the Persons all die before the Time their Interests commence, the Lands will never be vested in them. *Barnardist.* 396. One by Will gives the Residue of his personal Estate to three Persons, it is a *Jointenancy*, and the Survivor takes the whole; and where a Surplus of such Estate is devised to *A.* and *B.* after the Debts and Legacies are paid, on one's Dying, it will survive. 2 *Peere Williams* 347. Two or more purchase Land, and advance the Money in equal Parts, and take a Conveyance to them and their Heirs; this makes a *Jointenancy* with the Chance of Survivorship: But where the Proportions of Money are not

not equal, they are in Nature of Partners; and though the legal Eſtate ſurvives, the Survivor ſhall be as a Truſtee for the others, in Reſpect of the Sums paid by each. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 291. So if where two having purchaſed *jointly*, afterwards one lays out a conſiderable Sum on Improvements, *&c.* and dies, in *Equity* it ſhall be a Lien on the Lands, and a Truſt for the Repreſentative of him that advanced it. *Ibid.* A Rent of 10*l.* a Year is granted to *A.* and *B.* to hold to one until he marry, and to the other till he is preſented to ſuch a Church; it was holden they were *Jointenants*, and that if either of them die before Marriage or Preſentment, the Rent ſhall ſurvive. 1 *Inſt.* 180. If Lands are given to two Men, and the Heirs of their Bodies, the Remainder to them and their Heirs; they ſhall be *Jointenants* for Life, Tenants in Common of the Eſtate-tail, and *Jointenants* of the Fee-ſimple. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 183. But where a Remainder is limited to the right Heirs of two Perſons, in this Caſe they ſhall take ſeverally, though the Words be joint. 5 *Rep.* 8. Land is granted to a Man, and ſuch Woman as ſhall be his Wife; here is no *Jointenancy*, but the Man will have the Whole: Though if one make a Feoffment in Fee to the Uſe of himſelf, and of ſuch Wife as he ſhall after marry, for their Lives; when he takes a Wife, they are *Jointenants*. *Co. Litt.* 188. 1 *Rep.* 101. One Perſon is in by the Common Law, and another by Limitation of Uſe, yet they may be *Jointenants* by Virtue of a Deed of Grant, *&c. Jenk. Cent.* 330. Lands given in the Premiſſes of a Deed to Three, to hold to one for Life, Remainder to another for Life, Remainder to the Third for Life, they are not *Jointenants*, but ſhall take ſucceſſively. *Dyer* 160. There may be a *Jointenancy*, though there is not equal Benefit of Survivorſhip on both Sides. 1 *Inſt.* 181. When a Fee-ſimple Eſtate is limited by a new Conveyance, there one may have the Fee, and another an Eſtate for Life; but when two Perſons are Tenants for Life firſt, and one of them gets the Fee-ſimple, there the Jointure is ſevered. 2 *Rep.* 6. If a Reverſion deſcend upon one *Jointenant*, the Jointure is ſevered, and by Operation of Law they are then Tenants in Common. 1 *Bulſt.* 113. And a Diverſity has been taken, that where the Reverſion comes to the Freehold, the Jointure is deſtroyed; but when the Freehold comes to him in Reverſion, and to another, it is otherwiſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 470, 743. Two Infants are *Jointenants*, and one of them makes a Feoffment of his Moiety; this will be a Severance of the *Jointenancy*. *Bro. Jointen.* 13. A *Jointenant* in Fee grants a Leaſe for Life, and then dies; it ſevers the Jointure: Though if the Tenant for Life die before either of the *Jointenants*, then it is *in Statu quo prius*. Co. Litt. 193. If there be two *Jointenants* in Fee, and one makes a Leaſe for Life to a Stranger, the Freehold and Reverſion is ſevered from the Jointure: But in Caſe one ſuch *Jointenant* leaſes for Years, the Jointure of the Inheritance is not ſevered; and the other *Jointenant* ſhall have the Reverſion by Survivorſhip. *Lut.* 729, 1173. Two *Jointenants* are of a Leaſe for twenty-one Years, and one lets his Part but for three Years, the Jointure is ſevered, ſo that Survivorſhip ſhall not take Place. 1 *Inſt* 188, 192. In Caſe three Perſons are jointly intereſted in a Term, and one of them Mortgages his third Part; by this it has been held, the *Jointenancy* was ſevered. 1 *Salk.* 158. But where one *Jointenant* of Lands, in order to ſever the *Jointenancy*, and provide for his Wife, makes a Deed of Gift of his Moiety to her; this being made to the Wife, and ſo void in Law, cannot be made good. *Preced. Canc.* 124. If two *Jointenants* be of a Term, and one commits Felony, or is outlawed, *&c.* the Jointure will be ſevered; for the King ſhall have the Moiety by the Forfeiture: And if the *Jointenancy* is of perſonal Things, all will be forfeited. *Plowd.* 410. Where there are ſeveral *Jointenants* in Fee tail, and ſome of them ſuffer a common Recovery of the Whole, the Eſtate of the others is turn'd to a Right; and contingent Remainders may be deſtroy'd, and a new Eſtate gained thereby. *Sid.* 241. And if one *Jointenant* levies a Fine, it ſevers the *Jointenancy*; but it doth not amount to an actual Turning out of his Companion. 1 *Salk.* 286. A *Jointenant* in Fee makes a Leaſe for Years of the Lands to begin preſently, or *in futuro*, and dies, it is a Severance of the *Jointenancy*, and cannot be avoided by the Survivor; becauſe immediately by Force of the Leaſe, the Leſſee hath a Right in the ſame Land, of all that to the Leſſor belongs. *Litt.* 286. And it has been held, that where a *Jointenant* in Fee or for Life, makes a Leaſe for Years to commence after his Death, it is good againſt the Survivor. 2 *Cro.* 91. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1037. But it has been alſo adjudged not good. *Moor* 776. *Noy* 157. See 2 *Vern.* 323. If there are two *Jointenants* for Life, it is ſaid each of them hath an Eſtate for his own Life, and for the Life of his Companion; and for that Reaſon, if one of them make a Leaſe, it ſhall continue not only during the Life of the Leſſor, but after his Death during the Life of his Companion, as long as the original Eſtate out of which it was derived: Though it hath been reſolved, that ſuch a *Jointenant* hath only an Eſtate for his own Life, and a Poſſibility of ſurviving his Companion to be entitled to his Part; and therefore if he grants over his Eſtate, that Poſſibility is gone; and if he dies, the Eſtate of the Grantee ſhall revert to him in Reverſion. 1 *Roll.* 441. *Jones* 55. 3 *Salk.* 204, 205. If one *Jointenant* grants a Rent-charge, *&c.* out of his Part, and dies, the Survivor ſhall have the whole Land diſcharged: For he hath the Land by Survivorſhip; and not Diſcent from his Companion. *Litt.* 286. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 184. And if one *Jointenant* in Fee make a Leaſe for Years, reſerving a Rent, and dieth; the Survivor ſhall have the Reverſion, but not the Rent, becauſe he claims by Title paramount. 1 *Inſt.* 185. *Jointenants*, as to the Poſſeſſion of Lands in Jointure, are ſeiſed by Intireties of the Whole, and of every Part equally, (and the Poſſeſſion of one *Jointenant* is the Poſſeſſion of both) but as to the Right of the Land, they are ſeiſed only of Moieties, and therefore if one grant the Whole, a Moiety only paſſeth. 1 *Bulſt.* 3. *Cro. Eliz.* 809. *Jointenants* cannot ſingly diſpoſe of more than the Part that belongs to them; where they join in a Feoffment, in Judgment of Law each of them gives but his Reſpective Part; and ſo it is of a Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life, *&c.* And for a Condition broken, they ſhall only enter on a Moiety of the Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 186. Every *Jointenant* hath a Right as to his own Share, to ſeveral Purpoſes, as to give, leaſe, forfeit, *&c.* But a Deviſe of Land, whereof the Deviſor is jointly ſeiſed, is void; the Will not taking Effect till after Death, and the Title of the Survivor cometh by the Death. 1 *Inſt.* 186. *Litt.* 287. One *Jointenant* may leaſe to his Companion: But one *Jointenant* cannot make a Feoffment, or grant to another *Jointenant*, though he may releaſe. 1 *Vent.* 78. *Raym.* 187. By whatever Means one *Jointenant* comes to the Eſtate of his Companion, by Conveyance, *&c.* from him, it may enure by Way of Releaſe. 2 *Cro.* 649. Action of Treſpaſs or Trover may not be brought by one *Jointenant* againſt his Companion, becauſe the Poſſeſſion of one is the Poſſeſſion of the other. 1 *Salk.* 290. Before the Stat. 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 16. one *Jointenant* had no Remedy againſt his Companion to recover Damages for what he had received more than his Share; and a *Jointenant* might prejudice his Companion in the Perſonalty, by Reaſon of the Privity and Truſt between them, though not in the Realty; but that

Statute gives Action of Account to one *Jointenant* or Tenant in Common, his Executors or Administrators, against the other as Bailiff or Receiver, his Executors, *&c.* One *Jointenant* may distrain for Rent alone; and he may avow in his own Right, and as Bailiff to the others, but he cannot avow solely; and he may not bring Debt alone. 5 *Mod.* 73, 150. If a *Jointenant* in Fee simple is indebted to the King, and dieth; the Lands cannot be extended in the Hands of the Survivor, who claimeth not from his Companion, but from the Feoffor, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 185. Where there are two *Jointenants*, and one is indebted to the King, and dieth, the other shall hold the Land discharged of the Debt: But if Husband and Wife have a Term jointly, and the Husband is indebted to the King, and dieth, in such Case the Term shall be subject to the Debt, because the Husband might have disposed of the whole Estate. *Plowd.* 321. Judgment in Action of Debt is had against one *Jointenant* for Life, who before Execution releases to his Companion; adjudged that the Moiety is still liable to the Judgment during the Life of the Releasor; but if he had died before Execution, the Survivor should have had the Land discharged of the Debt and Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 78. Husband and Wife were *Jointenants*, and Action was brought against the Husband alone, who made Default; thereupon the Wife prayed to be received; but it was not allowed, because she was not a Party to the Writ; but he in Reversion may be received, and plead *Jointenancy* in Abatement of the Writ. *Moor* 242. If a Feme Sole and *A. B.* purchase a Term for Years jointly, and afterwards they intermarry, the *Jointenancy* continues. *Dyer* 318. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1035. And where there are two Women *Jointenants* of a Lease for Years, and one taketh Husband, and dies, the Term shall survive; if the Husband hath not aliened her Part, and severed the Jointure: But it is otherwise in Case of Goods, vested in the Husband by Marriage. 1 *Inst.* 185. If a *Jointenant* doth not alienate his Part, to bar the Survivorship; *Jointenants* sometimes enter into Covenants not to take Advantage of each other by Survivorship. *Wood's Inst.* 148. When there are two *Jointenants*, and one aliens his Part, the Alienee and the other *Jointenant* are Tenants in Common; for they claim by several Titles. *Lit.* 292, 319, 321. And *Jointenants* and Tenants in Common of Inheritance, by Statute are to make Partition, as Coparceners; also *Jointenants* and Tenants in Common for Life or Years, may be compelled to do the same by Writ of Partition, *&c.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 31.

The *King* cannot be *Jointenant* with any Person, because none can be equal with him. 1 *Inst.* 1. *Finch* 83. And a Corporation cannot be *jointly* seised of any Estate with another. 2 *Lev.* 12.

Jointures of Lands. A *Jointure* is a Settlement of Lands and Tenements made to a Woman in Consideration of Marriage; or it is a Covenant, whereby the Husband or some Friend of his, assureth to the Wife, Lands or Tenements, for Term of her Life: It is so called, either because it is granted *Ratione Junctura in Matrimonio*, or for that Land in Frank Marriage was given *jointly* to Husband and Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and Wife were made as it were *Jointenants* during the Coverture. 3 *Rep.* 27. By some a *Jointure* is defined to be a Bargain and Contract of Livelihood, adjoined to the Contract of Marriage; being a competent Provision of Freehold Lands or Tenements, *&c.* for the Wife, to take Effect after the Death of the Husband, if she herself is not the Cause of the Determination or Forfeiture of it. 1 *Inst.* 36. 4 *Rep.* 2, 3. And to the Making of a perfect *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. to bar Dower, several Things are to be observed: 1. It must be made to take Effect for the Life of the Wife in Possession or Profit, presently after the Decease of her Husband. 2. It is to be for the Term of her own Life, or a greater Estate; but it may be limited to continue no longer than she remains a Widow, *&c.* 3. It must be made for herself, and to none other in Trust for her. 4. It is to be expressed to be in Satisfaction of her whole Dower, and not a Part of it. 5. It may be made before or after Marriage: If it be made before, the Wife cannot waive it, and claim her Dower at Common Law; but if it be made after Marriage, she may, at the Husband's Death; unless the *Jointure* be made by Act of Parliament. 1 *Inst.* 36. 4 *Rep.* 1. All other Settlements in Lieu of *Jointure*, not made according to the Statute, are *Jointures* at Common Law, and no Bars to Claim of Dower: And a *Jointure* was no Bar of Dower before this Statute; as a Right or Title to a Freehold cannot be barred by Acceptance of a collateral Satisfaction. 1 *Inst.* 36. A Father made a Settlement to the Use of himself for Life, and afterwards to the Use of his Son and his Wife, for their Lives, for the *Jointure* of the Wife; this was adjudged no *Jointure* to bar the Wife of her Dower, because it might not commence immediately after the Death of the Husband, who might die in the Life-time of the Father. 2 *Cro.* 489. So if a Feoffment be made to the Use of the Husband for Life, Remainder to another for Years, Remainder to the Wife for Life for her *Jointure*. *Ibid.* But a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition that the Feoffee shall make another Feoffment to the Use of the Son of the Feoffor, and to his the Son's Wife in Tail, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Feoffor, which Feoffment is made accordingly; this is a good *Jointure* within the Statute, and Bar to the Dower of the Wife. *Moor* 28. An Estate settled in *Jointure*, coming from the Ancestors of the Wife, and not of the Purchase of the Husband or his Ancestors, is not within the Statute 11 *H.* 7. as to Discontinuances, Alienations, *&c.* Where a Father of the intended Wife, in Consideration of Marriage, *&c.* covenanted to assure Lands to the Husband and Wife, his, the Covenantor's Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body, *&c.* this was held no *Jointure*, within the Meaning of the Statute 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. being an Advancement of the Woman by her own Father. 2 *Cro.* 264. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 80. And an Estate in Fee-simple conveyed to a Woman for her *Jointure*, was not any *Jointure* within that Statute; which never extended to Lands granted to Women in Fee: But an Estate in Fee, conveyed to a Woman for her *Jointure*, and in Satisfaction of her Dower, is a *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. 4 *Rep.* 3. Yet an Estate for Life is the usual *Jointure:* And an Estate for Life upon Condition, may bar the Wife if she accepts it; as a *Jointure* to a Woman on Condition to perform the Husband's Will, was judged good, where the Wife entered and agreed to the Estate. 3 *Rep.* 1, 2, *&c.* If no Inheritance is reserved to the Husband and his Heirs, but the Estate is limited to the Wife for Life, or in Tail, the Remainder to a Stranger; it is not a *Jointure* within the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. though made by the Husband or his Ancestor. *Cro. Eliz.* 2. A Husband covenanted to stand seised of Lands, to the Use of himself and his Heirs, till the Marriage should take Effect; and afterwards to himself, his Wife, and their Heirs; and it was adjudged a good *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 248. A Devise to a Wife for Life, or in Tail, for her *Jointure*, is good within this Statute: But a Devise to a Wife generally, without expressing what Estate, is not good; because it cannot be averred to be for her *Jointure.* 3 *Rep.* 1. Though where an Assurance was made to a Woman, and it was not expressed to

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be made for her *Jointure*; it was held it might be averred to be made for that Purpoſe, which is not traverſable. *Owen* 33. If Land is deviſed by the Huſband to the Wife by Will, it is but a Benevolence: Yet if a Huſband deviſes Land to his Wife, for Life, *&c.* as a *Jointure* in Satisfaction of Dower, and ſhe accepts it after his Death, ſhe will be barred. *Bro. Dow.* 69. 4 *Rep.* 4. *Dyer* 220. A Man makes his Wife a *Jointure* after Marriage; and afterwards by Will deviſes, that ſhe ſhall have a third Part of all his Lands, with her *Jointure*; here the Wife will have the third Part of all as a Legacy, and if ſhe waves her *Jointure*, ſhe may have a third Part of the Reſidue for Dower. *Dyer* 62. If a Maſter in Conſideration of Service done by his Servant, grants Lands to the Servant and a Woman he intends to marry, and the Heirs of their Bodies, creating an Eſtate-tail; this is not a *Jointure*; not being a Gift of the Huſband, or any of his Anceſtors, but of his Maſter, and in Conſideration of Service, which will not make the Huſband ſuch a Purchaſer as the Law requires. *Moor* 683. But as to Conſiderations, if an Eſtate is ſettled in *Jointure* upon a Woman, in Conſideration of Money paid, and alſo of a Marriage to be had; the Marriage ſhall be looked upon to be the Conſideration. *Cro. Jac.* 474. A Huſband, Tenant in Tail, Remainder to his Wife for Life, makes a Feoffment in Fee to the Uſe of himſelf and his Wife for Life, for her *Jointure*; it is no Bar to the Wife's Dower, becauſe it may be avoided by a *Remitter* to her firſt Eſtate for Life. *Moor* 872. If Lands are conveyed to a Woman before Marriage, in Part of her *Jointure* only, and after Marriage other Lands are granted in full; it is ſaid ſhe may waive and refuſe the Lands conveyed to her after Coverture, and retain her firſt *Jointure* Lands and Dower alſo. 3 *Rep.* 1, 5. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1039. Where a *Jointure* is made of Lands, according to the Direction of the Statute of *H.* 8. before Coverture, and after the Huſband and Wife alien them by Fine, ſhe ſhall not have Dower in any other Lands of her Huſband; but 'tis otherwiſe where the *Jointure* is made after Marriage, when the Wife's Eſtate is waiveable, and her Election of chooſing comes not till the Death of the Huſband. 1 *Inſt.* 36. A Man levies a Fine of his Land, and it is granted back again to him and his Wife for her *Jointure*, and to the Heirs of the Huſband; then he and his Wife levy a Fine to another Uſe, the Wife if ſhe ſurvive her Huſband, will have Dower notwithſtanding the Fine. 1 *And.* 350. If the Huſband make a Leaſe of Lands to his Friends, for any Number of Years, in Truſt for his Wife and Children, that ſhe ſhall have 100 *l.* a Year out of it, or in any ſuch Manner; by this ſhe may have the Proviſion, which is no *Jointure*, and likewiſe her Dower. By *Bridgman* Ch. Juſt. An Eſtate is made to Huſband in Tail, with Remainder to the Wife for Life, and Remainder to others; this is not ſuch a *Jointure*, as with her Acceptance within the Statute will hinder her from Dower; and though the Huſband die without Iſſue, it will not help it, but the Wife ſhall be endowed in his other Land: But if the Eſtate were made to the Huſband and Wife for their Lives, it would be otherwiſe. 13 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 74. After the Death of the Huſband, the Wife may enter into her *Jointure*, and is not driven to a real Action, as ſhe is to recover Dower by the Common Law; and upon a lawful Eviction of her *Jointure*, ſhe ſhall be endowed according to the Rate of her Huſband's Lands, whereof ſhe was dowable at Common Law. 1 *Inſt.* 37. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. If ſhe be evicted of Part of her *Jointure*, ſhe ſhall have Dower *pro tanto*. A Wife's *Jointure* ſhall not be forfeited by the Treaſon of the Huſband: But Feme Coverts committing Treaſon or Felony, may forfeit their Jointures; and being convict of Recuſancy, they ſhall forfeit Two Parts in Three of their *Jointures* and Dower, by Statute 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. If a Woman conceals her *Jointure*, and brings Dower and recovers it, and then ſets up her *Jointure*, ſhe is barred of her *Jointure*; and by bringing Writ of Dower for her Thirds, the Wife waives the Benefit of Entry into Lands, ſo as to hold them in *Jointure*. Cro. Eliz. 128, 137. 3 Rep. 5. See *Marriage*.

Jointreſs or Jointureſs, Is ſhe who hath an Eſtate ſettled on her by the Huſband to hold during her Life, if ſhe ſurvive him. 17 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. 1 *Inſt.* 46. When Eſtates ſettled on a Wife are a *Jointure*, if the *Jointreſs* makes any Alienation of them by Fine, Feoffment, *&c.* with another Huſband, it is a Forfeiture of the ſame; but if they are not a Jointure by Law, it is otherwiſe. 2 *Nelſ.* 1040. A *Jointreſs* within the Statute may make a Leaſe for forty Years, *&c.* if ſhe ſo long live; and alſo for Life, and be no Forfeiture, though ſhe levies a Fine *Sur Cogniſance de Droit, &c. Cro. Jac.* 688. 3 *Rep.* 50. 1 *Lill.* 81. In other Caſes, if ſhe levies a Fine, it is a Forfeiture; and if a *Jointreſs* within the Statute 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. ſuffer a Recovery covinouſly to bar the Heir, the Heir may enter preſently, *&c.* 2 *Leon.* 206. 1 *Plowd.* 42.

Jour, (Fr.) A Day, uſed in Heads of our old Law; *touts jours* for ever. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Journal, Is a Day-Book or Diary of Tranſactions, uſed in many Caſes: As by Merchants and other Tradeſmen in their Accounts; by Mariners in Obſervations at Sea, *&c.*

Journals of Parliament, Are not Records, but Remembrances, and have been of no long Continuance. *Hob. Rep.* 109.

Journchoppers, Were Regrators of *Yarn*, which formerly perhaps was called *Journ:* They are mentioned in the *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 5.

Journeyman, (From the Fr. *Journée, i. e.* A Day, or Day's Work) Was properly one that wrought with another by the Day; though it is extended by Statute to thoſe alſo that covenant to work with others in their Trades or Occupations by the Year. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Journeys Accounts, *Dietæ Computatæ)* Is a Term in the Law thus underſtood; if a Writ abates by the Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant, or for falſe *Latin*, Want of Form, *&c.* the Plaintiff ſhall have a new Writ by *Journeys Accounts, i. e.* within as little Time as he poſſibly can after the Abatement of the firſt Writ; and this ſecond Writ ſhall be a Continuance of the Cauſe, as if the firſt Writ had not been abated. *Terms de Ley* 414. When the new Writ is purchaſed, which muſt be *recenter*, the Plaintiff is to recite in an Entry upon the Roll, that the former Writ was abated, and ſhew for what: *Super quo per Dietas Computat. recenter tulit quoddam aliud Breve, &c.* 6 *Rep.* 10. This Writ is to be brought preſently; and fifteen Days is held a convenient Time for the Purchaſe of the new Writ. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 83. 1 *Lut.* 297. Judicial Writs ſhall never be had by *Journeys Accounts*; becauſe they never abate for Form. 6 *Rep.* 10. The Abatement of the Writ muſt be without the Default of the Plaintiff, or a ſecond Writ may not be purchaſed by *Journeys Accounts:* If a Writ abates for the Plaintiff's Default, in his miſtaking the Name of the Vill, *&c.* he ſhall not have a Writ of *Journey's Accounts*; but where it abates by Default of the Clerk, for any Variance or Want of Form, in ſuch Caſe he may have it. 6 *Rep.* 10. And when an Outlawry is diſcharged or reverſed, the Plaintiff may have Writ of *Journeys Accounts*; for there is no Default in him. *Cro. Jac.* 590. The Writ muſt be brought for the ſame Thing, and in the ſame Court, as the firſt Writ.

Ipſo facto, Is where the ſame Perſon obtains Two or more Preferments in the Church with Cure, not qualified by Diſpenſation, *&c.* the firſt Living is void, *ipſo facto, viz.* without any declaratory Sentence, and the Patron may preſent to it. *Dyer* 275. And there

here is not only *Deprivation* of a Clergyman *ipſo facto*; but for Crimes in ſtriking Perſons in a Church or Church yard, the Offenders are to be excommunicated *ipſo Facto*. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. An *Eſtate* or Leaſe may be *ipſo facto* void by Condition, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 45, 215.

Ipſwich, The Bailiffs and Port-men, &c. of *Ipſwich*, may tax every Houſe in reaſonable Sums to be yearly paid, towards finding a Miniſter within every Pariſh, and for the Reparation of the Churches; Alſo the Streets there ſhall be paved, by the Landlords of Houſes, or Tenements, under certain Penalties. *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* *c.* 24.

Ire ad largum, To go at large, to eſcape, or be ſet at Liberty. *Blount.*

Ireland, Is a diſtinct Kingdom from *England*, but ſubordinate to it in Government; and by *Poyning's Law* enacted in *Ireland*, *Anno* 10 *Hen.* 7. all the Statutes of *England*, till that Time were declared in Force in *Ireland*; and by ſpecial Words our Statutes ſhall may bind the People of *Ireland*, notwithſtanding they have Parliaments of their own, who make Laws and Statutes, being affirmed here by the King and Council. 1 *Inſt.* 141. 2 *Inſt.* 2. 3 *Inſt.* 18. In the Proceedings of the *Iriſh* Parliament; firſt the Lieutenant and Council certify to the King the Cauſes and Conſiderations of all ſuch Acts, as ſeem good to them to be paſſed in Parliament; and Licence under the Great Seal of *England*, is had and obtained to ſummon and hold a Parliament in *Ireland*: If the Acts are affirmed, or altered or changed here, they are tranſcribed and returned into *Ireland* under the Great Seal; and all that paſſes ought to be inrolled here in the *Chancery*. 12 *Rep.* 111, 112. Treaſon committed in *Ireland*, by an *Iriſh* Peer, is not triable in *England*, becauſe he is entitled to a Trial by his Peers, which cannot be in *England*, but *Ireland*. *Dyer* 360. But the Houſe of Lords of *England*, have Power to reverſe or affirm the Decrees of the Court of *Chancery*, &c. of *Ireland*: And the *King's Bench* here may reverſe a Judgment given in *B. R.* in *Ireland*, by directing a Writ of Error to the Chief Juſtice there, to ſummon the Party to appear here, &c. By Statute 17 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. No Pardon for the Death of a Perſon, or for Felony, ſhall be granted by the Juſtices of *Ireland*, but at the King's Command, and under his Seals. By 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 18. all Kinds of Merchandiſes may be exported and imported from and to *Ireland*, by Aliens as well as Denizens: But Wool, and Woollen Manufactures, &c. are prohibited to be exported from thence into foreign Parts by a modern Statute. And by the 32 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. are not to be imported from *Ireland* into this Kingdom, on Pain of Forfeiture to the Poor. The Statute 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 9. enacted and declared, That the pretended Parliament aſſembled at *Dublin*, was an unlawful Aſſembly; and that all Acts done by them are void: All Cities, Boroughs, &c. were reſtored by this Statute to their Privileges, and the Proceedings againſt them vacated; and all Proteſtants reſtored to their Poſſeſſions, &c. By 3 *W.* & *M. c.* 2. Members of Parliament, Officers in the Government, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Lawyers, &c. in *Ireland*, are to take the Oaths, or be liable to Forfeitures. The Statute 1 *Ann. c.* 32. ordains, that Perſons educated in the Popiſh Religion in *Ireland*, of eighteen Years of Age, ſhall take the Oaths, or be diſabled to take Lands by Deſcent, Deviſe, &c. Proteſtant Families being *Palatines*, ſettled in *Ireland*, are declared Naturalized on their taking the Oaths to the Government. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. And by 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 5. the Juriſdiction of the *Houſe of Lords in Ireland* to reverſe Judgments or Decrees given in the Courts of that Kingdom, was wholly taken away. See *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15.

Iriſhmen, Coming to live in *England*, by an ancient Statute, were to give Security for their Good Behaviour. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 8.

Iron, Made in this Kingdom, or brought into *England* and ſold, ſhall not be exported, on Pain of forfeiting the Value; and Juſtices aſſigned by the King have Power to inquire of ſuch as ſell *Iron* at too dear a Price, and puniſh them. 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. None ſhall convert to Coal or other Fuel, for the making of *Iron* Metal, any Trees of ſuch a Size; or within a certain Compaſs of *London*, under Penalties by Statute: Nor ſhall any new *Iron* Mills be ſet up in *Suſſex*, *Surrey* or *Kent*. 1 *Eliz. c.* 15. 13 & 27 *Eliz.* *Engliſh Iron* may be exported, by *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. c.* 17. See *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. for Encouraging the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from *America*.

Irony In *Libels*, makes them as properly Libels as what is expreſſed in direct Terms. *Hob.* 215. 1 *Hawk.* 193, 194.

Irregularity, (*Irregularitas*) Signifies Diſorder, or going out of Rule: And in the *Canon Law*, it is uſed for an Impediment to the Taking of *Holy Orders*; as where a Man is baſe born, notoriouſly defamed of any Crime, where he is maimed, or much deformed in Body, &c.

Irrepleviable or **Irreplevisable**, That neither may nor ought to be replevied or delivered on Sureties. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. It is againſt the Nature of a Diſtreſs for Rent, to be *Irreplevisable*. 1 *Inſt.* 145.

Iſinglaſs, A Kind of Fiſh Glue, brought from *Iſeland*, uſed by ſome Perſons in the Adulterating of Wine; but for that prohibited by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25.

Iſle, (*Inſula*) Is Land incloſed in and invironed with the Sea, or freſh Water. There are ſeveral Iſlands belonging to *England*; as the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, *Iſle of Man*, &c. The Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* are not bound by our Acts of Parliament, except they are ſpecially named; nor do our original Writs run into thoſe Iſlands: But the King's Commiſſion under the Great Seal runs there, to redreſs any Injuries or Wrongs; yet the Commiſſioners muſt judge according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of thoſe *Iſles*: And for Controverſies ariſing in Law, among the King's Subjects in the *Iſles* of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, &c. the King and his Privy Council are the proper Judges, without Appeal. 4 *Inſt.* 286, 287. *Wood's Inſt.* 2. 458. Inhabitants of thoſe *Iſles* of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, may import into *Great Britain*, Goods of their own Growth and Manufacture, Cuſtom free. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. The *Iſle of Man* is a diſtinct Territory from *England*, and out of the Power of our *Chancery*, or of original Writs which iſſue from thence; it has been granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to divers Subjects, and their Heirs, and hath peculiar Laws and Cuſtoms: And in the Caſe of the *Earl of Derby*, it was adjudged, that no Man had any Inheritance in this *Iſle*, but the Earl and the Biſhop; and that they are governed by Laws of their own, ſo that no Statute made in *England* did bind there without expreſs Words, in the ſame Manner as in *Ireland*. 1 *Inſt.* 9. 4 *Inſt.* 284. 7 *Rep.* 21. 2 *And.* 115. By Statute, the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury are impowered to treat with the *Earl of Derby* for the Purchaſe of all Right to the ſaid *Iſland*, for the Uſe of his Majeſty: And no Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, *Eaſt-India* Goods, &c. ſhall be brought from the *Iſle of Man* into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, on Pain of Forfeiture, &c. 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 28. An *Iſland* in the Sea, that has no Owner, by the Law of Nations, belongs to him that firſt finds it. *Juſtin. Inſt. lib.* 2. *Vide* Plantations.

Iſlet, A ſmall Iſland. See *Ilet*.

Iſſue, (*Exitus*, from the Fr. *Iſſuer*, i. e. *Emanare*) Hath divers Significations in Law, as ſometimes it is taken for the Children begotten between a Man and his Wife, ſometimes for Profits growing from Amerciaments and Fines; and ſometimes for the Profits of Lands and Tenements: But it generally ſignifies the Point of Matter, *iſſuing* out of the Allegations and Pleas

Pleas of the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cauſe, to be tried by a Jury of twelve Men. 1 *Inſt.* 126. 11 *Rep.* 10. The *Iſſues* concerning Cauſes are of two Kinds; upon Matter of Fact, or Matter of Law: An *Iſſue* in Fact is where the Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed upon a Point to be tried by a Jury; and *Iſſue* in Law is where there is a Demurrer to a Declaration, Plea, &c. and a Joinder in Demurrer, which is an *Iſſue* at Law to be determined by the Judges. 1 *Inſt.* 71, 72. As to *Iſſues* of Fact, *viz.* whether the Fact is true or falſe, which are triable by the Jury, they are either General or Special; *General*, when it is left to the Jury to try whether the Defendant hath done any ſuch Thing as the Plaintiff lays to his Charge; as when he pleads *Not guilty* to a Treſpaſs, &c. *Special* is when ſome ſpecial Matter, or material Point alledged by the Defendant in his Defence, is to be tried; as in Aſſault and Battery, where the Defendant pleads that the Plaintiff ſtruck firſt, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 126. And when ſpecial Matter is alledged by the Defendant, both Parties join thereupon, and ſo go to a Trial by the Jury, if it be *Quæſtio facti*; or to a Demurrer, if it be *Quæſtio juris*. There is alſo a General *Iſſue*, wherein the Defendant may give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, for Excuſe or Juſtification, by Virtue of ſeveral Statutes, made for avoiding of Prolixity and Captiouſneſs of Pleading; and upon the General *Iſſue* in ſuch Caſes, the Defendant may give any Thing in Evidence, which proves the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action. 1 *Inſt.* 283. Matter amounting to the General *Iſſue*, and ſpecial Matter of Juſtification, have been joined in one intire Plea, and held good. 3 *Lev.* 41. And where there is an *Iſſue* upon Not guilty, and there are other *Iſſues* upon Juſtifications, the Trial of the General *Iſſue* of Not guilty is but Matter of Form, and the Subſtance is upon the ſpecial Matter. *Cro. Jac.* 599. In real Actions, Cauſes grown to *Iſſue* are tried by a Jury of twelve Men of the County where the Cauſe of Action ariſes; and in criminal Caſes, *Iſſues* ought to be tried in the County where the Offence was committed; but this hath admitted of ſome Alteration by Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 80, 135. 2 *Rep.* 93. The Place ought not to be made Part of the *Iſſue*, in a tranſitory Action; it is not material, as it is in Real and Mixed Actions. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If the Place is material, and made a Part of the *Iſſue*, there the Jury cannot find the Fact in another Place, becauſe by the ſpecial Pleading, the Point in *Iſſue* is reſtrained to a certain Place; but upon the General *Iſſue* pleaded, the Jury may find all local Things in another County; and where the Subſtance of the *Iſſue* is found, it is good, and the Finding more may be Surpluſage. 6 *Rep.* 46. If an *Iſſue* is of two Matters in two Counties, Trial may be in one County, by the Statute 21 *Jac.* for that Statute extends to Caſes where the Matter in *Iſſue* ariſes in two Counties, and the Trial is by one only, as well as where the Matter in *Iſſue* ariſes in two Places in one County, and the Trial is by one. 2 *Lev.* 121. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1050. Every *Iſſue* is to be joined in ſnch a Court that hath Power to try it, otherwiſe the *Iſſue* is not well joined; for if the Cauſe cannot be tried, the *Iſſue* is fruitleſs, and if it be tried, the Trial is *coram non judice*. 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 84. Where an *Iſſue* is not joined, there cannot be a good Trial, nor ought Judgment to be given. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1042. All *Iſſues* are to be certain and ſingle, and joined upon the moſt material Thing in the Cauſe; that all the Matter in Queſtion between the Parties may be tried. 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 85. An immaterial *Iſſue* joined, which will not bring the Matter in Queſtion to be tried, is not helped after Verdict by the Statute of *Jeofails*; but there muſt be a Repleader: But an unformal *Iſſue* is helped. 18 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* The Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 30. helps Misjoining of *Iſſues*. A Repleader may be awarded after Verdict, for the Badneſs and Incertainty of the *Iſſue*: And a Judgment may be reverſed in Error, being on an immaterial *Iſſue*. 2 *Lutw.* 1608. 2 *Lev.* 194. On a joint Treſpaſs by many Perſons, there muſt be only one *Iſſue* joined: And if ſeveral Offences are alledged againſt the Defendant, he ought to take all but one by *Proteſtation*, and offer an *Iſſue* upon that one, and no more. *Moor* 80 But in Action for Damages, according to the Loſs which the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained, every Part ought to be put in *Iſſue*. 1 *Saund.* 269. In Action upon the Caſe for Service done for a Time certain, the Defendant ought to put in *Iſſue* all the Time alledged in the Declaration. 2 *Lutw.* 268. And upon a General *Iſſue* in Waſte, the Plaintiff muſt ſhew his Title. *Ibid.* 1547. Though when any ſpecial Point is in *Iſſue*, the Plaintiff is not obliged to ſet forth any other Matter. *Cro. Eliz.* 320. If there are ſeveral Things in a Declaration, upon which an *Iſſue* may be joined, and it is joined in any of them, it is good; and an Affirmative and an implied Negative will make a good *Iſſue*. *Style* 151, 210. There muſt be in every *Iſſue* an Affirmation on the one Part, as that the Defendant owes ſuch a Debt, &c. and a Denial on the other Part, as that he oweth not the Debt, &c. And though the Matter contradicts, yet there muſt be a Negative and Affirmative of it, to make a right *Iſſue*. 1 *Ventr.* 213. Alſo a Negative ſhould be as broad and full as the Affirmative, or it is no Negative to make an *Iſſue*; as if a Defendant pleads a Grant of four Acres, and two Acres only are denied, &c. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 86. It has been held, that *Iſſue* ought not to be joined on a Traverſe only, without anſwering in the Affirmative, &c 2 *And.* 6, 102. But where the Matter, which is the *Gift* or Cauſe of the Action is found, it has been adjudged good after Verdict, though there was no Negative and Affirmative to make the *Iſſue*; as where in Debt upon Bond the Defendant pleads Payment, and concludes to the Country, without giving the Plaintiff Opportunity to deny the Payment, if the Jury in ſuch Caſe find the Money paid, it is good after Verdict. *Sid* 341. If ſeveral *Iſſues* are joined, and the Jury give a Verdict but as to one of them, the Whole is diſcontinued: And where there are two *Iſſues* joined, one good and the other bad, if entire Damages are given upon the Trial on both *Iſſues*, it will be Error; but if ſeveral Damages are found, the Plaintiff may releaſe the bad Damages, and have Judgment for the Reſt. 2 *Lill Abr.* 87, 88. And it is ſaid Judgment may be entered as to one Part of the *Iſſue*; and a *Nolle proſequi* to another Part of the ſame *Iſſue*, where it may be divided. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* There may be a Plea to *Iſſue* to Part, and a Demurrer to Part; which have no Dependance on each other. 1 *Saund.* 338. Where the Declaration of the Plaintiff is good, and the Plea of the Defendant is ill; if the Plaintiff in his Replication tender an *Iſſue* upon ſuch ill Plea, and a Trial is had, and it is found for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Judgment. *Cro. Car* 18. And when a Plea is naught, that the Plaintiff might have demurred upon it, and he doth not, but takes *Iſſue*, and it is found for the Defendant; this is aided by the Statute of *Jeofails*, and the Defendant ſhall have Judgment: So likewiſe where the Replication is naught, and *Iſſue* is taken upon it, and found for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Judgment. *Cro. Eliz.* 455. *Cro. Jac.* 312. If *Iſſue* be taken on a dilatory Plea, &c. and found againſt the Defendant, final and peremptory Judgment ſhall be given; but it is otherwiſe upon a Demurrer. *Raym.* 118. A good *Iſſue* is offered to the Defendant, he ought not to plead over; and if he plead over, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment. 1 *Saund.* 338, 318. If he does not join *Iſſue*, but demurs, it is the ſame. *Lutw.* A Plea being pleaded to the Plaintiff's Declaration, and the Plaintiff's Attorney's Hand ſet to it, then the *Iſſue* is joined between the Plaintiff and Defendant, and not before: And the Plaintiff's Attorney is alſo to be paid by the Defendant's

dant's Attorney for entering the Plea; and for Paper-Books, in ſpecial Pleadings, &c. 2 *Lill.* 87, 88. And when *Iſſue* is joined between the Parties, it cannot be afterwards waved, if it be a good *Iſſue*, without the Conſent of both Parties: But where the Defendant pleads the General *Iſſue*, and it is not entered, he may within four Days of the Term, wave that *Iſſue*, and plead ſpecially; and when the Defendant pleads an Abatement, he may at any Time after wave his Plea of ſpecial Matter, and plead the General *Iſſue*, unleſs there be a Rule made for him to plead as he will ſtand by it. 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 211. If the Plaintiff neglects to enter the *Iſſue*, the Term it is joined, the Defendant in the firſt five Days of the next Term, may alter his Plea, and plead *de novo*: And if the Plaintiff will not try the *Iſſue* after joined, in ſuch Time as he ought by the Courſe of the Court, the Defendant may give him a Rule to enter it; which if he does not he ſhall be nonſuit, &c. 2 *Lill.* 84. In the joining of *Iſſue*, the Common Law requires, 1ſt, a Plea ſufficient in Law; and 2dly, a Traverſe in contradictory Terms; otherwiſe the Verdict of the Jury is of no Force. *Jenk. Cent.* 69. And if the Tender of the *Iſſue* comes on the Part of the Plaintiff, the Form of it is; *And this he prays may be inquired by the Record*; or *by the Country*; and when on the Part of the Defendant, *And of this he puts himſelf upon the Country*; and *The Plaintiff likewiſe*, &c.

Iſſues on Sheriffs, Are for Neglects and Defaults, by Amercement and Fine to the King, levied out of the *Iſſues* and Profits of their Lands; and double or treble *Iſſues* may be laid on a Sheriff for not returning Writs, &c. But they may be taken off before eſtreated into the *Exchequer*, by Rule of Court, on good Reaſon ſhewn. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 89. *Iſſues* ſhall be levied on *Jurors*, for Non-appearance; though on reaſonable Excuſe proved by two Witneſſes, the Juſtices may diſcharge the *Iſſues*. Stat. 35 Hen. 8. cap. 6. See 1 *Keb.* 475.

Itinerant, (*Itinerans*) Travelling or taking a Journey; And thoſe were anciently called *Juſtices Itinerant*, who were ſent with Commiſſion into divers Counties to hear Cauſes.

Itinerary, (*Itinerarium*) A Commentary concerning Things falling out in Journies. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Jubilee, (*Annus Jubilæus*) The moſt ſolemn Time of Feſtival at *Rome*, when the Pope gives his Bleſſing and Remiſſion of Sins. It was firſt inſtituted by *Boniface* the 8th, in the Year 1300, who granted a plenary Indulgence and Remiſſion of Sins to all thoſe that ſhould viſit the Churches of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Rome* in that Year, and ſtay there fifteen Days; and this he ordered to be obſerved once in every hundred Years; which Pope *Clement* the 6th reduced to fifty Years, *Anno* 1350. and to be held upon the Day of Circumciſion of our Saviour: And *Urban* the 4th in the Year 1389, ordained it to be kept every thirty-three Years, that being the Age of our Saviour: After which, Pope *Sixtus* the 6th, reduced it to twenty-five Years. In Imitation of the Grand *Jubilee* of *Rome*, the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, every fiftieth Year invited a great Concourſe of People to come thither, and viſit the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. And King *Edw.* 3. in the fiftieth Year of his Age, which was 1362, cauſed his Birth-day to be obſerved at Court, in the Name of a *Jubilee*; giving Pardons, Privileges, and other civil Indulgencies.

Jubileus. Becauſe when the *Jubilee* was firſt inſtituted, it was ordered to be kept every hundred Years; therefore *Jubilæus* ſignified afterwards a Man one hundred Years old.

Judaiſm, (*Judaiſmus*) The Cuſtoms, Religion, or Rites of the *Jews*: Alſo the Income heretofore accruing from the *Jews* to the King: And the Word *Judaiſm* was formerly uſed for a Mortgage; and ſometimes taken for Uſury. 9 *Ed.* 2.

Judge, (*Judex*) Is a chief Magiſtrate in the Law, to try Civil and Criminal Cauſes, and puniſh Offences. He is appointed with a certain Juriſdiction; and our King hath the Nomination and Appointment of *Judges*. 2 *Inſt.* 56. A *Judge* at his Creation takes an *Oath*, That he will ſerve the King, and indifferently miniſter Juſtice to all Men, without Reſpect of Perſons, take no Bribe, give no Counſel where he is a Party, nor deny Right to any, though the King by his Letters, or by expreſs Words command the contrary, &c. and he is anſwerable in Body, Land and Goods. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Judex eſt Lex Loquens*, and ought to judge by Laws, and not by Examples: By *Glanvil* a *Judge* is called *Juſticia in abſtracto*, becauſe he ſhould be as it were Juſtice itſelf. *Co. Lit.* 71. 7 *Rep.* 4. And all the Commiſſions of *Judges* are bounded with this Limitation, *Facturi quod ad Juſtitiam pertinet ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Angliæ*. There are ancient Precedents of *Judges*, that were fined when they tranſgreſſed the Laws, though commanded by Warrants from the King; and it is ſaid that Earl *Typtoft*, who was a Chancellor, was beheaded, for acting upon the King's Warrant againſt the Law. *Burnet's Rich.* 11. *pa.* 38. The *Judges* are to give Judgment according to Law and what is alledged and proved: And they have a private Knowledge, and a judicial Knowledge, though they cannot judge of their own private Knowledge, but may uſe their Diſcretion; but where a Judge has a judicial Knowledge, he may and ought to give Judgment according to it. *Plowd.* 82. King *Henry* 4. demanded of *Judge Gaſcoigne*, if he ſaw one in his Preſence kill *A. B.* and another Perſon who was not culpable, ſhould be indicted of this, and found Guilty before him, what he would do in this Caſe; To which he anſwered, That he ought to reſpite the Judgment againſt him, and relate the Matter to the King, in order to procure him a Pardon; for there he cannot acquit him, and give Judgment according to his private Knowledge. *Ibid.* And the ſame King *Henry*, when his eldeſt Son the Prince, was by the Lord Chief Juſtice committed to Priſon, for a great Miſdemeanor, thanked God that he had a Son of that Obedience, and a Judge of that Courage and Impartiality. *Stow.* The King in all Caſes doth *judge* by his *Judges*; who ought to be of Counſel with Priſoners: And if they are doubtful or miſtaken in Matter of Law, a Stander by may be allowed to inform the Court, as *Amicus Curiæ*. 2 *Inſt.* 178. Our *Judges* are to execute their Offices in proper Perſon, and cannot act by Deputy, or transfer their Power to others; as the *Judges* of Eccleſiaſtical Courts may. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 382. *Bro. Judges*, 11. Yet where there are divers *Judges* of a Court of Record, the Act of any one of them is effectual; eſpecially if their Commiſſion do not expreſly require more. 2 *Hawk.* 3. Though what a Majority rules when preſent, is the Act of the Court. If on a Demurrer or ſpecial Verdict, the *Judges* are divided in Opinion, two againſt two, the Cauſe muſt be adjourned into the *Exchequer Chamber*. 3 *Mod.* 156. And a Rule is to be made for this Purpoſe, and the Record certified, &c. 5 *Mod.* 335. In Fines levied all the *Judges* of *C. B.* ought to be particularly named: But Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records out of that Court, &c. are directed to the Chief Juſtice, without naming his Companions. 1 *H.* 7. 27. *Jenk. Cent.* 167. When a Record is before the *Judges*, they ought *ex officio* to try it: And they are to take Notice of Statutes, and of the Terms, &c. *Ibid.* 298, 215. No *Judge* of any Court is compellable to deliver his Opinion before-hand, in Relation to any Queſtion which may after come judicially before him. 3 *Inſt.* 29. *Judges* of the common Law, have

have no ordinary Jurisdiction to examine Witnesses at their Chambers; though by Consent of Parties, and Rule of Court, they may on Interrogatories; and some Things done by *Judges* at their Chambers, in Order to Proceedings in Court, are accounted as done by the Court. They are to have a Paper of the Causes, which are to be spoken to in Court, sent to them by the Attornies the Day before spoken to, that they may be prepared; and where special and doubtful Matter arises upon reading the Record of a Cause, so that the *Judges* are not for the Present satisfied of the Law, they will order Paper-Books to be made and delivered them, by the Attornies on both Sides, containing Copies of the Record, that they may the better consider of the Matters in Dispute. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 90, 91. A *Judge* shall not be generally excepted against, or challenged; or have any Action brought against him, for what he does as *Judge*. 1 *Inst.* 294. 2 *Inst.* 422. And to kill a *Judge* of either Bench, or of Assise, &c. in his Place administring Justice, is Treason: Also drawing a Weapon only upon a *Judge*, in any of the Courts of Justice, the Offender shall lose his Right-hand, forfeit his Lands and Goods, and suffer perpetual Imprisonment, 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. 2 *Inst.* 549. *Judges* are not in any Way punishable for a meer Error of Judgment: And no Action will lie against a *Judge* for an erroneous Judgment; or for a wrongful Imprisonment, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 4. 1 *Mod.* 184. The *Judges* of Courts of Record are freed from all Prosecutions whatsoever, except in the Parliament, where they may be punished, for any Thing done by them in such Courts as *Judges*; this is to support their Dignity and Authority, and draw Veneration to their Persons, and Submission to their Judgments: But if a *Judge* will so far forget the Dignity and Honour of his Post, as to turn Solicitor in a Cause which he is to *judge*, and privately and extrajudicially tamper with Witnesses, or labour Jurors, he may be dealt with according to the same Capacity to which he so basely degrades himself. 12 *Rep.* 24. *Vaugh.* 138. *S. P. C.* 173. Bribery in *Judges* is punishable by Loss of Office, Fine and Imprisonment; and by the Common Law, Bribery of *Judges* in Relation to a Cause depending before them, has been punished as Treason. 1 *Leon.* 295. *Cro. Jac.* 65. 1 *Hawk.* 170. A *Judge* ignorantly condemns a Man to Death for Felony, when it is not Felony; for this Offence, the *Judge* shall be fined and imprisoned, and lose his Office. *Jenk. Cent.* 162. If a *Judge* who hath no Jurisdiction of the Cause, give Judgment of Death and award Execution, which is executed, such *Judge* is guilty of Felony; and also the Officer who executes the Sentence. *H. P. C.* 35. 10 *Rep.* 76. And if Justices of Peace, on Indictment of Trespass, arraign a Man of Felony, and *judge* him to Death, and he is executed, it is Felony in them. *H. P. C.* 35. *Dalt. cap.* 98. A *Judge* ought not to *judge* in his own Cause, or in Pleas where he is Party. 8 *Rep.* 118. And no one shall be *Judge* of Assise in the County where born, or he doth inhabit, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* but this is altered by a late Statute; and is not to prejudice any *Judge* in the Courts of *Westminster*, in hearing and determining Assises in those Courts; nor shall it extend to Officers in Corporations, but that they may be Justices of Assise, &c. in Places where they dwell. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24. See 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27. The *Judges*, Serjeants and King's Attorney, shall be paid their Salaries by the Lord Treasurer at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. 10 *H.* 6. And the Salary of the Chief Justice, used to be 1500 *l. per Annum*; and of the other *Judges* no more than 1000 *l.* a Year; but now the former has 500 *l. per* Term, and the inferior *Judges* 375 *l.* each Term; to which they are entitled, though they do not sit one Day in the Term. *Judges* and Officers in Courts, may be increased or diminished, as Need shall require. *Stat.* 14 *E.* 3. *c.* 5.

Judger. In *Cheshire*, to be *Judger* of a Town, is to serve on the Jury there. *Leicester's Hist. Antiq.* 302.

Judgment, *(Judicium, quasi Juris dictum)* Is the Determination or Sentence of the Judges upon the Suit, &c. and the ancient Words of *Judgments* are; *Consideratum est per Curiam*, &c. because *Judgment* is ever given by the Court upon due Consideration had of the Record and Matter before them. 1 *Inst.* 39. Of *Judgments* some are final, and some not, &c. And a *Judgment* may be given not only upon Trial of the Issue; but by *Default*, *Nihil dicit*, *Confession*, or on *Demurrer*; and *Outlawry* is a *Judgment* in it self. 1 *Inst.* 167. 2 *Inst.* 236. *Finch* 457. There is likewise *Judgment* for *Departing in Despight of the Court*, without Leave in common Recoveries, &c. And after an Issue joined in a Cause to be tried by the Plaintiff and Defendant, the Plaintiff may, if he will, without going to Trial or any Verdict, accept of a *Judgment* from the Defendant, which *Judgment* must be by *Relicta Verificatione cognovit actionem*: But on this *Judgment* Error may be brought without putting in of Bail, which it may not on *Judgment* after Verdict. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 104. *Judgment* is sometimes had with a *cessat Executio*; and if the Defendant gives a *Judgment*, with Stay of Execution, till a certain Day, the Plaintiff may notwithstanding sue forth a *Capias* or *Fieri facias* into the County where the Action is laid, returnable before the Day, to enable him at that Day to take a *Testatum* against the Defendant; though he shall not in that Case sue out a *Capias* to warrant a *Scire facias* against the Bail. *Pasch.* 22 *Car.* 2. If Debt be brought against an Executor upon the Bond of the Testator, and he pleads *Plene Administravit*, this is a Confession of the Debt; and the Plaintiff may have Judgment with a *Cessat Executio* till the Defendant hath Assets. 4 *Rep.* 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1052. On *Interlocutory Judgments*, upon dilatory Pleas, it is in many Cases *Respondeat Ouster*, to answer over; and if the Plaintiff or Defendant die after interlocutory *Judgment*, the Action shall not abate. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. *Judgment* upon a Demurrer to a Declaration, &c. is no Bar to any other Action; because it is not on the Merits, and the Plaintiff may afterwards make his Declaration right, and then proceed. 2 *Lill.* 113. But other *Judgments* may be pleaded in Bar to any other Action for the same Cause; and *Judgment* in an inferior Court, may be alledged in Bar to an Action in a superior Court. 2 *Lev.* 93. A *Judgment* on *Nil dicit*, in Case, Trespass, or Covenant, &c. is not a perfect *Judgment* until Writ of Enquiry of Damages taken out and executed upon it, of which Notice is to be given the Defendant, and the Time of Execution, &c. But in Debt, it is a perfect *Judgment* as soon as signed, &c. and their needs no Writ of Enquiry. 2 *Lill.* 105. Where Damages are given upon a *Judgment* without Trial, there shall issue out a Writ of Enquiry of Damages; and when *Judgment* is given on Trial of the Issue, the Court gives Damages, without Writ of Enquiry. 1 *Inst.* 167. *Judgment* final ought not to be given upon Default in real Actions; but a *Grand Cape* upon Default before Appearance, and a *Petit Cape* on Default after Appearance. 1 *Lev.* 105. In every Case the Party in *Judgment* ought to be *in Misericordia*, or a *Capiatur* be against him; unless the Defendant comes *primo die pluciti*, and confesses the Action; or it may be assigned for Error by either Party. *Cro. Jac.* 211. And if in Debt, Part is found for the Plaintiff, and the Defendant acquitted of the Residue, the *Judgment* must be *Quod Quer. in Misericordia* for that Part whereof the Defendant is acquitted. *Cro. Eliz.* 699. But the Statute 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* takes away the *Capiatur* in Trespass,

paſs, Aſſault, falſe Imprisonment, &c. and there is in Lieu thereof 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid to the Secondary for the Fine before he ſigns *Judgment*. All *Judgments* given in any Court of Record, muſt be duly entered: The Plaintiff's Attorney, four Days after the *Poſtea* is brought into Court, if the Rule for *Judgment* is out, may enter *Judgment* for his Client by the Courſe of the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 95. After a Rule to ſign *Judgment*, there ought to be four Days excluſive of the Day on which the Rule was made, before the *Judgment* is ſigned, that the Party may have a reaſonable Time to bring Writ of Error: In *C. B.* they never give Rules for ſigning *Judgment*, but ſtay till the *quarto die poſt*, which makes but four Days incluſive. *Mod. Caſ.* 241. A Plaintiff got his *Judgment* ſigned on the very Day, but it was not executed till after the ſixth Day, ſo that the Defendant had Time enough to bring a Writ of Error, or move any Thing in Arreſt of *Judgment*: But the Court of *B. R.* held the Signing of the *Judgment* to be irregular, it being before the Day allowed by the Rules of the Court; and though Execution was taken out afterwards, the *Judgment* was ſet aſide. 5 *Mod. Rep.* 205. *Judgment* cannot be entered until after the *Poſtea* is brought in and entered in the Office, and a Rule given thereupon for the Defendant to ſhew Cauſe why *Judgment* ſhould not be entered againſt him; and that he may have Liberty to find out what he can to arreſt the *Judgment*. 2 *Lill.* 115. If a *Diſtringas* is returnable within Term, and the Party, &c. is tried two or three Days only before the End of the Term, the *Judgment* ſhall be entered that very Term, though there be not four Days to move in Arreſt of *Judgment*. 1 *Salk.* 77. But if Verdict be given after Term, no *Judgment* can be given on it till the next Term following; for the *Judgment* is the Act of the Court, and the Court ſits not but in Term. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* If Verdict paſs for the Plaintiff, and he will not enter his *Judgment*; the Defendant by Motion of Court may oblige him to it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 97. The Defendant may enforce the Plaintiff to enter his *Judgment*, to the End he may plead it to another Action. *Latch* 216. 1 *Danv.* 722. *Palm.* 281. *Judgments* are not only to be ſigned by a Judge, but entered of Record; before which they are not *Judgments*: And in a *Judgment* given to recover a Sum of Money, the Sum muſt be entered in Words at Length; and not in Figures, which may be eaſily altered; and a *Judgment* was reverſed, becauſe the Time when given was in Figures, and the Sum recovered expreſſed in Figures, &c. But the Court may amend their *Judgments* of the ſame Term, becauſe the Term is but as one Day in Law; though they may not do it in another Term. 2 *Lill.* 103. 3 *Lev.* 430. If a *Judgment* be unduly obtained, the Court will *vacate* the *Judgment*, and reſtore the Party damnified; if not puniſh the Offender: But it is againſt the Courſe of the Court to vacate a *Judgment* the laſt Day of the Term. *Paſch.* 1656. By Statute, if the Plaintiff die before *Judgment*, it ſhall not hinder the *Judgment* being entered, provided it be done within two Terms after Verdict. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. A *Judgment* entered in *C. B.* ſhall relate to the *Eſſoin* Day of the Term, and be a *Judgment* from that Time: But a *Judgment* in *B. R.* ſhall relate only to the firſt Day of the Term. *Cro. Car.* 102. If a Rule be given for the Defendant to plead at a certain Day, and he do not plead accordingly, the Plaintiff may enter *Judgment* againſt him, without moving the Court; though in real Actions, and criminal Cauſes, on Indictments, &c. there muſt be Motion in Court for a peremptory Rule. 2 *Lill.* 116. Yet a Plaintiff, after he hath ſigned *Judgment* againſt the Defendant, may waive it if he will, and accept of a Plea from the Defendant. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If a *Judgment* be obtained, but the Plaintiff doth not take out Execution within a Year and a Day, the *Judgment* muſt be revived by *Scire facias*: And if the *Judgment* be not above ſeven Years ſtanding, a *Scire facias* may be had to revive it without Motion. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If any Thing be entered in a *Judgment*, which is not mentioned in the Plaintiff's Declaration, the *Judgment* is not good. 2 *Lill.* 104. And where it appears upon the Record, that the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action, he ſhall never have *Judgment*. 8 *Rep.* 120. Alſo if it appeareth to the Court that the Plaintiff hath recovered a Verdict without Cauſe of Action, the Court may give *Judgment* for the Defendant. 1 *Plowd.* 66. Although it appear to the Court that the Defendant's Title is not good, if the Plaintiff in his Declaration hath not ſet forth a good Title for himſelf, the Court ſhall never give him *Judgment*. 2 *Lill.* 98. Though the Plaintiff deſtroys the Defendant's Title, if he gives him another Title by Pleading, &c. the Defendant ſhall have *Judgment*; for the Court are to judge upon the whole Record. 8 *Rep.* 50. But if Action of Treſpaſs is brought for Treſpaſs done in Lands belonging to ſuch a Houſe, and it appears at the Trial that the Plaintiff had no Title to the Houſe, the Court cannot give *Judgment* to turn him out of Poſſeſſion, becauſe that was not judicially before them. 3 *Salk.* 213. In Debt on Specialty, the whole and exact Sum muſt be demanded; or the *Judgment* upon it will not be good. 3 *Mod.* 41. If more be in the *Judgment* than the Plaintiff demands, it is erroneous; though this may be helped by a *remiſit Dampna* for Part. 2 *Lill.* 27. Where one recovers on Action for divers Things, and hath Verdict upon the Whole, but doth wave ſome one or more of the Things for which his Action was brought, and hath a ſpecial *Judgment*; in this Caſe he muſt releaſe his Damages to all, and yet he may have Coſts of Suit. *Ibid.* If Iſſue is found againſt one Party in a Suit, and not againſt the other, *Judgment* may be for the Plaintiff to recover againſt him where the Matter is found; and a *Nil capiat per Billam* be entered againſt the Plaintiff as to the other. 1 *Saund.* 216. And when ſeveral Damages are recovered againſt ſeveral Defendants, the Plaintiff may enter a *Nolle Proſequi* as to one of the Defendants, &c. and have *Judgment* againſt one only for the Damages againſt him. 3 *Mod.* 101. In Treſpaſs and Aſſault againſt three Perſons, they plead ſeverally, and are found Guilty and entire Damages are given, the *Judgment* is good; and where there is but one *Judgment* for the Damages againſt ſeveral, rhe Plaintiff may make his Election againſt which he will take his *Judgment*. *Cro. Jac.* 384. *Cro. Eliz.* 118. If one entire *Judgment* is given againſt two ſeveral Perſons, and one of them is an Infant, the whole *Judgment* is void; (which being entire cannot be divided) except the Infant be joint Executor with the other Party. 2 *Lill.* 100. When a *Judgment* is entire, it cannot be divided, to make one Part of it good, and another Part thereof erroneous; but if it be not an entire *Judgment*, it may. *Ibid.* On Action where Damages are to be recovered, if the Declaration be good in Part, and inſufficient in Part, and the Defendant demurs upon the entire Declaration; the Plaintiff ſhall have *Judgment* for that which is well laid, and be barred for the Reſt. 2 *Saund.* 379. And if in Action of Debt upon three Bonds, it appears that one of them is forfeited, &c. the Plaintiff ſhall have *Judgment* for the other two. 1 *Saund.* 286. Where a *Judgment* is partly by the Common Law, and partly by Statute, the *Judgment* at Common Law may remain and be compleat, without the other. 1 *Salk.* 24. Every *Judgment* ought to be compleat and formal: One *Judgment* cannot determine another *Judgment*; and the Judges will not give a *Judgment* againſt Law, although the Plaintiff and Defendant do agree to it. 1 *Salk.* 213. *Cro. Eliz.* 817. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* In Actions perſonal, *Judgment* given againſt the Plaintiff upon any Plea to Bar him,

is peremptory. *Jenk. Cent.* 52. If the Defendant doth not deny the Debt, or other Matter in Suit, but endeavours to elude the Action by insufficient Pleading: In this Case, if it be found for the Plaintiff, he shall have *Judgment*; but not *vice versa*, if for the Defendant, because the Matter of the Suit is not fully and sufficiently denied, but in some Measure confessed by the insufficient Plea. *Ibid.* 70. *Judgment* may not be given for the Plaintiff upon an insufficient Bar, if the Replication be so, and shew no Title; but a Judgment shall not be set aside for Mis-pleading a Point collateral to the Issue. *Hob.* 8, 128. In Debt upon an Obligation, the Defendant pleaded that he delivered it on a Condition to be performed by the Plaintiff, which he had not done, and therefore it was not his Deed; the Jury found for the Defendant, that the Condition was not performed, yet the Plaintiff had *Judgment:* For the Defendant's Plea confesses it to be his Deed, and the Verdict does not disprove it, and Issue is Deed or no Deed, *&c. Jenk. Cent.* 102. Here the Plaintiff hath his *Judgment* upon the Defendant's Confession, not upon the Verdict. *Ibid.* A *Judgment* contrary to the Verdict found in the Cause is generally void; for it is to be warranted by the Verdict. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* If a Verdict is imperfect, *Judgment* cannot be given upon it; and for the Incertainty of the Verdict, *Judgment* may be void. 2 *Lill.* 111. *Raym.* 220. Action of Debt lies upon a good *Judgment*, as well after Writ of Error brought as before. *Raym.* 100. 2 *Mod.* 127. And 'tis said Debt lies in the *Marshalsea*, or in any other Courts, upon a *Judgment* in *B. R.* or *C. B.* and if a *Nul tiel Record* is pleaded, the Issue shall be tried by *Certiorari* and *Mittimus* out of the *Chancery.* 1 *Salk* 209. Though 'tis held otherwise, 439. In Actions of Debt on Bonds, a Rule may be made to stay Proceedings on Payment of Principal, Interest and Costs; but not in Actions of Debt upon *Judgments*; yet the Defendant may plead a Tender *& uncore prist. Mod. Ca.* 60. If a *Judgment* is recovered jointly against three Defendants, the Plaintiff cannot bring Action of Debt upon that *Judgment* against one alone. 2 *Leon.* 220. And it has been held, that there is this Difference where Execution is sued out upon a *Judgment*, and where an Action of Debt is brought upon it; that if the Plainuff brings Debt, he must have good Ground for his Action, or he shall not recover; but he may have Execution upon a voidable *Judgment*; and it shall stand good till the *Judgment* is reversed. 1 *Leon.* 82. A Plaintiff shall not have a new Action of Debt on the same Bond, *&c.* after *Judgment* had on it, as long as the *Judgment* is in Force. 6 *Rep.* 2. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1056. An erroneous *Judgment* in *Chancery*, is reversable in *B. R. Dyer* 315. And if the House of Lords reverse a *Judgment* of *B. R.* the Lords are to enter the new *Judgment*, and not the Court of *B. R.* who by the first *Judgment* had executed their Authority. *Trin.* 6 *Ann. B. R.* 1 *Salk.* 403. *Judgments* are to continue, till they shall be attaint by Error. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 23. And after Verdict given in any Court of Record, there shall be no Stay of *Judgment*, for Want of Form in a Writ, Count, *&c.* or mistaking the Name of either Party, Sum of Money, Day, Month, Year, *&c.* rightly named in any Writ or Record preceding, *&c.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 14. 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. The *Stat.* 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. orders *Judgment* for Costs, upon Demurrers, and on suing Writs of Error, where the former *Judgment* is affirmed, *&c.* And the Statutes of Jeofails extend to *Judgments* upon *Nihil dicit*, Confession, *&* *Non sum Informatus*, *&c.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* See *Error*, *Jeofail* and *Issue.*

Judgments acknowledged for Debts. The Course for one to acknowledge a *Judgment for Debt*, is for him that doth acknowledge it to give a general Warrant of Attorney to any Attorney or some particular Attorney of that Court where the *Judgment* is to be acknowledged, to appear for him at his Suit, against the Party who is to have the *Judgment* acknowledged unto him; and also to file common Bail, and receive a Declaration, and then plead *Non sum Informatus*, *&c.* or to let it pass by *Nihil dicit*; whereupon *Judgment* is entered for Want of a Plea. 2 *Lill.* 105. If one gives a Warrant of Attorney to confess *Judgment*, and dies before it is confessed, this is a Countermand of the Warrant. 1 *Ventr.* 310. And if a Feme Sole gives Warrant of Attorney to confess *Judgment*, and marries before it is entered, the Warrant is also countermanded; and *Judgment* shall not be entered against Husband and Wife. 1 *Salk.* 399. A Man under Arrest gives Warrant of Attorney to confess a *Judgment* in *B. R.* if no Attorney for the Defendant is then present, the Court of *B. R.* on a Supposition that the *Judgment* was obtained by Force or Fear, will set aside the same. 1 *Salk.* 402. It has been adjudged, that if one under Arrest gives a Warrant to confess *Judgment*, if an Attorney be not by, it is ill: And so it is if one be seemingly discharged, with Design that he should give a Warrant of Attorney to confess a *Judgment:* But if one arrested by Process of an inferiour Court, gives a Warrant for confessing *Judgment* in that Court, *B. R.* will not set it aside, though an Attorney be not present. *Mich* 2 *Ann. Mod Cas.* 85. And where one has been in Prison some Time, and he confesses *Judgment* to his Creditor voluntarily, that *Judgment* shall stand, although there be no Attorney. *Faresly's Rep.* 115. A *Judgment* confessed upon Terms, being in Effect conditional, the Court will see the Terms performed: But where a *Judgment* is acknowledged absolutely, and a subsequent Agreement is made, this does not affect the *Judgment*, and the Court will take no Notice of it. *Ibid.* 400. A Man gave Bond and *Judgment*, defeasanced upon Payment of Money on such a Day, and it was agreed that Execution should not be sued out before; but a *Fieri facias* was sued out a Month before and executed, upon Demand and Non-payment of the Money: And though this was a Breach of the Agreement, since it was for a just Debt, the Court would not undo any Thing, for Fear it should frustrate the *Judgment. Mod. Cas.* 49. If a Warrant be to enter *Judgment* as of such a Term, or any Time after; the Attorney may enter it at any Time during Life; but without those Words the *Judgment* must be entered the Term expressed in the Warrant: And if no Term be mentioned, it may be intended the next Term. 1 *Mod.* 1. Or it has been held, it may be entered within a Year after the Date of it: And if *Judgment* upon a Warrant of Attorney be not entered within the Year, it cannot be done without Leave of the Court, on Motion and Affidavit made of the Party's being living, and the Debt not satisfied. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 118. 2 *Show.* 253. It is dangerous to take a *Judgment* acknowledged in the Vacation, as of the preceding Term; and if any such *Judgment* be taken, the Warrant of Attorney to confess the same must bear Date before, or in the Term whereof it is confessed: But the safest Way is to make it a *Judgment* of the subsequent Term; though common Practice is otherwise. 2 *Lill.* 103. By *Holt* Chief Justice, if one will enter a *Judgment* as of a precedent Term, he must actually enter it before the *Essoin* Day of the succeeding Term: And if *Judgment* be signed in *Hillary* Term, and in the subsequent Vacation the Defendant sells Lands, if before the *Essoins* of *Easter* Term, the Plaintiff enters his *Judgment*, it shall affect the Lands in the Hands of the Purchaser; and if one enters *Judgment* so in Vacation, when the Party is dead, the *Judgment* shall be good by Relation, if he was living in the precedent Term. 1 *Salk.* 401. *Law Securities* 74. On Complaints for Delay of Entering *Judgments*, the same shall be examined into by Commissioners and ordered to be entered, *&c.* by the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. and by 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. Judges that sign *Judgments* of Lands,

are to set down the Day of the Month and Year of their so doing upon the Paper or Record; and they are to be *Judgments* against Purchasers *bona fide* only from that Signing. If any Person having acknowledged or suffered a *Judgment* as a Security for Money, afterwards on borrowing other Money of another, mortgage his Lands, *&c.* without giving Notice of such *Judgment*, unless he pay it off in six Months, he shall forfeit his Equity of Redemption, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* The particular Times of entring *Judgments* of Debt, by Confession, *Non sum Informatus*, *&c.* and docketting them after every Term, by the Clerks of Courts, *&c.* is directed under the Penalty of 100 *l.* by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 20. And no *Judgment* shall affect Purchasers of Lands or Mortgagees till docketted; nor have any Preference against Heirs, Executors, *&c.* in the Administration of Estates. *Ibid.* Upon signing *Judgment* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be paid the proper Officer, in Satisfaction of the *Capiatur* Fine, *&c.* 5 & 6 *W. & M. c.* 12. To Search for *Judgments* a Fee is paid of 4 *d.* a Term.

Form of a *Warrant* of Attorney to *confess Judgment.*

To Mr. *A. B.* and *C. D.* Attornies of his Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas* at *Westminster*, or to any other Attorney of the same Court.

THESE *are to desire and authorise you, (or any other Attorney of the said Court of Common Pleas) to appear for me* E. F. *of*, &c. *in the said Court, this present* Easter *Term, or any other subsequent Term, at the Suit of* G. H. *of, &c. and thereupon to confess* Judgment *against me unto the said* G. H. *by* Non sum Informatus, Nil dicit, *or otherwise, in an Action of Debt for* 500 l. *of lawful* British *Money, together with Costs of Suit: And for your or any of your so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant.* In Witness, *&c.*

On *Judgments*, a Release of Errors is usually entered into at the Time of the Warrant of Attorney given, or *Judgment* had. And in Case of several *Judgments*, if Two are given in one Term, and the last is first executed, that Creditor hath the best Title. *Latch* 53. When a *Judgment* is satisfied, it is to be acknowledged on Record by Attorney, *&c.* Acknowledging a *Judgment* in the Name of another, who is not privy or consenting to the same, is Felony. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 26.

Judgment in criminal Cases. No Man can be Attainted of Treason or Felony, but on *Judgment* by express Sentence, or by Outlawry, or Abjuration. 2 *Hawk.* 447. And a Person shall not have two *Judgments* for one Offence; for in Outlawry which is a *Judgment*, Execution shall be awarded against the Offender, but no Sentence pronounced. *Finch* 389, 467. But one convicted of a scandalous Libel, had *Judgment* to pay a Fine, and to go to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall* with a Paper in his Hat signifying his Crime; and on his Behaving impudently, his Punishment was encreased. 1 *Salk.* 401. No *Judgment* or Punishment can be inflicted unknown to our Laws; but only by Act of Parliament. *Dalis.* 20. And the Law makes no Distinction, in fixed and stated *Judgments*, between a Peer and a Commoner; or between a common and ordinary Case and one extraordinary. 2 *Hawk.* 443. *Judgment* cannot be given for a corporal Punishment, in the Absence of the Party. 1 *Salk.* 400. Though Persons may have *Judgment* to be fined in their Absence, having a Clerk in Court to undertake for the Fine. 1 *Salk.* 56. *Judgment* in High Treason is for the Offender to be drawn, hanged, his Entrails taken out and burnt, his Head cut off, and Body quartered, *&c.* In Petit Treason, to be drawn to the Place of Execution and hanged: And a Woman in all Cases of High and Petit Treason, to be drawn and burnt. A Man or Woman for Felony, is to be hanged by the Neck till dead. Misprision of Treason is liable to Imprisonment for Life. In *Præmunire*, the Party offending is to be out of the King's Protection, and his Body to remain in Prison during the King's Pleasure, *&c.* And for Misprision of Felony, Fine and Imprisonment is inflicted. 2 *Hawk.* 443, 444. For Crimes and Misdemeanors of an infamous Nature; Perjury or Forgery at Common Law, Gross Cheats, Conspiracy, keeping Bawdy-houses, *&c.* the *Judgments* are discretionary in the Court, by Fine, Pillory, Whipping, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 445. See *Execution in Criminal Cases.*

Judgment arrested, In Civil and Criminal Cases. See *Arrest of Judgment.*

Judgment or Trial by the Holy Cross, Was a Trial in Ecclesiastical Causes, anciently in Use among our *Saxon* Ancestors. *Cressy. Church Hist.* 960.

Judicatores terratum, Are Persons in the County Palatine of *Chester*, who on a Writ of Error out of Chancery, are to consider of the Judgment given there, and reform it; and if they do not, and it be found erroneous, they forfeit 100 *l.* to the King by the Custom. *Dyer* 348. *Jenk. Cent.* 71.

Judicium Dei, The Judgment of God in Trials, *&c.* See *Dei Judicium.*

Judicial Proceedings. No *Judicial Proceedings*, commenced or prosecuted in the Stile of *Oliver Lord Protector*, &c. were abateable by his Majesty K. *Charles* the Second's re-assuming the Government: And a pretended Act of Parliament, for turning the Books of the Law, and Proceedings of Courts of Justice into *English*, was declared to be in Force, by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. See *Process.*

Jugulator, A Cut throat, or Murderer. ——— *Statutum est præterea ut nullus occultus* Jugulator, *quales* Murderers *appellant*, *&c. Chartam de Regia gratia obtineret.* Tho. Walsingh. 343.

Jugum terræ, A Yoke of Land, and contains Half a Plough-Land, according to *Domesday.* 1 Inst. 5.

Juncaria, (From the Lat. *Juncus*) Soil or Ground where Rushes grow. *Cum Piscariis, Turbariis,* Juncariis, *&c. ad Messuagium pertin'.* Pat. 6 Ed. 3.

Jura Regalia, Or the Rights of the King. See *Regalia.*

Jurats, *(Jurati)* Are in Nature of Aldermen, for the Government of many Corporations. As *Romney Marsh* is incorporate of one Bailiff, twenty-four *Jurats*, and the Commonalty thereof, by Chart. 1 *Ed.* 4. And we read of the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of *Maidstone*, *Rye*, *Winchelsea*, &c. Also *Jersey* hath a Bailiff and twelve *Jurats*, or sworn Assistants, to govern that Island. The Name is taken from the *French*; for in *France*, among others, there are *Major & Jurati*, *&c.* They are mentioned in the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 30. And see 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 26.

Juridical Days, (*Dies Juridici*) Days in Court, on which the Law is administred. See *Day.*

Jurisdiction, (*Jurisdictio*) Is an Authority or Power, which a Man hath to do Justice, in Causes of Complaint brought before him: Of which there are two Kinds; the one, which a Person hath by Reason of his Fee, and by Virtue thereof doth Right in all Plaints, concerning the Lands within his Fee; the other is a *Jurisdiction* given by the Prince to a Bailiff, as divided by the *Normans*; and by him whom they called a Bailiff, we may understand all that have Commission from the King to give Judgment in any Cause. *Custum. Normand. cap.* 2. The Courts and *Judges* at *Westminster* have *Jurisdiction* all over *England*; and are not restrained to any County or Place: But all the other Courts

are confined to their particular *Juriſdictions*; which if they exceed, whatever they do is erroneous. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 120. There are three Sorts of *Inferior Juriſdictions*; the Firſt whereof is *Tenere Placita*, which is the loweſt, and the Party may either ſue there, or in the King's Courts: The ſecond is *Conuſance of Pleas*; and by this a Right is veſted in the Lord of the Franchiſe to hold Pleas; and he is the only Perſon that can take Advantage of it, by claiming his Franchiſe: The third Sort is an *Exempt Juriſdiction*; as where the King grants to ſome City, that the Inhabitants ſhall be ſued within their City, and not elſewhere; though there is no *Juriſdiction*, which can withſtand a *Certiorari* to the ſuperior Courts. 3 *Salk.* 79, 80. And a Court ſhall not be preſumed to have a *Juriſdiction*, where it doth not appear to have one. 2 *Hawk.* 59. If an Action is brought in a Corporate Town, and the Plaint ſheweth not that the Matter ariſes *infra Juriſdictionem* of the Court, it will be wrong, though the Town be in the Margin; but the County ſerves in the Margin for the Superior Courts. *Jenk. Cent.* 322. Although a Caſe be debated and have Judgment in the Spiritual Court, yet the King's Courts may afterwards diſcuſs the ſame Matter. *Artic. Cleri*, Stat. 9 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 6. In ſome Cauſes, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal* Courts have a *concurrent Juriſdiction*. See *Courts*, *&c.*

Juris utrum, Is a Writ which lies for the Parſon of the Church, whoſe Predeceſſor hath alienated the Lands and Tenements thereof. *F. N. B.* 48. And the Writ *Juris utrum*, ſhall be granted to try whether free Alms belong to a Church, where they are transferred, *&c.* by Stat. 18 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. If a Man intrude into Lands and Tenements, after the Death of a Parſon, the Succeſſor ſhall have this Writ: So if a Parſon be diſſeiſed of Lands, Parcel of his Rectory, and dieth, his Succeſſor ſhall have a *Juris utrum. New Nat. Br.* 109. But if a Perſon receive Rent of the Tenant of the Land, which is aliened by his Predeceſſor, he ſhall not himſelf have a Writ of *Juris utrum*; but his Succeſſor ſhall have it. *Ibid.* 111. A vicar ſhall have a *Juris utrum* againſt a Parſon for the Glebe of his Vicarage, which is Part of the ſame Church: And the Plaintiff ought to be named Parſon or Vicar, or ſuch Name in Right of which he bringeth his Action. *Ibid.*

Juror, (*Jurator*) Is one of thoſe Perſons that are ſworn on a *Jury*; and the Law requires the Returning of able and ſufficient *Jurors*. 16 & 17 Car. 2.

Jury, (*Jurata*, from the Lat. *Jurare*, to ſwear) Signifies a certain Number of Men ſworn to inquire of and try the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon ſuch Evidence as ſhall be delivered them in a Cauſe: And they are ſworn Judges upon Evidence in Matters of Fact. The Privilege of Trial by *Jury*, is of great Antiquity in this Kingdom; ſome Writers will have it that *Juries* were in Uſe among the *Britains*; but it is more probable that this Trial was introduced by the *Saxons:* Yet ſome ſay that we had our Trials by *Jury* from the *Greeks*; (the firſt Trial by a *Jury* of Twelve, being in *Greece*.) By the Laws of King *Ethelred*, it is apparent that *Juries* were in Uſe many Years before the Conqueſt; and they are as it were incorporated with our Conſtitution, being the moſt valuable Part of it; for without them no Man's Life can be impeached, (unleſs it be by Parliament) and no one's Liberty or Property ought to be taken from him. And theſe *Juries* are not only uſed in the Circuits of the Judges, but in other Courts and Matters: As if a Coroner inquire how a Perſon killed came by his Death, he doth it by *Jury*; and the Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, the Sheriff in his County-Court, the Steward of a Court-Leet or Court-Baron, *&c.* if they enquire of any Offence, or decide any Cauſe between Party and Party, they do it in like Manner: And at the General Aſſiſes there are uſually many *Juries*, becauſe there are a great many Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tried; whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the reſt *Petit Juries*, of which it is ſaid there ſhould be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eiren. pag.* 384. Anciently the *Jury* as well in Common Pleas, as Pleas of the Crown, were twelve Knights, according to *Glanvill* and *Bracton:* And to make a *Jury* in a Writ of Right, called the Grand Aſſiſe, there muſt be Sixteen, *viz.* four Knights, and twelve others. *Finch* 412. The *Grand Jury* generally conſiſts of twenty-four Men of greater Quality than the other, choſen indifferently out of the whole County by the Sheriff; and the *Petit Jury* conſiſteth of twelve Men, of equal Condition with the Party indicted, impanelled in Criminal Caſes, called the *Jury of Life and Death:* The Grand *Jury* finds the Bills of Indictment againſt Criminals, and the *Petit Jury* convict them by Verdict, in the Giving whereof all the twelve muſt agree; and according to their Verdict the Judgment paſſeth. 3 *Inſt.* 30, 31, 221. By the Common Law *Jurymen* are to be returned, in all Caſes for Trial of General Iſſues, from the County where the Fact was done. *S. P. C.* 154. And *Jurymen* are to be Freemen, indifferent, and not outlawed or infamous; Aliens, Men attainted of any Crime, ought not to ſerve on *Juries*; and Infants, Perſons ſeventy Years old, Clergymen, Apothecaries, *&c.* are exempted by Law from ſerving upon *Juries*. 3 *Inſt.* 221. 2 *Inſt.* 447. Barons of the Realm, and all above them, are not to ſerve in any ordinary *Jury*; and others may have this Privilege by Writ, or the King's Grant, *&c.* 6 *Rep.* 53. 1 *Brownl.* 30. But ſuch as have Charters of Exemption, ſhall notwithſtanding be ſworn upon great Aſſiſes, and in Attaints, *&c.* when their Oath is requiſite. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 14. By Statute, Jurors empanelled are to be the next Neighbours, moſt ſufficient and leaſt ſuſpicious; or the Officer ſhall forfeit double Damages. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 9. Their Qualification by 13 *Ed.* 1. was 40*s.* *per Annum* Eſtate; which was encreaſed to 4*l.* *per Annum* by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 6. and is made 10*l.* *per Annum* Freehold or Copyhold within the ſame County, by 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 24. But all Cities, Boroughs, and Corporate Towns, are excepted out of this laſt Act: And Trials of Felons in Corporations may be by Freemen worth 40*l.* in Goods, by the 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. Panels of *Juries* returned to inquire for the King, may be reformed by the Judges of Gaol-delivery, *&c.* 3 *Hen.* 8 *c.* 12. *Jurymen* not appearing ſhall forfeit Iſſues, if they have no reaſonable Excuſe for their Defaults, *viz.* 5*s.* on the firſt Writ, upon the ſecond 10*s.* and the third Writ 13*s.* 4*d.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. Though no *Jury* is to appear at *Weſtminſter* for a Trial, when the Offence was committed thirty Miles off; except the Attorney General require it. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Conſtables of Pariſhes, *&c.* at *Michaelmas* Quarter-Seſſions yearly, are to return to the Juſtices of Peace, Liſts of the Names and Places of Abode of Perſons qualified to ſerve on *Juries*, between the Age of Twenty-one and Seventy, atteſted upon Oath, on Pain of forfeiting 5*l.* And the Juſtices of Peace ſhall order the Clerk of the Peace to deliver a Duplicate of thoſe Liſts to the Sheriff, *&c.* And Sheriffs are to impanel no other Perſons, under the Penalty of 20*l* *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32. 3 *Ann. cap.* 18. No Sheriff, Bailiff, *&c.* ſhall return any Perſon to ſerve on a *Jury*, unleſs he hath been duly ſummoned ſix Days, before the Day of Appearance; nor ſhall take any Money or other Reward to excuſe the Appearance of any *Juryman*, on Pain of forfeiting 10*l.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* If a Trial is for any Thing which concerns the Sheriff

or

or under Sheriff, the Coroner is to return the *Jury*. And the Procels to bring in the *Jury* in *B. R* is a *Diſtringas jurat'*, and in *C. B Venire fac' & Habeas Corpora Jurator'*: Upon the *Venire*, the Sheriff, *&c.* returns the *Jury* in a Panel, or little Piece of Parchment, annexed to the Writ, and then goes the Writ of *Habeas Corpora* to bring in the *Jury*; and where after Iſſue joined, a Suit is continued on the Roll, the Proceſs is to be continued from Time to Time againſt the Jurors *Br Diſcontin.* If the Sheriff return twelve Jurors only according to the Writ, where he ought to have returned twenty-four according to Uſage, for ſpeeding the Trial in Caſe of Challenge, Death, or Sickneſs, *&c.* he ſhall be amerced. *Jenk. Cent.* 172. And the firſt twelve Men returned upon a *Jury* that do appear, are to be ſworn and try the Cauſe, if not challenged, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 126. But great Alteration is made in this Part of our Law, by the late Statute. Liſts of Jurors qualified according to the Acts 4 & 5 *W & M* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. and 4 *Ann.* are now to be made from the Rates of each Pariſh, and fixed on the Doors of Churches, *&c.* twenty Days before the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, that publick Notice may be given of Perſons qualified omitted, or of Perſons inſerted who are not ſo, *&c.* and the Liſts being ſet right by the Juſtices of Peace in Quarter-Seſſions, Duplicates are to be delivered to the Sheriffs of Counties, by the Clerks of the Peace; the Names contained in which ſhall be entered alphabetically by the Sheriffs in a Book, with their Additions, and Places of Abode, *&c.* If any Sheriff ſhall return other Perſons to ſerve on *Juries*; or the Clerk of the Aſſiſe record any Appearance, when the Party did not appear, they ſhall be fined by the Judges, not above 10 *l.* nor leſs than 40 *s.* The like Penalty for taking Money to excuſe Perſons from ſerving; and the Sheriffs may be fined 5 *l.* for returning Jurors, who have ſerved two Years before, *&c.* Sheriffs, on the Return of Writs of *Venire facias*, are to annex a Panel of the Names of a competent Number of Jurors named in the Liſts, not leſs than forty eight in any County, nor more than ſeventy two (without Direction of the Judges) who ſhall be ſummoned to ſerve at the Aſſiſes, *&c.* and the Names of the Perſons impanelled ſhall be writ in ſeveral diſtinct Pieces of Paper, of equal Siſe, and be delivered by the Under-Sheriff to the Judge's Marſhal, who is to cauſe them to be rolled up all in the ſame Manner, and put together in a Box; and when any Cauſe ſhall be brought on, ſome indifferent Perſon is to draw out twelve of the ſaid Papers of Names, who not being challenged, ſhall be the *Jury* to try the Cauſe; but if any Perſons are challenged and ſet aſide, or ſhall not appear, then a further Number to be drawn till there is a full *Jury*, *&c.* Where a Cauſe comes on, before the *Jury* in any other have given their Verdict, the Court ſhall order twelve of the Reſidue of the Papers to be drawn, *&c.* And Jurors making Default in Appearance, ſhall be fined, not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 40 *s.* *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Perſons having Eſtates for Five hundred Years, or ninety-nine Years, or other Term determinable on Lives, *&c.* of the yearly Value of 20 *l* are declared Qualified to ſerve on *Juries*, and to be inſerted in the Freeholders Book, *&c.* And Sheriffs of any County, or City, ſhall not impanel Perſons on any *Jury* for the Trial of Capital Offences, that would not be qualified in Civil Cauſes: In *London*, Jurors to be Houſe keepers, having Lands or Goods worth 100 *l* who may be examined on Oath, *&c Ibid.* Leaſeholders on Leaſes where the Rent is 50 *l.* a Year, are liable to ſerve upon *Juries* in the County of *Middleſex*; but no Perſon ſhall be returned as a Juror, that hath ſerved two Terms before in that County, by *Stat.* 4 *Geo* 2. *c.* 7. *Vide* the Statutes Either the Plaintiff or Defendant may uſe their Endeavours for any *Juryman* to appear; but one who is not a Party to the Suit, may not: And an Attorney was thrown over the Bar, becauſe he had given the Names of ſeveral Perſons in Writing to the Sheriff, whom he would have returned on the *Jury*, and the Names of others whom he would not have returned. *Moor* 882. If a *Juryman* appear, and refuſe to be ſworn, or refuſe to give any Verdict, if he endeavours to impoſe upon the Court, or is guilty of any Miſbehaviour after Departure from the Bar, he may be fined, and Attachment iſſue againſt him. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 145, 146. After a Juror is ſworn, he may not go from the Bar until the Evidence is given, for any Cauſe whatſoever, without Leave of the Court; and with Leave he muſt have a Keeper with him. 2 *Lill.* 123, 127. A Witneſs may not be called by the *Jury* to recite the ſame Evidence he gave in Court, when they are gone from the Bar. *Cro. Eliz.* 189. Nor may a Party give a Brief or Notes of the Cauſe to the *Jury* to conſider of; if he doth, he and the Jurors may be fined. *Moor* 815. The *Jurymen* are not to meddle with any Matters which are not in Iſſue; but they may find a Thing of their own Knowledge, which is not given in Evidence. 3 *Leon.* 121. When the Evidence is given, the *Jury* are to be kept together till they bring in their Verdict, without Speech with any, and without Meat or Drink, Fire or Candle, otherwiſe than with Leave of the Court, by Conſent of the Parties; and the Court may give them Leave to eat or drink at the Bar, but not out of Court. 1 *Inſt.* 227. If *Jurymen* after ſworn, either before or after they are agreed of their Verdict, eat and drink, the Verdict may be good; but they are finable: And if it be at the Charge of either Parties, the Verdict is void. *Daliſ.* 10. *Cro. Jac.* 21. If they agree to caſt Lots for their Verdict, or to bring in Guilty or Not Guilty, as the Court ſhall ſeem inclined, they may be fined. 2 *Lev.* 205. *Cro. Eliz.* 779. But a *Jury* have been permitted to recall their Verdict; as where one was indicted of Felony, the *Jury* found him Not Guilty, but immediately before they went from the Bar, they ſaid they were miſtaken, and found him Guilty, which laſt was recorded for their Verdict. *Plowd.* 211. *Juries* are fineable, if they are unlawfully dealt with to give their Verdict; but they are not fineable for giving a Verdict contrary to the Evidence, or againſt the Direction of the Court; for the Law ſuppoſes the *Jury* may have ſome other Evidence than what is given in Court, and they may not only find Things of their own Knowledge, but they go according to their Conſciences. *Vaugh.* 153. 3 *Leon.* 147. It has been held, where a Perſon was acquitted of a Robbery by the *Jury*, that the Court of *B. R.* may impoſe a Fine on a *Jury*, who finds a Verdict contrary to the Direction of the Judges, though Juſtices of Aſſiſe could not fine them, only for Miſdemeanors in Eating, or Drinking, *&c.* *Bendl.* 153. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1061. Attaint may lie againſt a *Jury* in a Civil Cauſe, for going contrary to Evidence, in Caſe of any Corruption. *Vaugh.* 144. And Jurors are ſubject to no Proſecution for giving their Verdicts, except by Way of Attaint for a falſe Verdict; in which Caſe being found Guilty, they are puniſhable by Loſs of Lands and Goods, their Houſes to be raſed, and their Bodies caſt into Priſon, and the Party is to be reſtored to all that he loſt by the Verdict; but this Puniſhment is altered by the *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. 2 *Hawk.* 147. For a falſe Verdict, in that Point which is meerly out of the Iſſue, the *Jury* may not be ſued *Hob.* 114, 227, 53. If a *Jury* find Matter not in Iſſue or pertinent, it will be void: So if it be againſt Law, and Senſe, *&c.* They are to adjudge upon the Evidence given; but the Jurors may not contradict what is agreed in Pleading between the Parties; if they do, it ſhall be rejected; and where the *Jury* finds the Fact, but conclude upon it contrary to Law, the Court may reject the Concluſion. 1 *And.* 41. 10 *Rep.* 56. *Co. Litt.* 22. *Hob.* 222. The *Jury* may find a Thing done in another County, upon a General Iſſue;

sue; and foreign Matters done out of the Realm, &c. *Moor. ca.* 238. *Godb.* 33. Jurors having once given their Verdict, although it be imperfect, shall not be sworn again in the same Issue, unless it be in Assise. 2 *Cro.* 210. If a *Juryman* is guilty of Bribery, he is disabled to be of any Assises or *Juries*, and to be imprisoned and ransomed at the King's Will. 5 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 10. *Jurymen* accused of Bribery, are to be tried presently by a *Jury* then taken. 34 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. And if a Juror takes any Thing of either Party to give his Verdict, he shall pay ten Times as much as taken; or suffer a Year's Imprisonment. 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 12. But *Jurymen*, where there is a full *Jury*, and they try the Cause, are to have their Charges allowed them. 2 *Lill.* 125. If a *Jury* take upon them the Knowledge of the Law, and give a general Verdict, it is good; but in Cases of Difficulty it is best and safest to find the special Matter, and leave it to the Judges to determine what is the Law upon the Fact. 1 *Inst.* 30 A *Jury* sworn and charged in Case of Life and Member, cannot be discharged till they give a Verdict: In Civil Cases, it is otherwise; as where Nonsuits are had, &c. And sometimes when the Evidence hath been heard, the Parties doubting of the Verdict, do consent that the *Jury* shall be drawn or discharged. 1 *Inst.* 154, 227.

Special Jury, Is where it has been conceived an indifferent impartial *Jury* would not be returned between Party and Party by the Sheriff; then the Court upon Motion orders the Sheriff to attend the *Secondary of B. R.* with his Book of Freeholders of the County, and the Secondary in the Presence of the Attornies on both Sides, is to strike a *Jury:* And when a Cause of Consequence is to be tried at the *Bar*, the Court of *B. R.* on Motion and Affidavit made, will make a Rule for the Secondary to name forty eight Freeholders; and each Party is to strike out Twelve, one at a Time, the Plaintiff or his Attorney beginning first, and the Remainder are to be the Jury for the Trial; and this is called a *Special Jury*. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 123. The Nomination of a *Special Jury* before the Secondary, is to be in the Presence of the Attornies on each Side; but if either of them refuse to come, then the Secondary may proceed *ex parte*, and he shall strike Twelve for the Attorney who makes Default. *Trin.* 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* It has been also adjudged, that if a Rule is made for a *Special Jury*, and it is not expressed that the Master of the Office or Secondary shall strike forty-eight Freeholders, and that each of the Parties shall strike out Twelve; in such Case the Master may strike the Twenty-four, and neither of the Parties strike out any. 1 *Salk.* 405. This is never done in a capital Cause. *T. Jones* 222. A *Special Jury* may be granted to try a Cause at Bar, without the Consent of Parties; but never at the *Nisi prius*, unless good and sufficient Cause be shewn by Affidavit. *Pasch.* 10 *Geo.* 1. A Rule may be made for a good *Jury*, and that a Special Verdict may be found, &c. *Mod. Cas. in L. & E.* 221. By the late Act, in Trials of Issues on Indictments, &c. and in all Actions whatsoever, on the Motion of any Prosecutor, Plaintiff or Defendant, &c. the Courts at *Westminster* may order a *Special Jury* to be struck in such Manner as upon Trials at Bar: And when any *Special Jury* shall be ordered by Rule of the said Courts in any Cause arising in any City, &c. the Jury is to be taken out of Lists or Books of Persons Qualified, which shall be produced and brought by Sheriffs, &c. before the proper Officer, as the Freeholders Book is for striking *Juries* in Causes arising in Counties. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. The Justices of Assise for the Counties Palatine of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, &c. upon Motion in Behalf of the King, or any Prosecutor, or Defendant, in an Indictment, Information, or any Suit, may appoint a Jury to be struck for Trial of Issues in like Manner as *Special Juries* in the Courts of Law at *Westminster*. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. And by this Statute, the 3 & 4 *Geo.* 2. are made perpetual. Touching the Affairs of *Merchants*, where two Merchants are Plaintiff and Defendant, a *Jury* of Merchants may be returned to try the Issue between them. The Court was moved that a *Jury* of Merchants might be returned to try an Issue between two Merchants, and it was granted; because it was conceived they might have better Knowledge of the Matters in Difference than others who were not of that Profession. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* When an *Alien* is Plaintiff or Defendant in a Cause, the *Jury* ought to be half Foreigners, and half *English*; but it is not necessary that the Foreigners be all of the same Country. 2 *Lill.* 125. And if the Trial is by all *English* Jurors, it is not Error; where the Party slips his Time, and does not pray Trial by an equal Number of Aliens, &c. See *Challenge*, *Verdict*.

Trial by Jury, Was anciently called *Duodecim virale Judicium*.

Jurrock, Is said to be a Kind of Cork, mentioned in the Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Jus, Signifies Law or Right, Authority and Rule. *Litt. Dict.*

Jus accrescendi, Is the Right of Survivorship between Jointenants. *Litt.* 280. 1 *Inst.* 180.

Jus Anglorum, The Laws and Customs of the *West Saxons*, in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, by which the People were for a long Time governed, and which were preferred before all others, were termed *Jus Anglorum*.

Jus Coronæ, The Right of the *Crown*; and it is Part of the Law of *England*, though it differs in many Things from the general Law relating to the Subject. 1 *Inst.* 15. The King may purchase Lands to him and his Heirs, but he is seised thereof *in Jure Coronæ*; and all the Lands and Possessions whereof the King is thus seised, shall follow the Crown in *Discents*, &c.

Jus Duplicatum, Is where a Man hath the Possession of any Thing, as well as a Right to it. *Bract. lib.* 2.

Jus Gentium, Is the Law by which Kingdoms and Society in general are governed. *Selden.*

Jus Hæreditatis, The Right or Law of Inheritance.

Jus Habendi & Retinendi, Right to have and retain the Profits, Tithes, and Offerings, &c. of a Rectory or Parsonage. *Hugh's Parsons Law* 188.

Jus Patronatus, Is a Commission granted by the Bishop to some Persons to inquire into who is the rightful *Patron* of a *Church*. If two Patrons present their Clerks, the Bishop shall determine who shall be admitted by *Right of Patronage*, &c. on Commission of Inquiry of six Clergymen, and six Laymen, living near to the Church; who are to inquire on Articles as a Jury, Whether the Church is void? Who presented last? Who is the rightful Patron, &c. But if Coparceners severally present their Clerks, the Bishop is not obliged to award a *Jus Patronatus*, because they present under one Title; and are not in like Case where two Patrons present under several Titles. 5 *Rep.* 102. 1 *Inst.* 116. The Awarding a *Jus Patronatus* is not of Necessity, but at the Pleasure of the Ordinary, for his better Information who hath the Right of Patronage; for if he will at his Peril take Notice of the Right, he may admit the Clerk of either of the Patrons, without a *Jus Patronatus*. 1 *Leon.* 168 A Bishop may award a *Jus Patronatus* with a solemn Premonition to all Persons, *Quorum Interest*, &c. where he knows not who is the Patron, to give Notice of an Avoidance by Deprivation, &c. *Hob.* 318. This Inquiry by *Jus Patronatus* is to excuse the Ordinary from being a Disturber.

Jus Possessionis, A Right of Seisin or Possession; and a Parson hath a Right to the Possession

of the Church and Glebe, for he hath the Freehold, and is to receive the Profits to his own Uſe. *Parſ. Law.* 188.

Jus Preſentationis, The Right of the Patron of preſenting his Clerk unto the Ordinary to be Admitted, Inſtituted and Inducted into a Church. *Ibid.*

Jus Recuperandi, Intrandi, &c. A Right of Recovering and entring Lands, *&c.*

All theſe *Rights*, following the Relation of their Objects, are the Effects of the *Civil Law.* Co. Litt. 266.

Juſta, A certain Meaſure of Liquor, *Quaſi* Juſta *Menſura*; being as much as was ſufficient to drink at once. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 149.

Juſts, (Fr. *Jouſte*, *i. e. Decurſus*) Were Excerciſes between martial Men and Perſons of Honour, with Spears on Horſeback; and differed from *Tournaments*, which were all Sorts of military Contentions, and conſiſted of many Men in Troops; whereas *Jouſts* were uſually between two Men ſingly. They are mentioned in the Statute 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. and are now diſuſed. See *Tournament.*

Juſtice, *(Juſtitia)* Is a conſtant righteous Incli nation to give every one his due; or the Act of doing what is Right and Juſt. *Chamb.* The Delaying *Juſtice* is an Obſtruction to and Kind of Denial thereof; but this is underſtood, of unneceſſary and unjuſt Delay, for ſometimes it is convenient for the better finding out the Truth, and Preparation of Parties, that they may not be ſurpriſed. *Forteſcue's Laud Leg. Angl.*

Juſtice, (*Juſticiarius*) Signifies an Officer deputed by the King to adminiſter *Juſtice*, and do Right by Way of Judgment; and is called *Juſtice*, becauſe in ancient Time the Latin Word for him was *Juſticia*, and for that he hath his Authority by Deputation, and not *Jure Magiſtratus. Glanvil, lib. c.* 6. In the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, there are *Chief Juſtices*; the former of which, is called *Capitalis Juſticiarius Banci Regii, vel ad Placita coram Rege tenenda*, hath the Title of Lord whilſt he enjoys his Office, and is ſtiled *Capitalis Juſticiarius*, becauſe he is Chief of the Reſt; and for this Reaſon he hath uſually the Title of *Lord Chief Juſtice of England.* This *Juſtice* was anciently created by Letters Patent under the Great Seal; but is now made by Writ in this ſhort Form: *Rex, &c.* Roberto Raymond *Mil. Salutem, Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos* Juſticiarium noſtrum Capitalem *ad Placita coram nobis Tenenda, quandiu vos bene geſſeritis, &c. Teſte, &c.* And the ancient Dignity of this ſupreme Magiſtrate was very great; he had the Prerogative to be Vicegerent of the Kingdom, when any of our King's went beyond Sea, being choſen to this Office out of the greateſt of the Nobility; and had the Power alone, which afterwards was diſtributed to three other great Magiſtrates, that is, he had the Power of the Chief *Juſtice* of the *Common Pleas*, of the *Chief Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and the *Maſter* of the *Court of Wards*; and he commonly ſat in the King's Palace, and there executed that Authority which was formerly performed *per Comitem Palatii*, in determining Differences which happened between the Barons and other great Perſons of the Kingdom, as well as Cauſes Criminal and Civil between other Men: But King *Richard* 1ſt, firſt diminiſhed his Power, by appointing two other *Juſtices*; to each whereof he aſſigned a diſtinct Juriſdiction, *viz.* to one the *North* Parts of *England*, and to the other the *South*; and in the Reign of K. *Edward* 1. they were reduced to one Court, with a further Abridgment of their Authority, both as to the Dignity of their Perſons, and Extent of their Juriſdiction; for no more were choſen out of the Nobility as anciently, but out of the Commons, who were Men of Integrity, and ſkilful in the Laws of the Land; whence it is ſaid the Study of the Law dates it Beginning. - *Origines Judiciales.* In the Time of King *John*, and other of our ancient Kings, it often occurs in Charters of Privilege, *Quod non ponatur reſpondere, niſi coram nobis, vel* Capitali Juſticia *noſtra:* And this high Officer hath at this Time a very extenſive Power and Juriſdiction in Pleas of the Crown; and is particularly intruſted with not only the Prerogative of the King, but the Liberty of the Subject. The *Chief Juſtice* of the *Common Pleas* hath alſo the Title of Lord whilſt he is in Office, and is called *Dominus Juſticiarius Communium Placitorum, vel Dominus Juſticiarius de Banco*; who with his Aſſiſtants did originally, and doth yet, hear and determine all *Common Pleas*, in Civil Cauſes, as diſtinguiſhed from the King's Pleas, or Pleas of the Crown. *Bract. lib.* 3. The *Chief Juſtices* are inſtalled or placed on the Bench by the Lord *Chancellor*; and the other *Juſtices* by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord *Chief Juſtices.* Beſides the Lords Chief *Juſtices* and the other *Juſtices* of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, there are many other Juſtices commiſſioned by the King to execute the Laws; as Juſtices of Aſſiſe, of the *Foreſt*, of *Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, &c.* all of them treated of under their *Heads*; and *Juſtices of Peace, &c.*

Juſtices of the Peace, (*Juſticiarii ad Pacem*) Are thoſe that are appointed by the King's Commiſſion to keep the Peace of the County where they dwell; and are rather *Commiſſioners of the Peace*, of whom ſome of the greater Quality are of the *Quorum*, becauſe Buſineſs of Importance may not be diſpatched without the Preſence of them, or one of them. *Juſtices of Peace, Polidore Virgil* tells us, had their Beginning in the Reign of *William* 1ſt, called the Conqueror; but Sir *Edward Coke* was of Opinion, that in the ſixth Year of K. *Ed.* 1. *Prima fuit Inſtitutio Juſticiariorum pro Pace conſervanda.* Mr. *Prynne* affirms, that in the Reign of King *Hen.* 3. after the Agreement made between that King and his Barons, Guardians *ad Pacem conſervandam* were conſtituted: And Sir *Henry Spelman* differs from both theſe, being of Opinion that they were not made until the Beginning of the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. when they were thought neceſſary for ſuppreſſing Commotions, which might happen upon the Dethroning of King *Ed.* 2. It is certain the general Commiſſion of the Peace, by Statute, began 1 *Ed.* 3. Though before that Time there were particular Commiſſions of the Peace to certain Men, in certain Places; though not throughout *England.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1063. Heretofore there were *Conſervators of the Peace* at the Common Law, elected by the County, upon a Writ directed to the Sheriff: But the Election of Conſervators is transferred by Statutes from the People, to the King; and at length *Juſtices of Peace* are created Conſervators of the Peace by Commiſſion or Letters Patent under the Great Seal: The Power of conſtituting them is only in the King; though they are generally made at the Diſcretion of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, by the King's Leave; and the King may appoint in every County in *England* and *Wales* as many as he ſhall think fit. 1 *Inſt.* 174, 175. At firſt the Number of *Juſtices* was not above three or four in a County. 18 *Ed.* 3. Afterwards the Number was limited to ſix in every County; whereof two were to be of the beſt Quality, (ſuch as we now call of the *Quorum*) two Men of the Law, and two others. And after there was to be one Lord, and three or four of the moſt worthy of the County, with ſome learned in the Law. 34 *Ed.* 3. By the Statute 14 *R.* 2. eight *Juſtices of Peace* were to be aſſigned in every County: And the Number of *Juſtices* has greatly increaſed ſince their firſt Inſtitution; Mr. *Lambard* above one hundred Years ago complaining of their exceſſive Number; and after him the learned *Spelman* takes Notice that there were above Threeſcore in each County: They

are now without Limitation; and their prodigious Increaſe with the unſuitable Appointment many Times made of Perſons for this Truſt, hath rendered the Office contemptible in the Eye of our beſt Gentry, for whom it was originally intended: And therefore it hath been propoſed, that in each County there ſhould be eight Honorary *Juſtices* conſtituted of Men of Quality, who ſhould not be obliged to an Attendance any farther than their Zeal for *Juſtice*, and Love for their Country ſhall incline them; and the like Number of acting *Juſtices*, Gentlemen capable of Buſineſs, who ſhould conſtantly attend, and be intitled to a Reward for their Pains, and upon any Neglect be ſubject to Penalties. *Lambard's Juſt.* By Statute, *Juſtices of Peace* muſt be reſident in the County; are to be the moſt ſufficient Perſons, and of the beſt Reputation; and they are to have 20 *l. per Annum* in Lands as a Qualification, and if they act without ſuch Qualification, (except Lawyers) they ſhall forfeit the Sum of 20 *l.* And they were formerly to be allowed 4 *s.* a Day during their Attendance at the Quarter-Seſſions, to be paid by the Sheriffs of Counties. 12 *R.* 3. 2 *H.* 5. 18 *H.* 6. Attornies, *&c.* are incapable to be in the Commiſſion of the Peace. 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. By the Statute 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. No Perſon ſhall be capable of being a *Juſtice of Peace*, or acting as ſuch, who ſhall not have, in Law or Equity, for his own Uſe in Poſſeſſion, a Freehold, Copyhold, or cuſtomary Eſtate for Life, or ſome greater Eſtate, or for Years determinable upon a Life or Lives, or 21 Years, in Lands, *&c.* of the clear yearly Value of 100 *l.* over and above all Incumbrances, Rents and Charges; or intitled to the immediate Reverſion or Remainder in Lands, *&c.* of 300 *l. per Ann.* and who ſhall not take the Oath in this Act mentioned, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* to be recovered by Action of Debt, and the Proof of the Qualification to lie on the Defendant; and if he inſiſts on any Lands not mentioned in the Oath, he is to give Notice of them; and Lands not mentioned in the Oath or Notice are not to be allowed. This Act not to extend to Cities or Towns, *&c.* the Board of Green Cloth, or the two Univerſities. *Juſtices of Peace* are to hold their Seſſions four Times a Year, *i. e.* the firſt Week after *Michaelmas*, the *Epiphany*, *Eaſter*, and St. *Thomas* called *Becket*, being the 7th of *July*. Stat. 2 *H.* 5. They are *Juſtices* of Record, for none but *Juſtices* of Record can take a Recognizance of the Peace: And their Power ariſes from their Commiſſion, or from Statutes. By Virtue of theſe Words in their Commiſſion, *viz. Sciatis quod aſſignavimus vos conjunctim & diviſim & quemlibet veſtrum Juſticiarios noſtros ad Pacem noſtram in Comitatu noſtro S. Conſervandum, &c.* every *Juſtice of Peace* hath a ſeparate Power, and may do all Acts concerning his Office apart and by himſelf; and even may commit a Fellow *Juſtice* upon Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace: And this is the ancient Power which Conſervators of the Peace had at Common Law. But it has been held, that one *Juſtice of the Peace* cannot commit another *Juſtice*, for Breach of the Peace; though the *Juſtices* in Seſſions may do it. *Lamb Juſt.* 385. *Jenk. Cent.* 174. By Virtue of another *Aſſignavimus*, or Clauſe in the Commiſſion, two or more *Juſtices of the Peace* (one of the *Quorum*) have a joint Power to enquire by Jury of all Offences mentioned in the Commiſſion; to take Indictments, and grant Proceſs thereupon; and to hear and try Offences; which are Matters to be tranſacted at the Quarter-Seſſions. And by the Statutes they may act in many Caſes where their Commiſſion doth not reach; the Statutes themſelves being a ſufficient Commiſſion. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *Woods Inſt.* 79, 80. The Statute 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 12. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. and 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. give them a further general Power than is expreſſed either in their Commiſſion, or in any particular Statute. The particular Statutes are to be executed as they direct; wherein if no expreſs Power is given to any one *Juſtice*, he can admoniſh only, and if not obeyed, may make Preſentment of the Offence upon the Statute, and with his Fellow *Juſtices* hear and determine it in Seſſions; or he may bind the Offender to the Peace, or the good Behaviour: Some Statutes empower one *Juſtice of Peace* alone to act; ſome require two, three, four *Juſtices*, *&c.*. And where a ſpecial Authority is given to *Juſtices of Peace*, it muſt be exactly purſued; or the Acts of the *Juſtices* will not be good. 2 *Salk.* 475. A *Juſtice of Peace*'s Oath for the Execution of his Office, is as follows: 'You ſhall ſwear, 'That in the Office of a *Juſtice of Peace* in and 'for the County of, *&c.* in all and every the Articles in his Majeſty's Commiſſion enjoined and 'you directed, you will do equal Right to the 'Rich and Poor, according to your Knowledge, 'and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; you ſhall 'not be Counſel to any Perſon, in any Quarrel depending before you; you ſhall hold your Seſſions 'according to the Direction of the Statutes in that 'Caſe made; and you ſhall cauſe to be entered the 'Iſſues, Fines and Amerciaments that ſhall happen 'to be made, and all Forfeitures, without any 'Concealment, and ſend an Account of them to 'the King's *Exchequer*; you ſhall not ſpare any one 'for Gift or other Cauſe, nor take any Thing for 'doing the Buſineſs of your Office, but the Fees 'and Allowances accuſtomed and fixed by Acts of 'Parliament, *&c.* And in all Things you ſhall well 'and truly do and execute the Office of a *Juſtice* 'of Peace.' Dalt. Juſt. If a *Juſtice of Peace* does not obſerve the Form of Proceeding directed by Statute, it is *coram non judice*, and void: But if he acts according to the Direction of the Statutes, neither the *Juſtices* in Seſſions nor *B. R.* can reverſe what he has done. *Jones* 170. The Power of *Juſtices* is *Miniſterial* when they are commanded to do any Thing by a ſuperior Authority, as by the Court of *B. R. &c.* In all other Caſes they act as *Judges:* But they muſt proceed according to their Commiſſion, *&c.* And a *Juſtice* is to exerciſe his Authority only within the County where he is appointed by his Commiſſion; not in any City which is a County of itſelf or Town Corporate, having their proper *Juſtices*, *&c.* though in other Towns and Liberties he may. *Dalt.* When a *Juſtice of Peace* acts to compel another to perform any Thing required by Law, as where he impriſons or commands any one to be impriſoned, *&c.* he cannot act out of the Juriſdiction of his County; but he may take Informations any where to prove Offences in the County where committed, and he principally reſides, or take a Recognizance to proſecute. *Cro. Car.* 213. And by a late Statute, *Juſtices* of any County, dwelling in a City that is in itſelf a County within the County at large, may grant Warrants, take Informations, make Orders, *&c.* at their own Dwelling Houſes, though out of the County, *&c.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7. Alſo *Juſtices of Peace* may do all Things relating to the Laws for Relief of the Poor, the Paſſing and Puniſhing Vagrants, the Repairs of the Highways, or concerning Parochial Taxes or Rates, although ſuch *Juſtices* are rated to the Taxes, within any Place where they execute their Office: But no *Juſtice* ſhall act in determining any Appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, from any Order that relates to the Pariſh where he is ſo charged. Statute 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 18. On Appeals to *Juſtices of Peace* in the Seſſions, they are to cauſe Defects in Form in Orders, *&c.* to be rectified without Charge, and then determine the Matters according to the Merits of the Caſe; and their Proceedings ſhall not be removed into *B. R* without entering into Recogniſance of 50 *l.* to proſecute

ſecute with Effect, and pay Coſts if affirmed, &c. by Statute 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. No *Certiorari* ſhall iſſue to remove any Order, made by *Juſtices of Peace* of any County, &c. or at the Quarter-Seſſions, unleſs it be applied for within ſix Months, and proved on Oath that ſix Days Notice in Writing was given to the *Juſtices*, by whom the Order was made, that they or the Parties concerned may ſhew Cauſe againſt it. 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. A Man may be a *Juſtice of Peace* in one Part of *Yorkſhire*, and yet be no *Juſtice of Peace* in every Part of the County; this County being divided into ſeparate Ridings. *Hill.* 22. *Car. B. R. Juſtices of Peace* have Power by their Commiſſion to hear and determine Felonies and Treſpaſſes, &c. 13 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. But this is by a ſpecial Clauſe in their Commiſſion; otherwiſe they cannot do it. *H. P. C.* 165. And if a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* iſſues to hear and determine Felonies, that determines the Commiſſions of *Juſtices of Peace* as to Felonies, though not as to the Peace, &c. The Stat. 1 & 2 *Ph.* & *M. c.* 13. directs *Juſtices of Peace* to take Examinations in Caſes of Felony and Murder, and to certify them to the *Juſtices* of Gaol-delivery, &c. ſince which they forbear to try great Felonies. *H. P. C.* 166. *Juſtices of Peace* may take an Information againſt Perſons committing Treaſon; iſſue Warrants for their Apprehenſion, and commit them to Priſon, &c. They commit all Felons in order to Trial; and bind over the Proſecutors to the Aſſiſes: And if they do not certify Examinations and Informations to the next Gaol-Delivery; or do not bind over Proſecutors, &c. they ſhall be fined. *Dalt. c.* 11. For Petit Larceny, and ſmall Felonies, the *Juſtices* in their Quarter-Seſſions may try Offenders; other Felonies being of Courſe tried at the Aſſizes: And in Caſe of Felonies, and Pleas upon Penal Statutes, they cannot hold Cogniſance without an expreſs Power given them by the Statutes. *Juſtices of Peace* in their Seſſions cannot try a Cauſe the ſame Seſſions, without Conſent of Parties, &c. for the Party ought to have convenient Time, or it will be Error. *Cro. Car.* 317. *Sid.* 334. Nor can the Seſſions of *Juſtices* refer a Matter which ought to be tried, to be determined by another Seſſions; yet they may refer a Thing to another to examine, and make Report to them for their Determination. 2 *Salk.* 477. The Seſſions is all as one Day, and the *Juſtices* may alter their Judgments at any Time while it continues. *Ibid.* 494. 'Tis incident to the Office of a *Juſtice of Peace* to commit Offenders: And a *Juſtice* may commit a Perſon that doth a Felony in his own View, without Warrant; but if it be on the Information of another, he muſt make a Warrant under Hand and Seal for that Purpoſe. If a *Juſtice* iſſues a Warrant to arreſt a Felon, and the Accuſation be falſe, the *Juſtice* is excuſed, where a Felony is committed: If there be no Accuſation, Action will lie againſt the *Juſtice*. 1 *Leon.* 187. A *Juſtice* makes a Warrant to apprehend a Felon, though he is not indicted, he who executes the Warrant ſhall not be puniſhed; And if one brings another before a *Juſtice* on Suſpicion of Felony, notwithſtanding it happen to be without juſt Cauſe, no Action lies. 13 *Rep.* 76. *Cro. Jac.* 432. If Complaint and Oath be made before a *Juſtice of Peace*, by one, of Goods ſtolen, and that he ſuſpects they are in ſuch a Houſe, and ſhews the Cauſe of his Suſpicion; the *Juſtice* may grant a Warrant to the Conſtable, &c. to ſearch in the Place ſuſpected, and ſeize the Goods and Perſon in whoſe Cuſtody they are found, and bring them before him, or ſome other *Juſtice*, to give an Account how he came by them; and farther to abide ſuch Order, as to Law ſhall appertain. But in this Caſe, a general Warrant to ſearch all Places, whereof a Perſon and Officer have Suſpicion; though Warrants of this Kind have been granted, yet it is not ſafe to grant them. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 114. The Search on theſe Warrants ought to be in the Day-time, and Doors may be broke open by Conſtables to take the Goods; which are to be depoſited in the Hands of the Sheriff, &c. till the Party robbed hath proſecuted the Offender, to have Reſtitution. *Ibid.* 150, 151. A *Juſtice of Peace* may make a Warrant to bring a Perſon before himſelf only, and it will be good; though it is uſual to make Warrants to bring the Offenders before him or any other *Juſtice* of the County, &c. And if a *Juſtice* directs his Warrant to a private Perſon, he may execute it. 5 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Salk.* 347. If a *Juſtice* grants his Warrant beyond his Authority, the Officer muſt obey; but if it be where the *Juſtice* has no Authority, the Officer is puniſhable if he executes it. *Juſtices of Peace* may make and perſwade an Agreement in petty Quarrels and Breaches of the Peace, where the King is not intitled to a Fine: Though they may not compound Offences, or take Money for making Agreements. *Noy* 103. *Juſtices* may not intermeddle with Property; if they do, Action lies againſt them and the Officers who execute their Orders. 3 *Salk.* 217. But for Detainer of Goods, in ſmall Matters of poor People, not of Ability to go to Law, in ſome Places *Juſtices* interpoſe and grant Warrants to do Juſtice. *Mod. Juſt.* 167. A *Juſtice of Peace* hath a diſcretionary Power of binding to the good Behaviour; and may require a Recognizance with a great Penalty of one for his Keeping of the Peace, where the Party bound is a dangerous Perſon, and likely to break the Peace, and do much Miſchief. *Paſch.* 1652. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 131. And where a Perſon is to be bound to the good Behaviour, for Default of Sureties he may be committed to Gaol. But a Man giving Security for keeping the Peace in *B. R.* or the *Chancery*, may have a *Superſedeas* to the *Juſtices* in the Country not to take Security; and ſo where a Perſon hears of a Warrant out againſt him, gives Surety of the Peace to any other *Juſtice*, &c. If one make an Aſſault upon a *Juſtice of Peace*, he may apprehend the Offender, and ſend him to Gaol till he finds Sureties for the Peace; and a *Juſtice* may record a forcible Entry upon his own Poſſeſſion: In other Caſes he cannot judge in his own Cauſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 81. Where a Man abuſeth a *Juſtice* by Words, before his Face or behind his Back, in Relation to his Office, he may be bound to the good Behaviour; and if a *Juſtice of Peace* be abuſed in the Execution of his Office, the Offender may be alſo indicted and fined. *Cromp.* 149. 4 *Rep.* 16. To ſay of a *Juſtice of Peace* he doth not underſtand Law, &c. is indictable: And Contempts againſt *Juſtices* are puniſhable by Indictment and Fine at the Seſſions. 3 *Mod.* 139. 1 *Sid.* 144. But abuſing a *Juſtice* out of his Office, by Words that do not relate to his Office, ſeems to ſtand only as in the Caſe of other Perſons. *Juſtices* ſhall not be regularly puniſhed for any Thing done by them in Seſſions as Judges: And if a *Juſtice of Peace* be ſued for any Thing done in his Office, he may plead the general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence; and if a Verdict goes for him, or the Plaintiff be Nonſuit, he ſhall have double Coſts. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. Though if a *Juſtice of Peace* is guilty of any Miſdemeanor in his Office, Information lies againſt him in *B. R.* where he ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. *Sid.* 192. If a Perſon be never ſummoned by *Juſtices of Peace*, to be heard and make his Defence, before the Juſtices make any Order againſt him, it is a Miſbehaviour for which an Information will lie againſt them: But it has been held, that it is not abſolutely neceſſary to ſet it out in the Order. *Trin.* 11 *Geo.* 1. The Court of *B. R.* will grant an Information againſt a *Juſtice of Peace* on Motion, for ſending a Servant to the Houſe of Correction without ſufficient Cauſe; if the *Juſtice* do not ſhew good Cauſe, &c. *Mod. Caſ. in L. and E.* 45, 46. And for Contempt of Laws, &c. Attachment may be had againſt *Juſtices of Peace* in *B. R.* on Motion of the Attorney General,

&c. A *Juſtice of Peace* fined a Thouſand Marks, for corrupt Practices, ſee 1 *Keb.* 727. If a new Commiſſion is made and granted for *Juſtices of Peace*, out of which ſome of the *Juſtices* in the old Commiſſion are omitted, yet what Acts they do as *Juſtices* are lawful till the next Seſſions, at which the new Commiſſion is publiſhed, and when the new Commiſſion is publiſhed, they are to take Notice of it, and not act further. *Moor* 187. By granting a new Commiſſion, Diſcharge under the Great Seal, Acceſſion of another Office, and by the Death of the King, the Power and Offices of *Juſtices of Peace* determine. 4 *Inſt.* 165. But till then they are empowered to act in a great many *particular Caſes* by Statute, as follows, *viz.*

Juſtices of Peace are to licenſe *Alehouſes*, and iſſue Warrants to levy the Penalty of 20 *s.* on Perſons keeping Alehouſes without Licence; 10 *s.* on Victuallers, &c. permitting Tipling, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* on Tiplers; alſo a Sum not above 40 *s.* nor under 10 *s.* for ſelling Ale in Veſſels not mark'd, or under Meaſure; and they are to take Recogniſances for good Order; ſuppreſs unlawful Alehouſes, &c. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. 3 *Car.* 1. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. They are to reconcile Differences between Maſters and *Apprentices*, and commit diſorderly Apprentices to the Houſe of Correction, &c. And to conſent to the Binding poor Boys out Apprentice, and Apprentices to the Sea-Service. 5 & 43 *Eliz.* 2 *Ann.* *Juſtices* are to grant Warrants againſt Perſons ſeducing *Artificers* to go out of the Kingdom, and bind them over to the Aſſiſes, or Seſſions, where they ſhall be fined not exceeding 100 *l.* And *Juſtices* may in their Seſſions require Security from *Artificers*, not to depart the Realm, &c. 5 *Geo.* 1. To bind to the good Behaviour Perſons riding unlawfully *Armed.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *Badgers* are to be licenſed by three *Juſtices* in Seſſions. 5 *Eliz.* Two *Juſtices* are to *bail* Perſons for Manſlaughter, Felony, &c. where bailable by Law. 1 & 2 *P.* & *M.* One *Juſtice* may enter *Bakers* Houſes and examine their Bread; and if it be deficient in Goodneſs or Weight, may ſeize and give it to the Poor, and a Penalty of 5 *s. per* Ounce is inflicted for Under-Weight: *Juſtices* are likewiſe to aſcertain the Aſſize and Weight of Bread, &c. 8 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. See 3 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices of Peace* ſhall iſſue Warrants for apprehending and committing *Bankrupts*, after they are certified to be ſuch, &c. 5 *Geo.* 1. Examine *Baſtardy*; and the two next *Juſtices* are to make Orders for keeping the Child, and charge the Father or Mother with Weekly Payments towards the ſame, &c. and commit lewd Women to the Houſe of Correction. 18 *Eliz.* 7 *Jac.* 1. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. A *Juſtice* is to iſſue his Warrant to apprehend the Father of a *Baſtard* Child, to give Security to perform Orders made, &c. but if the Woman die, or miſcarry, &c. he ſhall be diſcharged. 6 *Geo.* 2. *Beer* and Ale ſhall be ſold at ſuch Rates, as ſhall be thought reaſonable by *Juſtices of Peace*; on Pain of forfeiting 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Barrel, &c. 23 *H.* 8. In their *Eaſter* Quarter-Seſſions yearly the *Juſtices* of Peace are to appoint Searchers of *Bricks* and *Tiles*; who ſhall make Preſentments of ſuch as are made contrary to the Statutes, &c. 12 *Geo.* 1. 3 *Geo.* 1. *Juſtices* in Seſſions may order Aſſeſſments for Repairs of *Bridges*, and cauſe the ſame to be levied; and alſo determine Annoyances. They may likewiſe purchaſe Ground, near to any County Bridge, the better to rebuild or enlarge it. 22 *H.* 8. 14 *Geo.* 2. The *Juſtices of Peace* in their Seſſions have Power to hear and determine the Offence of *Buggery*, by *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. A Penalty of 100 *l.* &c. for *Burning* Houſes, through Negligence or Careleſneſs, is leviable by Warrant of two *Juſtices*. 6 *Ann.* *Juſtices* are to iſſue their Warrants to levy the forfeiture of 5 *l.* for *Burying* Perſons otherwiſe than in Woollen, &c. 30 *Car.* 2. They are to levy 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on *Butchers* killing Meat on a *Sunday*; and double Value for ſelling their Goods at unreaſonable Rates; and ſelling corrupt Meat, ſhall be fined. 3 *Car.* 1. 15 *Car.* 2. The Penalty of 5 *l.* inflicted on Taylors making or uſing Cloth *Buttons* or Button-holes, is levied by order of *Juſtices*; and one or more *Juſtices* may ſummon Parties, examine and convict, and levy the Penalty of 40 *s. per* Dozen on Perſons wearing *Cloth-Buttons*, &c. 8 *Ann.* 7 *Geo.* 1. To hear and determine Complaints againſt thoſe as uſe or wear any printed *Callico*, contrary to Law, and levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* by Diſtreſs, ſubject to appeal to the Seſſions. 7 *Geo.* 1. *Candles* are to be examined by *Juſtices*; and Penalties levied by them, for deceitful mixing Tallow or other Stuff with Wax, &c. Alſo to levy Forfeitures for not making Entries of Candles, and Work-houſes, &c. to pay the Duty. 11 *H.* 6. 23 *Eliz.* 8 *Ann.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *Juſtices* are to levy 5 *l.* Penalty on *Carriers*, &c. taking more for Carriage of Goods than aſſeſſed in Seſſions; and 20 *s.* of Carriers travelling on a *Sunday*: And on Proof before a *Juſtice* of more than ſix Horſes uſed by Carriers in Waggons, &c. the *Juſtice* is to iſſue his Warrant for Delivery to the Seizor of the Horſes forfeited. 3 *Car.* 1. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 5 *Geo.* 1. To take Recogniſances with Sureties on *Certiorari's* to pay Coſts, if the Conviction be affirmed. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Perſons not repairing to *Church* every *Sunday* are to forfeit 1 *s.* for every Offence; and Diſturbing a Congregation, or Miſuſing a Teacher, incurs a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* leviable by *Juſtices of Peace*, by Diſtreſs, &c. 1 *Eliz.* 1 *W.* & *M.* *Juſtices* are to levy 20 *s.* on *Clothiers*, not paying their Work-People in Money: And the ſame Penalty on Buyers of Cloth refuſing to take it according to the Meaſure, marked on the Seal by the Mill-man; but if it contains not the Quantity, the Seller ſhall forfeit a ſixth Part: Makers of deceitful Cloth ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and faulty Cloths expoſed to Sale, are liable to Forfeiture; *Juſtices* are to appoint Overſeers and Searchers of Cloth; and puniſh the Combinations of Weavers for advancing their Wages, &c. A *Juſtice of Peace* may grant his Warrant to ſearch for Cloth taken from Tenters, &c. in the Night, and to levy the Forfeiture for ſuch Offence. 3 & 4, 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 39 *Eliz.* 21 *Jac.* 1. 10 *Ann.* 1 & 12 *G.* 1. 15 *G.* 2. To levy the Penalty of 20 *s.* on *Coachmen*, demanding more than their Fare, giving abuſive Language, &c. alſo to order Satisfaction by Perſons refuſing to pay a Coachman his juſt Fare, and for defacing Coaches, &c. 9 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *Juſtices of Peace* of the ſeveral Counties, &c. may ſet the Price of *Coals* ſold by Retail: And Coal Sacks are to be Sealed and marked, and be of a certain Length and Breadth, under 20 *s.* Penalty, recovered before the *Juſtices*. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. 3 *Geo.* 2. A *Juſtice* may ſummon Dealers in *Coffee*, &c. not making due Entries of Wares ſold, and levy the Penalties inflicted. 10 *Geo.* 1. They are to levy 20 *s.* on *Conſtables*, for not apprehending Vagrants; and 40 *s.* on them for not putting the Acts in Force againſt unlicenſed Alehouſe-keepers, &c. and to appoint and ſwear Conſtables. 13 *Car.* 2. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 12 *Ann.* *Juſtices of Peace*, &c. may break and enter Houſes where *Conventicles* are kept; and fine Perſons aſſembled, and the Preachers therein, and alſo the Perſons in whoſe Houſes the Meetings are held: And the *Juſtices* neglecting their Duty, incur a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* But Proteſtant Diſſenters are excepted. 22 *Car.* 2. 1 *W.* & *M.* In the Quarter-Seſſions, *Juſtices of Peace* may inquire of Defaults and Extortions of *Coroners*, &c. and fine them. 1 *Hen.* 8. *Juſtices* are to aſcertain the Price of *Corn*, for which a Bounty is allowed for Exportation, &c. 2 *Geo.* 2. And Perſons violently hindering others from buying Corn, or ſeizing any Horſe, or Carriage loaden therewith, on the Way to a Sea port Town to be tranſported, &c. Two *Juſtices* may impriſon the Offenders three Months, or not leſs than one Month, and cauſe them to be whipt:

Alſo a *Juſtice* is to examine Perſons endamaged upon Oath, in order to the Hundred's making it good, *&c.* 11 *Geo.* 2. But Corn may not now be exported, under divers Penalties. 14 *Geo.* 2. Perſons erecting *Cottages* without laying four Acres of Land to them, (except in Cities, or for Labourers in Mines, Cottages erected on the Waſte by Order of *Juſtices*, *&c.*) are to forfeit 10 *l.* and 40 *s.* a Month, leviable by Order of the *Juſtices* in Seſſions. 31 *Eliz.* Two *Juſtices* are to view the Eſtreats of Sheriffs, before they iſſue them out of the *County Court*; and Officers levying more than is contained in the Eſtreats, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* 11 *H.* 7. In the Seſſions Juſtices order general *County Rates* to be made on every Pariſh, to raiſe Money as a County Stock. 12 *Geo.* 2. The Offences of *Curriers*, refuſing to curry Leather, which makes them liable to forfeit 10 *s.* and currying Skins inſufficiently, *&c.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Penalty, are puniſhed by *Juſtices of Peace* in their Seſſions. And a *Juſtice* ſhall levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* if they do not curry the Leather within ſo many Days after ſent them. 1 *Jac.* 1. 12 *Geo.* 2. One *Juſtice* may commit Perſons reſiſting the Officers of the *Cuſtoms* till the Quarter-Seſſions, where they may be fined 100 *l.* But ſuch Offenders, being ſo many in Number, armed, *&c.* are guilty of Felony by a late Act: *Juſtices* may iſſue Warrants for apprehending Perſons, and ſeizing Goods, where they are landed without Entry; commit Carmen, *&c.* Seizures of Goods clandeſtinely run, out of the Limits of the *Exciſe Office* in *London*, are to be heard and determined before Two or more *Juſtices of the Peace*; and *Juſtices* may levy the Penalty of 20 *l.* on Perſons receiving ſuch Goods. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 6 *Geo.* 1. 8 & 10 *Geo.* 1. One or more *Juſtices* ſhall ſend to the Houſe of Correction, ſuſpected Perſons lurking within five Miles of the Sea Coaſts, for a Month; and levy treble Value by Diſtreſs of Watermen, Porters, *&c.* having Run-Goods in their Cuſtody, and for Want of Diſtreſs, commit them for three Months, to be whipt and kept to hard Labour; alſo to commit Perſons offering any Tea, Brandy, or other Goods to Sale, without a Permit, *&c.* 9 *Geo.* 2. To determine Offences of *Deer-ſtealers*; and grant Warrant to levy the Penalty of 20 *l.* for unlawful hunting of Deer in any Park, *&c.* and 30 *l.* for every Deer taken and killed: And they are to ſend out their Warrants to ſearch for Deer ſtolen: Deer-ſtealers robbing Foreſts or Parks, armed and with Faces blacked or diſguiſed, charged with Offences by Information on Oath, are to ſurrender themſelves to a *Juſtice*, and make Diſcovery of their Accomplices, or be Guilty of Felony. And two *Juſtices of Peace* may certify Informations to a Secretary of State, in order to a Proclamation for their Surrendering, *&c.* alſo *Juſtices* in Seſſions ſhall give Certificates of Perſons killed or wounded in the apprehending ſuch Deer-ſtealers, to intitle a Reward of 50 *l.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 5 & 9 *Geo.* 1. A *Juſtice* may require a *Diſſenter* from the Church, to ſubſcribe the Declaration 20 *Car.* 2. and to take the Oaths, *&c.* and if he refuſe, the Juſtice may commit him, *&c.* 1 *W.* & *M.* Two *Juſtices of Peace* ſhall grant Warrants to ſearch Houſes of *Diſtillers* for private Stills, and levy Penalties, *&c.* And Diſtillers ſelling Brandy by Retail in their Houſes, are to be licenſed by *Juſtices*, as Alehouſe keepers. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. 2 *Geo.* 2. Alſo a *Juſtice* ſhall commit to the Houſe of Correction, *&c.* Perſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters, without Licence from the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and not paying the Penalty of 10 *l.* 16 *Geo.* 2. Two *Juſtices* to examine and inquire into the Value of Goods fraudulently carried away, to avoid *Diſtreſs* for Rent, being under 50 *l.* Value, and order the Offender to pay double Value, *&c.* or commit him for ſix Months: And they may adminiſter an Oath of Goods concealed in any Houſe, whereupon it may be broken open, to diſtrain the ſame. And where Tenants at a Rack-Rent, in Arrear one Year's Rent, leave Lands, *&c.* unoccupied, ſo that there is no Diſtreſs; two *Juſtices* may view the Premiſſes, and if on Notice and a ſecond View, the Rent be not paid, the Leaſe to be void. 11 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices* are to order 5 *s.* to be levied on Perſons convicted of *Drunkenneſs*, by Diſtreſs; and for Want of Diſtreſs the Offender is to be ſet in the Stocks. 21 *Jac.* 1. The Penalties inflicted on *Dyers* for dying Cloths deceitfully, *&c.* not exceeding 5 *l.* are leviable by Two or more *Juſtices*, by Diſtreſs; and out of the Juriſdiction of the Dyers Company, the *Juſtices of Peace* in Seſſions appoint Searchers of dyed Cloths, to examine the ſame, *&c.* 13 *Geo.* 1. To put the Laws in Execution relating to the *Exciſe*, and levy the Penalty of 50 *l.* on Brewers fitting up or altering any Copper, Cooler, *&c.* without giving Notice; or keeping any private Storehouſe; and all other Penalties and Forfeitures concerning the Duty of Exciſe. 12 & 15 *Car.* 2. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *Juſtices* have Power in their Seſſions to inquire of *Eſcapes*. 1 *R.* 3. Perſons ſuſpected to have procured Money, *&c.* by *Falſe Tokens*, or counterfeit Letters, may be committed by two *Juſtices* and puniſhed in the Quarter Seſſions. 33 *H.* 8. If Witneſſes in Caſe of *Felony*, *&c.* refuſe to be bound in a Recogniſance to appear and give Evidence, a *Juſtice* ſhall commit them; or they may be bound to the Good Behaviour: Two or more *Juſtices of Peace* by Appointment of Judges, may contract with any Perſon to tranſport *Felons*, ordered for Tranſportation, and cauſe them to be delivered by the Gaolers, *&c.* 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* 4 *Geo.* 1. They are to iſſue their Warrants for levying a Penalty not exceeding 10 *s.* of Perſons taking *Fiſh* in any River, without the Conſent of the Owner, for the Uſe of the Poor, and award a Recompence, not exceeding treble Damages, to the Party grieved; and Angles, Nets, *&c.* of Perſons not being Makers and Sellers, ſhall be ſeized, *&c.* To levy a Sum not under 20 *s.* nor above 5 *l.* of Perſons taking Salmon or Trout out of Seaſon, under Siſe, *&c.* And the Penalty of 20 *s.* for uſing Nets to deſtroy the Spawn or Fry of Fiſh; or ſelling any Sea Fiſh, under certain Lengths: And to impriſon for three Months Offenders breaking down Fiſh Pounds, *&c.* 1 & 5 *Eliz.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. One *Juſtice* may impriſon Perſons making a *forcible Entry* on Lands, command the Sheriff to return a Jury, to inquire thereof, and order Reſtitution, *&c.* And if the Sheriff, *&c.* neglect his Duty in Caſe of forcible Entries, he ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* recoverable in the Quarter-Seſſions. 15 *R.* 2. 8 *H.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. The Offences of *Foreſtallers*, Ingroſſers, *&c.* are inquirable of by *Juſtices* in the Seſſions, by which the Forfeitures are leviable. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *Juſtices* may examine into the Aſſiſe of *Fuel*, *&c.* and not being of juſt and good Aſſiſe, ſhall be ſeized as forfeited to the Poor. 7 *Ed.* 6. 43 *Eliz.* If any Perſon take Pheaſants, *&c.* in another Man's Ground, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* recoverable before *Juſtices* in Seſſions: And killing any Pheaſant, Partridge, or other *Game*; or not giving a good Account how he came by them, to forfeit 20 *s.* *&c.* which a *Juſtice* is to levy. Perſons keeping Guns to kill *Game*, not having 100 *l.* *per Annum* Eſtates, *&c.* ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* And one *Juſtice* may grant a Warrant to ſeize Guns, Dogs, *&c.* of unqualified Perſons; and alſo to ſearch Houſes and ſuſpected Perſons for Game: Higlers, Carriers, Victuallers, *&c.* having in their Cuſtody Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, *&c.* or buying or ſelling any Game, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* leviable by *Juſtices*; and Game-keepers are to be licenſed, and their Names entered with the Clerk of the Peace, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* Alſo Game-keepers muſt be Perſons qualified, or Servants to Lords of Manors, under the like Penalty. 11 *H.* 7. 1 *Jac.* 1. 22 & 25 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Geo.* 1. A *Juſtice of Peace* may enter unlawful *Gaming-houſes*, and commit

commit to Prison the Keepers thereof, &c. And the Sessions may inflict a Penalty of 40 *s.* a Day on the Masters keeping them, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Time on the Gamesters resorting to them, &c. *Justices* may bind to the good Behaviour Gamesters having no visible Estate; and commit them 'till they find Sureties not to play for the future. 33 *H.* 8. 9 *Ann.* 2 *Geo.* 2. The Ace of Hearts, Faron, and Basset, &c. declared to be Lotteries by Cards and Dice; the Penalties and Forfeitures on Persons that set up such *Games*, and are Adventurers therein, *Justices of Peace* may order to be levied by Distress. 12 *Geo.* 2. *Justices* are to commit Offenders to the common *Gaol*; or by a late Act, they may commit Vagrants and Persons charged with small Offences, to the common Gaol, or House of Correction; To issue Warrants for seizing Goods of Offenders to bear the Expence of their Conveyance to Gaol; and levy Money for building and repairing Gaols, &c. 5 *H.* 4. 3 *Jac.* 1. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 6 *Geo.* 1. *Justices* in Sessions may hear and determine all Offences relating to *Goldsmiths* selling of Silver, contrary to the Statute 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 14. To give Oaths, and levy Penalties for not entering Goldsmith's Plate, &c. 6 *Geo.* 1. They are to summon Persons keeping more *Gunpowder* in their Houses in *London* and *Westminster* than allowed by Law; and examine them, &c. and they not removing it in twenty four Hours, are liable to a Penalty of 20 *s. per* Hundred: And Persons carrying Gunpowder through the Streets, not doing it in covered Carriages, shall forfeit the same, on Conviction before two *Justices*. 5 & 11 *Geo.* 1. A *Justice* shall issue his Warrant to make Searches for any dangerous Quantity of Gunpowder, and may break open Places to seize it; and order the Powder to be removed, &c. 15 *Geo.* 2. To levy the Penalty of 12 *l.* on *Hawkers*, Pedlars, &c. trading without Licence, and 5 *l.* on Persons refusing to produce a Licence. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. Persons taking more for *Hay*, &c. in the King's Progress, than Prices set, shall forfeit 40 *s.* on Conviction before one *Justice:* And offering any Hay to be sold within the Bills of Mortality, between the last of *August* and first of *June*, which doth not weigh 56 Pounds a Truss, &c. incurs a Penalty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Truss, to be levied by a Warrant of a *Justice*. 13 *Car.* 2. 2 *W.* & *M.* *Hedge-breakers* are to render such Damages, and pay a Fine not exceeding 10 *s.* as a *Justice* shall appoint, or be sent to the House of Correction: Persons not giving a good Account how they came by stolen Wood, are liable to the same Penalty; and Buyers of Wood stolen to pay treble Damages. Persons cutting or spoiling Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. shall be committed to the House of Correction for three Months, and be whipped in the next Market-Town once a Month, &c. by Order of *Justices*. 43 *Eliz.* 15 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. *Justices of Peace* are to levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* on Surveyors of the *Highways* neglecting their Duty in viewing the Roads, &c. And 40 *s.* not making Presentments every four Months. Also 10 *s.* a Day on Persons keeping Teams, not sending them to work; and not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 10 *s.* of Persons laying Soil in the Highways, &c. Two *Justices* to nominate Surveyors; *Justices* are to hold a Sessions for the Highways once in four Months, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* And the Sessions may order Rates and Assessments for repairing the Highways; also the *Justices* there have Power to order the enlarging Highways; and the Reparation of those great Roads which most want Repairing, to be repaired first, &c. and by a late Statute, they may order Hedges to be new made or cut, adjoining to deep and founderous Ways, &c. 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* 5 *Eliz.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1. 7 *Geo.* 2. *Justices of Peace* in their Sessions, may adjudge when *Highways* are repaired by Turnpikes, and commit Offenders relating to them, &c. 8 *Geo.* 1. 1 *Geo.* 2. A Penalty of 5 *s.* for every Pound of *Hops* conveyed away privately from the Place of Growth, shall be levied by Warrant of one *Justice:* and 5 *l. per* Hundred, for mixing unlawful Ingredients with *Hops*, to alter the Colour, &c. 9 *Ann.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *Justices* in Sessions are to punish Offences against the 32 *H.* 8. for putting Horses into Commons, &c. under fifteen Hands high: And the Forfeiture of 5 *l.* of Persons selling *Horses* in a Fair or Market, without producing Vouchers of Sale to Toll-takers, is leviable by *Justices:* And *Justices* shall take the Oaths of Witnesses to prove a stolen Horse to be the Owner's, &c. 31 *Eliz.* *Justices* are to make Orders in their Sessions for erecting *Houses of Correction*, and Punishment of Offenders, &c. And not being a House of Correction in every County, the *Justices* shall forfeit 5 *l.* each: They may order more such Houses to be built, where there are not sufficient, or others to be enlarged, on Presentment of the Grand Jury at the Assises, &c. And the *Justices of Peace* shall see that the Houses of Correction are well fitted up, and supplied with all Necessaries, &c. A *Justice* may commit any idle Person to the House of Correction. 39 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 13 & 14 *Geo.* 2. Informers compounding with Offenders, &c. it shall be inquired into by *Justices of Peace:* Though they cannot try an *Information*, without Power by some Statute. 18 *Eliz.* *Justices* are at *Midsummer* Sessions to issue Warrants to Constables, to prepare Lists of Freeholders to serve on *Juries* qualified by Law, &c. And Lists of Jurors shall be set Right by *Justices* in Sessions, being certified thither by Constables, and then Duplicates delivered to Sheriffs, &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 4 *Ann.* 3 *Geo.* 2. One *Justice* may imprison *Labourers* for a Month, departing without Licence: And *Justices* in Sessions are to assess the Wages of Labourers, &c. 5 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. To levy the Penalty for Defaults in hanging out *Lamps*, in the Streets in *London*, and within the Bills of Mortality. 2 *W.* & *M.* One or more *Justices* for the City of *London*, on Conviction of Persons breaking down any Lamps, or damaging the Posts, Iron, &c. to cause the Penalty of 40 *s.* &c. to be levied on Offenders by Distress and for Want thereof, commit them to the House of Correction for three Months. 9 *Geo.* 2. Searchers and Triers of *Leather* are to be appointed in all Places by Mayors and *Justices* of Corporations, &c. under the Penalty of 40 *s.* And Persons hindering the Search, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* Buying tanned Leather before searched, the same shall be forfeited, &c. the Penalties recoverable before the *Justices* in the Quarter-Sessions: Journeymen Shoemakers purloining or imbeziling Leather, shall be ordered by *Justices* to make Satisfaction for Damages, leviable by Distress; also the *Justices* are to make Warrants to search for such Leather and restore it, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. 9 *Geo.* 1. 13 *Geo.* 2. One *Justice* may grant a Warrant to search for any Book taken out of a Parish *Library*; and order it to be restored. 7 *Ann.* A *Justice* to issue his Warrant, for levying 20 *s.* Penalty, for annoying *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* Square with Filth; and 40 *s.* upon Persons that use any Sports, ride Horses, or break down Fences, &c. erected there. 8 *Geo.* 2. Persons setting up private *Lotteries* shall forfeit 500 *l.* leviable by Two or more *Justices of the Peace*, &c. who have Power to suppress unlawful Lotteries; and setting up Lotteries under Grants of any foreign Prince, is liable to 200 *l.* Forfeiture; subject to appeal to Sessions. The like Penalty *Justices* shall levy on Persons keeping Offices, or publishing Proposals for any Sale of Houses, Goods, &c. by way of *Lottery*, Cards or Dice, and 50 *l.* on the Adventurers; also the *Justices of Peace* forfeit 10 *l.* for not doing what is required. 8 & 9 *Geo.* 1. 6 *Geo.* 1. 12 *Geo.* 2. *Justices* in Sessions may restrain a superfluous Number

Number of Maltſters; examine into the Goodneſs of *Malt*, which is not to be mingled bad with good, &c. One *Juſtice* may levy the Penalty of 10 *l.* on Maltſters not entering their Malt, for Payment of the Duties; and two *Juſtices* levy the Forfeiture of 50 *l.* for altering Steeping Veſſels, without giving Notice to the Office of *Exciſe*, &c. but the Penalties may be mitigated, ſo as not to be leſs than double Duty, 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 39 *Eliz.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 2 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1, &c. To grant Certificates of Malt having paid Duty, loſt or deſtroyed by Fire, caſt away in Barges, &c. in order to its being repaid. 9 *Geo.* 1. *Meaſures*, &c. Selling by, that are falſe and unlawful, to levy the Penalties; and the Statutes for aſcertaining Meaſures are to be given in Charge by *Juſtices*, at the Quarter-Seſſions. 16 *Car.* 1. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. To ſend to the Houſe of Correction for one Month, Perſons drawing up Floodgates in Wears or Locks, for preſerving *Navigation*. 8 *Geo.* 2. A *Juſtice* may bind *Night walkers* to the good Behaviour, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. *Nonconformiſts* to the Church of *England*, being in any Office, &c. on Information before a *Juſtice of Peace*, to forfeit 40 *l.* and their Offices, &c. 10 *Ann.* See 5 *Geo.* 1. Two *Juſtices* may ſummon Perſons ſuſpected of Diſaffection to the Government, and tender them the *Oath* of Supremacy, and Abjuration, &c. And they may ſummon any Perſons to appear and take the *Oaths*; *Juſtices* in the Quarter-Seſſions are to adminiſter the Oaths to Officers in the Government. 1 *Eliz.* 25 *Car.* 2. 1 & 13 *W.* 3. 1 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *Papiſts* ſhall take the Oaths in the Seſſions of the *Juſtices*, or in Default regiſter their Eſtates, on Pain of Forfeiture, &c. And all Perſons of eighteen Years of Age muſt take the Oaths, or regiſter their Eſtates as Papiſts, under Penalties. 1 *Geo.* 1. and 9 & 10 *Geo.* 1. *Juſtices of Peace* are to conſent to Petitions to the King and *Parliament*, &c. and to adminiſter Oaths to returning Officers of Members of Parliament, &c 13 *Car.* 2. 9 *Ann.* The Act againſt Bribery and Corruption, in electing Members of *Parliament*, muſt be read once a Year by Order of *Juſtices* at their Seſſions; as well as by Sheriffs, &c. at Elections. 2 *Geo.* 2. A Fine of 20 *l.* and ſix Months Impriſonment, Pillory, &c. for wilful *Perjury*, &c. may be inflicted by the Quarter Seſſions. 5 *Eliz.* At *Michaelmas* Seſſions, *Juſtices* are to appoint Searchers of *Pewter* and Braſs, to ſee it is lawful Metal. 25 *H.* 8. *Juſtices of Peace* may tax Inhabitants of Places towards Relief of poor Perſons having the *Plague*; and cauſe ſuch infected Perſons to be whipped as go Abroad, &c. The *Juſtices* and Head Officers ſhall appoint Searchers and Keepers of Priſons, &c. Alſo *Juſtices* may order Watches to prevent any any one's coming on Shore from Ships which are to perform Quarentine. 1 *Jac.* 1. 9 *Ann.* 7 *Geo.* 1. Two *Juſtices* may determine in a ſummary Way, Offences of *Players*, that act without Licence, or contrary to the Prohibition of the Lord Chamberlain, &c. and levy the Penalty of 50 *l.* by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, or for Want thereof, commit Offenders to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Months. 10 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices* are to appoint Overſeers of the *Poor* yearly in *Eaſter* Week, on Pain of 5 *l.* who ſhall meet once a Month under the Penalty of 20 *s.* A *Juſtice* may conſent to Overſeers, &c. ſetting up a Trade for employing the Poor; and iſſue his Warrant for relieving a poor Perſon by a weekly Allowance: And *Juſtices* may make a Tax for Relief of the Poor, &c. who muſt wear Badges, or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction: *Juſtices* are to make Orders for removing Perſons coming into Pariſhes, and renting under 10 *l.* a Year, &c. not coming by Certificate; and Overſeers refuſing to receive a Perſon removed by Order of *Juſtices* ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* The Goods of Perſons leaving poor Children on the Pariſh may be ſeized by *Juſtices* Warrant: But *Juſtices of Peace* are not to order Relief to poor Perſons till Oath is made of reaſonable Cauſe, and that the Party was refuſed to be relieved by the Overſeers, &c. *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to award Coſts on Appeals concerning Settlements of Poor. Witneſſes to make Oath of the ſigning Certificates, that poor Perſons are Pariſhioners at another Place, &c. before the *Juſtices*, and then the Certificates to be allowed as Evidence; and Overſeers ſhall be reimburſed the Charges of removing back Certificate Perſons, leviable by a *Juſtice*'s Warrant. 43 *Eliz.* 3 *Car.* 1. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 2, 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 5 & 9 *Geo.* 1. 3 *Geo.* 2. By an old Statute, *Juſtices of Peace* in their Quarter-Seſſions may lay a ſmall Tax on every Pariſh in the County, for Relief of *poor Priſoners*. 14 *Eliz.* All Sums under 5 *l.* due for *Poſtage* of Letters, are recoverable before two *Juſtices* in the ſame Manner as ſmall Tithes. 9 *Ann.* Publiſhers of falſe *Prophecies* ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* and be impriſoned a Year, being convicted at the Seſſions of the Peace. 5 *Eliz.* Perſons making *Purveyance* of Victuals for the King, &c. on Pretence of any Warrant, upon Complaint of the Party grieved, ſhall be committed by one *Juſtice* till the next Seſſions. 12 *Car.* 2. The Declaration of Fidelity and the Chriſtian Belief, is to be ſubſcribed by *Quakers* before two *Juſtices of Peace*, for them to be entitled to the Benefit of the Statute 1 *W.* & *M.* &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 8 *Geo.* 1. *Recogniſances* are to be taken by *Juſtices* in many Caſes; and Recogniſances for the Peace muſt be certified by the *Juſtices* at the next Quarter-Seſſions, &c. 3 *H.* 7. *Juſtices* may commit Popiſh *Recuſants* refuſing to take the Oaths, and to appear and make the Declaration. 30 *Car.* 2. And their Arms, &c. ſhall be ſeized: Recuſants not repairing to their uſual Places of Reſidence, or removing above five Miles from thence, are to abjure the Kingdom; and the Seſſions ſhall make Proclamation for Recuſants to ſurrender themſelves. 35 *Eliz.* 3 & 7 *Jac.* 1. 1 *W.* & *M.* *Juſtices* in the Quarter Seſſions are to ſwear *Regiſters*, and two *Juſtices* ſign the Books of Regiſter of Deeds in *Yorkſhire*, &c. 6 & 7 *Ann.* If any Perſons deny the Chriſtian *Religion* to be true, &c. Information is to be made thereof before a *Juſtice of Peace*, within four Days after the Words ſpoken. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. The two next *Juſtices*, with the Sheriff and Power of the County, ſhall ſuppreſs *Riots*, record and certify them, &c. Perſons guilty of heinous Riots, ſhall ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment: One *Juſtice* may require Rioters aſſembled to the Number of Twelve to diſperſe; and if they continue together an Hour after Proclamation, it is Felony: *Juſtices* not inquiring of Riots, or neglecting their Duty therein, ſhall be fined. 13 *H.* 4. 2 *H.* 5. 1 *Geo.* 1. One *Juſtice of Peace* is to examine Perſons robbed upon Oath, when a *Robbery* is committed; and grant Warrants to make Hue and Cry after the Robbers, &c. Two *Juſtices* may ſet a Tax on the Hundred where the Robbery is done, to anſwer it; and when Money is recovered againſt the High Conſtable, &c. 27 *Eliz.* 28 *Ed.* 3. 8 *Geo.* 2. Three *Juſtices* are to take Informations againſt Contemners of the *Sacrament*, ſend out a Writ of *Capias exigend'*, &c. againſt them to appear, and upon their Appearing may fine and impriſon them. 1 *Ed.* 6. One or more *Juſtices* to grant Warrants for levying the Forfeiture of 10 *l.* on Perſons not fixing Stamps to every Piece of *Sail-Cloth* by them made; and alſo 5 *l.* for wilfully cutting off, or obliterating them. 9 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to ſet the Prices of *Salt*; and levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for Selling it at a greater Price, or under Weight, &c. And *Juſtices* may levy 40 *l.* Penalty for not entering Salt-Pits, in order to Payment of the Duty on Salt, &c. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. 5 & 6 *W.* 3. 9 *Ann.* 5 & 7 *Geo.* 2. One *Juſtice* may levy a Penalty of 10 *l.* on *Scavengers* in *London*, &c. duly choſen, refuſing to ſerve; and 40 *s.* for not bringing their Carts to take

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away the Dirt; alſo 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Day of Houſe-keepers not ſweeping the Streets before their Doors *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, *&c.* The Scavenger's Tax is to be allowed by two *Juſtices*; and the Quarter-Seſſions may appoint Scavengers, and order Aſſeſſments in any City or Market-Town. 2 *W. & M.* 1 *Geo.* 1. See 2 *Geo.* 2. *Schoolmaſters* not repairing to Church or allowed by the Ordinary, ſhall be impriſoned a Year, and Perſons retaining them forfeit 10 *l.* a Month, recoverable before *Juſtices* of Peace in the Seſſions. 23 *Eliz.* A *Juſtice* may iſſue his Warrant to apprehend *Seamen*, deſerting from Ships after Contracts made, and commit them to the Houſe of Correction, *&c.* 2 *Geo.* 2. Unmarried Perſons refuſing to go to Service, are to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, by *Juſtices*; and *Servants* departing without giving a Quarter's Warning, ſhall be bound over to the Seſſions; and two *Juſtices* may commit them till they give Security to ſerve the Time agreed: Maſters putting away Servants, without giving a Quarter's Warning, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* Servants aſſaulting their Maſters are to be impriſoned one Year, or leſs; and if a Servant be abuſed by the Maſter, *&c.* *Juſtices* may diſcharge him. 5 *Eliz.* In the Seſſions *Juſtices* are to ſwear Commiſſioners of *Sewers*; and on their Commiſſion being determined, ſix *Juſtices* may execute the Laws concerning them, *&c.* 13 *Eliz.* A *Juſtice* is to levy 20 *l.* Forfeiture on Perſons removing Piles, uſed for preventing Inundations, by Diſtreſs, *&c.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices* of Peace make Proceſſes againſt *Sheriffs*, on Information of a Party grieved, *&c.* 23 *H.* 6. To levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for firing Guns in Merchant *Ships* in the River *Thames*, after Sun-ſet, *&c.* or melting combuſtible Matter therein: And the like Penalty of Ballaſtmen, refuſing to work for Wages appointed, *&c.* 5 *Geo.* 2. 6 *Geo.* 2. If any *Shoemaker* makes Shoes or Boots of Leather that is inſufficient, or ſew them ſlight and ill, *&c.* he forfeits 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Value of the Wares, when convicted in the Seſſions of the *Juſtices*. 1 *Jac.* 1. On Proof that Winders of Silk delivered by *Silkthrowers*, detain or purloin the ſame, *&c.* a *Juſtice* ſhall order Recompence to be made. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. One *Juſtice* may relieve ſuch as have more Soldiers quartered on them than they ought, and has Power to regulate Quarters; and *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to appoint the Pay of Soldiers for Victuals, *&c.* in their Quarters: *Juſtices* may commit Perſons permitting themſelves to be falſly muſtered, and Deſerters; levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for harbouring Deſerters, *&c.* During the Wars, three *Juſtices of Peace* had Power to ſend Warrants to Conſtables to bring before them able-bodied Men, having no lawful Callings, or viſible Means for their Maintenance, and deliver them over to the Officers to ſerve in the Army. *Juſtices* are to provide Carriages on the March of Soldiers; and in Seſſions may tax Pariſhes towards relieving Maimed Soldiers, *&c.* 43 *Eliz.* 2 & 3 & 12 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. No *Juſtice* having a military Office ſhall be concerned in quartering Soldiers in the Company under his Command, *&c.* by 3 *Geo.* 2. And a *Juſtice* is to certify that a *Soldier* was liſted voluntarily, by his free Aſſent; and give him the Oath of Fidelity, *&c.* 8 *Geo.* 2. 13 *Geo.* 2. To levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for making or ſelling of *Squibs*, *&c.* and 20 *s.* on Perſons throwing them. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. Two *Juſtices* may hear and determine Forfeitures not exceeding 20 *l.* upon any of the Statutes relating to the *Stamp Duty*; and iſſue Warrants to levy the Penalty by Diſtreſs, *&c.* 9 *Ann.* And *Juſtices* ſhall commit to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, ſuch Perſons as ſell News Papers, not being ſtamped. 16 *Geo.* 2. They are to cauſe 5 *s.* to be levied on thoſe who do any worldly Labour on a *Sunday*; and the ſame Penalty on Perſons uſing Boats, without the Allowance of a *Juſtice of Peace*; Perſons preſent at Bull-baitings, *&c.* on a *Sunday*, ſhall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 29 *Car.* 2. The Writ *Supplicavit* iſſuing out of *Chancery*, *&c.* for taking Sureties of the Peace, is directed to *Juſtices* and the Sheriff. 1 *Ed.* 3. For profane *Swearing* one *Juſtice* ſhall grant his Warrant to levy the Penalty of 1 *s.* for the firſt Offence, and double for the ſecond, *&c.* of Servants, Labourers and common Soldiers, and 2 *s.* of others, or ſet the Offenders in the Stocks; and a *Juſtice* neglecting his Duty is to forfeit 5 *l.* 21 *Jac.* 1. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. The *Juſtices* in the Seſſions, levy Penalties of *Tanners* over Liming, or unlawfully tanning Hides, *&c.* 1 *Jac.* 1. And the Penalty of 50 *l.* on Tanners for not entering their Tan yards, *&c.* for paying the Duty on Leather, is levied by *Juſtices*. 9 *Ann.* Journeymen *Taylors* making Contracts for advancing their Wages, are to be committed to the Houſe of Correction; and *Juſtices* may order Payment of their lawful Wages, and puniſh thoſe Taylors who give more than allowed; alſo inflict a Puniſhment on Journeymen Taylors leaving their Work unfiniſhed. 7 *Geo.* 1. On Complaint to two *Juſtices* by a Judge of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, they have Power to commit a Defendant in a Suit for *Tithes*, for Contumacy, *&c.* 27 & 32 *H.* 8. Small *Tithes* under 40 *s.* withheld, are to be determined by two *Juſtices of the Peace*, upon Complaint; and the *Juſtices* may ſummon Perſons, examine them on Oath, *&c.* and order an Allowance for the Tithes, with 10 *s.* Coſts: Quakers refuſing to pay Tithes, under 10 *l.* is likewiſe determinable by *Juſtices*, 7 & 8 *W.* 3. and this is made to extend to any Tithes or Church Rates of Quakers, by 1 *Geo.* 1. If any *Tobacco* is planted in *England*, *Juſtices* ſhall grant Warrants to ſearch for and deſtroy it; and the Perſons planting it, incur a Penalty of 40 *s.* *per* Rod: Perſons employed in cutting Walnut Tree Leaves, *&c.* to reſemble Tobacco, are to be committed to the Houſe of Correction by *Juſtices*. 12 *Car.* 2. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. Warrants not to be iſſued by the Lieutenancy for levying *Trophy-Money*, till the *Juſtices* in Seſſions have allowed the Accounts, and certified the ſame. 12 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. Two *Juſtices* may grant Warrants to levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* on Perſons aſſaulting Toll Collectors, and paſſing through a *Turnpike* Gate without paying, *&c.* *Juſtices* likewiſe levy the Penalty upon Perſons having their Waggons over loaden beyond ſuch a Weight, and a Forfeiture for hindering the Weighing. And one *Juſtice* may take Informations of the Damage, on breaking down Turnpikes, to be paid by the Hundred. 8 *Geo.* 2. 14 *Geo.* 2. One *Juſtice* is to examine *Vagrants*, and grant Paſſes to their Places of Settlement or Birth; and to give Certificates to Conſtables, aſcertaining how they are to be paſſed, *&c.* ſend Vagrants wandring and idle Perſons to the Houſe of Correction; alſo commit *vagabond Rogues* for ſix Months, and order them to be publickly whipped as often as they think fit: They may levy a Penalty not exceeding 40 *s.* nor under 10 *s.* on Perſons permitting Vagrants to lodge in their Houſes, or Out-houſes, *&c.* and a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* upon Maſters of Ships importing any Vagrant, or Vagabond, or refuſing to tranſport them back: And *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to appoint Rates for conveying of Vagrants, *&c.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *Victuallers* are 40 ſell their Victuals at reaſonable Prices, appointed by *Juſtices* of Peace in the *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas* Seſſions; or ſhall be puniſhed by Fine, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. A *Juſtice* may levy a Penalty not above 10 *s.* for killing Conies on the Borders of *Warrens*, *&c.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. The *Juſtices* of Peace for *Middleſex*, *&c.* may determine Offences of *Watermen* on the *Thames*, and levy Penalties, *&c.* 29 *Car.* 2. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 2 *Geo.* 2. 10 *Geo.* 2. *Juſtices* ſhall cauſe Night *Watches*, to be kept for arreſting ſuſpected Perſons, *&c.* 4 *H.* 7. Rates and Aſſeſſments for maintaining the *Watch*, and Beadles, *&c.* in large Pariſhes of *Weſtminſter*, ſhall

be allowed by two *Juſtices*; who may commit Collectors not accounting, till they pay over the Money, &c. 9 *Geo.* 2. To levy 5 *s.* of Perſons keeping *Weights* and Meaſures, not according to the Standard; and 5 *l.* of Clerks of Markets, for falſe Sealing of Weights, &c. 8 *H.* 6. 16 *Car.* 1. *Juſtices of Peace* are appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Acts for levying the *Window Tax*; and two *Juſtices* may act therein. 8 *Ann.* Three *Juſtices* may appoint Collectors; and are to cauſe the Duties on Windows to be re-aſſeſſed and levied on Pariſhes anſwerable for the Collectors, where there is any Arrear. 6 *Geo.* 1. *Juſtices* have Power to inquire into *Wine* ſold at reaſonable Rates, ſet by the Lord Chancellor, &c. 28 *H.* 8. And two *Juſtices* to licence Retailers of *Engliſh* made *Wines*. 10 *Geo.* 2. Perſons employed in the Manufactures of *Wool*, &c. imbeziling Yarn or other Materials, ſhall forfeit double the Value, or be ordered by *Juſtices of Peace* to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and there whipped; and for the ſecond Offence forfeit four Times the Value. 1 *Ann.* 13 *Geo.* 2. The *Juſtices* near the Sea Coaſts are to command Conſtables to be aiding in the Preſervation of Ships from *Wrecks*; and if any Perſons enter Ships, without Leave, two *Juſtices* may order them to make double Satisfaction, &c. Alſo to give Teſtimonials or Paſſes to ſhip-wrecked Perſons. 12 *Ann.* By Stat. 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 44. no Writ ſhall be ſued out againſt any *Juſtice of Peace*, for any Thing done by him in the Execution of his Office, until a Notice in Writing ſhall be delivered to him one Month before the ſuing out the ſame, containing the Cauſe of Action, &c. within which Month he may tender Amends, and if the Tender be found ſufficient, he ſhall have a Verdict. No ſuch Plaintiff ſhall recover againſt the *Juſtice*, unleſs ſuch Notice ſhall be proved at the Trial. If the *Juſtice* ſhall neglect to make ſuch Tender, or ſhall make an inſufficient Tender, he may before Iſſue joined, pay into Court ſuch Sum as he ſhall think fit. Where Action againſt a *Juſtice* and Conſtable, if there be a Verdict againſt the *Juſtice*, and the Conſtable be acquitted, the Plaintiff ſhall recover ſuch Coſts againſt the *Juſtice*, as to include the Coſts the Plaintiff ſhall be obliged to pay to the Conſtable. If Plaintiff in any ſuch Action ſhall recover againſt a *Juſtice*, and the Judge ſhall certify that the Injury was wilfully and malicioufly done, the Plaintiff ſhall recover double Coſts. No Action ſhall be brought againſt a *Juſtice* for any Thing done in the Execution of his Office, unleſs commenced within ſix Months after Act committed. By Statute 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. no Act, Order, Adjudication, Warrant, Indenture of Apprenticeſhip, or other Inſtrument made, done or executed by two or more *Juſtices*, which doth not expreſs that one or more of them is or are of the *Quorum*, ſhall be impeached, ſet aſide, or vacated for that Defect only. By the Statute 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 55. where a *Juſtice* ſhall grant a Warrant againſt a Perſon reſiding out of his Juriſdiction, a *Juſtice* of the County, &c. where ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, ſhall indorſe his Name on the Warrant which ſhall be a ſufficient Authority to the Perſon to whom the Warrant was originally directed to execute the Warrant, and carry the Perſon before the *Juſtice* who indorſed the Warrant, or any other *Juſtice* of the ſame County, who, if the Offence be bailable, ſhall take Bail for the Perſons appearing at the next Seſſions for the County, &c. where the Offence was committed, and deliver the Recogniſance and all Proceedings to the Conſtable, &c. who apprehended the Party, to be by him delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of the County, &c. where the Fact was committed; if the Fact be not bailable, or the Party ſhall not give bail, the Conſtable may carry the Party before a *Juſtice* of the County where the Fact was committed. No Action lies againſt the *Juſtice*, who indorſes ſuch Warrant, but only againſt the *Juſtice* who granted it, if Cauſe. By the Statute 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. in all Caſes of a Warrant of Diſtreſs for levying any Penalty inflicted, or Money directed to be paid, the *Juſtice* or *Juſtices* granting ſuch Warrant, may therein Order the Goods diſtrained to be ſold within a certain Time limited in the Warrant, to be not leſs than four Days, nor more than eight Days, unleſs the Penalty or Money, with the reaſonable Charges of taking and keeping ſuch Diſtreſs be ſooner paid. The Officer may deduct the reaſonable Charges of taking, keeping and ſelling the Diſtreſs. And if required ſhall ſhew the Party his Warrant and permit him to take a Copy of it. This not to extend to Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. nor 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. relating to Tithes. See Statutes 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. and 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. for ſettling Fees to be taken by *Juſtices* Clerks.

Juſtices of Peace within Liberties, *(Juſticiarii ad Pacem infra Libertates)* Are ſuch in Cities, and other Corporate Towns, as the others are of the County; and their Authority is all one within the ſeveral Territories and Precincts, having beſides the Aſſiſe of Ale and Beer, Wood, Victuals, &c. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 25. But if the King grant to a Corporation, that the Mayor and Recorder, &c. ſhall be *Juſtices of Peace* within the City; if there be no Words of Excluſion, *Juſtices* of the County have concurrent Juriſdiction with them; and the King, notwithſtanding his Charter, may grant a Commiſſion of the Peace ſpecially in that City or County. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 47. Alſo where the *Juſtices* of any Corporate Town, deny doing Right; *Juſtices of the Peace* of the County may inquire into it, as hath been lately adjudged. *Mod. Caſ.* 164.. The *Juſtices of Peace* in Cities, or Towns Corporate, may commit Perſons apprehended within their Liberties to the Houſe of Correction of the County, &c. which Perſons ſhall be liable to the like Correction and Puniſhment, as if committed there by any *Juſtice* of the ſame County. *Stat.* 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. *Juſtices* of Cities and Corporations, are not within the Qualification Act. 5 *Geo.* 2. See *Mayors*.

Juſtices of Trail-baſton, Were *Juſtices* appointed by King *Ed.* 1. during his Abſence in the *Scotch* and *French* Wars. They were ſo ſtiled ſays *Hollinſhead*, of *trailing* or drawing the Staff of *Juſtice*; or for their ſummary Proceeding, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, who tells us, they were in a Manner *Juſtices in Eyre*; and it is ſaid, they had a *Baſton*, or Staff delivered to them as the Badge of their Office, ſo that whoever was brought before them was *Traile ad Baſton, traditus ad Baculum:* whereupon they had the Name of *Juſtices de Trail-Baſton*, or *Juſticiarii ad trahendum Offendentes ad Baculum vel* Baſton. Their Office was to make Inquiſition through the Kingdom on all Officers and others, touching Extortion, Bribery, and ſuch like Grievances; of Intruders into other Mens Lands, Barretors, Robbers and Breakers of the Peace, and divers other Offenders; by Means of which Inquiſitions, ſome were puniſhed with Death, many by Ranſom, and the reſt flying the Realm, the Land was quieted, and the King gained great Riches towards the Support of his Wars. *Mat. Weſtm. Anno* 1305. A Commiſſion of *Trail Baſton* was granted to *Roger de Grey*, and others his Aſſociates, in the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Juſtice-Seat, Is the higheſt Court that is held in a Foreſt, and always held before the Lord *Chief Juſtice in Eyre* of the Foreſt, upon Warning forty Days before; and there Fines are ſet for Offences, and Judgments given, &c. *Manwood's Foreſt Law, cap.* 24. The Fine and Amercement of the *Juſtices in Eyre*, for falſe Judgment, or other Treſpaſs, ſhall be aſſeſſed by the ſaid Juſtices upon the Oaths of Knights, and other honeſt Men, and be eſtreated into the Exchequer. Stat 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 18. And *Juſtices in Eyre* ſhall appoint a Time for delivering in all Writs by the Sheriff, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10.

Justicier, A *Justice* or *Justicer*; as the Lord *Birmingham* was *Justicier of Ireland.* Cron. Angl. In the Court of *King's Bench*, Justice was anciently administred sometimes by the King, and sometimes by the *High Justicier*; who was an Officer of very great Authority. 2 *Hawk.* 6.

Justicies, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff in some special Cases by Virtue of which he may hold Plea of Debt in his County Court for a large Sum; whereas otherwise by his ordinary Power he is limited to Sums under 40 *s. F. N. B.* 117. *Kitch.* 74. It is called *Justicies*, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff to do a Man *Justice* and Right, beginning with the Word *Justicies*, &c. *Bract. lib.* 4. makes Mention of a *Justicies* to the Sheriff of *London*, in a Case of Dower; and it lies in Account, Annuity, Customs and Services, &c. *New Nat. Br.* In Debt, the Writ runs thus: *The King, to the Sheriff of* S. *greeting: We command you, that you* Justice A. B. *that justly and without Delay he render to* C. D. *five Pounds, which to him he oweth, as it is said, and as reasonably he can shew, that he ought to render him; that no more Clamour thereof we may hear, for Default of Justice*, &c.

Justification, (*Justificatio*) Is a Maintaining or Shewing good Reason in Court why one did such a Thing which he is called to answer. *Broke.* And Pleas in *Justification*, are to set forth some special Thing whereby the Party *justifies* what he hath done, concerning Lands or Goods; as that he did it by Authority: And this may be by the Law, or from another Person; wherein to make it right, there must be good Authority, which is to be exactly pursued. *Shep. Epit.* 1041. *Justification* may be in Trespass, and under Writs, Processes, &c. But a Person cannot *justify* a Trespass, unless he confesseth it; for he ought to plead the special Matter, and confess and *justify* what he hath done: And where it cannot be pleaded, *Justification* may be given in Evidence. 3 *Salk.* 218. Where a Defendant *justifies* in Trespass, on his Possession, by Virtue of any Estate, he must shew his Title; but when the Matter is collateral to the Title to the Land, it is otherwise. 2 *Mod.* 70. If a Sheriff, or other Officer, *justifies* by Virtue of any returnable Writ, he is to shew that the Writ was returned; though he need not if the Writs are not returnable Writs. 1 *Salk.* 409. And it must be shewed from what Courts Writs issue. *Ibid.* 517. *Justification* may be by the Command of an Officer, to aid him; but the Command is traversable: If a *Justification* is made for several Causes, and some of them are good, and some not good; that shall not make the whole *Justification* void, but for these only, and it shall be good for the Rest. 2 *Nels. Abr.* 1067. When the Action concerns a transitory Thing, if the Defendant do *justify* the Taking or Doing in one Place; this is a *Justification* in all Places: If the Action concern a local Thing, a *Justification* in one Place is not a *Justification* in another Place; for in the former Case the Place is not material, but the meer Doing or Taking of the Thing is the Substance; and in the latter the Place is material, as the Defendant may be able to *justify* as to one Place, and not in another. *Pasch.* 24. *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 134. If the Matter of the *Justification* is local, there the Defendant ought to shew the Cause specially and traverse the Place; but not where it is transitory. *Cro. Eliz.* 667. If one have Corn upon the Lands of another, and he take it, and the Owner of the Ground sues him, he must *justify*, and may not plead Not guilty. 5 *Rep.* 85. In Action for entering a Close, and taking Corn; the Defendants may *justify* they did it as Servants to the Parson; and that the Corn was Tithe, severed from the Nine Parts, &c. Though this was said to amount only to the General Issue. 2 *Keb.* 44. A Man may plead in *Justification*, that Land is his Freehold, on making an Entry thereon, &c. That one entered a House, to apprehend a Felon; or by Warrant to levy a Forfeiture; to take a Distress, &c. And in Assault, that he did it by Necessity, &c. *Lib. Ent. Shep. Epitome* 1041. Words spoken may be *justified*, because spoken in a legal Way; and for Words the Defendant may *justify* in an Action; but not in an Indictment, &c. 1 *Danv.* 162. 3 *Salk.* 226. There is a *justifiable Homicide*, &c. and *justifiable Assault.* See *Assault.*

Justificators, (*Justificatores*) Are a Kind of *Compurgators*, or those that by Oath *justify* the Innocency, or Oaths of others; as in the Case of Waging of Law: And we read in *Spelman*, who leaves this Word without Explication. —— *Will. Rex Angliæ H. Camerario & Justificatoribus suis, omnibus suis fidelibus Norf. Salutem: Inquirite per Comitatum quis justius hujusmodi Forisfacturam haberet tempore Patris mei, sive Abbas Rameſiæ, &c.*

Justitia, A Judge; also a Statute or Ordinance; and sometimes a Jurisdiction, as anciently used. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 42. See *Justice.*

Justicias facere, Signifies to hold Plea of any Thing. *Selden.*

K.

KAIA, *Area in littore onerandarum atque exonerandarum Navium causa, è compactis tabulis trabibusque* (*clavium instar*) *firmata.* Spelm.

Kaiagium. *Portorium quod* Kaiæ *nomine exigit Telonarius:* The Toll-Money paid for loading or unloading Goods at a *Key* or Wharf. *Pat.* 20 *Ed.* 3. See *Key.*

Kalendar Month, Consists of thirty or thirty-one Days, (except *February*, which hath but eight and twenty, and in a Leap-Year nine and twenty) according to the *Kalendar*; twelve of which Months, make a Year. Statute 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30.

Kalendæ, Rural Chapters or Conventions of the Rural Deans and Parochial Clergy, so called because formerly held on the *Kalends*, or first Day of every Month. *Paroch. Antiq.* 640.

Kalends, The Beginning of a Month, &c. See *Calends.*

Kantref, (*Brit.*) In *Wales* a *Cantred* or Hundred ——*Le premier Conquereur des treis* Kantrefs *de la terre de Brecknock*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. fol. 319.

Karle, (*Sax*) Is a Man, and with any Addition a Servant or Clown; as the *Saxons* called a Domestick Servant, a *Huskarle*: From whence comes the modern Word *Churle. Domesd.*

Karrata fœni, A Cart-Load of Hay. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 548. See *Carecta.*

Kebbars, The Refuse of Sheep drawn out of a Flock, *Oves rejiculæ*; likewise called *Cullers. Cooper's Thesaur.*

Keelage, (*Killagium*) A Privilege to demand Money for the Bottom of Ships resting in a Port or Harbour. *Rot. Parl.* 21 *Ed.* 1.

Keelmen, Are mentioned among Mariners, Seamen, &c. in the Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 21.

Keels, To carry Coals, &c. Vide 6 & 7 *W.* 3.

Keep, A strong Tower or Hold in the Middle of any Castle or Fortification, wherein the Besieged make their last Efforts of Defence, was formerly in *England* called a *Keep*: And the inner Pile within the Castle of *Dover*, erected by K. *Hen.* 2. about the Year 1153. was termed the *King's Keep*: so at *Windsor*, &c. It seems to be something of the Nature with what is called abroad a *Citadel.*

Keeper of the Forest, *(Custos Forestæ)* Or Chief *Warden* of the Forest, hath the principal Government over all Officers within the Forest; and warns them to appear at the Court of *Justice Seat*, on a general Summons from the Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre. Manwood, Part* 1. *p.* 156.

Keeper of the Great Seal, *(Cuſtos magni ſigilli)* Is a Lord by his Office, ſtiled *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, and is of the King's Privy Council: Through his Hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions and Grants of the King, under the *Great Seal*; without which Seal many of thoſe Grants and Commiſſions are of no Force in Law, for the King is by Interpretation of Law a Corporation, and paſſeth nothing but by the *Great Seal*, which is as the Publick Faith of the Kingdom, in the high Eſteem and Reputation juſtly attributed thereto. The *Great Seal* conſiſts of two Impreſſions, one being the very Seal itſelf with the Effigies of the King ſtamped on it; the other has an Impreſſion of the King's Arms in the Figure of a Target, for Matters of a ſmaller Moment, as Certificates, *&c.* that are uſually pleaded *Sub pede Sigilli*. And anciently when the King travelled into *France* or other Foreign Kingdoms, there were two *Great Seals*; one went with the King, and another was left with the *Cuſtos Regni*, or the Chancellor, *&c.* If the *Great Seal* be altered; the ſame is notified in the Court of *Chancery*, and publick Proclamation made thereof by Sheriffs, *&c.* 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 171, 174. The *Lord Keeper* of the *Great Seal*, by Statute 5 *Eliz. c.* 18. hath the ſame Place, Authority, Preheminence, Juriſdiction and Execution of Laws, as the *Lord Chancellor of England* hath, and he is conſtituted *Per traditionem magni ſigilli, &c.* and by taking his Oath. 4 *Inſt.* 87.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, *(Cuſtos privati ſigilli)* Is that Officer through whoſe Hands all Charters, Pardons, *&c.* paſs, ſigned by the King, before they come to the Great Seal; and ſome Things which do not paſs that Seal at all: He is alſo of the Privy Council, but was anciently called only *Clerk of the Privy Seal*; after which, he was named *Gardien del Privy Seal*; and laſtly, *Lord Privy Seal*, and made one of the Great Officers of the Kingdom. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4. *Stat.* 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. The *Lord Privy Seal* is to put the Seal to no Grant without good Warrant; nor with Warrant, if it be againſt Law, or inconvenient, but that he firſt acquaint the King therewith. 4 *Inſt.* 55. The Fees of the Clerks under the *Lord Privy Seal*, for Warrants, *&c.* Vide Stat. 27 *H.* 8. See *Privy Seal.*

Keepers of the Liberties of England, By Authority of Parliament. Vide *Cuſtodes Libertatis.*

Kendal, An ancient Barony written *Concangium.* MS.

Kennets, A Sort of coarſe *Welch Cloth*, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Kerhere, Signifies a Cuſtom to have a Cart-way; or a Commutation for the cuſtomary Duty for *Carriage* of the Lord's Goods. *Cowel.*

Kernellare domum, (From Lat. *Crena*, a Notch) To build a Houſe formerly with a Wall or Tower, *Kernelled* with Crannies or Notches, for the better Convenience of ſhooting Arrows, and making other Defence. *Du Freſne* derives this Word from *Quarnellus*, or *Quadranellus*, a four-ſquare Hole or Notch; *ubicunque patent* Quarnelli *ſive feneſtræ:* And this Form of Walls and Battlements for military Uſes might poſſibly have its Name from *Quadrellus* a four-ſquare Dart. It was a common Favour granted by our Kings in ancient Times, after Caſtles were demoliſhed for Prevention of Rebellion, to give their chief Subjects Leave to fortify their Manſion Houſes with *Kernelled* Walls.——*Licentiam dedimus Johanni de H. Quod ipſe manſum ſuum de B. in Com. &c. Muro de petra & calce firmare &* Kernellare *poſſit. Dat.* 12 *Sept.* 1312. Paroch. Antiq. 353.

Kernellatus, Fortified or embatteled, according to the old Faſhion; and the Duke of *Lancaſter* claimed to him and his Heirs, *Caſtrum ſuum de Halton* Kernellatum. 31 *Ed.* 3. *Pl. de quo Warrant. apud Ceſtriam.* And we read *Caſtrum duplici muro* Kernellatum, *&c. Surv. Dutch. Cornw.*

Kernes, Idle Perſons, Vagabonds. *Ordin. Hibern.* 31 *Ed.* 3. *m.* 11, 12.

Key. The lawful *Keys* and Wharfs for the Lading or Landing of Goods belonging to the *Port of London*, are the following, *viz. Cheſter's Key, Brewer's Key, Galley Key, Wool Dock, Cuſtom-houſe Key, Bear Key, Porter's Key, Sab's Key, Wiggan's Key, Young's Key, Ralph's Key, Dice Key, Smart's Key, Somer's Key, Hamond's Key, Lyon's Key, Botolph Wharf, Graunt's Key, Cock's Key*, and *Freſh Wharf*; beſides *Billinſgate*, for Landing of Fiſh and Fruit; and *Bridge-houſe* in *Southwark*, for Corn and other Proviſion, *&c.* but for no other Goods or Merchandiſe. Deal Boards, Maſts and Timber, may be landed at any Place between *Lime-houſe* and *Weſtminſter*; the Owner firſt paying or compounding for the Cuſtoms, and declaring at what Place he will land them. *Lex Mercat.* 132, 133.

Keples, *(Cyuli* or *Ciules)* A Kind of Long Boats of great Antiquity, mentioned in the Stat. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 18.

Kepus, A Guardian, Warden or Keeper. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 71. And in the *Iſle of Man* the twenty-four chief Commoners, who are the Conſervators of the Liberties of the People, are called the *Keys* of the Iſland.

Kichel, A Plum-Cake, given by Godfathers and Godmothers to their God-Children on aſking them Bleſſing; according to old Cuſtom. *Blount.*

Kidders, Are thoſe that badge or carry Corn, dead Victuals, or other Merchandiſe, up and down to ſell; every Perſon being a common Badger, *Kidder* Lader or Carrier, ſays the Statute 5 *Eliz. cap.* 12.

Kiddle or **Kidel,** (*Kidellus*) A Dam or Wear in a River, with a narrow Cut in it, for the laying of Pots and other Engines to catch Fiſh. The Word is ancient, for in *Magna Charta, c.* 24. we read, *Omnes* Kidelli *deponantur per* Thameſiam & Medweyam, *& per totam Angliam, niſi per Coſteram Maris:* And by King *John*'s Charter, Power was granted to the City of *London, De* Kidellis *amovendis per Thameſiam & Medweyam.* A Survey was ordered to be made of the Wears, Mills, Stanks and *Kidels* in the great Rivers of *England.* 1 *Hen.* 4. Fiſhermen of late corruptly called theſe Dams *Kettels*; and they are much uſed in *Wales*, and on the Sea-Coſts of *Kent.*

Kidnapping, Is a Stealing and Conveying away of a Man, Woman or Child; and is an Offence at Common Law, puniſhable by Fine, Pillory, *&c. Raym.* 474. Alſo if a Maſter of a Ship, *&c.* ſhall, during his being abroad, force any Man aſhore, and willingly leave him behind, he ſhall ſuffer three Months Impriſonment. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7.

Kilderkin, A Veſſel of Ale, *&c.* containing the eighth Part of an Hogſhead.

Kilbeth, Was an antient ſervile Payment made by Tenants in Huſbandry.——Kilketh *pro qualibet Hundreda* 2 *denar. MS.*

Killythallion, Is where Lords of Manors were bound by Cuſtom to provide a *Stallion* for the Uſe of their Tenants Mares. *Spelman's Gloſſ.*

Kilth. *Ac omnes annuales Redditus de quadam conſuetudine in, &c. vocat'* Kilth. *Pat.* 7 *Eliz.*

Kindred, Are a certain Body of Perſons of Kin or related to each other. There are three Degrees of Kindred in our Law; one in the Right Line deſcending, another in the Right Line aſcending, and the Third in the Collateral Line; and the Right Line deſcending, wherein the Kindred of the Male Line are called *Agnati*, and of the Female Line *Cognati*, is from the Father to the Son, and ſo on to his Children in the Male and Female Line; and if no Son, then to the Daughter, and to her Children in the Male and Female Line; if neither Son nor Daughter, or any of their Children, to the Nephew and his Children, and if none of them to the

the Niece and her Children; if neither Nephew nor Niece, nor any of their Children, then to the Grandſon or Grandaughter of the Nephew; and if neither of them, to the Grandſon or Grandaughter of the Niece; and if none of them, then to the Great Grandſon or Great Grandaughter of the Nephew and of the Niece, *&c. & ſic ad infinitum.* The Right Line aſcending is directly upwards; as from the Son to the Father or Mother; and if neither Father nor Mother, to the Grandfather or Grandmother; if no Grandfather or Grandmother, to the Great Grandfather or Great Grandmother; if neither Great Grandfather or Great Grandmother, to the Father of the Great Grandfather, or the Mother of the Great Grandmother; and if neither of them, then to the Great Grandfather's Grandfather, or the Great Grandmother's Grandmother; and if none of them, to the Great Grandfather's Great Grandfather, or Great Grandmother's Great Grandmother, *& ſic in infinitum.* The Collateral Line is either deſcending by the Brother and his Children downwards, or by the Uncle upwards: It is between Brothers and Siſters, and to Uncles and Aunts, and the reſt of the *Kindred*, upwards and downwards, acroſs and amongſt themſelves. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1077, 1078. If there are no *Kindred* in the Right deſcending Line, the Inheritance of Lands goes to the collateral Line; but it never aſcends in the Right Line upwards, if there are any *Kindred* of the collateral Line, though it may aſcend in that Line: And there is this Difference between the Right Line deſcending and the collateral Line; that the Right of Repreſentation of *Kindred* in the Right deſcending Line reaches beyond the Great Grandchildren of the ſame Parents; but in the collateral Line, it doth not reach beyond Brothers and Siſters Children; for after them there is no Repreſentation among Collaterals. In the Right aſcending Line the Father or Mother are always in the firſt Degree of *Kindred*; and by the Civil Law, if the Son died without Iſſue, his Father or Mother ſucceeded, and after them his Brother or Siſter, Uncle, Aunt, *&c.* But in Caſe of Purchaſe by the Son, if he died without Iſſue, his Father or Mother could not inherit, but his Brothers or Siſters, *&c.* by which it appears, that the Father cannot ſucceed the Som immediately, though he is the next of *Kin.* It is a conſtant Rule in the collateral Line, that they who are of the Whole Blood are firſt admitted; but after Brothers and Siſters Children, the neareſt in Degree in *Kindred* is to be conſidered, and not whether they are of the Whole or Half Blood; as for Inſtance; there were two Brothers of the Whole Blood, and one of the Half Blood, thoſe of the Whole Blood died, each of them leaving Iſſue a Son, then one of the Sons died without Iſſue; in this Caſe his Uncle of the Half Blood ſhall be admitted before the other ſurviving Son of his Brother by the Whole Blood: Yet if a Man purchaſe Lands and dies without Iſſue, it ſhall never go to the Half Blood in the callateral Line; though it is otherwiſe in Caſe of a Deſcent from a common Anceſtor. 2 *Nelſ. Abr. Ibid.* The Children of the Brothers and Siſters of the Half Blood, ſhall exclude all other collateral Aſcendants, as Uncles and Aunts, and all remoter *Kindred* of the whole Blood in the collateral Line; but then the Brothers of the Half Blood, and their Children, ſhall ſucceed equally *per Stirpes*, and not *per Capita*, according to the diſtinct Number of their ſeveral Perſons. *Ibid.* There are ſeveral Rules to know the Degrees of *Kindred*; in the aſcending Line, take the Son and add the Father, and it is one Degree aſcending, then add the Grandfather, and it is a ſecond Degree, a Perſon added to a Perſon in the Line of Conſanguinity making a Degree; and if there are many Perſons, take away one, and you have the Number of Degrees, as if there are four Perſons, it is the third Degree, if five the Fourth, *&c.* ſo that the Father, Son, and Grandchild, in the deſcending Line, though three Perſons make but two Degrees: To know in what Degree of *Kindred* the Sons of two Brothers ſtand, begin from the Grandfather and deſcend to one Brother, the Father of one of the Sons, which is one Degree, then deſcend to his Son the Anceſtor's Grandſon, which is a ſecond Degree; and then deſcend again from the Grandfather to the other Brother, Father of the other of the Sons, which is one Degree, and deſcend to his Son, *&c.* and it is a ſecond Degree; thus reckoning the Perſon from whom the Computation is made, it appears there are two Degrees, and that the Sons of two Brothers are diſtant from each other two Degrees: For in what Degree either of them is diſtant from the common Stock, the Perſon from whom the Computation is made, they are diſtant between themſelves in the ſame Degree; and in every Line the Perſon muſt be reckoned from whom the Computation is made. If the *Kindred* are not equally diſtant from the common Stock; then in what Degree the moſt remote is diſtant, in the ſame Degree they are diſtant between themſelves, and ſo the *Kin* the moſt remote maketh the Degree; by which Rule, I, and the Grandchild of my Uncle, are diſtant in the third Degree, ſuch Grandchild being diſtant three Degrees from my Grandfather, the neareſt common Stock. *Wood's Inſt.* 48, 49. The Common Law agrees in its Computation with the Civil and Canon Law, as to the right Line; and only with the Canon Law as to the collateral Line. *Ibid.*

King, *(Rex,* from Lat. *Rego* to Rule, in Sax. *Cyning* or *Coning)* Is a Monarch or Potentate, who rules ſingly and ſovereignly over a People; or he that has the higheſt Power and Rule in the Land. The *King* is the Head of the Commonwealth; and the learned *Bracton* tells us, *Rex eſt Vicarius & Miniſter Dei in Terra, omnes quidem ſub eo, & ipſe ſub nullo niſi tantum ſub Deo.* Bract. lib. 1. c. 8. But our *King* on his Coronation, takes an *Oath* of the following Purport, *viz.* To govern the People of this Kindom, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame; to his Power cauſe Law and Juſtice in Mercy to be executed in all his Judgments; to maintain to the utmoſt of his Power the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant reformed Religion eſtabliſhed by Law; and preſerve to the Biſhops and Clergy their Rights and Privileges, as by Law are appertaining to them: This is the obligatory Oath of our *Kings*, as regulated to be taken by 1 *W. & M.* And the Coronation Oaths, in former Times, were undoubtedly a Contract between the *King* and the People in this Nation. The Nature of the Government of our *King*, ſays *Forteſcue*, is not only *Regal*, but *Political:* If it were meerly the former, *Regal*, he would have Power to make what Alterations he pleaſed in our Law, and impoſe Taxes and other Hardſhips upon the Subject, whether they would or no; but his Government being *Political*, he cannot change the Laws of the Realm, without the People's conſenting thereto, nor Burthen them againſt their Wills. *Forteſcue's Laud. Leg. Angl.* 17. It is alſo ſaid by the ſame Writer, that the *King* is appointed to protect his Subjects in their Lives, Properties and Laws; for which End and Purpoſe he has the Delegation of Power from the People: Likewiſe our *King* is ſuch by the Fundamental Law of the Land; by which Law the meaneſt Subject enjoys the Liberty of his Perſon, and Property in his Eſtate; and it is every Man's Concern to defend theſe, as well as the *King* in his lawful Rights. *Forteſcue.* A late Author has endeavour'd to prove the original Contract between the *King* and the

People, from the Prophet *Samuel*'s Conference with the *Iſraelites*; who refuſed a *King* offered unto them, and inſiſted upon one like all the other Nations: And taking Notice of the Breaches made in the Conſtitution of this Kingdom in ſeveral Reigns, and the Neceſſity of their being redreſſed, affirms that it is the original Power and Conſtitution of the States of the Kingdom, to re-inſtitute the regal Eſtate, as well where *Kings* act arbitrarily and break through the Conſtitution, as where there is no immediate Heir to ſucceed the *King*, ſo that the Throne is actually vacant; and without this I take it there is no perfect Conſtitution. *Britann. Conſtitut.* In *King John's Magna Charta* of Liberties, there was a Clauſe making it lawful for the Barons of the Realm to chuſe twenty-five Barons to ſee the Charter obſerved by the *King*; with Power, on any Juſtice or other Miniſter of the *King*'s failing to do Right, and acting contrary thereto, for four of the ſaid Barons to addreſs the *King*, and pray that the ſame might be remedied; and if the ſame were not amended in forty Days, upon the Report of the four Barons to the Reſt of the Twenty-five, thoſe twenty-five Barons with the Commonalty of the whole Land, were at Liberty to diſtreſs the *King*, take his Caſtles, Lands, *&c.* until the Evils complain'd of ſhould be remedied, according to their Judgment; ſaving the Perſon of the *King*, Queen, and their Children: And when the Evils were redreſſed, the People were to obey the *King* as before. *King's John's Magna Chart. cap.* 73. But this Clauſe, and ſome others in Favour of Liberty, are omitted out of *King Henry* 3d's *Magna Charta*; though in a Statute made at *Oxford*, *Anno* 42 *Hen.* 3. to reform Miſgovernment, it was enacted, that twenty four Great Men ſhould be named, Twelve by the *King*, and Twelve by the Parliament, to appoint Juſtices, Chancellors, and other Officers, to ſee *Magna Charta* obſerved. The *Baroni Wars* mentioned in our ancient Hiſtories, ſeem to have proceeded in ſome Meaſure from a like Power granted to them as by the Charter of King *John*; and probably the Parliament's Wars from their Example. Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, that if there be a *King* regnant in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, although he be but *Rex de facto*, and not *de Jure*, yet he is *Seignior le Roy*; and another that hath Right, if he be out of Poſſeſſion, is not within the Meaning of the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. for the Subjects to ſerve and defend him in his Wars, *&c.* And a Pardon, *&c.* granted by a *King de Jure*, that is not likewiſe *de facto*, is void. 3 *Inſt.* 7. A *King* that uſurps the Crown, grants Licences of Alienation or Eſcheats, it will be good againſt the *rightful King*; ſo of Pardons, and any Thing that doth not concern the *King*'s ancient Patrimony, or the Government of the People: Judicial Acts in the Time of ſuch a One, bind the right *King* and all who ſubmitted to his Judicature. The Crown was toſſed between the two Families of *York* and *Lancaſter* many Years; and yet the Acts of *Royalty* done in the Reign of the ſeveral Competitors, were confirmed by the Parliament: And theſe Reſolutions were made, becauſe the common People cannot judge of the *King*'s Title, and to avoid Anarchy and Confuſion. *Jenk. Cent.* 130, 131. Every *King* for the Time being, has a Right to the People's Allegiance, who 'tis ſaid are bound by the Statute 11 *H.* 7. to defend him in his Wars againſt every Power whatſoever, and ſhall incur no Pains or Forfeitures thereby. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 36. And a *King* out of Poſſeſſion, we are bound by the Duty of our Allegiance to reſiſt. *Ibid.* But in the Caſe of *King Charles* the Second, who was kept out of the Exerciſe of the *Kingly* Office by Traitors and Rebels, it was adjudged that he was *King* both *de facto* and *de Jure*; and all the Acts which were done to the Keeping him out, were High Treaſon. *Kel. Rep.* 15. There may be ſome *Kings de facto*, to whom it may be dangerous to do any Service, *viz.* Such as ſhall depoſe a rightful *King*: And according to the *Lord Chief Juſtice Hale*, if the right Heir of the Crown be in actual Exerciſe of the Sovereignty in one Part of the Kingdom, and a Uſurper in the Exerciſe of it in another, the Law adjudgeth him in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown that hath the true Right; and the other is not a *King de facto*, but a Diſturber and no *King*: This was the Caſe between *King Ed.* 4. and *Hen.* 6. And the like was held as to Queen *Mary*, who openly laid Claim to the Crown, and was proclaimed Queen; at the ſame Time the Lady *Jane* was proclaimed Queen at *London* on the Nomination of *King Ed.* 6. ſo that both being *de facto* in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, the Law adjudged the Poſſeſſion in *Mary*, who had the Right to the ſame. *State Trials* 932. It is High Treaſon to conſpire againſt the *King*, Queen, *&c.* And a Perſon may be guilty of Treaſon againſt a *King*, though he be not in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown. The Dignity of the *King of England* is Imperial; and our *Kings* have placed on their Heads an Imperial Crown: *King Edgar* wrote himſelf *Imperator & Dominus*, *&c.* But no *King* of *England* uſed any Seal of Arms till the Reign of *Rich.* 1. before that Time, the Seal was the *King* ſitting in a Chair of State on one Side of the Seal, and on Horſeback on the other Side; but this *King* ſealed with a Seal of two Lions, and *King John* was the firſt that bare three Lions, and afterwards *Ed.* 3. quarter'd the Arms of *France*, which has been continued down to this Time. Alſo *King Henry* 8. was the firſt to whom Majeſty was attributed; before which our *Kings* were called *Highneſs*, *&c. Lex Conſtitut.* 47, 48. The eldeſt Son of the *King* of *England* is Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, *&c.* and the younger Sons are born Dukes and Earles of what Places the *King* pleaſes. *K. Hen.* 2. took his Son into a Kind of ſubordinate Regality with him, ſo that there were *Rex Pater* and *Rex Filius*; but he did not deveſt himſelf of his Sovereignty, but reſerved to himſelf the Homage of his Subjects. And notwithſtanding this *King*, by Conſent of Parliament, created his Son *John King* of *Ireland*; and *King Rich.* 2. made *Robert de Vere* Duke of *Ireland*; and *Edw.* 3. made his eldeſt Son Lord of *Ireland*, with Royal Dominion; yet it has been held, that the *King* cannot regularly make a *King* within his own *Kingdom.* 4 *Inſt.* 357, 360. *Hen. de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was by *King Henry* 6. Crown'd *King of Wight Iſland*; but it was reſolved, that this could not be done without Conſent of Parliament, and even then our greateſt Men have been of Opinion, that the *King* could not by Law create a *King* in his own Kingdom, becauſe there cannot be two *Kings* of the ſame Place: And afterwards the ſame *King Henry* made the ſame Earl of *Warwick Primus Comes totius Angliæ*. A *King* cannot reſign or diſmiſs himſelf of his Office of *King*, without the Conſent of his Parliament; nor could *Hen.* 2. without ſuch Conſent, divide the Sovereignty: There is a ſacred Band between the *King* and his Kingdom, that cannot be diſſolved without the free and mutual Conſent of both in Parliament; and though in Foreign Kingdoms there have been Inſtances of voluntary Ceſſions and Reſignations, which poſſibly may be warranted by their ſeveral Conſtitutions, by the Laws of *England*, the *King* cannot reſign his Sovereignty without his Parliament. *Sir Matt. Hale's Hiſt. Coronæ.* If a *King* hath a Kingdom by Title of Deſcent, where the Laws have taken good Effect and Rooting; or if a *King* Conquers a Chriſtian Kingdom, after the People have Laws given them for the Government of the Country to which they ſubmit, no ſucceeding *King* can alter the ſame without the Parliament.

ment. *Coke's* 7 *Rep.* 17. It is nevertheleſs held, that conquered Countries may be governed by what Laws the *King* thinks fit, and that the Laws of *England* do not take Place in ſuch Countries, until declared ſo by the Conqueror, or his Succeſſors; here in caſe of Infidels their Laws do not ceaſe, but only ſuch as are againſt the Law of God; and where the Laws are rejected or ſilent, they ſhall be governed according to the Rule of Natural Equity. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 411, 412, 666. Our *Kings* have diſtributed their whole Power of Judicature to the Courts of Juſtice; which Courts by immemorial Uſage have gained a known and ſtated Juriſdiction, that no *King* can alter without an Act of Parliament. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. But as it has been reſolved, that the Succeſſor of every *King* begins his Reign on the very Day that the former *King* died; therefore all Patents of Judges, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* determine by the Death of the *King*. Though *vide Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 8. The *Kings* of *England* not having the whole Legiſlative Power, if the *King* and Clergy make a Canon, though it binds the Clergy *in re Eccleſiaſtica*, it does not bind Laymen; for they are not repreſented in the Convocation, but in Parliament: In the primitive Church, the Laity were preſent at all Synods; and when the Empire became Chriſtian, no Canon was made without the Emperor's Conſent, and indeed the Emperor's Conſent included that of the People, he having in himſelf the whole Legiſlative Power; but the *Kings* of this Kingdom have it not. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 412, 673. Religion, Juſtice, and Truth, are the Supporters of the Crowns of *Kings*. See *Crown*.

King's Prerogative. The Statute of the *King's Prerogative* 17 *Ed.* 2. contains not the *King*'s whole *Prerogative*, but only ſo much thereof as concerns the Profit of his Coffers, for his *Prerogative* extends much further; and the *King* hath divers Rights of Majeſty peculiar to himſelf, which the Learned in the Law term *Sacra Sacrorum, viz.* Sacred and inſeparable, and which are many and various. *Staundf. Prærog. Reg. Plowd.* 314. Sir *Henry Spelman* calls the King's Prerogative, *Lex Regiæ Dignitatis*; and a great many *Prerogatives* ariſe to the *King* from the Reaſon of the *Common Law*; which allows that to be Law almoſt in every Caſe for the *King*, which is not ſo for the Subject: But the *King's Prerogative* does not extend to any Thing injurious to his Subjects; for the *King* by our Law can do no Wrong. *Finch* 85. 1 *Inſt.* 19. The *King's Prerogative* is incident to his Crown, and as ancient as that itſelf; and hath in it a Preſcription, and is not only the Law of the *Exchequer*, but the Law of the Land: This *Prerogative* of the *King* is of a very large Extent; it reacheth to all Perſons Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, as he is *Perſona mixta*, ſo is his Power and *Prerogative*. 7 *Rep.* 14. It is the *King's Royal Prerogative* to make War or Peace: And as Head of the State he calls, continues, prorogues and diſſolves Parliaments; and all Statutes are to have his Royal Aſſent, which he may refuſe to give to a Bill; though his Denial is not an expreſs Negative, but that he will adviſe upon it. 1 *Inſt.* 110, 165. His Proclamation in calling or diſſolving Parliaments, declaring War and Peace, *&c* has the Effect of a Law; but he cannot by Proclamation introduce new Laws, yet he may inforce old ones diſcontinued. 3 *Inſt.* 162. 2 *Inſt.* 743. It was anciently held, that the *King* might ſuſpend or alter any particular Law that was hurtful to the Publick: And he may diſpenſe with a Penal Statute, wherein his Subjects have not any Intereſt. 4 *Inſt.* 7. *Rep.* 36. Acts of Parliament do not bind the *King*, if he be not ſpecially named; unleſs they concern the Commonwealth, ſuppreſs Wrong or Fraud, *&c.* in which Caſes they do; but he may take the Benefit of any Statute, though not named. 5 *Rep.* 14. 11 *Rep.* 71. 7 *Rep.* 32. And a *Prerogative* given generally to one *King*, or any Thing to be done to one, goes of Courſe to others. *Raym.* 212. He determines Rewards and Puniſhments; moderates Laws, and pardons Offenders: But the *King* cannot pardon Murder, where appeal is brought by the Subject. 2 *Inſt.* 316. And Pardons of Felony, *&c.* ſhall be granted only where the *King* may lawfully do it, according to his Coronation Oath. 14 *Ed.* 3. The *King* may lay Imbargo's on Shipping; but then it muſt be *pro bono Publico*, and not for the private Advantage of any particular Traders. 1 *Salk.* 32. And though the *King* hath an Intereſt in every Subject, and a Right to his Service; he cannot diſcharge the Right of a Subject, or hinder him of a Remedy the Law gives him. *Holt* Ch. Juſt. 1 *Salk.* 19, 168. It is held that the *King* is *Cuſtos totius Regni Angliæ:* And he may, if he ſee Cauſe, open or ſhut the Sea-Ports, and forbid the Paſſage of his Subjects over Sea without Licence, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 34. He may not diſpoſe of the Ports to any Subject; but ſhall appoint Officers for the Cuſtody thereof, under him. 11 *Rep.* 86. It is his *Prerogative* alone to diſpoſe and govern the Militia of the Nation: And he hath the Command of all Forts, and Places of Strength, *&c.* and Authority in making and caſting of Ordnance. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. The *King* is the Fountain of Honour, and has the ſole Power of conferring Dignities and honourable Titles; as to make Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights of the Garter, *&c.* He names, creates, makes and removes the great Officers of the Government. 1 *Inſt.* 165. All Writs, Proceſſes, Commiſſions, *&c.* are in the *King*'s Name; and he may make Courts, which ſhall proceed according to the Common Law. *Jenk. Cent.* 285. He may create Univerſities, Colleges, Counties, Boroughs, Fairs, Markets, *&c.* No Foreſt, Chaſe or Park, can be made, or Caſtle built, without the *King*'s Leave. 4 *Inſt.* 294. The *King* may incorporate a whole City, Pariſh, *&c.* or Part of it, and grant and annex to ſuch Corporations divers Franchiſes: Though they may not, under Colour thereof, ſet up a Monopoly. *Godb.* 253. *Noy* 182. And he may incorporate a Town, and enable them to chuſe Burgeſſes of Parliament; but this Part of the *Prerogative* of increaſing the Number of Parliament-men, ſeems to be given by late *Kings*. *Hob.* 14. As ſupreme Head of the Church, our *King* hath Power to call a national or provincial Council; and by his Royal Aſſent the Canons made in Convocation have the Force of Laws: And to him the laſt Appeal is made. *Danv.* 73. 4 *Inſt.* 325. He hath the ſupreme Right of Patronage all over *England*; and is the Founder and Patron of all Biſhopricks, *&c.* ſo that none can be made Biſhop but by his Nomination: He not only founds Churches, but licenſes others to found them, exempt from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction; and he hath the Tithes of Foreſts and Places extraparochial, which he may grant by Letters Patent: Alſo the *King* ſhall pay no Tithes; though his Leſſee ſhall pay them. *Wood's Inſt.* 18. 1 *Cro.* 511. The *King* hath Power to make an Alien free born, and to grant Letters of ſafe Conduct to foreign Parts: He can put a Value upon the Coin, which is made by his Authority; and make foreign Coin current by Proclamation: And to make Money, the Law gives the *King* all Mines of Gold and Silver. *Plowd.* 314. He is the General Guardian of Ideots and Lunaticks; and ſhall have the Lands of Felons, *&c.* convict; alſo the Goods of Felons and Fugitives; Goods and Chattels of Pirates; Wreck of the Sea, *&c. Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 1. 9 *H.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 136. The *King* is Lord paramount of all the Lands in *England*; and all Eſtates for Want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture eſcheat to him: All Lands are ſaid to be holden of the *King*; as by Conſtruction of Law they are originally derived from the Crown. 1 *Inſt.* 1. Lands in the *King*'s Poſſeſſion, are free from Tenure; and the *King* may not be Jointenant with any. *Finch* 83. The

Grant

Grant of the *King* is taken moſt ſtrongly againſt a Stranger, and favourably for him: And he may avoid his own Grants for Deceit, *&c. Plowd.* 243. The *King* may grant a Thing in Action, which another cannot; and reſerve a Rent to a Stranger, *&c.* He cannot grant or take any Land (not caſt upon him by Deſcent) but by matter of Record: And the *King* may not grant an Annuity to charge his Perſon, which is not chargeable like the Perſon of a Subject; though he may grant it out of the Revenues of Exciſe, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 186. 1 *Salk.* 58. Where the Title of the *King* and of a common Perſon concur, his Title ſhall be preferred. 1 *Inſt.* 30. No Diſtreſs can be made upon the *King*'s Poſſeſſion; but he may diſtrain out of his Fee in other Lands, *&c.* and may take Diſtreſſes in the Highway. 2 *Inſt.* 131. An Heir ſhall pay the *King*'s Debt, though he is not named in the Bond: And the *King*'s Debt ſhall be ſatisfied before that of a Subject, for which there is a *Prerogative* Writ. 1 *Inſt.* 130, 386. By the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 19. a common Perſon may ſue the *King*'s Debtor, notwithſtanding he hath a Protection, and recover Judgment againſt him; but he cannot have Execution unleſs he give Security to pay the *King*'s Debt: If he take out Execution before, and levy the Money, the ſame may be ſeized to ſatisfy the Debt of the *King*. *Godb* 290. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1081, 1082. If a Debtor has not a Writ of Protection, he may be in Execution for a common Perſon as well as the *King*: And it hath been adjudged, that although the *King* hath a *Prerogative* by the Common Law, to have his Debt firſt ſatisfied, that muſt be when it is in equal Degree with the Debt of his Subject; and by the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 39. the *King*'s Debt ſhall be preferred, ſo as there is no Judgment, *&c. Cro. Car.* 283. *Hardr.* 23. Goods and Chattels may go in Succeſſion to the *King*; though they may not to any other ſole Corporation. 1 *Inſt.* 90. In whoſeſoever Hands the Goods of the *King* come, their Lands are chargeable, and may be ſeized for the ſame: And the *King* is not bound by Sale of his Goods in open Market. 2 *Inſt.* 713. No Preſcription of Time runs againſt the *King*; he is not within the Statute of Limitation of Actions. 11 *Rep* 74. Action lies not againſt the *King*; but a Petition inſtead of it, to him in the *Chancery*: And it is lawful for any Subject to petition the *King* for Redreſs, where he finds himſelf grieved by any Sentence or Judgment. 2 *Inſt.* 187. *Hob.* 220. There are no Coſts againſt the *King*; no Entry will bar him; and no Judgment is ever final againſt him, but with a *Salvo Jure Regis*: And in the Caſe of others, the *King* may iſſue a Command to the Judges, not to proceed till he is advised; where his Title may be prejudiced, *&c. Litt.* 178. *Finch* 460. The *King*'s Title is not to be tried, without Warrant from the *King*, or Aſſent of the Attorney General. 2 *Inſt.* 424. The *King* may have ſuch Proceſs in his Suit, as no other Perſon but himſelf can have in any Caſe. 1 *Rep.* 18. *Finch* 476. He may plead ſeveral Matters, without being double, and the Parties ſhall anſwer them all. *Bro. Doubl pl* 57. And in his Pleading, he need not plead an Act of Parliament, as a Subject is bound to do. 4 *Rep* 75. The *King* may ſue in what Court he pleaſes, and cannot be nonſuit, as he is ſuppoſed to be preſent in all his Courts: He is not bound to join in Demurrer on Evidence; and the Court may direct the Jury to find the Matter ſpecially. *Finch* 82 5 *Rep.* 104. The *King*'s only Teſtimony of any Thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a nature and Credit as any Record; whence it is, that in all original Writs or Precepts ſent out for the Diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other Witneſſes than himſelf, as *Teſte meipſo, &c.* The *King* cannot be a Minor; and in him the Law will ſee no Defect, Negligence or Folly. 1 *Inſt.* 41, 57. There are ſome other *Prerogatives* belonging to our *Kings*; but the Judges at *Weſtminſter* ought to judge of Matters of *Prerogative* relating to the *King*, as they do Matters concerning other Perſons. *Noy* 181. *Plowd.* 136. The *King* may not by Petition, Bill, *&c.* diſpoſe of any Man's Lands or Goods: Nor ſhall he take that he hath Right to, which is in the Poſſeſſion of another, but by due Courſe of Law. *Winch* 9. He may not command a Man to Priſon, againſt the Writs and Proceſs of Law. 12 *Rep.* 66. The Law is the Rule of the *King*'s *Prerogative*; which ought to be grounded upon Antiquity, or otherwiſe it may be an Incroachment on the Liberty of the Subject. *Rex eſt anima Legi, & Lex eſt anima Regi.* 2 Inſt. 262. See *Debt to the King, Grants of the King*, &c.

King's Bench, *(Bancus Regius*, from the *Sax. Banca*, a Bench or Form) Is the Court or Judgment Seat where the King of *England* was ſometimes wont to ſit in his own Perſon; and was therefore moveable with the Court or King's Houſhold, and called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regis*? And by *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. this Court is to follow the King. King *Hen* 3. ſat in Perſon with the Juſtices *in Banco Regis* ſeveral Times, being ſeated on a High Bench, and the Judges in a lower one at his Feet: And the *King's Bench* was originally the only Court in *Weſtminſter Hall*; out of which the Courts of *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer* ſeem to have been derived. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 6. This Court hath ſupreme Authority, the King being ſtill preſumed by Law to ſit there as Judge of the Court, though he doth judge by his Judges; and the Proceedings are ſuppoſed to be *Coram nobis*, that is before the King himſelf, for which Reaſon all Writs in this Court are made ſo returnable, and not *coram Juſticiariis noſtris*, as is the Form in the *Common Pleas*. 4 *Inſt.* 73. It conſiſts of a Lord Chief Juſtice (who is Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*) created by Writ, and three other Juſtices created by Letters Patent; and according to ancient Writers, the Lord Chief Juſtice hath had three, four, or five Juſtices for his Aſſiſtants. *Forteſcue, cap.* 51. The Juſtices of *B. R.* are the Sovereign Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-Delivery, and of Eyre, and Coroners of the Land; and their Juriſdiction is general all over *England*: By their Preſence the Power of all other Juſtices in the County, during the Time of this Court's Sitting in it, is ſuſpended; for *in Præſentia Majoris ceſſat Poteſtas minoris*; but ſuch Juſtices may proceed by Virtue of a ſpecial Commiſſion, *&c. H. P. C.* 156. 4 *Inſt.* 73. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 32. It is theſe Juſtices who have a Sovereign Juriſdiction over all Matters of a criminal and publick Nature, judicially brought before them, to give Remedy either by the Common Law or by Statute: And their Power is Original and Ordinary; when the King hath appointed them, they have their Juriſdiction from the Law. 1 *Hawk.* 152. 4 *Inſt.* 74. Whatſoever Crime is againſt the publick Good, though it doth not injure any particular Perſon, comes within the Cogniſance of the Juſtices of this Court; and no private Subject can ſuffer any Kind of unlawful Violence or Injury againſt his Perſon, Liberty, or Poſſeſſions, but he may here have a proper Remedy, and not only for Satisfaction of Damages, but the exemplary Puniſhment of the Offender: This Court is the *Cuſtos morum* of all the Subjects of the Realm; and where it meets with any Offence contrary to the firſt Principles of common Juſtice, may inflict a ſuitable Puniſhment. 2 *Hawk.* 6. It is in the Diſcretion of the Juſtices of *B. R.* to inflict Fine and Impriſonment, and infamous Puniſhment on Offenders; and they may commit to any Priſon they think fit, and the Law doth not ſuffer any other Court to remove or bail any Perſons impriſoned by them. 1 *Sid.* 145. 1 *Mod.* 666. The Court of *B. R.* may proceed on Indictments found before other Courts, and removed into this in the ſame Manner as on Indictments or Informations commenced in this Court; though the Court before whom ſuch Indictments were found be determined, *&c.* And notwithſtanding certain Juſtices were

were appointed to execute a Statute on which the Proceedings were had; nor doth a Statute, which appoints certain Crimes to be tried before certain Judges, exclude the Juriſdiction of the Judges of *B. R.* without expreſs negative Words: But if a Statute creates a new Offence, no Way taken Notice by the Common Law, and erects a new Juriſdiction for its Puniſhment, *&c.* it may be otherwiſe. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 7. The *Stat.* of 8 *H.* 6. which provides an Inquiry and Reſtitution in forcible Entry, appropriates it to Juſtices of Peace; and other Commiſſioners have no Power to inquire thereof: But the Judges of *B. R.* are within this Statute; for the King ſits there, and where he ſits *eſt plenitudo poteſtatis.* Kelw. 159. Jenk. Cent. 197. In the County where the *King's Bench* ſits, there is every Term a Grand Inqueſt, who are to preſent all Criminal Matters ariſing within that County, and then the ſame Court proceeds upon Indictments ſo taken; or if in Vacation, there be any Indictment of Felony before the Juſtices of Peace, *Oyer and Terminer* or Gaol-Delivery there ſitting, it may be removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* and there they proceed *de die in diem, &c.* 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 3. To this Court it regularly belongs to examine Errors of all Judges and Juſtices in their Judgments and Proceedings; the Court of *Exchequer* excepted. *F. N. B.* 20, 21. It hath been held, that a Writ of Error lies in *B. R.* of an Attainder before the Lord High Steward. 1 *Sid.* 208. And upon Judgment given in the *Chancery*, as well as other Courts, Writ of Error in ſome Caſes will lie returnable in the Court of *King's Bench. Practiſ. Attorn. 1ſt Edit.* 185. But on Proceedings in *B. R.* by original Writ, Error lies not but to the Parliament. The Court of *B. R.* being the higheſt Court of Common Law, hath Power to reform inferior Courts, reverſe erroneous Judgments given therein, and puniſh the Magiſtrates and Officers for Corruption, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 8. It may award Execution, not only againſt Perſons attainted there, but alſo againſt Perſons attainted in Parliament, or any other Court; when the Record of their Attainder or a Tranſcript is removed, and their Perſons brought thither by *Habeas Corpus. Cro. Car.* 176. *Cro. Jac.* 495. Pardons of Perſons condemned by former Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, ought to be allowed in *B. R.* the Record and Priſoner being removed thither by *Certiorari* and *Habeas Corpus.* 2 *Hawk.* 27. This Court grants *Habeas Corpus's* to relieve Perſons wrongfully impriſoned; and may bail any Perſon whatſoever: A Perſon illegally committed to Priſon by the King and Council, or either Houſe of Parliament, may be bailed in *B. R.* and in ſome Caſes on legal Commitments; alſo Perſons committed by the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 110, 111. Writs of *Mandamus* are granted by this Court, to reſtore Officers in Corporations, Colleges, *&c.* unjuſtly turned out; and Freemen wrongfully diſfranchiſed: Alſo *Quo Warranto's* againſt Perſons or Corporations, uſurping Franchiſes and Liberties againſt the King; and on Miſuſer of Privileges to ſeize the Liberties, *&c.* and in *B. R.* the King's Letters Patent may be repealed by *Scire facias, &c.* This Court in ancient Times was ordinarily exerciſed in all Criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown; leaving private Contracts and civil Actions to the Common Pleas, and other Courts. 4 *Inſt.* 70. It is now divided into a *Crown-ſide* and a *Plea-ſide*; the one determining Criminal, and the other Civil Cauſes: The Crown ſide determines all Criminal Matters, (wherein the King is Plaintiff) as Treaſons, Felonies, Murders, Rapes, Robberies, Riots, Breaches of the Peace, and all Cauſes proſecuted by Way of Indictment, Information, *&c.* And into the Court of *B. R.* Indictments from all Inferior Courts and Orders of Seſſions, *&c.* may be removed by *Certiorari*; and Inquiſitions of Murder are certified of Courſe into this Court, as it is the ſupreme Court of Criminal Juriſdiction: Hence alſo iſſue Attachments, for diſobeying Rules or Orders, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 71, 72. On the Plea-ſide, it holds Plea of all perſonal Actions proſecuted by Bill or Writ, as Actions of Debt, Detinue, Covenant, Account, Actions upon the Caſe, and all other perſonal Actions, Ejectment, Treſpaſs, Waſte, *&c.* againſt any Perſon in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the Court, as every one ſued here is ſuppoſed to be; and in all perſonal Actions for or againſt any Officer, Miniſter or Clerk of the Court, who in reſpect of their neceſſary Attendance have the Privilege of the Court. *Ibid.* It has been held, that Action upon the Statute of *Winchester*, of Robbery, does not lie by Original in the Court of *B. R.* becauſe it is a Common Plea; but it has been adjudged otherwiſe, and allowed on Bill. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 279, 282. An Appeal in *B. R.* muſt be arraigned on the Plea ſide; except it come in by *Certiorari*, when it is ſaid it ought to be arraigned on the Crown-ſide. 2 *Hawk.* 308. Where the Court of *B. R.* proceeds on an Offence committed in the ſame County wherein it ſits, the Proceſs may be made returnable immediately; but when it proceeds on an Offence removed by *Certiorari* from another County, there muſt be fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of every Proceſs, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 118. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 1 *Sid.* 72. The Court of *B. R.* may ſit and hear and determine Cauſes, after Term is ended. *Jenk. Cent.* 62.

The *Officers of the King's Bench* are, on the Crown-ſide, the *Clerk of the Crown*, and the *Secondary* of the Crown: And on the Plea-ſide there are a great many Clerks and Officers; as two chief Clerks or *Prothonotaries*, and their *Secondary* and Deputy, the *Cuſtos Brevium*, two *Clerks of the Papers*, the *Clerk of the Declarations, Signer*, and *Sealer* of Bills, the *Clerk of the Rules*, *Clerk of the Errors*, the *Clerk of the Bails*, *Filizers*, the *Marſhal* of the Court, and the *Cryer*. The *Prothonotaries* are Maſters of the *King's Bench* Office, and their Clerks are the proper Attornies here, who enter all Declarations, Pleas, and other Proceedings. Their *Secondary* conſtantly attends the Sitting of the Court, to receive Matters referred to him by the Judges, to be examined and reported to the Court; he ſigns all Judgments, taxes Coſts, and gives Rules to anſwer, *&c.* And he alſo informs the Court in Point of Practiſe. Their *Deputy* has the Cuſtody of the Stamp, for ſigning all Writs, *&c.* and keeps Remembrances of all Records; Writs returned are filed in his Office, and common Bails, *&c.* The *Cuſtos Brevium* files Originals and other Writs whereon Proceedings are had to Outlawry; examines and ſeals all Records of *Niſi prius* for Trials at the Aſſiſes, and has ſeveral Clerks under him for making up Records throughout *England.* The *Clerks of the Papers* make up the Paper-Books of all ſpecial Pleadings and Demurrers, which the Plaintiff's Attorney Commonly ſpeaks for, and afterwards gives Rule for the Defendant's Attorney to bring to him again to be entered, *&c.* The *Clerk of the Declarations* files all Declarations, and continues them on the Back from the Term of Declaring till iſſue is joined. The *Signer and Sealer* of Bills keeps a Book of Entry of the Names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in all ſuch Writs and Proceſſes; and the Defendants enter their Appearances with him. The *Clerk of the Rules* takes Notice of all Rules and Orders made in Court, and afterwards draws them up and enters them in a Book at large; and with him alſo are given all Rules of Courſe on a *Cepi Corpus, Habeas Corpus*, Writs of Inquiry, *&c.* and he or the Clerk of the Papers files all Affidavits uſed in Court, and makes Copies of them. The *Clerk of the Errors* allows all Writs of Error, and makes *Superſedeas's* thereupon into any County, and tranſcribes and certifies Records. The *Clerks of the Bails* and *Poſteas*, file the Bail-Pieces, and mark the *Poſteas, &c.* The *Filizers* of Counties make the meſne Proceſs after the Original, in ſuing to the Outlawry; and have the Benefit of all Proceſs and Entries,

thereupon. The *Marſhal*, by himſelf or Deputy always attends the Court, to receive into his Cuſtody ſuch Priſoners as ſhall be committed. The *Cryer* makes Proclamations of Summoning and Adjourning the Court, calls Nonſuits, and ſwears Jurymen, Witneſſes, *&c.*

See more of *King's Bench* under *Court*, &c. *Lord Chief Juſtice*, vide *Juſtice*.

King's Houſhold. In the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. 16,000 *l. per Annum* and no more, was appointed for the *King's Houſhold:* And *Anno* 29 *H.* 6. the Charge of the *Houſhold* was reduced to 12,000 *l.* a Year. But in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, the Profits of the Kingdom being very much advanced, 40,000 *l. per Annum* was allowed for her *Houſhold*. And on the Reſtoration of K. *Charles* 2. the Parliament for the Honour of the King and Kingdom, ſettled on his Majeſty 200,000 *l. per Annum*. In the Reigns of King *William* 3. and Queen *Anne* 700,000 *l.* a Year was allotted for the Support of the *Houſhold*, and ordinary Charge of the Civil Liſt. And his Majeſty King *George* 1. had the like Sum of 700,000 *l. per Annum* ſettled upon him by Parliament, ariſing out of the Duties of Exciſe, Wine-Licence, Poſt-Office, *&c.* Alſo to his preſent Majeſty K. *George* 2. The Duty of Exciſe on Ale, Beer, *&c.* is granted with a further Subſidy of Tonnage, and the yearly Sum of 100,000 *l.* out of the Aggregate Fund, for Support of the *Houſhold* and Dignity of the Crown; ſo as to make the Revenue 800,000 *l. per Annum*, and Deficiencies to be made good by Parliament. See the Statutes 13 & 14 *W.* 3. 1 *Ann. c.* 7. 1 *Geo.* 1. 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 1.

King's Palace, The Limits of the *King's Palace* at *Weſtminſter*, extends from *Charing-Croſs* to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and ſhall have ſuch Privileges as the ancient Palaces. *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. If any Perſon ſhall ſtrike another in the *King's Palace*, he ſhall have his Right-hand cut off, be impriſoned during Life, and alſo be fined. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

King's Silver, Is the Money which is paid to the *King* in the Court of *Common Pleas*, for a Licence granted to any Man to levy a *Fine* of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments to another Perſon: And this muſt be compounded according to the Value of the Land, in the Alienation Office, before the Fine will paſs. 2 *Inſt.* 511. 6 *Rep.* 39, 43.

Kintal, Is a Weight in Merchandiſe. See *Quintal*.

Kintlidge, A Term uſed among Merchants and Sea-faring Perſons, for a Ship's Ballaſt. *Merch. Dict.*

Kipe, (From the *Saxon*, *Cypa*) Is a Baſket or Engine made of Oſiers, broad at one End, and narrower by Degrees, uſed in *Oxfordſhire* and other Parts of *England* for the taking of Fiſh; and fiſhing with thoſe Engines is called *Kipping*. We read that no Salmon ſhall be taken between *Graveſend* and *Henly* upon *Thames* in *Kipper-time*, *viz.* between the 3d of *May* and the *Epiphany*. Rot. Parl. 50 Ed. 3.

Kirby's Queſt, Is an ancient Record remaining with the Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*; ſo called from its being the *Inqueſt* of *John de Kirby*, Treaſurer to King *Ed.* 1.

Kirk-mote, A Synod; and ſometimes it has been taken for a Meeting in the Church or Veſtry. *Blount*.

Knave, An old *Saxon* Word, which had at firſt a Senſe of Simplicity and Innocence, for it ſignified a Boy; Sax. *Cnapa*, whence a *Knave-Child*, *i. e.* a Boy, diſtinguiſhed from a Girl in ſeveral old Writers; afterwards it was taken for a Servant Boy, and at length for any Servant Man: Alſo it was applied to a Miniſter or Officer, that bore the Weapon or Shield of his Superior, as *Scild Knapa*, whom the *Latines* called *Armigerum*, and the *French Eſcuyer*. 14 *E.* 3. *c.* 3. And it was ſometimes of old made Uſe of as a titular Addition; as *Johannes* C. filius *Willielmi C.* de *Derby*, Knave, *&c.* 22 *Hen.* 7. 36. The Word is now perverted to the hardeſt Meaning, *viz.* A falſe and deceitful Fellow.

Knight, (Sax. *Cnyt*, Fr. *Chevalier*, Lat. *Miles*, & *Eques Auratus*, from his gilt Spurs uſually worn) In its Original it is ſaid to be properly a Servant; but there is now but one Inſtance where 'tis ſo taken, and that is of *Knights of the Shire*, who ſerve for their Country in Parliament: In all other Caſes it ſignifies one that bears Arms, who for his Virtue and martial Proweſs, is by the King ſingled from the Rank of Gentlemen, and exalted to a higher Step of Dignity. He who ſerved the King in any Civil or Military Office, was anciently called *Miles*, which is often mentioned in the old Charters of the *Anglo-Saxon* Kings; but the Word was after reſtrained to him that ſerved only upon ſome military Expedition, or rather to ſuch who by Reaſon of their Tenure were bound to ſerve in the Wars; (for formerly all Perſons having a *Knight's Fee* of Land might be compelled to be made *Knights*, as appears by the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 2. repealed by 17 *Car.* 1.) And he that by his Office or Tenure was obliged to perform any military Service, was furniſhed by the Chief Lord with Arms, and ſo *adoptabatur in militem*; which the *French* call *Adouber*, and we to *Dub* ſuch a Perſon a *Knight*, *&c.* The Manner of making *Knights* is thus, ſhortly expreſſed by *Camden: Noſtris vero temporibus, qui Equeſtrem Dignitatem ſuſcipit, flexis genibus leviter in humero percutitur. Princeps his verbis Gallice affatur:* Sus vel Sõis Cheualier au nom. de Dieu, *i. e. Surge aut ſis Eques in nomine Dei:* This is meant of *Knights Bachelors*, which is the loweſt, but moſt ancient Order of *Knighthood* with us. Of *Knights* there have been reckoned two Sorts, *Knights Spiritual* and *Temporal*; the *Spiritual Knights*, are ſo called by Divines in Regard of their Spiritual Warfare; the *Temporal Knighthood*, conſiſts of *Knights of the Sword*, *Knights Baneret*, *of the Bath*, *Knights of the Garter*, *&c. Selden's Titles of Honour*, *pag.* 770. The Privileges belonging to *Knights*. See *Ferne's Glory of Generoſity* 115.

Knights-Baneret, *(Milites Vexillarii)* Are made only in Time of *War*, and is a high Honour; And though *Knighthood* is commonly given for ſome perſonal Merit, which therefore dies with the Perſon; yet *John Coupland*, for his valiant Service performed againſt the *Scots*, had the Honour of *Baneret* conferred on him and his Heirs for ever, by Patent. 29 *Ed.* 3. See *Baneret*.

Knights of the Bath, *(Milites Balnei)* Have their Names from their *Bathing* the Night before their Creation. In ancient Times before *Knights* went into the Service, it was uſual for them to go into a Bath and waſh themſelves, and afterwards they were girt with a Girdle; which Cuſtom was conſtantly obſerved, eſpecially at the Inauguration of our Kings, on which Times *Knights* were made, who for that Reaſon were called *Knights of the Bath:* This order of *Knights* was introduced by King *Hen.* 4. and revived in the Reign of King *Geo.* 1. with great Ceremony; thirty-ſeven of theſe *Knights* being then made, having each three honorary Eſquires; and they now wear a red Ribbon a-croſs their Shoulders; have a Prelate of the Order, who is the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ſeveral Heralds, and other Officers, *&c.*

Knights of the Chamber, *(Milites Cameræ)* Seem to be ſuch *Knights Bachelors* as are made in Time of Peace, becauſe *Knighted* in the King's Chamber, and not in the Field: They are mentioned in *Rot. Parl.* 28 *Ed.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 666.

Knights of the Garter, *(Equites Garterii*, or *Periſcelidis)* Are an Order of *Knights*, founded by King *Ed.* 3. who after he had obtained many notable Victories, for furniſhing this honourable Order, made Choice in his own Realm, and all *Europe*, of Twenty-five the moſt excellent and renowned Perſons for Virtue and Honour, and ordained himſelf and his Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, to be the Sovereigns thereof, and the reſt to

to be Fellows and Brethren. *Smith's Repub. Ang. lib.* 1. *cap.* 20. And according to *Camden* and others, this Order was inſtituted upon *King Edward the Third's* having great Succeſs in a Battle, wherein the *King's Garter* was uſed for a Token: But *Polydore Virgil* gives it another Original, and ſays, that this King in the Height of his Glory, the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* being both Priſoners in the *Tower of London* at one Time, firſt erected this Order, *Anno* 1350, from the *Counteſs of Saliſbury's* dropping her *Garter*, in a Dance before his Majeſty, which the King taking up, and ſeeing ſome of his Nobles ſmile, he ſaid *Honi ſoit que mal y penſe*, interpreted, *Evil be to him that Evil thinketh*, which has ever ſince been the *Motto*, of the *Garter*, declaring ſuch Veneration ſhould be done to that ſilken Tie, that the beſt of them ſhould be proud of enjoying their Honours that Way. *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſaith, that this Order of *Knights* received great Ornament from King *Ed.* 4. And King *Charles* 1. as an Addition to the Splendor, ordered all the *Knights* Companions to wear on their upper Garment, the Croſs incircled with the *Garter* and *Motto*. The Honourable Society of this Order is intitled to St. *George*; and they are a College or Corporation, having a great Seal, *&c.* The Site of the College is the Royal Caſtle of *Windſor*, with the Chapel of St. *George*, and the Chapter-houſe in the ſaid Caſtle, for their Solemnity on St. *George's Day*, and at their Feaſts and Inſtallations. Beſides the King their Sovereign, and Twenty-five Companions, *Knights of the Garter*, they have a Dean and Canons, *&c.* and twenty ſix poor *Knights*, that have no other Subſiſtence but the Allowance of this Houſe, which is given to them in Reſpect of their daily Prayer to the Honour of God, and St. *George*; and theſe are vulgarly called *Poor Knights of Windſor*. There are alſo certain Officers belonging to the Order; as *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office is inherent to the *Biſhop of Wincheſter*, for the Time being; the *Chancellor of the Garter*, who is the *Biſhop of Sarum*; *Regiſter*, always *Dean of Windſor*; the Principal *King at Arms*, called *Garter*, to manage and marſhal their Solemnities, and the *Uſher* of the *Garter*, being likewiſe Uſher of the *Black Rod*. A *Knight of the Garter* wears daily Abroad, a blue Garter decked with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones on the Left-Leg; and in all Places of Aſſembly, upon his Coat on the Left ſide of his Breaſt, a Star of Silver Embroidery; and the Picture of St. *George*, enamelled upon Gold and beſet with Diamonds, at the End of a blue Ribbond that croſſes the Body from the Left-Shoulder; and when dreſſed in his Robes, a Mantle Collar of *S S*, *&c.*

Knights-Fee, was heretofore ſo much Inheritance in Land, as was ſufficient to maintain a *Knight*. This was 20 *l.* a Year, by the Statute 1 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. But Sir *Thomas Smith* in his *Repub. Angl.* rates it at 40 *l. per Annum*. And Sir *Edward Coke* ſays a *Knight's Fee* contained 680 Acres. 2 *Inſt.* 596. And when the Eſtate of a *Knight* was eſteemed 20 *l.* by the Year, then the Eſtate of a Baron was 400 Marks; that of an Earl 400 *l. per Ann.* of a Marqueſs 800 Marks; and 800 *l.* a Year for a Duke. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 7, 8, 9. In *England*, at the Time of *William* called the *Conqueror*, there were ſixty thouſand two hundred and fifteen *Knights Fees*; whereof Twenty eight thouſand and fifteen were in the Poſſeſſion of Religious Houſes. *Stow's Annals* 285. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, *(Milites Sancti Johannis Hieroſolymitani)* Had their Beginning about the Year 1119, and their Denomination from *John, Patriarch of Alexandria*, though vowed to St. *John Baptiſt*, their Patron. They had one general Prior, for the Government of the whole Order within *England* and *Scotland*; who was the firſt Prior of *England*, and ſat in the Lords Houſe of Parliament. Their primary Foundation and Abode was firſt in *Hieruſalem*, and then in the *Iſle of Rhodes*, until they were expelled thence by the *Turks*; ſince which their Chief Seat is the *Iſle of Malta*. See 32 *H.* 8. and *Hoſpitalers*.

Knights of Malta. Theſe *Knights* took their Name and Original from the Time of their Expulſion from *Rhodes*, *Anno* 1523. The Iſland of *Malta* was then given them by the Emperor *Charles* 5. where they now reſide, and are therefore called *Knights of Malta*: They have done great Exploits againſt the Infidels, eſpecially in the Year 1595.

Knights of Rhodes. The *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, after they removed to *Rhode* Iſland. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Knights Service, (*Servitium Militare*) Was a Tenure whereby ſeveral Lands in this Kingdom were held of the King; which drew after it Homage, and Service in War, Eſcuage, Wardſhip, Marriage, *&c.* The *Knights Service in Capite*, or in Chief, was Service, by which the Tenant was bound to Serve the King in his Wars: And if he held of a Common Perſon, then he was to go with his Lord in the Wars. But it is taken away by Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. See *Chivalry*.

Knights of the Shire, (*Milites Comitatus*) Otherwiſe called *Knights of Parliament*, are two *Knights* or Gentlemen of Worth, choſen on the King's Writ, *in pleno Comitatu*, by the Freeholders of every County that can diſpend 40 *s.* a Year; and theſe, when every Man that had a *Knight's* Fee was cuſtomarily conſtrained to be a *Knight*, were obliged to be *Milites gladio cincti*, for ſo runs the Writ at this Day; but now *Notabiles Armigeri* may be choſen. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 1. 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 6. Their Expences were to be born by the County, during their Sitting in Parliament, by the 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. And as to their Qualifications, they are to have 600 *l. per Annum* Freehold Eſtate, *&c.* Vide 9 *Ann. c.* 5. and *Parliament*.

Knights Templars, (*Milites Templarii*) Were a Religious Order of *Knights*, inſtituted in the Year of our Lord 1119, and ſo called, becauſe they dwelt in Part of the Buildings belonging to the *Temple* at *Jeruſalem*, and not far from the Sepulchre of our Saviour. They entertained Chriſtian Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them through the *Holy Land*, to view the ſacred Monuments of Chriſtianity, without Danger from Infidels. This Order was far ſpread in Chriſtendom, particularly here in *England*, where it flouriſhed in the Time of King *Hen.* 2. And had in every Nation a particular Governor or Maſter, but at length ſome of them at *Jeruſalem* falling away to the *Saracens* from Chriſtianity, the whole Order was ſuppreſſed by *Clemens quintus*, *Anno* 1307. And their Subſtance given partly to the *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, and partly to other Religious. *Coſſan. de gloria Mundi, par.* 9. Theſe *Knights* at firſt wore a white Garment; and afterwards in the Pontificate of *Pope Engenius*, it was ordained that they ſhould wear a Red Croſs; In ancient Records they were alſo called *Fratres Militiæ Templi Solomonis*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 554.

Knights of the Thiſtle, The honourable the *Scotch* Knighthood, the *Knights* whereof wear a Green Ribbon over their Shoulders, and are otherwiſe honourably diſtinguiſhed.

Knighten-Court, An Honour Court held by the *Biſhop of Hereford* at his Palace there, twice a Year; wherein Lords of Manors, and their Tenants holding by *Knights* Service of the Honour of that Biſhoprick, were Suitors. *Butterfield's Surv.* 244.

Knighten-gild, Was a *Gild* or Company in *London* conſiſting of nineteen *Knights*, which King *Edgar* founded, giving them a Portion of void Ground lying within the Walls of the City, now called *Potſoken Ward*. Stow. 151.

Known-men, The *Lollards* in *England*, called Hereticks, for oppoſing the Church of *Rome* before the

the Reformation, went commonly under the Name of *Knowen-men*, and *Juſt Faſt men*; which Title was firſt given them in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, by *Biſhop Smith*, *Anno* 1500.

Kylpm, Signifies ſome liquid Thing; and in the *North* it is uſed for a Kind of liquid Victuals. It is mentioned as an Exaction of Foreſters, *&c. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 722.

Kyſte, *(Sax.)* A Coffin or Cheſt for Burial of the Dead. *Ex Reg. Epiſc. Lincoln. MS.*

Kyth, Is uſed for Kin or Kindred. *Cognatus.*

L.

LAS, *(Laqueus, à Lax,* i. e. *Fraus)* A Net Gin, or Snare. *Litt. Dict.*

Label, *(Appendix, Lemniſcus)* Is a narrow Slip of Paper or Parchment, affixed to a Deed, Writing or Writ, hanging at and out of the ſame; and an appending Seal is called a *Label.*

Labina, Signifies watry Land; *in qua facile* labitur. ——*Jamque diverſi Ligei noctanter tranſeuntes in Aquis* & Labinis *periclitantur.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2 pag. 372.

Laboꝛariſs, Is an ancient Writ againſt Perſons refuſing to ſerve and do *Labour*, who have no Means of Living; or againſt ſuch as having ſerved in the Winter, refuſe to ſerve in the Summer. *Reg. Orig.* 189.

Labourers, Conſpiring together concerning their Work or Wages, ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* for the firſt Offence, 20 *l.* for the Second, *&c.* And if not paid, be ſet on the Pillory. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15. Juſtices of Peace, and Stewards of Leets, *&c.* have Power to hear and determine Complaints relating to Nonpayment of *Labourers* Wages. 4 *Ed.* 4. 1. And *Labourers* taking Work by the Great, and leaving the ſame unfiniſhed, unleſs for Non-payment of Wages, or where they are employed in the King's Service, *&c.* are to ſuffer one Month's Impriſonment, and forfeit 5 *l.* The Wages of *Labourers* is to be yearly aſſeſſed for every County by the Sheriff, and Juſtices of Peace in the *Eaſter Seſſions*, and in Corporations by the Head Officers, under Penalties. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. And the Sheriff is to cauſe the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments of Wages to be proclaimed. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. All Perſons fit for *Labour*, ſhall be compelled to ſerve by the Day, in the Time of Hay or Corn Harveſt; and *Labourers* in the Harveſt-time may go to other Counties, having Teſtimonials. From the Middle of *March* to the Middle of *September*, *Labourers* are to work from Five a Clock in the Morning till Seven or Eight at Night, being allowed two Hours for Breakfaſt and Dinner, and half an Hour for Sleeping the three hot Months; and all the reſt of the Year from Twilight to Twilight, except an Hour and a Half for Breakfeſt and Dinner, on Pain of forfeiting 1 *d.* for every Hour abſent. 4 *Eliz.* If any *Labourer* ſhall make an Aſſault upon his Maſter, he ſhall ſuffer and be puniſhed as a Servant making ſuch Aſſault. *Ibid.* By the Stat. 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 34. 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. All Contracts of Journeymen employed in any Woollen, Linen, Silk, Leather, or Iron, *&c.* Manufactures for raiſing Wages, leſſening the Hours of Work, *&c.* are illegal, and the Offenders ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for three Months.

Lacerta, A Word ſignifying a Fathom. *Domeſday.*

Laches, (From the Fr. *Laſcher*, i. e. *Laxare*, or *Laſche*, ignavus) In our Law ſignifies Slackneſs or Negligence; as it appears in *Littleton*, where *Laches of Entry* is a Neglect in the Heir to enter. And probably it may be an old *Engliſh* Word; for when we ſay there is *Laches* of Entry, it is all one as if it were ſaid, there is a *Lack* of Entry; and in this Signification it is uſed, *Litt.* 136. No *Laches* ſhall be adjudged in the Heir within Age; and regularly *Laches* ſhall not bar either Infants or Feme Coverts, for not Entry or Claim, to avoid Deſcents; but *Laches* ſhall be accounted in them, for Non-performance of a Condition annexed to the State of the Land. *Co. Lit.* 146.

Lacta, A Defect in the Weight of Money; whence is derived the Word *Lack.* Du Freſne.

Lada, Hath divers Significations; 1ſt, From the Sax. *Lathian*, to convene or Aſſemble, it is taken for a *Lath*, or Court of Juſtice. 2dly, It is uſed for Purgation by Trial, from *Ladian*; and hence the *Lada ſimplex*, and *Lada triplex* or *Lada plena*, among the *Saxons*, mentioned in the Laws of King *Ethelred* and K. *Hen.* 1. 3dly, *Lada* is applied to a *Lade* or Courſe of Water; *Camden* uſes *Water lade*, or Water-Courſe; And *Spelman* ſays, that *Lada* is a Canal to carry Water from wet Grounds: Sometimes *Lada* ſignifies a broad Way. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 854.

Ladies. For the Order of Trial of Dutcheſſes, Counteſſes, and Baroneſſes for Treaſon, when indicted thereof. See *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 14.

Laforwiſh, (Sax. *Hlaford*, i. e. *Dominus*, and *Swic*, proditio, Infidelitas erga Dominum) A Betraying one's Lord or Maſter. This Word is found in King *Canutus*'s Laws, *c.* 61. And in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. *Quædam Placita emendari (viz. Quædam Crimina expiari) non poſſunt*, Huſbrech, Opentheſe, Eberemorth, & Laſordiwick. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 13.

Laga, (Sax. *Lag)* Signifies Law: And from hence we deduce *Saxonlage*, *Danelage*, *&c.*

Lagan, Is Goods ſunk in the Sea, from the Sax. *Liggan cubare:* When Mariners in Danger of Shipwreck caſt Goods out of the Ship, and becauſe they know they are heavy and ſink, faſten a Buoy or Cork to them, that they may find and have them again; if the Ship be loſt, theſe Goods are called *Lagan*, and ſo long as they continue upon the Sea, belong to the Lord Admiral; but if they are caſt away upon the Land, they are then a Wreck, and belong to the Lord intitled to the ſame. 5 *Co. Rep.* 106. At firſt *Lagan* was that Right which the Chief Lord of the Fee had to take Goods caſt on Shore by the Violence of the Sea, *&c. Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Lageman, *(Lagamannus) Homo habens Legem*, or *Homo Legalis ſeu Legitimus*; ſuch as we call now, *Good Men of the Jury.* The Word is frequently uſed in *Domeſday*, and the Laws of *Edward the Confeſſor*, *cap.* 38. thus: *Poſtea inquiſiſſet Juſtitia per* Lagamannos, *& per Meliores homines de Burgo, &c.* Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, a *Lageman* was he who had *Socam & Sacam ſuper Homines Suos, i. e.* that had a Juriſdiction over their Perſons and Eſtates; of which Opinion were *Somner* and *Lambard*, and that it ſignified the *Thanes*, called afterwards *Barons*, who ſat as Judges to determine Mens Rights in Courts of Juſtice. *In Senatus conſult. de Monticolis Walliæ, cap.* 3. it is ſaid Let twelve *Laghmen*, which *Lambard* renders *Men of Law, viz.* Six *Engliſh* and ſix *Welch*, do Right and Juſtice, *&c. Blount.*

Lagen, (*Lagena*) In ancient Time was a Meaſure of Wine, *&c.* the *Lieutenant* of the *Tower* has the Privilege to take *unam* Lagenam *Vini, ante malum & retro*, of all Wine Ships that come up the *Thames:* And Sir *Peter Leiceſter*, in his Antiquities of *Cheſhire*, interprets *Lagena Vini*, a Bottle of Wine——— *Donatio inſuper de Sex* Lagenis *olei annuatim.* Chart. 2 *Ed.* 3.

Laghday, or *Lahday*, A Time of open Court. See *Law day.*

Laghſlite, Lagſlite, Lahſlite, (Sax. *Lag*, Lex, & *Slite*, Ruptio) A Breaking or Tranſgreſſing of the Law; and ſometimes the Puniſhment inflicted for ſo doing. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 13.

Laia, A broad Way in a Wood; the ſame with *Lada.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag. 483.

Lairwite,

Lairwite, Lecherwite, and Legergeldum, (from the Sax. *Legan*, i. e. Concumbere, & *Wite*, Mulcta) *Pœna vel Mulcta Offendentium in Adulterio & Fornicatione*; and the Privilege of puniſhing Adultery and Fornication did anciently belong to the Lords of ſome Manors, in Reference to their Tenants. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47. 4 *Inſt.* 206.

Lammas-Day, Is the *firſt* of *Auguſt*, ſo called *quaſi Lamb maſs*; on which Day the Tenants that held Land of the Cathedral Church of *York*, (which is dedicated to *St. Peter ad Vincula*) were bound by their Tenure to bring a live Lamb into the Church at High Maſs. It is otherwiſe ſaid to come from the Sax. *Hlaffmæſſe*, viz. *Loaf-Maſs*, as on that Day the *Engliſh* made an Offering of Bread made with new Wheat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4.

Lamps. Houſe-keepers in *London*, and within the weekly Bills of Mortality, living in Streets, are to hang out *Lamps* every Night till Twelve a Clock, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, under the Penalty of 2 *s.* for every Default. *Stat.* 2 *W. & M.* By the Stat. 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. Such convenient Number of *Lamps* as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *London* ſhall think proper, ſhall be erected in ſuch Places as to them ſhall ſeem meet; and they are to make Rates not exceeding 6 *d.* in the Pound, nor above 50 *s.* a Year on any one Perſon. The Aldermen of each Ward, with the Conſent of his Deputy and Common Council-men, or the major Part of them, may contract for the *Lamps*, &c. Willfully breaking or extinguiſhing any *Lamp* incurs the Penalty of 40 *s.* for the firſt, 50 *s.* for the ſecond, and 3 *l.* for the third Offence.

Lancaſter, Was erected into a County Palatine *Anno* 50 *Ed.* 3. and granted by the King to his Son *John* for Life, that he ſhould have *Jura Regalia*, and a King like Power to pardon Treaſons, Outlawries, &c. and make Juſtices of Peace and Juſtices of Aſſiſe within the ſaid County, and all Proceſſes and Indictments to be in his Name; but theſe Royalties are abridged by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 24. There is a Seal for the *County Palatine*, and another for the *Dutchy*, *i. e.* Such Lands as lie out of the County Palatine, and yet are Part of the Dutchy; for ſuch there are, and the Dukes of *Lancaſter* held them, but not as *Counties Palatine*, for they had not *Jura Regalia* over thoſe Lands. 2 *Lutw.* 1236. 3 *Salk.* 110, 111. The Statute 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. annexes Lands to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, for the Enlargement of it. Fines levied before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe of *Lancaſter*, of Lands in the County Palatine, ſhall be of equal Force with thoſe acknowledged before the Juſtices in the Common Pleas. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. And Proceſs againſt an Outlawed Perſon in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, is to be directed to the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who ſhall thereupon iſſue like Writs to the Sheriff, &c. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 26. The Statute 17 *Car.* 2. concerning Cauſes of Replevin ſhall be of Force in the Court of *Common Pleas* for the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*. 19 Car. 2. 5. By the Stat. 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 7. The Chancellor or Vice-chancellor may by Commiſſion impower Perſons to take Affidavits in any Cauſe, &c. depending in the *Chancery* or Courts of Seſſions, in any Plea whatſoever Civil or Criminal.

Lancetí, Theſe were *Agricolæ quidam, ſed ignotæ ſpeciei.* Spelm.

Land, (*Terra*) Signifies generally not only arable Ground, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Moors, Waters, &c. but alſo Meſſuages and Houſes; for in conveying the *Land*, the Buildings paſs with it. *Co. Lit.* 4. 19. In a more reſtrained Senſe it is arable Ground: And the *Land* of every Man in the Law is ſaid to be incloſed from other, though it lie in the open Field; ſo that for any Treſpaſs therein, he ſhall have the Writ *Quare Clauſum fregit*, &c. *Doct. and Stud.* 8. In a Grant, *Land* may extend to Meadow, or Paſture, &c. But in Writs and Pleadings, it ſignifies arable only. 1 *Vent.* 260.

Landboc, (From the Sax. *Land and Boc*, Liber) Was a *Charter* or Deed whereby *Land* was held. *Sic Anglo Saxones Chartas & Inſtrumenta nuncuparunt, prædiorum ceſſiones, jura & firmitates continentia.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Landcheap, (Sax. *Land-ceap*, from *Ceapan*, to buy and ſell) An ancient cuſtomary Fine, paid at every Alienation of Land lying within ſome Manor, or Liberty of a Borough; as at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, there is to this Day a Cuſtom called by the ſame Name, that for certain Houſes and Lands ſold within that Place, thirteen Pence in every Mark of the Purchaſe-Money ſhall be paid to the Town; and this Cuſtom of *Land-cheap*, they claim (*inter alia*) by a Grant from the *Biſhop of London*, made *Anno* 5 *H.* 4.

Landea, A Ditch in *Marſhy* Lands to carry Water into the Sea.——*Vera judicia & awarda faciat de Valliis*, Landeis, & *Watergangiis.* Du Cange.

Landefricus, The Lord of the Soil. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 6.

Landegandman, Was one of the inferior Tenants of a Manor; it is uſed in *Cuſtumar. de Hecham.* Spelm.

Land-gable, A Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Lands; according to *Domeſday*, *Cenſus prædialis vel tributum, quod à prædiis colligitur:* And it is ſaid to be a Quit-Rent for the Site of a Houſe, or the Land whereon it ſtood, being the ſame with what we now call Ground-Rent. *Domeſd. Lincoln.*

Landimers, *Agrimenſores*, Meaſurers of Land, ſo called of old; Landimera *autem eſt Terræ limes vel Meta:* From the Sax. *Gemæra*, i. e. *Terminus*; and hence we ſay *Meers.*

Landirecta, In the *Saxon* Times the Duties which were laid upon all that held Land, were termed *Trinoda neceſſitas, viz.* Expedition, *Burghbote* and *Brigbote*; which Duties the *Saxons* did not call *Servitia:* becauſe they were not Feodal ariſing from the Condition of the Owners, but *Landirecta*, Rights that charged the very Land, whoever did poſſeſs it. *Spelm. of Feuds.*

Landlord, Is he of whom Lands or Tenements are holden; and a *Landlord* may diſtrain on the Lands of common Right, for Rent, Services, &c. *Co. Litt.* 57, 205. In *London* if a Tenant commit Felony, &c. whereby his Goods and Chattels become forfeit; the *Landlord* ſhall be paid his Rent for two Years, before all other Debts except to the King, out of the Goods found in the Houſe. *Priv. Lond.* 75.

Land-Tax, Granted by Parliament. Vide *Tax.*

Land-tenant, Is he that poſſeſſes Land let, or hath it in his manual Occupation. 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 3. See *Tertenant.*

Langemanni, Are Lords of Manors, as interpreted by Sir *Ed. Coke.* 1 *Inſt.* 5. They are mentioned in *Domeſd.*

Langeolum, An under Garment made of Wool, formerly worn by the Monks, which reach'd down to their Knees; ſo called becauſe *Lanea ſit.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 419.

Lanis de creſcentia Walliæ traducendis abſque Cuſtuma, &c. An ancient Writ that lies to the Cuſtomer of a Port, to permit one to paſs Wool without paying Cuſtom, he having paid it before in *Wales.* Reg. Orig. 279.

Lano niger, A Sort of baſe Coin, formerly current in this Kingdom. *Memorand. in Scaccario.* Mich. 22 Ed. 1.

Lapis Marmorius, A Marble Stone about twelve Foot long and three Foot broad, placed at the upper End of *Weſtminſter-hall*, where was likewiſe a Marble Chair erected on the Middle thereof, in which our Kings anciently ſat at their Coronation Dinner,

and at other Times the Lord Chancellor.——*Qui quidam* Henricus de Cliff, (*Clericus Rotulorum*) *in Magna Aula* Weſtm. *apud* Lapidem Marmorium *in præſentia Domini Cancellarii, præſtitit Sacramentum, &c. Clauſ. Ed.* 2. *m.* 1. *Dorſo.* Over this Marble Table are now erected the Courts of *Chancery* and *King's Bench.* Orig. Juridical. 37.

Lapſe, (*Lapſus*) Is a Slip or Omiſſion of a Patron to preſent to a Church, within ſix Months after it becomes void; in which Caſe we ſay, that Benefice is in *Lapſe* or *lapſed.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 12. And *Lapſe* is defined to be a Title given to the Ordinary to collate to a Benefice, on the Patron's Negligence in Preſenting within ſix Months; and alſo to be a Devolution of a Right of Preſenting from the Patron to the Biſhop; from the Biſhop to the Archbiſhop; and from the Archbiſhop to the King. *Wood's Inſt.* 158. If after an Avoidance, the Patron doth not preſent in ſix Months, the Ordinary hath the next ſix Months to collate to the Benefice; and if he doth not collate in ſix Months, then the Metropolitan hath further ſix Months; and if he doth not collate within his ſix Months, it then devolves to the Crown. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 360. *Hob.* 30. 4 *Rep.* 17. And the Computation of the ſix Months is by the Kalendar Months, excluſive of the Day in which the Church becomes void. 6 *Rep.* 62. Where a Patron preſents his Clerk before the Biſhop hath collated, the Preſentation is good notwithſtanding the ſix Months are paſt, and ſhall bar the Biſhop, who cannot take any Advantage of the *Lapſe:* And ſo if the Patron makes his Preſentation before the Archbiſhop hath collated, though twelve Months are paſt: But if the Biſhop collates after twelve Months, this Bars not the Archbiſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 369. 2 *Inſt.* 273. If a Biſhop doth not collate to Benefices of his own Gift, they *lapſe* at the End of ſix Months to the Archbiſhop; and if the Archbiſhop neglects to collate within ſix Months, to a Benefice of his Gift, the King ſhall have it by *Lapſe. Dr & Stud. cap.* 36. And if a Church continues void ſeveral Years by *Lapſe*, the Succeſſor of the King may preſent. *Cro. Car.* 258. But if the King hath a Title to preſent by *Lapſe*, and he ſuffers the Patron to preſent, and the Preſentee dies, or reſigns before the King hath preſented, if the Preſentation is real and not by Covin, he hath loſt his Preſentation, for *Lapſe* is but for the firſt and next Turn; and by the Death of the Incumbent, a new Title is given to the Patron; though it has been adjudged that the King in ſuch Caſe may preſent at any Time as long as that Preſentee is incumbent. 2 *Cro.* 216. 7 *Rep. Moor* 244. When the Patronage of the Church is litigious, and one Party doth recover againſt the other in a *Quare Impedit*, if the Biſhop be not named in the Writ, and ſix Months paſs while the Suit is depending, *Lapſe* ſhall incur to the Biſhop: If the Biſhop be named in the Writ, then neither the Biſhop, Archbiſhop or King, can take the Benefice by *Lapſe*; and yet it is ſaid if the Patron within the ſix Months brings a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Biſhop, and then the ſix Months paſs without any Preſentation by the Patron, *Lapſe*, ſhall incur to the Biſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 365. 6 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Inſt.* 344. *Hob.* 270. Though where the Biſhop is a Diſturber, or the Church remains void above ſix Months by his Fault, there ſhall be no *Lapſe.* 1 *Inſt.* 344. A Clerk preſented being refuſed by the Biſhop for any ſufficient Cauſe, as Illiterature, ill Life, &c. he is to give the Patron Notice of it, that another may be preſented in due Time, otherwiſe the Biſhop ſhall not collate by *Lapſe*; becauſe he ſhall not take Advantage of his own Wrong, in not giving Notice to the Patron as he ought to do by Law. *Dyer* 292. And if an Avoidance is by Reſignation, which muſt neceſſarily be to the Biſhop by the Act of the Incumbent; or by Deprivation, which is the Act of the Law, *Lapſe*, ſhall not incur to the Biſhop, till ſix Months after Notice given by him to the Patron: When the Church becomes void by the Death of the Incumbent, &c. the Patron muſt preſent in ſix Months without Notice from the Biſhop, or ſhall loſe his Preſentation by *Lapſe. Dyer* 293, 327. 1 *Inſt.* 135. 4 *Rep.* 75. In the Caſes of Deprivation and Reſignation, where the Patron is to have Notice before the Church can *lapſe*, the Patron is not bound to take Notice from any Body but the Biſhop himſelf, or other ordinary, which muſt be perſonally given to the Party, if he live in the ſame County; and ſuch Notice muſt expreſs in certain the Cauſe of Deprivation, &c. If the Patron live in a foreign County, then the Notice may be publiſhed in the Pariſh Church, and affixed on the Church Door. *Cro. Eliz.* 119. *Dyer* 328. In ſuch Caſes that there ought to be Notice, if none is given by the Biſhop or Archbiſhop in a Year and half, whereby *Lapſe* would come to the King if it had been given; here the *Lapſe* ariſes not to the King, when no Title aroſe to the inferior Ordinary. *Dyer* 340. And it has been adjudged, that *Lapſe* is not an Intereſt, like the Patronage, but an Office of Truſt repoſed by Law in the Ordinary; and the End of it is, to provide the Church a Rector, in Default of the Patron: And it cannot be granted over; for the Grant of the next *Lapſe* of ſuch a Church, either before it falls or after, is void. *F. N. B.* 34. Alſo if *Lapſe* incurs, and then the Ordinary dies, the King ſhall preſent, and not the Ordinary's Executors, becauſe it is rather an Adminiſtration, than an Intereſt. 25 *Ed.* 3. 4. *Mallor. Q. Imped.* 118. A *Lapſe* may incur againſt an Infant or Feme Covert, if they do not preſent within ſix Months. 1 *Inſt.* 246. But there is no *Lapſe* againſt the King, who may take his own Time, and Plenarty ſhall be no Bar againſt the King's Title, becauſe *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.* 2 *Inſt.* 273. *Dyer* 351. By Preſentation and Inſtitution, a *Lapſe* is prevented; though the Clerk is never inducted: And a Donative cannot *lapſe*, either to the Ordinary or the King. 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Larceny, (Fr. *Larrecin*, Lat. *Latrocinium*) Is a Theft or Felony of another's Goods, in his Abſence; and in Reſpect of the Thing ſtolen, it is either great or ſmall: *Grand Larceny* is a felonious Taking and carrying away the perſonal Goods of another, above the Value of 12 *d.* not from the Perſon, or by Night, in the Houſe of the Owner; and *Petit Larceny* is when the Goods ſtolen do not exceed the Value of 12 *d.* It agrees with Grand *Larceny* in all Things except only the Value of the Goods; ſo that wherever any Offence would be Grand *Larceny*, if the Thing ſtolen was above 12 *d.* Value, it is Petit *Larceny*, if it be but of that Value, or under. *H. P. C.* 60, 69. If two Perſons ſteal Goods to the Value of 13 *d.* it is Grand *Larceny* in both; and if one at different Times ſteals divers Parcels of Goods from the ſame Perſon, which together exceed the Value of 12 *d.* they may be put together in one Indictment, and the Offender found Guilty of Grand *Larceny*; but this is very ſeldom done: On the contrary, the Jury ſometimes, where it is an Offender's firſt Offence, &c. find it ſpecially, as they may, that the Goods are but of 10 *d.* Value; whereby it will be only Petit *Larceny*, though the Offender is indicted for ſtealing Things of the Value of 30 or 40 *s. H. P. C.* 70. *Pult.* 125. 3 *Inſt.* 109. *Helt. Rep.* 66. And Grand *Larceny* is a Felony puniſhed with Death; Petit *Larceny* only with Whipping, or other Corporal Puniſhment, &c. But the Offenders may have the Benefit of Tranſportation by Statute. There is not only *Simple Larceny*, by taking away the Goods of another, but a *mix'd* or complicated *Larceny*, which

which has a further Degree of Guilt in it, and is either a Taking from the Perſon, or from the Houſe; as in Caſe of Robbery, Burglary, &c. Alſo there is a *Private Larceny* from a Man's Perſon, without his Knowledge; or an *Open Larceny* with his Knowledge; Private, by picking the Pocket, &c. Openly, where a Thief takes off my Hat, or Periwig, from my Head, and runs away with it: And as to Private *Larceny* from the Perſon above 12*d.* it is excluded Clergy, if laid in the Indictment as done *clam & ſecrete*, &c. according to the Words of the Stat. 8 *Eliz.* but otherwiſe it is not: Open *Larceny* with Knowledge, by the Common Law is within the Benefit of Clergy. *H. P. C.* 75. *Dalt. cap.* 110. 3 *Inſt.* 68. *Dyer* 224. Of all moveable Goods, the Property whereof is in any Perſon, Felony, or *Larceny* may be committed; as Money, Houſhold-ſtuff, Hay, Corn and Trees ſevered from the Ground, &c. But the Goods ſtolen muſt be merely Perſonal, to make it *Larceny*; for if it be of any Thing in the Realty, or fixed to the Freehold; as Corn, or Fruit growing, not ſevered, Lead on a Church, &c. it is not *Larceny.* 3 *Inſt.* 109. 8 *Rep.* 33. *Dalt.* 372. And of Paper and Parchment, on which Conveyances are written concerning Lands, or Obligations, &c. *Larceny* cannot be committed. *Wood's Inſt.* 366. But ſee Stat. 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15. as to ſtealing of Bonds and Notes; and the 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. againſt ſtealing and taking away Lead, or Iron Bars from Houſes, &c. Where a Perſon finds the Goods of another that are loſt, and converts them to his own Uſe, it is no *Larceny. H. P. C.* 61. To take away Goods the Owner of which is unknown, ſometimes is no *Larceny*; ſuch as Treaſure-Trove, Wrecks, Waifs, Strays, before Seiſure by the Perſon who hath a Right to the ſame; though in other Caſes, a Man may be guilty of *Larceny* in taking away Goods, the Owner whereof is not known. *Dalt.* 370. 3 *Inſt.* 208. *H. P. C.* 67. And in ſome extraordinary Caſes, the Law will rather feign a Property, where in Strictneſs there is none, than ſuffer an Offender to eſcape Juſtice. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94. A Man may commit *Larceny* by taking away his own Goods in the Hands of another; where the Owner delivers Goods to a Carrier, and afterwards ſecretly ſteals them from him, with an Intent to charge him for them, &c. becauſe the Carrier had a ſpecial Property, and the Poſſeſſion for a Time. 3 *Inſt.* 110. *Dalt.* 373. *Pult.* 126. To make the Crime of *Larceny*, there muſt be a felonious Taking; or an Intent of ſtealing the Thing, when it comes firſt to the Hands of the Offender, at the very Time of the Receiving. 3 *Inſt.* 107. *Dalt.* 367. And if one intending to ſteal Goods, gets Poſſeſſion of them by Ejectment, Replevin, or other Proceſs at Law unduly obtained, by falſe Oath, &c. it is a felonious Taking. 3 *Inſt.* 64. *Kel. Rep.* 43, 44. If a Man hath Poſſeſſion of Goods once lawfully, though he afterwards carry them away with an ill Intention, it is no *Larceny:* Where a Taylor imbezils Cloth delivered to him, to make a Suit of Clothes, &c. it is not Felony. *H. P. C* 61. 5 *Rep.* 31. And if I lend a Perſon my Horſe to go to a certain Place, and he goes there, and then rides away with him, it is not *Larceny*; but Remedy is to be had by Action for the Damage: Though if one comes on Pretence to buy a Horſe, and the Owner gives the Stranger Leave to ride him, if he rides away with the Horſe, it is Felony; for here an Intention is implied. *Wood's Inſt.* 364, 365. In the above Caſes, there is a lawful Poſſeſſion by Delivery, to extenuate the Offence: But Perſons having the Poſſeſſion of Goods by Delivery, may in ſome Inſtances be guilty of Felony, by taking away Part thereof; as if a Carrier open a Pack, and take out Part of the Goods; a Miller, who has Corn to grind, takes out Part of the ſame, with an Intent to ſteal it, &c. in which Caſes, the Poſſeſſion of Part, diſtinct from the Whole, was gained by Wrong, and not delivered by the Owner, &c. *H. P. C.* 62. *S. P. C.* 25. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. If a Lodger hath the Poſſeſſion of Goods and Furniture in a Houſe, by the Conſent and Delivery of the Owner, the Taking away, Imbezilling or Purloining thereof, with an Intent to ſteal them, is Felony and *Larceny. Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 9. And by Statute, if a Servant being of the Age of 18 Years, and not an Apprentice, goes away with Goods of his Maſter or Miſtreſs delivered him to keep; or being in his Service imbezils them, or converts them to his own Uſe, with Intention to ſteal them, it is Felony, if the Goods are of the Value of 40*s.* or above. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. Alſo if one Servant delivers the Goods to another Servant, this is a Delivery by the Maſter; yet if the Maſter or another Servant delivers a Bond, or Cattle to ſell, and the Servant goes away with the Bond, and receives the Money thereon due, or receives the Money for the Cattle ſold, and goes away with the ſame, this is no Felony or *Larceny* within the Statute. *Dalt.* 388. *H. P. C.* 62. 3 *Inſt.* 105. So if a Servant receives his Maſter's Rents; for the Maſter did not deliver the Money to the Servant, and it muſt be of Things delivered to keep: And if Goods delivered to the Servant to keep, are under 40*s.* Value, and he goes away with them, this is only a Breach of Truſt, by Reaſon of the Delivery; but if the Goods were not delivered to him, it is Felony and *Larceny* to go away with or imbezil them, though under the Value of 40*s.* &c. *Dalt.* 369. See 12 *Ann. c.* 7. A Perſon that hath the bare Charge of Goods, and not the Poſſeſſion; as a Butler that hath the Charge of Plate, a Shepherd of Sheep, a Servant who hath the Charge of a Chamber by Delivery of the Key to him, &c. may be guilty of *Larceny.* 3 *Inſt.* 108. If the Goods of a dead Perſon are ſtolen, it is Felony and *Larceny:* But where Servants in a Houſe imbezil them after their Maſter's Deceaſe, this ſeems not to be Felony, becauſe the Things were in ſome Meaſure in their Cuſtody; though if they appear not on Proclamation, they ſhall be attainted of Felony, by Statute 33 *H.* 6. *c.* 1. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 515. A Man puts a Child of ſeven Years old to take Goods and bring them to him, and he carries them away; the Child is not guilty by Reaſon of his Infancy, yet it is *Larceny* in the other. *Ibid.* 514. If a Man reduced to extreme Neceſſity (not owing to his own Unthriftineſs) ſteals Victuals meerly to ſatisfy his preſent Hunger, and keep him from Starving, by our ancient Books, this is neither Felony nor *Larceny.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 93. An Aquittal of *Larceny* in one County, may be pleaded in Bar of a ſubſequent Proſecution for the ſame Stealing in another County: And an Averment that the Offences in both Indictments are the ſame, may be made out by Witneſſes, or Inqueſt of Office, without putting it to Trial by Jury; though that of later Years hath been the uſual Method. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 370. But it is no Plea in Appeal of *Larceny*, that the Defendant hath been found Not guilty in Action of Treſpaſs brought againſt him by the ſame Plaintiff for the ſame Goods, for *Larceny* and Treſpaſs are entirely different; and a Bar in an Action of an inferior Nature, will not bar another of a ſuperior. *Ibid.* 371. If a Perſon be indicted for Felony or *Larceny* generally, and upon the Evidence it appears that the Fact is but a bare Treſpaſs, he cannot be found Guilty, and have Judgment on the Treſpaſs, but ought to be indicted anew; though it may be otherwiſe where the Jury finds a ſpecial Verdict, or when the Fact is ſpecially laid, &c. In Treſpaſs where the Taking is felonious, no Verdict ought to be given, unleſs the Defendant hath before been tried for the Felony. 2 *Hawk.* 440. All Felony

includes

includes Treſpaſs, ſo that if the Party be Guilty of no Treſpaſs in taking the Goods, he cannot be guilty of Felony or *Larceny* in carrying them away; and in every Indictment of *Larceny*, there muſt be the Words *Felonice cepit & aſportavit, &c.* *H. P. C.* 61. 1 *Hawk.* 89. See *Felony.*

Larderarius Regis, The King's *Larderer*, or Clerk of the Kitchen. *Cowel.*

Larding Money. In the Manor of *Bradford* in the County of *Wilts*, the Tenants pay to their Lord a ſmall yearly Rent by this Name; which is ſaid to be for Liberty to feed their Hogs with the Maſt of the Lord's Woods, the Fat of a Hog being called *Lard:* Or it may be a Commutation for ſome cuſtomary Service of carrying Salt or Meat to the Lord's *Larder.* This was called *Lardarium* in old Charters; *& Decimam* Lardarii *de Haga.* Mon Angl. Tom. 1. p. 321.

Larons, (*Fr.*) Thieves; mentioned in the Statute for View of Frank pledge. 18 *Ed.* 2.

Laſſatinus, Often occurs in *Walſingham*, and ſignifies, an Aſſaſſine or Murderer. *Anno* 1271.

Laſt, (Sax. *Hlæſtan*, i. e. *Onus*, Fr. *Leſt*) Denotes a Burden in general, and particularly a certain Weight or Meaſure of Fiſh, Corn, Wool, Leather, Pitch, *&c.* As a *Laſt* of White Herrings, is twelve Barrels, of Red Herrings, twenty Cades or Thouſand, and of Pilchards, ten Thouſand; of Corn, ten Quarters, and in ſome Parts of *England* twenty one Quarters; of Wool, twelve Sacks; of Leather, twenty Dickers, or ten Score; of Hides or Skins, twelve Dozen; of Pitch, Tar or Aſhes, fourteen Barrels; of Gunpowder, twenty four Firkins, weighing a hundred Pound each, *&c.* *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 33. 15 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 7.

Laſt, In the Marſhes of *Kent*, is a Court held by the twenty-four *Jurats*, and ſummoned by the Bailiffs; wherein Orders are made to lay and levy Taxes, impoſe Penalties, *&c.* for the Preſervation of the ſaid Marſhes. *Hiſt. of Imbanking and Draining, f.* 54.

Laſtage, (*Laſtagium*) A Cuſtom exacted in ſome Fairs and Markets, to carry Things bought where one will, by the Interpretation of *Raſtal:* But it is taken for the Ballaſt or Lading of a Ship, by the *Stat.* 21 *R.* 2. *cap.* 18. —— *Omnes Homines* London, *ſint quieti & liberi, &c. de Theolonio, & Paſſagio, &* Laſtagio, *& ab omnibus aliis Conſuetudinibus. Diploma* Hen. 1. *de Libertatibus* London. And *Laſtage*, ſays another Author, is properly that Cuſtom which is paid for Wares ſold by the *Laſt*; as Herrings, Pitch, *&c.*

Laſt Heir, (*Ultimus Hæres*) *Quippe Rex omnium Hæredum ultimus eſt, uti oceanus omnium fluviorum receptaculum.* Bract. lib. 7. cap. 17. See *Heir.*

Latcrare, To lie Side ways in Oppoſition to lying End-ways; uſed in the Deſcription of Lands. *Chart. dat. Ann.* 1317.

Lathe, Leth, (*Læſtum, Leda*, Sax. *Læthe*) Is a great Part of a County, containing three or four Hundreds, or Wapentakes; as it is uſed in *Kent* and *Suſſex.* Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. c. 35. —— *Et ſint quieti de ſectis Comitatuum,* Leth, *Hundred. & auxiliis vicecomitum.* Par. 1 H. 4. par. 8. m. 8. See *Lada.*

Lathreve, Leidgreve or Trithingreve, Was an Officer under the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over a third Part of the County; and whoſe Territory was therefore called *Trithing*, otherwiſe a *Leid* or *Leithen*, in which Manner the County of *Kent* is ſtill divided; and the *Rapes* in *Suſſex* ſeem to anſwer the ſame. As to the Juriſdiction of this Officer, thoſe Matters that could not be determined in the Hundred Court, were thence brought to the *Trithing*, where all the principal Men of three or more Hundreds being aſſembled by the *Lathreve* or *Trithingreve* did debate and decide it; or if they could not, then the *Lathreve* ſent it up to the County Court, to be there finally determined.——*Suoque olim ſubaudiens magiſtratui quem* Ledgrevium *appellabant.* Spelm. Ant. Government of England.

Latin. There are three Sorts of *Latin.* 1. *Good Latin*, allowed by Grammarians and Lawyers. 2. *Falſe* or incongruous *Latin*, which in Times paſt would abate original Writs; though not make void any judicial Writ, Declaration or Plea, *&c.* And 3. Words of *Art*, known only to the Sages of the Law, and not to Grammarians, called *Lawyers Latin.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 146, 147. *Stat.* 36 *Ed.* 3. Formerly the Uſe of a Word not *Latin* at all, or ſo in the Senſe in which uſed, might in many Caſes be helped by an *Anglice*; though where there was a proper *Latin* Word for the Thing intended to be expreſſed, nothing could help an improper one. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 232. And when there was no *Latin* for a Thing, Words made which had ſome Countenance of *Latin*, were allowed good, as *Velvetum, Anglice* Velvet, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 133. See *Indictment*, and *Proceſs.*

Latinarius, An Interpreter of *Latin*, or *Latiner*, from the Fr. *Latinier*; and heretofore he that underſtood *Latin*, which in the Time of the *Romans* was the prevailing Language, might be a good Interpreter. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 515.

Latitat, Is a Writ whereby all Men are originally called to anſwer in perſonal Actions in the *King's Bench*, having its Name upon a Suppoſition that the Defendant doth *lurk and lie hid*, and cannot be found in the County of *Middleſex* to be taken by *Bill*, but is gone into ſome other County, to the Sheriff of which this Writ is directed, to apprehend him there. *F. N. B.* 78. *Terms de Ley* 421. The Original of it is this: In ancient Time, while the *King's Bench* was moveable, when any Man was ſued, a Writ was ſent forth to the Sheriff of the County where the Court was reſident called a Bill of *Middleſex*, to take him; and if the Sheriff returned *Non eſt inventus*, then was a ſecond Writ ſued out, that had theſe Words, *Cum Teſtatum eſt quod* Latitat, *&c.* and thereby the Sheriff was commanded to attach the Party in any other Place, where he might be found: And when the Tribunal of the *King's Bench* came to be ſettled at *Weſtminſter*, the ſame Courſe was obſerved for a long Time; but afterwards, by the Contrivance of Clerks, it was deviſed to put both theſe Writs into one, and ſo attach the Defendant upon a Fiction that he was not in the County of *Middleſex*, but lurking elſewhere; and that therefore he was to be apprehended by the Sheriff of the County where he was ſuſpected to be and lie hid. It is called a *Teſtatum* Writ, iſſuing out of *B. R.* grounded upon a Bill of *Middleſex*, ſuppoſed to be ſued out before, and returned *Non eſt inventus:* And a *Latitat* out of the *King's Bench* is in Nature of the Original Writ *Clauſum fregit*, on which the Practice is in the *Common Pleas.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 147. A *Latitat* cannot iſſue into the County of *Middleſex*, except the Court remove out of *Middleſex* into another County, for in the County where the Court of *B. R.* is, the Proceſs muſt be by Bill, and out of the County by *Latitat. Ibid.* If the Writ of *Latitat* is iſſued during Term-Time, the *Teſte* thereof is to be the firſt Day of the Term; and if in the Vacation, it muſt be the laſt Day of the Term preceding: A Note is to be made of it on Paper for the Officer, and the *Latitat* being filled up, is to be carried with the Note to the *King's Bench Office*, and there the Writ is ſigned; from whence it is carried to the Seal-Office, where it is ſealed, and the Day ſtamped on the Back-ſide; and then a Warrant is to be procured from the Sheriff of the County to execute the Writ. *Pract. Solic.* 217. And when any Perſon ſhall ſue forth of *B. R.* any *Latitat, Alias* and *Pluries* againſt any Perſon, who thereupon appears and puts in Bail; if the Plaintiff do not declare within three Days, or after Declaration he diſcontinues, *&c.* the Judges ſhall award Damages. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 2.

Form of a *Writ of Latitat* out of *B. R.*

GEORGE *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* South'ton *greeting: Whereas we lately commanded our Sheriff of* Middlesex, *that he ſhould take* C. D. *and* E. F. *if they ſhould be found in his Bailiwick, and ſafely keep them, ſo that he might have their Bodies before Us at* Weſtminſter, *at a certain Day now paſt, to anſwer to* A. B. *in a Plea or Action of Treſpaſs; and alſo to a Bill of the ſaid* A. *againſt the ſaid* C. *for one hundred Pounds of Debt, according to the Cuſtom of our Court, before us to be exhibited: And our ſaid Sheriff of* Middleſex, *at that Day returned to us, that the ſaid* C. *and* E. *were not to be found in his Bailiwick; whereupon on the Behalf of the ſaid* A. *it is teſtified in our Court before us, that the ſaid* C. *and* E. *lurk and wander up and down in your County. Therefore we command you, that you take them, if they are to be found in your Baliwick, and keep them ſafely, ſo as you have their Bodies before us at* Weſtminſter, *on* Wedneſday *next after three Weeks of Saint* Michael, *to anſwer to the ſaid* A. *in the Plea and Bill aforeſaid; and have you there then this Writ. Witneſs Sir* Dudley Ryder, *Knight, at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c.

Latro, (*Latrocinium*) He who had the ſole Juriſdiction *de Latrone* in a particular Place: It is mentioned *in Leg. Will.* 1. See *Infangthef.*

Lavatorium, A *Laundry*, or Place to waſh in, applied to ſuch a Place in the Porch or Entrance of Cathedral Churches, where the Prieſts and other officiating Members were obliged to waſh their Hands before they proceeded to Divine Service: And in the Statutes of St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, it was ordained, *ut Sacriſta* Lavatorium *in weſtibulo per ſervientes frequenter mundari faciat.* Liber Statut. Eccl. Paul. London. MS. f. 59.

Laudare, To adviſe or perſuade. *Leg. Edw. Conſeſſ. cap.* 39.——*Rex Angliæ aſſignabat ei in terra ſua ad* Laudem *& Conſilium Regis* Franciæ, *&c. Hoveden, p.* 729. *Laudare* ſignifies alſo to arbitrate; and *Laudator*, an Arbitrator. *Knight. p.* 2526.

Laudum, An Arbitrament, or Award. *Walſingham, p.* 60.

Laverbread, In the County of *Glamorgan* and ſome other Parts of *Wales*, they make a Sort of Food of a Sea Plant, which ſeems to be the Oyſtergreen, or Sea Liverwort; and this they call *Laverbread.*

Launcegays, A Kind of offenſive Weapons now diſuſed, and prohibited by the *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 13.

Laund or **Lawnd**, (*Landa*) An open Field, without Wood. *Blount.*

Laurels, Pieces of Gold coined in the Year 1619, with the King's Head *laureated*, which gave them the Name of *Laurels*; the Twenty-Shilling Pieces whereof were marked with XX. The Ten-Shillings X. and the Five-Shilling Piece with V. *Camd. Annal. Jac.* 1. *MS.*

Law, (In Sax. *Lag*, Lat. *Lex*, from *Lego* or *Legendo*, chooſing, or rather *à Ligando*, binding) Is the Rule and Bond of Men's Actions: Or it is a Rule for the well governing of Civil Society, to give to every Man that which doth belong to him. According to *Bracton*, *Lex eſt Sanctio juſta, jubens Honeſta & prohibens Contraria:* And the Divine Schoolman ſays, *Lex Humana eſt quoddam dictamen rationis, quo diriguntur humani actus.* The *Law* is *Rectum*, as it diſcovers that which is crooked or wrong; and theſe three Qualities are incident to the *Law*, *viz.* It muſt be *Juſta, Jubens Honeſta, Prohibens Contraria:* And *Juſta* requires fives Properties; *Poſſibilis, Neceſſaria, Convenient, Manifeſta, nullo privata commodo. 2 Co. Inſt.* 56, 587. *Laws* are ſaid to be *Arbitrary*, or *Natural Laws*; the laſt of which are eſſentially juſt and good, and bind every where and in all Places where they are obſerved: Arbitrary *Laws* are either concerning ſuch Matter as is in itſelf morally indifferent, in which Caſe both the *Law* and the Matter, and Subject of it is likewiſe indifferent, or concerning the natural *Law* itſelf, and the Regulating thereof; and all arbitrary Laws are founded in Convenience, and depend upon the Authority of the Legiſlative Power which appoints and makes them, and are for maintaining publick Order: Thoſe which are natural *Laws*, are from God; but thoſe which are arbitrary, are properly human and poſitive Inſtitutions. *Selden on Forteſcue, cap.* 17. The learned *Selden* tells us, that the *Laws* of any Country began, when there firſt began to be a State in the Land: And that we may conſider the World as one univerſal Society, and then that Law by which Nations are governed, is called *Jus gentium*; if we conſider the World as made up of particular Nations, the *Law* which regulates the publick Order and Right of them, is termed *Jus publicum*; and that *Law* which determines the private Rights of Men, is called *Jus civile. Ibid.* No Law can oblige a People without their Conſent; now this Conſent is either *Verbis* or *Factis*, *i. e.* it is expreſſed by Writing or implied by Deeds and Actions; and where a *Law* is grounded on an implied Aſſent, *rebus & factis*, it is either Common *Law*, or Cuſtom; if it is univerſal, it is Common *Law*; and if particular to this or that Place, then it is Cuſtom. 3 *Salk. Rep.* 112. The *Law* in this Land hath been variable; the *Roman Laws* were in Uſe anciently in *Britain*, when the *Romans* had ſeveral Colonies here, each of which was governed by the *Roman Laws:* Afterwards we had the *Laws* called *Merchenlage*, Weſt *Saxonlage* and *Danelage*; all reduced into a Body, and made one by King *Edw. Confeſſ. Magn. Chart. cap.* 1 & 14. *Camd. Britan.* 94. At preſent the *Laws* of *England* are divided into three Parts: 1. The *Common Law*, which is the moſt ancient and general *Law* of the Realm, and common to the whole Kingdom; being appropriate thereto, and having no Dependance upon any Foreign *Law* whatſoever. 2. *Statutes* or Acts of Parliament, made and paſſed by the King and the Lords and the Commons in Parliament; being a Reſerve for the Government to provide againſt new Miſchiefs ariſing through the Corruption of the Times: And by this the Common *Law* is amended where defective, for the Suppreſſion of publick Evils; though where the Common *Law* and Statute *Law* concur or interfere, the Common *Law* ſhall be preferred. 3. *Particular Cuſtoms*; but they muſt be particular, for a general Cuſtom is Part of the Common *Law* of the Land. *Co. Litt.* 15, 115. There is another Diviſion of our *Laws*, more large and particular; as into the Prerogative or *Crown Law*; the *Law* and Cuſtom of *Parliament*; the *Common Law*; the *Statute Law*; Reaſonable *Cuſtoms*; the *Law* of *Arms*, War and Chivalry; *Eccleſiaſtical* or Canon *Laws*; *Civil Law*, in certain Courts and Caſes; *Foreſt Law*; the *Law* of *Marque* and *Repriſal*, the *Law* of *Merchants*; the *Law* and Privilege of the *Stannaries*, *&c.* But this large Diviſion may be reduced to the common Diviſion; and all is founded on the *Law* of Nature or Reaſon, and the revealed *Law* of God, as all other *Laws* ought to be. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 11. The *Law* of Nature is that which God at Man's Creation infuſed into him, for his Preſervation and Direction; and this is *Lex æterna*, and may not be changed: and no *Laws* ſhall be made or kept, that are expreſly againſt the *Law* of God, written in his Scripture; as to forbid what he commandeth, *&c.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 356. As to the *Law* of Nature, it is generally the *Law* of all Places, Perſons and Times, without Alteration; and has the ſame Force all the World over: But it is limitable, as Circumſtances re-

quire; and limited *Law* of Nature, is the *Law* now uſed in every State. All *Laws* derive their Force *a Lege Naturæ*; and thoſe which do not, are accounted as no *Laws*. *Forteſcue*. No *Law* will make a Conſtruction to do wrong: And there are ſome Things that the *Law* favours, and ſome it diſlikes; it favoureth thoſe Things that come from the Order of Nature. 1 *Inſt.* 183, 197. Alſo our *Law* hath much more Reſpect to Life, Liberty, Freehold, Inheritance, Matters of Record, and of Subſtance; than to Chattels, Things in the Perſonalty, Matters not of Record, or Circumſtances. *Ibid.* 137. 4 *Rep.* 124. The Uſe of the *Law* is to ſecure the Property of what we enjoy; and the Objects of it concern Perſons, their Eſtates, Crimes and Miſdemeanors, Courts of Juſtice, *&c.* See *Common Law*.

Law Hath alſo a *ſpecial* Signification, wherein it is taken for that which is lawful with us, and not elſewhere; as Tenant by the *Curteſy of England*, is called Tenant by the *Law of England*.

Law of Arms, (*Lex Armorum*) Is that *Law* which gives Precepts how to proclaim War, make and obſerve Leagues and Treaties, to aſſault and encounter an Enemy, and puniſh Offenders in the Camp, *&c.* The *Law* and Judgment of Arms are neceſſary between two ſtrange Princes of equal Power, who have no other Method of determining their Controverſies, becauſe they have no ſuperior or ordinary Judge, but are ſupreme and publick Perſons; and by the *Law of Arms*, Kings obtain their Rights, Rebels are reduced to Obedience, and Peace is eſtabliſhed: But when the *Law of Arms* and War do rule, the Civil *Laws* are of little or no Force. *Treat. Laws* 57. It is a Kind of *Law* among all Nations, that in Caſe of a ſolemn War, the Prince that conquers gains a Right of Dominion, as well as Property over the Things and Perſons he has ſubdued; and it is for this Reaſon, becauſe both Parties have appealed to the higheſt Tribunal that can be, *viz.* the Trial by *Arms and War*; wherein the great Judge and Sovereign of the World, in a more eſpecial Manner, ſeems to decide the Controverſy. *Hale's Hiſt. L.* 73, 74. Common Things concerning *Arms* and War, are under the Cogniſance of the Conſtable and *Marſhal of England*. 13 R. 2.

Law-Books, All Books writ in the *Law*, are either *Hiſtorical*, as the *Year-Books*; *Explanatory*, ſuch as *Staundford*'s Treatiſe of the Prerogative Royal; *Miſcellaneous*, as the Abridgments of the Law; or *Monological*, being on one certain Subject, ſuch as *Lambard*'s Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* *Fullbeck's Parall. cap.* 3. And our Books of Reports, have ſuch great Weight with the Judges, that many of them are as highly valued, as the *Reſponſa Prudentum* among the *Romans*, which were *Authoritative*. *Wood's Inſt.* 10. *Authors of Law-Books*. Vide *Common Law*.

Law-Day, (*Lagedayum*) Called alſo *View of Frankpledge*, or *Court-Leet*, was any Day of open Court; and commonly uſed for the Courts of a County or Hundred. *Et quietæ ſint de Settis Comitatuum & Hundredorum noſtrorum, de viſu Franci plegii &* Lawdayorum, *&c.* *Chart.* 39 *Hen.* 3.

Lawing of Dogs, Is the Cutting off ſeveral Claws of the Fore-feet of Dogs in the *Foreſt*. Chart. Foreſt. *c.* 6. See *Expeditate*.

Lawleſs Court, Is a Court held on *Kingſhill*, at *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, on *Wedneſday* Morning next after *Michaelmas* Day yearly, at Cock-crowing; at which Court, they whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal: And he that owes Suit or Service there, and appears not, forfeits double his Rent: This Court is mentioned by *Camden*, who ſays, that the ſervile Attendance was impoſed on the Tenants, for conſpiring at the like unſeaſonable Time to raiſe a Commotion. *Camd. Britan.* 441. It belongs to the Honour of *Raleigh*, and is called *Lawleſs*, becauſe held at an unlawful Hour; or *Quia dicta ſine Lege*. The Title of it is in Rhime, and in the *Court-Roll* runs thus:

Kingſhill *in* Rochford } ff. *Curia de Domino Rege,*
Dicta ſine Lege,
Tenta eſt ibidem
Per ejuſdem Conſuetudinem,
Ante ortum ſolis
Luceat niſi polus,
Seneſcallus ſolus,
Nil ſcribit niſi colis
Toties voluerit
Gallus ut cantaverit,
Per cujus ſoli ſonitus
Curia eſt ſummonita:
Clamat clam pro rege
In Curia ſine Lege,
Et niſi citò venerint
Citiùs pœnituerint,
Et Niſi clam accedant
Curia non attendat,
Qui venerit cum lumine
Errat in regimine,
Et dum ſunt ſine lumine,
Capti ſunt in Crimine,
Curia ſine Cura.
Jurati de Injuria.

Tenta ibidem die Mercurii (*ante Diem*) *proximi poſt Feſtum Sancti* Michaelis *Anno regni Regis, &c.*

Lawleſs Man, (*Exlex*) Is he that is an Outlaw. *Pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat nec Legi, & tunc utlagabitur ſicut ille qui eſt extra Legem, ſicut* Laughleſs Man. *Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 11.

Law of Marque, (from the Germ. *March*, i. e. *Limes*) Is where they that are driven to it, do take the Shipping and Goods of that People of whom they have received Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Juſtice in another Territory, when they can take them within their own Bounds and Precincts. *Statute* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17.

Law Merchant, (*Lex Mercatoria*) Is a ſpecial *Law* differing from the Common *Law* of *England*, proper to Merchants, and become a Part of the *Law* of the Realm. And the *Charta Mercatoria* 31 *Ed.* 1. grants this perpetual Privilege to *Merchants*, coming into this Kingdom: *Quod omnes Balivi, Miniſtri Feriarum, Civitatum, Burgorum & Villarum Mercatoriarum Mercatoribus antedictis comparentibus eorum eis celerem Juſtitiam faciant de die in diem ſine dilatione; ſecundum* Legem Mercatoriam, *de univerſis & ſingulis quæ per eandem Legem poterunt terminari.* See 13 *Ed.* 1. and 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. *Co. Litt.* 182. See *Cuſtom of Merchants*.

Law-Proceedings, Of all Kinds, as Writs, Proceſſes, Pleadings, *&c.* are to be in the *Engliſh* Language from the twenty-fifth of *March* 1733, by a late Act, 4 *Geo.* 2. Vide *Proceſs*.

Law Spiritual, (*Lex Spiritualis*) Is the Eccleſiaſtical *Law*, allowed by our *Laws* where it is not againſt the Common *Law*, nor the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom: And regularly according to ſuch Eccleſiaſtical or *Spiritual Laws*, the Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſtical Judges proceed in Cauſes within their Cogniſance. *Co. Litt.* 344. It was alſo called *Law Chriſtian*; and in Oppoſition to it, the Common *Law* was often called *Lex Terrena, &c.*

Lawns. See *Cambricks*.

Lawyer, (*Legiſta, Legiſperitus, Juriſconſultus*) By the *Saxons* called *Lahman*, is a *Counſellor*, or one learned in the Law. And *Lawyers*, ſuch as Counſellors, Attornies, *&c.* are within the Act 3 *Jac.* 1. againſt

againſt Extortion; but it has been held only to extend to Officers. 2 *Keb.* 548.

Lay-Fee, *(Feodum Laicum)* Lands held in Fee of a *Lay-Lord*, by the common Services to which military Tenure was ſubject; as diſtinguiſhed from the *Eccleſiaſtical* Holding in *Frankalmoign*, diſcharged from thoſe Burdens. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Layman, Is one that is not of the Clergy; and the *Latin* Word *Laicus* ſignifies as much as *Populus*, that which is common to the People, or belongs to the *Laity*. Lit. Dict.

Layſtall, *(Sax.)* A Place to lay Dung or Soil in. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. .

Lazzi. The *Saxons* divided the People of the Land into three Ranks: The firſt they called *Edhilingi*, which were ſuch as are now Nobility: The Second were termed *Frilingi*, from *Friling* ſignifying he that was born a Freeman, or of Parents not ſubject to any Servitude, which are the preſent Gentry: And the Third and Laſt were called *Lazzi*, as born to Labour, and being of a more ſervile State than our Servants, becauſe they could not depart from their Service without the Leave of the Lord; but were fixed to the Land where born, and in the Nature of Slaves: And hence the Word *Lazzi*, or *Lazy*, ſignifies thoſe of a ſervile Condition. *Nithardus de Saxonibus*, *lib.* 4.

Lea of Yarn, A Quantity of Yarn, ſo called; and at *Kidderminſter* it is to contain 200 Threads on a Reel four Yards about. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

League, Is an Agreement between Princes, &c. Alſo a Meaſure of Way by Sea, or an Extent of Land containing three Miles in moſt Countries abroad. Breakers of *Leagues* and Truces, and how puniſhed for Offences done upon the Seas. See *Stat.* 2 *H.* 5. and 4 *H.* 5. *c.* 7.

Leche, or **Leak,** (From *Sax. Leccian*, to let out Water) In the Biſhoprick of *Durham* is uſed for a Gutter; ſo in *Yorkſhire* any Slough or watry Hole upon the Road, is called by this Name: And hence the Water-Tub to put Aſhes in to make a Lee for Waſhing of Cloaths, is in ſome Parts of *England* termed a *Leche*. Cowel.

Leakage, Is an Allowance of Twelve *per Cent.* to Merchants importing Wine, out of the Cuſtoms; and of two Barrels in Twenty two of Ale to Brewers, &c. out of the Duty of Exciſe. *Merch. Dict.*

Leap, A Net, Engine or Wheel, made of Twigs, to catch Fiſh in. 4 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 23. See *Lepa.*

Leap-Year, Every fourth Year, having one Day more than other Years. *Vide* Biſſextile.

Leaſe, (From *Locatio* Letting, or rather *Dimiſſio*, from the Fr. *Laiſſer*, i e. *Dimittere*, to depart with) Is a Demiſe or Letting of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments to another, for Term of Life, Years, or at Will, for a Rent reſerved. *Co. Lit.* 43. *Leaſes* are either in *Writing*, or by Word of Mouth, when they are called *Leaſes Parol*; and it is ſaid not to be material whether any Rent is reſerved upon a *Leaſe* for Life, or Years, except in the Caſe of *Leaſes* by Tenant in Tail, &c. according to the Statute 32 *H.* 8. A *Leaſe* for Life requires Livery of Seiſin; and generally to the Making of a good *Leaſe*, ſeveral Things neceſſarily concur; there muſt be a Leſſor, not reſtrained to make a *Leaſe*; a Leſſee not diſabled to receive it; a Thing demiſed which is demiſable, and a ſufficient Deſcription of the Thing demiſed, &c. If it be for Years, it muſt have a certain commencement and Determination, it is to have all the uſual Ceremonies, as Sealing, Delivery, &c. and there muſt be an Acceptance of the Thing demiſed. *Lit.* 56. 1 *Inſt.* 46. *Plowd.* 273, 523. A Demiſe having no certain Commencement is void: For every Contract ſufficient to make a *Leaſe*, ought to have Certainty in Commencement, in the Continuance, and in the End. *Vaugh.* 85. 6 *Rep.* 35. A *Leaſe* at Will is at the Will of the Leſſor or Leſſee; or regularly at the Will of both Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 55. All Eſtates, Intereſts of Freehold, or Terms for Years in Lands, &c. not put in Writing, and ſigned by the Parties, ſhall have no greater Effect than as Eſtates at Will; unleſs it be of *Leaſes* not exceeding three Years from the Making, wherein the Rent reſerved ſhall be Two Thirds of the Value of the Thing demiſed. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Leaſes* exceeding three Years muſt be made in Writing, and if the Subſtance of a *Leaſe* be put in Writing, and ſigned by the Parties, though it be not ſealed, it ſhall have the Effect of a *Leaſe* for Years, &c. *Wood's Inſt* 266. Articles with Covenants to let and make a *Leaſe* of Lands, for a certain Term, at ſo much Rent, hath been adjudged a *Leaſe*. *Cro. Eliz* 486. In a Covenant with the Words *Have*, *Poſſeſs* and *Occupy* Lands, in Conſideration of an yearly Rent, without the Word *Demiſe*; and it was held a good *Leaſe*: And a Licence to occupy, take the Profits, &c. which paſſeth an Intereſt amounts to a *Leaſe*. 3 *Bulſt.* 204. 3 *Salk.* 223. If I ſay, you ſhall have a *Leaſe* of my Lands in *D.* for Years, paying 20 *s.* a Year Rent, make ſuch a *Leaſe*, and I will ſeal it; it is a good *Leaſe Parol. Moor*, *cap.* 31. An Agreement of the Parties, that the Leſſee ſhall enjoy the Lands, will make a *Leaſe*: But if the Agreement hath a Reference to the *Leaſe* to be made, and implies an Intent not to be perfected till then; it is not a perfect *Leaſe* until made afterwards. *Bridg.* 13. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 374. If a Man on Promiſe of a *Leaſe* to be made to him, lays out Money on the Premiſſes, he ſhall oblige the Leſſor afterwards to make the *Leaſe*; the Agreement being executed on the Leſſee's Part: Where no ſuch Expence hath been, a bare Promiſe of the *Leaſe* for a Term of Years, though the Leſſee have Poſſeſſion, ſhall not be good without ſome Writing. *Preced. Can.* 561. A Perſon ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, in his own Right, of any Lands or Tenements, may make a *Leaſe* of it for what Lives or Years he will; and he that is ſeiſed of an Eſtate-tail in Lands, may make a *Leaſe* of it for his own Life, but not longer; except it be by Fine or Recovery, or *Leaſe* warranted by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. And if Tenant in Tail, or for Life, make a *Leaſe* generally, it ſhall be conſtrued for his own Life. 1 *Inſt.* 42. He that is ſeiſed of an Eſtate for Life, may make a *Leaſe* for his Life, according as he is ſeiſed; alſo he may make a *Leaſe* for Years of the Eſtate, and it ſhall be good as long as the Eſtate for Life doth laſt: One poſſeſſed of Lands for Years, may make a *Leaſe* of all the Years, except one Day, or any ſhort Part of the Term; it is to be granted for a leſs Term than the Maker hath in the Lands; for if all the Eſtate is granted, it is an Aſſignment: And if Leſſee for Years makes a *Leaſe* for Life, the Leſſee may enjoy it for the Leſſor's Life, if the Term of Years laſts ſo long; but if he gives Livery and Seiſin upon it, this is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate for Years. *Wood's Inſt.* 267. Jointenants, Tenants in Common, and Coparceners, may make *Leaſes* for Life, Years, or at Will, of their own Parts, and ſhall bind their Companions: And in ſome Caſes, Perſons as are not ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, &c. may make *Leaſes* for Life or Years, by ſpecial Power enabling them to do it, when the Authority muſt be exactly purſued. *Ibid.* But there is a Difference, where there is a general Power to make *Leaſes*, and a particular Power. 8 *Rep.* 69. A *Leaſe* for Life cannot be made to commence *in futuro*, by the Common Law; becauſe Livery cannot be made to a future Eſtate: Though where a *Leaſe* is made for Life, *Habendum* at a Day to come, and after the Day, the Leſſor makes Livery, there it ſhall be good; and a *Leaſe* in Reverſion may be made for Life, which commences at a Day that is future. 5 *Rep.* 94. *Hob.* 314. 1 *Inſt.* 5. A *Leaſe* for Years may begin from a Day paſt, or to come, as *Michaelmas* laſt, *Chriſtmas* next, three or four Years after, or after the Death of the Leſſor, &c. Though

a Term

a Term cannot commence upon a Contingency, which depends on another Contingengy. 1 *Inſt.* 5. 1 *Rep.* 156. If one make a *Leaſe* for Years; after the Death of *A. B.* if he die within ten Years; this is a good *Leaſe*, in Caſe he dies within that Time, otherwiſe not. *Plowd.* 70. And where a Man has a *Leaſe* of Lands for eighty Years, and he grants it to another to hold for thirty Years, to begin after his Death; it will be good for the whole thirty Years, provided there be ſo many of the eighty to come at the Time of the Death of the Leſſor. *Bro. Grant*, 54. 1 *Rep.* 155. A *Leaſe* made from the Leſſor's Death, until *Anno Domini* 1760 is good: And if a *Leaſe* be during the Minority of *J. S.* or until he ſhall come to the Age of Twenty-one Years; theſe are good *Leaſes*; and if he die before his full Age, the *Leaſe* is ended. *Hob.* 174. A Perſon grants a Rent of 20 *l.* a Year, till an hundred Pounds be paid, 'tis a *Leaſe* of the Rent for five Years. *Co. Litt.* 42. If a Man makes a *Leaſe* of Land to another, until he ſhall levy out of the Profits one hundred Pounds, or he is paid that Sum, *&c.* This will be a *Leaſe* for Life, determinable on the Payment of the hundred Pounds, if Livery and Seiſin be made: But if there is no Livery, it will not be good for Years, but void for Incertainty. 21 *Aſſiſ.* 18. *Plowd.* 27. 6 *Rep.* 35. A *Leaſe* for Years to ſuch Perſon as *A. B.* ſhall name, is not good: Though it may be for ſo many Years, as he ſhall name; not as ſhall be named by his Executors, *&c.* for it muſt be in the Life time of the Parties. *Hob.* 173. *Moor, cap.* 911. And if a Man makes a *Leaſe* to another for ſo many Years as a third Perſon ſhall name, when the Years are named by ſuch Perſon, it is good for ſo many Years. 1 *Inſt.* 45. So if a Perſon lets his Lands for as many Years as he hath in the Manor of *D.* and he hath then a Term for ten Years, this is a good *Leaſe* for ten Years; and in the like Caſes, by referring to a Certainty, it may be made good and certain. *Ibid.* A *Leaſe* may be made for Life or Years, of any Thing that lies in Livery or Grant; but *Leaſes* for Years ought to be made of ſuch Lands, *&c.* whereunto the Leſſor may come to diſtrain; not of Incorporeal Inheritances. 1 *Inſt.* 47. And they may be for the Term of one Thouſand Years, or any Number of Years, Months or Weeks; or be from Week to Week, *&c.* for one, two or three Years, and be good for thoſe Years: And a Tenant for Half a Year, or a Quarter of a Year, is Tenant for Years. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If one makes a *Leaſe* for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year, it is a *Leaſe* for two Years; and afterwards it is but an Eſtate at Will. 1 *Mod* 4. 1 *Lutw.* 213. And if from three Years to three Years, it is a good *Leaſe* for ſix Years: Alſo if a Man make a *Leaſe* for Years, without ſaying for how many, it may be good for two Years, to anſwer the plural Number. *Wood's Inſt.* 265. A Leſſee hath a Term for a Year by Parol, and ſo from a Year to Year, ſo long as both Parties pleaſe; if the Leſſee enters on a ſecond Year, he is bound for that Year, and ſo on: And if there is a *Leaſe* by Deed for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year as long as both Parties agree, this is binding but for one Year, though if the Leſſee enters upon the ſecond Year, he is for that Year bound: If 'tis for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year, ſo long as both Parties agree till ſix Years expire; this is a *Leaſe* for ſix Years, but determinable every Year at the Will of either Party: But if it is for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year till ſix Years determine, this is a certain *Leaſe* for ſix Years; adjudged by *Holt* Chief Juſtice. *Mod. Ca.* 215. If *A.* make a *Leaſe* of Land to *B.* for ten Years; and it is agreed between them, that he ſhall pay fifty Pounds at the End of the ſaid Term, and if he do ſo, and pay fifty Pounds at the End of every ten Years; then the ſaid *B.* ſhall have a perpetual Demiſe and Grant of the Lands, from ten Years to ten Years continually following, *extra memoriam hominum, &c.* Though this be a good *Leaſe* for the firſt ten Years; as for all the reſt it is incertain and void: By Covenant a further *Leaſe* may be made for the like Term of Years. *Plowd.* 192. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 376. A Parſon makes a *Leaſe* of his Glebe for ſo many Years as he ſhall be Parſon, this cannot be made certain; but if he makes a *Leaſe* for three Years, and ſo from three Years to three Years, ſo long as he ſhall be Parſon, it is a good *Leaſe* for ſix Years, if he continue Parſon ſo long. 6 *Rep.* 35. 3 *Cro.* 511. And if one make a *Leaſe* for twenty-one Years, if the Leſſee ſhall ſo long live; this is a good *Leaſe* for Years, and a Certainty in an Uncertainty. 1 *Inſt.* 46. A *Leaſe* made to a Man for ſeven Years, if *D.* ſhall live ſo long, who is dead when the *Leaſe* is made; by this the Leſſee hath an abſolute *Leaſe* for ſeven Years. 9 *Rep.* 63. *Leaſe* for Life is granted, and ſays that if the Leſſee within one Year do not pay 20 *s.* then he ſhall have but a Leaſe for two Years; here if he pays not the Money, he ſhall have only the two Years, although Livery of Seiſin be had thereon. 1 *Inſt.* 218. If a *Leaſe* be made to *A. B.* during his own Life, and the Lives of *C.* and *D.* it is one entire Eſtate of Freehold, and ſhall continue during the three Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and though the Leſſee can have it no longer than his own Life, yet his Aſſignee ſhall have the Benefit of it ſo long as the other two are living. 5 *Rep.* 13. *Moor* 32. Where one grants Land by *Leaſe* to *A. B.* and *C. D.* to hold to them during their Lives, although the Words *and the longeſt Liver of them* be omitted, they ſhall hold it during the Life of the longeſt Liver. 5 *Rep.* 9. A *Leaſe* is made to a Perſon for ſixty Years, if *A. B.* and *C. D.* ſo long live; and afterwards *A. B.* dies, by his Death the *Leaſe* is determined. Though if the *Leaſe* be made to one for the Lives of *A. B.* and *C. D.* the Freehold doth not determine by the Death of one of them; and if in the other Caſe of a Term, the Words *or either of them* be inſerted in the *Leaſe*, it will be good for both their Lives. 13 *Rep.* 66. A *Leaſe* was made to a Man for ninety-nine Years, if he ſhould ſo long live; and if he died within the Term, the Son to have it for the Reſidue of the Term: This was adjudged void as to the Son, becauſe there can be no Limitation of the Reſidue of a Term which is determined. *Cro. Eliz.* 216. But if the Words of the *Leaſe* be, To hold during the Reſidue of the ninety-nine Years, and not during the reſt of the Term, in this Caſe it may be good to the Son alſo. 1 *Rep.* 153. *Dyer* 253. A *Leaſe* was made for Twenty-one Years, if the Leſſee lived ſo long, and in the Service of the Leſſor; the Leſſor died within the Term, and yet it was held that the *Leaſe* continued, for it was by the Act of God that the Leſſee could ſerve no longer. *Cro. Eliz.* 643. If a *Leaſe* be to a Man, and to her whom he ſhall take to be his Wife, it is void: Becauſe there ought to be ſuch Perſons at the Time of the Commencement of the *Leaſe* which might take. 4 *Leon.* 158. When a *Leaſe* in Reverſion is granted as ſuch after another *Leaſe*, and that *Leaſe* is void by Raſure, *&c.* the reverſionary *Leaſe*, expectant upon the *Leaſe* for Years that is void, is void alſo. *Cro. Car.* 289. But where a Man recites a *Leaſe*, when in Truth there is no *Leaſe*; or a *Leaſe* which is void, and miſrecites the ſame in a Point material, and grants a further *Leaſe* to commence after the Determination thereof; in ſuch Caſe the new *Leaſe* ſhall begin from the Time of Delivery. *Dyer* 93. 6 *Rep.* 36. *Vaugh.* 73, 80, *&c.* A *Leaſe* that has an impoſſible Date for its Commencement, is ſaid to be void; and an uncertain Limitation makes the *Leaſe* void, becauſe it being Part of the Agreement, the Court cannot determine what the Contract was. 1 *Mod.* 180. Though it hath been adjudged, where

a *Leaſe* bears a Date which is impoſſible, the Term ſhall begin from the Delivery, as if there was no Date. 1 *Inſt.* 40. If a *Leaſe* be to hold from the Day of the Date, the Day itſelf is excluded; otherwiſe the Day of Delivery is incluſive. 5 *Rep.* 2. A Man makes a *Leaſe* for Years to one, and afterwards makes a *Leaſe* for Years to another of the ſame Land; the ſecond *Leaſe* is not void; but ſhall be good for ſo many Years thereof, as ſhall come after the firſt *Leaſe* ended. *Noy's Max.* 67. And if one make a *Leaſe* for Years, and afterwards the Leſſor enters upon the Lands let, before the Term is expired, and makes a *Leaſe* of theſe Lands to another; this ſecond *Leaſe* is a good *Leaſe* until the Leſſee doth re-enter, and then the firſt *Leaſe* is revived, and he is in thereby. 2 *Lill Abr.* 152. It hath been held, that a *Leaſe* may be void as to one, and ſtand good to another: And *Leaſes* voidable, or void for the Preſent, may after become good again. 1 *Inſt.* 46. 3 *Rep.* 51. If a *Leaſe* be made to two, to hold to them and two others, it is voidable as to the two other Perſons; and when the two firſt die, the *Leaſe* is at an End. 2 *Leon.* 1. A *Leaſe* which is only voidable, and not abſolutely void, muſt be made void by the Leſſor by Re-entry; but if a *Leaſe* be void abſolutely, there needs no Re-entry: And as a voidable *Leaſe* is made void by Re-entry, and putting out the Leſſee; ſo it is affirmed, by accepting and receiving the Rent, which acknowledges the Leſſee to be Tenant. 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 149. If a Leſſor accepts of Rent of an Aſſignee of a *Leaſe*, having Knowledge of the Aſſignment, he may not afterwards charge the Leſſee with the Rent in Action of Debt. 3 *Rep.* 23. And where a Leſſee for Years accepts of a leſs Term from the Leſſor, even by Word, it is ſaid this is a Surrender of the Term which he had by Deed. *Style* 448. When a Term for Years in *Leaſe*, and a Fee-ſimple, meet in one Perſon, the *Leaſe* is drowned in the Inheritance; yet in ſome Caſes it may have Continuance, to make good Charges and Payments, *&c.* *Poph.* 39. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1100. If a *Leaſe* for Years is made to a Man and his Heirs, it ſhall go to his Executors. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 388. And a *Leaſe* for Years, notwithſtanding it be a very long *Leaſe*, cannot be intailed; but may be aſſigned in Truſt, to ſeveral Uſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 150. If ſuch a *Leaſe* comes to be limited in Tail, the Law allows not a preſent Remainder to be limited thereupon. *Ibid.* Leſſee for Years, though for never ſo great a Term, has only a Chattel; but Tenant for Life hath a Freehold. 1 *Inſt.* 6. A *Leaſe* is ſealed by the Leſſor, and the Leſſee hath not ſealed the Counterpart, Action of Covenant may be brought upon the *Leaſe* againſt the Leſſor: But where the *Leaſe* is ſealed by the Leſſee, and not the Leſſor, nothing operates, *Yelv.* 18. *Owen* 100. If the Leſſor only ſeal one Part of the *Leaſe*, the Leſſee is as much bound by it as if he did ſeal it. *Finch* 109. A Man out of Poſſeſſion, cannot make a *Leaſe* of Lands, without entering and ſealing the *Leaſe* upon the Land. *Daliſ.* 81. The Leſſee is to enter on the Premiſſes let; and ſuch Leſſee for Years is not in Poſſeſſion, ſo as to bring Treſpaſs, *&c.* until actual Entry; but he may grant over his Term before Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 46. 2 *Lill.* 160. A Leſſee of a future Intereſt never enters by Virtue of his Term, but enters before, and continues after the Commencement of the Term; and if then the Leſſor ouſts him, the Leſſee may aſſign over his Term off from the Land. 1 *Lev.* 47. But a *Leaſe* to begin at *Michaelmas*, if the Leſſee enters before *Michaelmas*, and continues the Poſſeſſion immediately, it is a Diſſeiſin. *Ibid.* 46. If a *Leaſe* be made of a Cloſe of Land, by a certain Name, in the Pariſh of *A.* in the County of *B.* whereas the Cloſe is in another County, the ſaid Pariſh extending into both Counties; ſuch a Leaſe is good to paſs ſuch Land: Though where a Houſe is leaſed without a Name, and the Pariſh is miſtaken; it hath been held otherwiſe. *Dyer* 292, 276. Land and Mines are *leaſed* to a Tenant; this only extends to the open Mines, and the Leſſee ſhall not have any others, if there are ſuch: And if Land and Timber are demiſed, the Leſſee is not empowered to ſell it. 2 *Lev.* 184. 2 *Mod.* 193. A Man makes a *Leaſe* of Lands for Life, or Years, the Leſſee hath but a ſpecial Intereſt in the Timber-Trees, as annexed to the Land, to have the Maſt and Shadow for his Cattle; and when they are ſevered from the Lands, or blown down with Wind, the Leſſor ſhall have them as Parcel of his Inheritance. 4 *Rep.* 62. 11 *Rep.* 81. If an Houſe falls down by Tempeſt, *&c.* the Leſſee hath an Intereſt to take the Timber, to re-edify it for his Habitation. 4 *Rep.* 63. And every Leſſee for Years, *&c.* may take of Timber neceſſary Ploughbote, Houſe-bote, Fire-bote, *&c.* without doing Waſte. 1 *Inſt.* 41. And Tenants ſuffering Houſes to be uncovered, or in Decay; taking away Wainſcot, *&c.* fixed to the Freehold, unleſs put up by the Leſſee, and taken down before the Term is expired; cutting down Timber-Trees to ſell; permitting young Trees to be deſtroyed by Cattle, *&c.* Ploughing up Ground that Time out of Mind hath not been Ploughed; not keeping Banks in Repair, *&c.* are Waſte. 1 *Inſt.* 52. *Dyer* 37. 1 *Salk.* 368. Leſſees are bound to Repair their Tenements, except it be mentioned in the Leaſe to the contrary. *Noy's Max.* Though a Leſſee for Years is not obliged to repair the Houſe let to him which is burnt by Accident; if there be not a ſpecial Covenant in the *Leaſe*, that he ſhall leave the Houſe in good Repair at the End of the Term: Yet if the Houſe be burnt by Negligence, the Leſſee ſhall repair it, although there be no ſuch Covenant. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* A Leſſee at Will is not bound to ſuſtain or repair, as Tenant for Term of Years is: If the Houſe of ſuch a Tenant is burnt down by Negligence, Action lies not againſt the Tenant; but Action lies for voluntary Waſte, in pulling down Houſes, or cutting Wood, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 13. By Stat. 6 & 10 *Ann. c.* 14. No Action ſhall be brought againſt any Perſon in whoſe Houſe any Fire ſhall accidentally begin, or any Recompence be made by ſuch Perſon for Damage; ſo as not to extend to, or make void any Agreement between Landlord and Tenant; and negligent Firing of Houſes is liable to Penalties. A Leſſor who hath Fee, cannot reſerve Rent to any other but himſelf, his Heirs, *&c.* And if he reſerves a Rent to his Executors, the Rent ſhall be to the Heir, as Incident to the Reverſion of the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 47. The Leſſor may take a Diſtreſs on the Tenements letten for the Rent; or may have Action of Debt for the Arrears, *&c.* Alſo Land *leaſed* ſhall be ſubject to thoſe Lawful Remedies which the Leſſor provides for the Recovery of his Rent, Poſſeſſion, *&c.* into whoſe Hands ſoever the Land comes, *Cro. Jac.* 300. And as to the Leſſee, if Leſſee for Years loſes his *Leaſe*, if it can be proved that there was ſuch a Term let to him by *Leaſe*, and that it is not determined, he ſhall not loſe his Term; ſo it is of any other Eſtate in Lands, if the Deed that created it be loſt, for the Eſtate in the Land is derived from the Party that made it, and not from the Deed otherwiſe than inſtrumentally and declarative of the Mind and Intent of the Party, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 152. If a Perſon be in Poſſeſſion of the Lands of another, and hath uſually paid Rent for them; the Proof of a Quarter or Half Year's Rent paid, will be good Evidence of a *Leaſe* at Will, though it cannot be expreſly proved that the Lands were demiſed at Will to him in Poſſeſſion; it ſhall be preſumed the Rent was received by the Owner of the Land upon ſome private Contract. *Ibid.* 151.

Lands are *leaſed* at Will, the Leſſee cannot determine his Will before or after the Day of Payment of the Rent, but it muſt be done on that very Day; and the Law will not allow the Leſſee to do it to the Prejudice of the Leſſor, as to the Rent; nor that the Leſſor ſhall determine his Will to the Prejudice of the Leſſee, after the Land is ſowed with Corn, *&c. Sid.* 339. *Lev.* 109. For where Leſſee at Will ſows the Land, if he does not himſelf determine the Will, he ſhall have the Corn: And where Tenant for Life ſows the Corn, and dies, his Executors ſhall have it; but it is not ſo of Tenant for Years, where the Term ends before the Corn is ripe, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 116. The Leſſor and Leſſee, where the Eſtate is at Will, may determine the Will when they pleaſe; but if the Leſſor doth it within a Quarter, he ſhall loſe that Quarter's Rent; and if the Leſſee doth it, he muſt pay a Quarter's Rent. 2 *Salk* 413. By Words ſpoken on the Ground by the Leſſor, in the Abſence of the Leſſee, the Will is not determined; but the Leſſee is to have Notice. 1 *Inſt.* 55. If a Man makes a *Leaſe* at Will, and dies, the Will is determined; and if the Tenant continues in Poſſeſſion, he is Tenant at Sufferance. *Ibid.* 57. But where a Leſſor makes an Eſtate at Will to two or three Perſons, and one of them dies; it has been adjudged this doth not determine the Eſtate at Will. 5 *Rep.* 10. Tenant at Will grants over his Eſtate to another, it determines his Will. 1 *Inſt.* 57. No Tenant ſhall take *Leaſes* of above two Farms, in any Town, Village, *&c.* nor hold two, unleſs he dwell in the Pariſh, under Penalties and Forfeitures, by *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. See 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. There is a late *Statute* for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants; and for the more eaſy Recovery of Rents, and Renewal of *Leaſes*; by which *Chief Leaſes* of Lands may be renewed on Surrender, without the ſurrendring of the Under *Leaſes*, &c. 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. And how *Leaſes* of Lands, *&c.* left uncultivated, may become void, for Non-payment of Rent, on view of two Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* by the late Act 11 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. See the Purport of theſe Statutes, under *Rent*.

Leaſes by Statute. There are three Kinds of Perſons, who may make Leaſes for Life or Years by Statute, that could not do ſo heretofore, *viz.* Tenants in Tail, Huſband and Wife of the Wife's Land, and Perſons ſeized of Lands in Right of the Church. By the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 18. *Tenants in Tail* are enabled to make *Leaſes* on the following Conditions, *i. e.* They are to be made by Deed indented; to begin from the Time of Making, or ſome ſhort Time after, as *Michaelmas* next, *&c.* If there be an old Leaſe in Being, it muſt be abſolutely ſurrendered, or expire within a Year after the making of the New; they muſt not exceed three Lives or twenty-one Years, from the making, or be for both, but may be for leſs Terms; they are to be of Lands manurable or corporeal, out of which a Rent may be legally iſſuing; and of ſuch Lands or Tenements which have been moſt commonly let to Farm by the Space of twenty Years; the accuſtomed yearly Rent, paid within twenty Years is to be reſerved; and they are not to be made without Impeachment of Waſte, *&c.* It has been held on this Statute, that where a new Thing is demiſed with Lands accuſtomably let, though there be great Increaſe of Rent, the *Leaſe* is void: But more Rent than the accuſtomed Rent may be reſerved. 5 *Rep.* 5. 6 *Rep.* 37. And the *Leaſes* according the the Statute bind the Iſſues in Tail; but not thoſe in Reverſion or Remainder: For if Tenant in Tail makes a *Leaſe* warranted by the Statute, and dies without Iſſue, the *Leaſe* as to him in Reverſion or Remainder is void; though by a common Recovery, *Leaſes* may be made to bind him in Remainder, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 267. A Guardian during the Minority of an Infant Tenant in Tail, who was but one Year old, made a *Leaſe* for twenty Years; and it was adjudged not good by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. to bind the Iſſue in Tail; and it is the ſame in the Caſe of Tenant in Dower, Tenant by the Curteſy, or Huſband ſeized in Right of his Wife, becauſe they have no Inheritance. *Dyer* 271. The Statute impowers a Husband to make *Leaſes* of Land in Tail, held in his Wife's Right, ſo as in ſuch *Leaſes* the Conditions aforementioned are obſerved, and the Wife be made a Party to and ſeal the *Leaſes*; and the Rent is to be reſerved to the Huſband and Wife, and her Heirs, *&c.* If a *Leaſe* of the Wife's Land is not warranted by the Statute, it is a good *Leaſe* againſt the Huſband, though not againſt the Wife: The Huſband and Wife cannot bind him in Reverſion or Remainder. 1 *Inſt.* 362. *Biſhops, Spiritual Perſons, &c.* ſeized in Fee in Right of their Churches, may make Leaſes of their Spiritual Livings for three Lives, or one and twenty Years, having all the Qualities required by the Statute, in caſe of *Leaſes* made by Tenants in Tail. 32 *H.* 8. And *Leaſes* otherwiſe made are to be void; but not againſt the Biſhops, *&c.* making them only againſt their Succeſſors, 3 *Rep.* 59. A Biſhop, *&c.* may make *Leaſes* of Lands for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, according to the Statute, without Confirmation of Dean and Chapter; and at Common Law might make them for any longer Time, without Limitation, with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter; but this is reſtrained by the Statutes 1 *Eliz. c.* 19. and 13 *Eliz. c.* 10. Such Confirmation will now make good concurrent *Leaſes* for twenty-one Years, *&c.* upon *Leaſes* for Years; though a Biſhop cannot make a concurrent *Leaſe* for Life or Lives. *Wood's Inſt.* 273. If a Biſhop have two Chapters, as there may be two or more to one Biſhoprick; both Chapters muſt confirm *Leaſes* made by the Biſhop. 1 *Inſt.* 131. A *Leaſe* by a Biſhop made to begin preſently for twenty one Years, when there is an old *Leaſe* in Being, is good notwithſtanding the Statute of 1 *Eliz. Moor, cap.* 241. But if ſuch *Leaſe* is to commence at a Day to come, it will be void. 1 *Leon.* 44. *Leaſe* for three Lives of a Biſhop of Tithes, is void againſt the Succeſſor; although the uſual Rent be duly reſerved. *Moor, ca.* 1078. 2 *Cro.* 173. *Leaſes* of a Dean and Chapter are good, without Confirmation of the Biſhop. *Dyer* 273. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1096. Where there is a Chapter, and no Dean, they may make Grants, *&c.* and are within the Statute. 1 *Mod.* 204. And a Prebendary is ſeized in Right of the Church within the Equity of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. 4 *Leon.* 51. A Prebendary's *Leaſe* confirmed by the Archbiſhop, who is his Patron, is good without Confirmation of Dean and Chapter. 3 *Bulſtr.* 290. But where a Prebendary made a *Leaſe* for Years of Part of his Prebend, and this was confirmed by Dean and Chapter; becauſe it was not confirmed likewiſe by the Biſhop, who was Patron and Ordinary of the Prebend, the *Leaſe* was adjudged void. *Dyer* 60. If a Prebendary hath Rectories in two ſeveral Dioceſes belonging to his Prebend, and his *Leaſe* of them is confirmed by the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter of the Dioceſe of which he is Prebendary, it is good, though not confirmed by the other. *Sid.* 75. A Chancellor of a Cathedral Church may make a *Leaſe*, and 'tis ſaid it will be good againſt the Succeſſor, though not confirmed, *&c. Ibid.* 158. If a Parſon or Vicar makes a *Leaſe* for Life or Years, of Lands uſually letten, reſerving the cuſtomary Rent, *&c.* it muſt be confirmed by Patron and Ordinary, for they are out of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. And if the Parſon and Ordinary make a *Leaſe* for Years of the Glebe to the Patron; and afterwards the Patron aſſigns this *Leaſe* to another, ſuch Aſſignment is good, and is a Confirmation of that *Leaſe* to the Aſſignee. 5 *Rep.* 15. Ancient Covenants in former *Leaſes* may be good to bind the Succeſſor, ſo as to diſcharge the Leſſee from Payment of Penſions, Tenths, *&c.* but of any new Matter they ſhall not. 1 *Vent.* 223.

By

By the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 20. the *Leaſe* of a Parſon is not good for any longer Time than the Parſon's Reſidence upon his Living, without Abſence fourſcore Days in any Year; and an Incumbent offending contrary to this Act, ſhall loſe a Year's Profit of the Benefice, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 403. A *Leaſe* for Years of a ſpiritual Perſon, will be void by his Death, if it is not according to the Statutes; and a *Leaſe* for Life is voidable by Entry, *&c.* of the Succeſſor: And ſo in like Caſes, *Leaſes* not warranted by Statute, are void or voidable on the Deaths of the Makers: Acceptance of Rent on a void *Leaſe* ſhall not bind the Succeſſor. 2 *Cro.* 173. On College *Leaſes*, a third Part of the Rent is to be reſerved in Corn, *&c.* 18 *Eliz. c.* 6. By 14 *Eliz. c.* 11. it is ordained, that the 13 *Eliz. c.* 10. ſhall not extend to *Leaſes* of the Maſters and Fellows of Colleges, *&c.* of Houſes in Corporation Towns, which may be made for forty Years, *&c.* But the 18 *Eliz. c.* 11. makes void *Leaſes* of Maſters and Fellows of Colleges, Deans and Chapters, Maſters of Hoſpitals, *&c.* where another *Leaſe* for Years is in Being, and not to be expired or ſurrendered within three Years; and *Leaſes* of ſuch Perſons are to be made for twenty-one Years or three Lives, reſerving the accuſtomed Rents, *&c.* Biſhops are out of this Statute. If a Biſhop be not Biſhop *de Jure*, *Leaſes* made by him to charge the Biſhoprick, are void; though all judicial Acts by him are good. 2 *Cro.* 353. And where a Biſhop makes a *Leaſe*, which may tend to the Diminution of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick, *&c.* which ſhould maintain the Succeſſor; there the Deprivation or Tranſlation of the Biſhop, is all one with his Death. 1 *Inſt.* 329. Alſo all Aſſurances and Demiſes of Biſhops Lands to the King, ſhall be void. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. Perſons for whoſe Lives Eſtates are held by *Leaſe*, *&c.* remaining beyond Sea, or being abſent ſeven Years; if no Proof be made of their being alive, ſhall be accounted dead. 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. If the Aſſignee of a Term of Years aſſigns it over to a poor Inſolvent Perſon, on Purpoſe to get rid of it, he ſhall not be liable to Rent afterwards incurred, for the Privity of Eſtate is deſtroyed by the legal Aſſignment to the Inſolvent Perſon, and it was the Folly of the Landlord to diſcharge the Original Leſſee. 2 *Strange* 1221.

Leaſes of the King. *Leaſes* made by the King, of Part of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, are to be for three Lives, or thirty-one Years, and not be made diſpuniſhable of Waſte, whereon the ancient Rent is to be reſerved; and Eſtates in Reverſion, with thoſe in Poſſeſſion, are not to exceed three Lives, *&c.* 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. All *Leaſes* and Grants made by Letters Patent, or Indentures under the Great Seal of *England*, or Seal of the Court of *Exchequer*, or by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the Manors of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, not exceeding one, two or three Lives, or ſome Term determinable thereon, *&c.* are confirmed; and Covenants, Conditions, *&c.* in *Leaſes* for Lives or Years, ſhall be good in Law, as if the King were ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 9. See 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. c.* 18. 12 *Ann. c.* 22. And *Leaſes* from the Crown of Lands in *England* and *Wales*, and under the Seals of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, &c. for one, two or three Lives, or Terms not exceeding fifty Years, are allowed Time for Inrollment, &c. by 10 *Ann. c.* 18. *Leaſes* made by the Prince of *Wales* of Lands, *&c.* in the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, for three Lives, or Thirty-one Years, on which is reſerved the moſt uſual Rent paid for the greateſt Part of twenty Years before, ſhall be good againſt the King, the Prince and their Heirs, *&c.* and the Conditions of ſuch Leaſes be as effectual, as if the Prince had been ſeiſed of an abſolute Eſtate in Fee-ſimple in the Lands. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29.

Form of a *Leaſe of a Houſe in* London.

THIS Indenture *made the Day*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That for and in Conſideration of the Rent and Covenants herein after reſerved and contained, on the Part and Behalf of the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, to be paid, kept and performed, he the ſaid* A. B. Hath *demiſed, granted, and to Farm letten, and by theſe Preſents doth demiſe, grant, and to Farm let unto the ſaid* C. D. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate*, &c. *and known by the Sign of*, &c. *with all and ſingular Cellars, Sollars, Chambers, Rooms, Lights, Ways, Waters, Eaſements, Profits, Commodities and Appurtenances, to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement belonging or appertaining; together with the Uſe of the Goods in the Schedule hereto annexed mentioned*; To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes, with their and every of their Appurtenances herein before mentioned, or intended to be hereby demiſed unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from the Feaſt of*, &c. *for and during and unto the full End and Term of fourteen Years, from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended:* Yielding and paying *therefore yearly and every Year, during the ſaid Term, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the Rent or Sum of twenty Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *on the four moſt uſual Feaſts or Terms in the Year, (that is to ſay) the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel, the Birth of our Lord Chriſt, the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *and the Nativity of St.* John *the* Baptiſt, *by even and equal Portions.* And *if it ſhall happen the ſaid yearly Rent of twenty Pounds, or any Part thereof, ſhall be behind and unpaid by the Space of eight and twenty Days next after any of the ſaid Feaſt-Days, on which the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid, (being lawfully demanded) that then and at all Times then after, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, into the ſaid demiſed Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, or into any Part thereof, in the Name of the Whole, to re enter, and the ſame to have again, repoſſeſs and enjoy, as in his and their former Eſtate, and the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, thereout and from thence to expel and put out; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.* And *the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhall and will, during the ſaid Term hereby demiſed, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the ſaid yearly Rent or Sum of twenty Pounds, on the Days and Times, and in Manner and Form abovementioned, for Payment of the ſame, according to the Reſervation thereof as aforeſaid, and the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo, *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, or ſome or one of them, ſhall and will, at his or their own proper Coſts and Charges, well and ſufficiently repair, uphold, ſupport, maintain and keep the ſaid Meſſuage, or Tenement and Premiſſes, with the Glaſs Windows, Pavements, Privies, Sinks, Gutters, and Wydraughts belonging to the ſame, in, by, and with all and all Manner of needful and neceſſary Reparations and Amendments whatſoever, when and as often as Need or Occaſion ſhall be or require during the Term, (the Caſualty of Fire, which may burn down or deſtroy the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, only excepted;) And the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, being ſo well and ſufficiently repaired, upheld, ſupported, maintained and kept, at the End of the ſaid Term, or other ſooner Determination*

termination of this present Demise, unto the said A. B. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and will peaceably and quietly leave and yield up (except as is before excepted) and shall and will then also leave unto the said* A. B. *his Executors,* &c. *all such Goods as are mentioned in the said Schedule hereto annexed, in as good Condition as they are now in, reasonable Usage of them,* &c. *excepted.* And further, *That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said* A. B. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of them, with Workmen or others, or without, twice in every Year, during the Continuance of this Demise, at seasonable Times in the Day-time, to enter and come into and upon the said demised Premisses, or any Part thereof, and view, search and see the State and Condition of the Reparations of the same; and of all Defects, Defaults, and Want of Repairs, then and there found, to give or leave Notice or Warning in Writing, at and upon the said demised Premisses, to and for the said* C. D. *for the Repairing and Amending of the same within the Space of three Months then next following: In which said Space or Time of three Months, after every or any such Notice or Warning, he the said* C. D. *for himself, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, doth hereby covenant and grant to and with the said* A. B. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, well and sufficiently to repair and amend the Defects and Want of Reparations so to be found as aforesaid, (except as is before excepted);* And also, *that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and will at all Times hereafter, during the Term hereby demised, bear, pay and discharge all Taxes, Charges, Impositions and Parish Duties, which shall be taxed, charged, imposed, or assessed upon the said Messuage or Tenement aforesaid, or any Part thereof.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, paying the said yearly Rent of twenty Pounds above reserved in Manner aforesaid, and performing all and every the Covenants and Agreements herein before contained, which on his or their Parts and Behalfs, are or ought to be paid, done and performed, shall and may peaceably and quietly, have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses hereby demised, for and during the Term hereby granted, without any lawful Let, Suit, Trouble, or Interruption of or by the said* A. B. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of them, or by any other Person or Persons lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, or by or through his, their, or any of their Acts, Means or Procurement.* In Witness, &c.

A *Lease for Ninety-nine Years,* if three Lives live so long.

THIS Indenture *made,* &c. Between A. B. *of,* &c. *Esqi of the one Part, and* C. D. *of,* &c. *Yeoman, of the other Part,* Witnesseth, *That the said* A. B. *as well for and in Consideration of the Surrender of a former Lease granted by,* &c. *unto the said* C. D. *of the Messuage or Tenement and Premisses herein after demised, for the Term of Ninety-nine Years, determinable on the Deceases of,* &c. *as also for, and in Consideration of the Sum of,* &c. *of lawful* British *Money to him the said* A. B. *in hand paid by the said* C. D. *at and before the Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof he the said* A. B. *doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof doth acquit and discharge the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, by these Presents;* hath *demised, granted, and to Farm letten, and by these Presents doth demise, grant, and to Farm let, unto the said* C. D. All *that Messuage or Tenement, with all those Lands,* &c. *situate, lying and being in,* &c. *And all Houses, Outhouses, Ways, Waters, Water-courses, Easements and Appurtenances,* &c. *to the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses belonging or any Ways appertaining, (except all Timber Trees, and Trees fit and proper to be raised and preserved for Timber, now standing, growing or being, or which shall hereafter stand, grow, or be, in or upon the said Premisses, or any Part thereof; with free Liberty for the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, to fell, cut down, take and carry away the same, at all seasonable Times);* To have and to hold *the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses above granted, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, (except before accepted) unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, for and during, and until the full End and Term of Ninety-nine Years, from thence next ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, if the said* C. D. *and* E. *his Wife, and* T. D. *his Son, or any or either of them, shall so long happen to live;* Yielding and Paying *therefore yearly, during the said Term, unto the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, the Rent of,* &c. *at and upon the Feasts of,* &c. *by even and equal Portions:* And also Yielding and Paying *at and upon the Death or Decease of the said* C. D. *the best Beast or Goods of the said* C. D. *or the Sum of,* &c. *for and in the Name of an Heriot; and also at and upon the Death or Decease of the said* E. *his Wife, (she dying after the said* C. D.) *the best Beast or Goods, or the Sum of,* &c. *for and in the Name of another Heriot; and also at and upon the Death or Decease of the said* T. D. (*he dying successively after the said* C. D. *and* E.) *the best Beast or Goods, or the Sum of,* &c. *for and in the Name of another Heriot:* And *doing Suit and Service to and at all and every the Court and Courts of the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, to be from Time to Time, during the said Term, holden in and for the Manor of,* &c. *and there be ordered and justified in all Things touching the said Premisses, as other the Tenants of the said Manor, for their respective Estates are, shall or ought to be.* And *if it shall happen the said yearly Rent of,* &c. *or Sums of Money reserved for Heriots, or any Part thereof, to be behind and unpaid by the Space of twenty-one Days next after either of the said Feasts or Days of Payment on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, (being lawfully demanded) and no sufficient Distress or Distresses, in or upon the said Premisses, can or may be found whereby the same may be levied, that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, into the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses hereby demised, with the Appurtenance, to re-enter, and the same to have again, re-possess and enjoy, as in his or their former Right and Estate; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.* And *the said* C. D. *for himself, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, the said yearly Rent and Heriots above reserved, at the Days and Times, and in the Manner and Form above expressed, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also, *that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, shall and will from Time to Time, and at all Times, during the said Term hereby granted, well and sufficiently repair, maintain, sustain, uphold, amend, hedge, ditch, cleanse and keep the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses hereby demised, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, in and with all Manner of needful and necessary Reparations and Amendments whatsoever, when and as often as Need shall require; and the same so well and sufficiently repaired, maintained, sustained, upheld, amended, hedged, ditched, cleansed and kept, at the End, Expiration or other Determination of the said Term hereby granted, unto the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and will peaceably and quietly leave and yield up.* And

the

the said A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, by these Presents, that (by and under the yearly Rent, Heriots, Covenants and Agreements before, in and by these Presents mentioned and contained) he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the said Messuage or Tenements, Lands and Premisses above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances (except before excepted) for and during the said Term hereby granted, without any Interruption or Denial of the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, or of any other Person or Persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim any Right, Title or Interest, from, by or under him, them, or any or either of them.* In Witness, &c.

A *Freehold Lease for three Lives*, Differs from the preceding *Chattel Lease* only in this, *viz.* That the *Habendum* is to the Lessee, his Heirs and Assigns, for and during the natural Lives of him the said *C. D. E.* his Wife, and *T. D.* his Son, and during the Life natural of every and either of them longest living. And in every *Covenant*, the Lessee covenants for himself, his Heirs and Assigns; and the Covenants are the same as in the foregoing Lease; with the Addition of a *Letter of Attorney* at the End, to deliver Possession and Seisin, as in a Deed of Feoffment.

Lease and Release, Is a Conveyance of Right or Interest in Lands or Tenements, to another that hath the Possession thereof. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 129. Though the Deed of *Feoffment* was the usual Conveyance at Common Law; yet since the *Stat.* of *H.* 8. of Uses, the Conveyance by *Lease and Release* has taken Place of it, and is become a very common Assurance to pass Lands and Tenements; for it amounts to a Feoffment, the Use drawing after it the Possession without actual Entry, &c. and supplying the Place of Livery and Seisin, required in that Deed: In the making it, a Lease or Bargain and Sale for a Year, or such like Term, is first prepared and executed; to the Intent that by Virtue thereof the Lessee may be in actual Possession of the Lands intended to be conveyed by the Release, and thereby and by Force of the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. for transferring of Uses into Possession, be enabled to take and accept a Grant of the Reversion and Inheritance of the said Lands, &c. to the Use of himself and his Heirs for ever: Upon which the Release is accordingly made, reciting the Lease, and declaring the Uses: And in these Cases, a Pepper-Corn Rent in the Lease for a Year is a sufficient Reservation to raise an Use, to make the Lessee capable of a Release. 2 *Ven.* 35. 2 *Mod.* 262. When an Estate is conveyed by *Lease and Release*, in the Lease for a Year there must be the Words *Bargain and Sell* for Money, and 5 *s.* or any other Sum, though never paid, is a good Consideration, whereupon the Bargainee for a Year is immediately in Possession on the Executing of the Deed, without actual Entry: If only the Words *Demise, Grant and to Farm Let* are used, in that Case the Lessee cannot accept of a Release of the Inheritance until he hath actually entered and is in Possession, 2 *Lill. Abr.* 435. But where *Littleton* says, that if a Lease is made for Years, and the Lessor releases to the Lessee before Entry; such Release is void, because the Lessee had only a Right, and not the Possession; and such Release shall not enure to enlarge the Estate, without the Possession: Though this is true at Common Law, it is not so now upon the Statute of Uses. 2 *Mod.* 250, 251. And if a Man make a Lease for Life, Remainder for Life, and the first Lessee dieth; on which, the Lessor releases to him in Remainder, before Entry; this is a good Release to enlarge the Estate, he having an Estate in Law capable of Enlargement by Release, before Entry had. 1 *Inst.* 270. No Person can make a Bargain and Sale, who hath not Possession of the Lands: But it is not necessary to Reserve a Rent therein; because the Consideration of Money raises the Use. If a Lease be without any such Consideration, the Lessee hath not any Estate till Entry, nor hath the Lessor any Reversion; and therefore a Release will not operate, &c. 1 *Inst.* 270, 278. *Cro. Jac.* 169. 1 *Mod.* 263. On Lease at Will, a Release shall be good by Reason of the Privity between the Parties: But if a Man be only Tenant at Sufferance, the Release will not Enure to him; and as to the Person who hath the Reversion it is void, for such Tenant hath not any Possession, there being no Estate in him. *Litt. Sect.* 461, 462. *Cro. Eliz.* 21. *Dyer* 251. It is necessary in all Cases where a Release of Lands is made, that the Estate be turned to a Right; as in a Disseisin, &c. where there are two Rights, a Right of Possession in the Disseisor, and a Right to the Estate in the Disseisee; now when the Disseisee hath released to the Disseisor, here the Disseisor hath both the Rights in him, *viz.* The Right to the Estate, and also to the Possession: Or else it is requisite that there be Privity of Estate between the Tenant in Possession and the Releasor; for a Release will not operate without Privity. 2 *Lill* 435. A Release made by one that at the Time of the Making thereof had no Right, is void; and a Release made to one that at the Time of Making thereof hath nothing in the Lands, is also void, because he ought to have a Freehold, or a Possession or Privity. *Noy's Max.* 74. He that makes a Release must have an Estate in himself, out of which the Estate may be derived to the Releasee; the Releasee is to have an Estate in Possession in Deed or in Law, in the Land whereof the Release is made, as a Foundation for the Release; there must be Privity of Estate between the Releasor and Releasee; and be sufficient Words in Law not only to make the Release, but also to create and raise a new Estate, or the Release will not be good. 1 *Inst.* 22. A Release to a Man and his Heirs will pass a Fee simple; and if made to a Man, and the Heirs of his Body, by this the Releasee hath an Estate tail: But a Release of a Man's Right in Fee-simple, is not sufficient to pass a Fee-simple. 1 *Inst.* 273. And if a Person release to another all his Right which he hath in the Land, without using any more Words, as *To hold to him and his Heirs*, &c. the Releasee hath only an Estate for Life. *Dyer* 263. A Release made to a Tenant in Tail, or for Life, of Right to Land, shall extend to him in Remainder or Reversion. 1 *Inst.* 267. By Release of all a Man's Right unto Lands, all Actions, Entries, Titles of Dower, Rents, &c. are discharged; though it bars not a Right that shall descend afterwards: And a Release of all Right in such Land, will not discharge a Judgment not executed; because such Judgment doth not vest any Right; but only makes the Land liable to Execution. 8 *Rep.* 151. 3 *Salk.* 298. 'Tis said a Release of all one's Title to Lands, is a Release of all one's Right. *Litt.* 509. 1 *Inst.* 292. By a Release of all Entries, or Right of Entry, a Man hath into Lands, without more Words, the Releasor is barred of all Right or Power of Entry into those Lands; and yet if a Man have a double Remedy, *viz.* a Right of Entry, and an Action to recover, and then release all Entries, by this he is not barred and excluded his Action; nor doth a Release of Actions bar the Right of Entry. *Plowd.* 484. 1 *Inst.* 345. A Release made by Deed Poll, of Right to Lands, &c. needs no other Execution than Sealing and delivery; and will operate without Consideration: But 'tis convenient to put a valuable Consideration therein; lest it should be judg'd fraudulent by Statute. *Litt. Sect.* 445. *Lill. Convey.* 248, 230. *Cro. Jac.* 270. A Release that doth enure by Way of Passing away an Estate, or Extinguishment, may

be made upon Condition or with a Defeasance, so as the Condition, &c. be contained in the Release, or delivered at the same Time with it: And there may be a Recital, Covenants, Warranty, &c. inserted in this Release; though it is said the Deed is good, without any such Additions. *Accom. Convey.* Vol. 1. In a *Lease and Release* to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe* to suffer a Recovery, where the Release is made to *A. B.* and his Heirs, *(viz.* the Tenant to the *Præcipe)* it must be also said to the Use of him the said *A. B.* and his Heirs and Assigns for ever; for the Releasee must be absolute Tenant of the Freehold. 2 *Vent.* 312. *Lill. Conveyanc.* 251. And a Release made on Trust, must be to *A. B.* his Heirs and Assigns, to the only Use and Behoof of the Releasee, his Heirs and Assigns for ever; in Trust for *C. D.* who is to be a Party to the Deed, and the Purchase Money to be paid by the *Cestui que Trust:* If the Words *to the Use, &c.* are not inserted in the Release, the Estate doth not execute by the Statute of Uses, and the Trust is void. *Lill. Ibid.* 251, 233. A *Lease and Release* make but one Conveyance, being in the Nature of one Deed. 1 *Mod.* 252.

Form of a *Lease for a Year*, to ground a *Release*.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of* &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, witnesseth, *that the said* A. B. *for and in Consideration of the Sum of* 5 s. *of lawful* British *Money to him in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said* A. B. *hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these Presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said* C. D. All *that Messuage or Tenement, commonly called or known*, &c. *with the Rights, Members and Appurtenances, situate, lying and being in*, &c. *in the County of*, &c. *And all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Pastures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water-courses, Easements Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments and Hereditaments whatsoever to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging or in any wise appertaining, or which now are or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, used, occupied or enjoyed, to or with the same, or as Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or any Part thereof*; *and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder, and Remainders, Rents and Services of the said Premisses abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof*; *with the Appurtenances:* To have and to hold *the said Messuage and Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premisses above mentioned, and every Part or Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from the first Day of this Instant*, &c. *for and during and unto the full End and Term of one whole Year, from thence next and immediately ensuing and following, and fully to be compleat and ended*: Yielding and paying *therefore one Pepper-Corn in and upon the Feast of St.* Michael *the Archangel, if demanded:* To the Intent *that by Virtue of these Presents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Uses into Possession, he the said* C. D. *may be in the actual Possession of all and singular the said Premisses above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, and thereby be enabled to accept and take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance thereof, to him and his Heirs, to the only proper Use and Behoof of him the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever.* In Witness, &c.

Form of a *Release and Conveyance* of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witnesseth, *that the said* A. B. *for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to him in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the said* A. B. *doth hereby confess and acknowledge, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations him thereunto moving; he the said* A. B. *hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Presents doth fully, freely and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said* C. D. *(in his actual Possession now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale, to him thereof made for one Year, by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the Day of the Date of these Presents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Uses into Possession) and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever,* All *that Messuage or Tenement, commonly called or known*, &c. *with the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof, situate, lying and being in*, &c. *And all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Pastures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water-courses, Easements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments, and Hereditaments whatsoever to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or which now are or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, used, occupied or enjoyed, to or with the same, or as Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or of any Part thereof; and also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of all and singular the said Premisses abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever, as well in Equity as in Law, of him the said* A. B. *of, in and to all and singular the said Premisses, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and also all Deeds, Evidences and Writings, touching or concerning the said Premisses only, or only any Part thereof, together with true Copies of all other Deeds, Evidences and Writings, which do concern the said Premisses, or any Part thereof jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, now in the Custody or Possession of him the said* A. B. *or which he can or may get or come by without Suit in Law; the said Copies to be made and written at the Request, Costs and Charges of the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns*; To have and to hold *the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments, and all and singular the Premisses above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, that he the said* A. B. *now is the true, lawful and rightful, Owner of the said Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premisses above mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances.* And also *that he the said* A. B. *now is lawfully and rightfully seised in his own Right, of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee simple, of and in all and singular the Premisses above mentioned, with the Appurtenances, without any Manner of Condition, Mortgage, Limitation of Use and Uses, or other Matter, Cause or Thing, to alter, change, charge or determine the same.* And *that he the said* A. B. *now hath good Right, full Power, and lawful Authority, in his own Right, to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and all and singular the Premisses above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also *that he, the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and may at all Times for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said Messuage, Lands, Tenements Hereditaments and Premisses abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance, Molestation, Interruption, and Denial of him the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, and of all and*

every

every other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever: And *that freed and diſcharged, or otherwiſe well and ſufficiently ſaved and kept harmleſs and indemnified of and from all former and other Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Leaſes, Mortgages, Jointures, Dowers, Uſes, Wills, Intails, Fines, Poſt Fines, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Seizures, Bonds, Annuities, Writings Obligatory, Statutes Merchants and of the Staple, Recognizances, Extents, Judgments, Executions, Rents and Arrearages of Rent, and of and from all other Charges, Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Troubles and Incumbrances whatſoever had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, or to be had, made, committed, done, or ſuffered, by the ſaid* A. B. *or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, claiming or to claim, by, from or under him, them, or any of them.* And further, *that he the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, or any Part thereof, by, from or under him, ſhall and will from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, upon the reaſonable Requeſt, and at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe to procure to be made, done and executed, all and every ſuch further and other lawful and reaſonable Act and Acts, Thing and Things, Device and Devices, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect granting, conveying and aſſuring of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, as by the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, or his or their Counſel learned in the Law, ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* And laſtly, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, that all and every Fine and Fines, Recovery and Recoveries, Aſſurance and Aſſurances, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever already had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed and acknowledged, or at any Time hereafter to be had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed and acknowledged, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or either of them, or by or between them, or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, of the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, or any Part thereof, either alone by itſelf, or jointly with any other Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed and taken to be and enure, as for and concerning all and ſingular the Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Leat, A Trench to convey Water to or from a Mill; mentioned in the Stat. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19.

Leather. There are ſeveral Statutes relating to *Leather*; as the 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. directs Packers to be appointed for *Leather* to be tranſported; but the 18 *Eliz. c.* 9. prohibits the Shipping of *Leather*, on Penalty of Forfeiture, &c. Though by 20 *Car. c.* 5. Tranſportation of *Leather* is allowed to *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or any foreign Country, paying a Cuſtom or Duty; which Statute is continued by divers ſubſequent Acts. No Perſon ſhall ingroſs *Leather* to ſell again, under the Penalty of Forfeiture: None but Tanners are to buy any rough Hides of *Leather*, or Calve-Skins in the Hair, on pain of Forfeiture; and no Perſon ſhall foreſtal Hides, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Hide. *Leather* not ſufficiently tanned, is to be forfeited. In *London*, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are to appoint and ſwear Searchers of *Leather*, out of the Company of *Shoemakers*, &c. And alſo Triers of ſufficient *Leather*; and the ſame is to be done by Mayors, &c. in other Towns and Corporations; and Searchers allowing inſufficient *Leather*, incur a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* *Shoemakers* making Shoes of inſufficient *Leather*, are liable to 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Penalty. 1 *Jac.* 1 *c.* 22. Red tanned *Leather* is to be brought into open *Leather* Markets, and ſearched and ſealed before expoſed to Sale, or ſhall be forfeited; and Contracts for Sale otherwiſe to be void. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. Hides of *Leather* are adjudged the Ware and Manufacture of the *Currier*, and ſubject to Search, &c. All Perſons dealing in *Leather* may buy tanned *Leather* ſearched in open Market; and any Perſon may buy or ſell *Leather* Hides or Skins by Weight. 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 33. Duties are granted on *Leather*, and Entries to be made of Tan-Yards, under the Penalty of 50 *l.* and *Tanners* and *Leather-Dreſſers* uſing any private Tan Yards, or concealing Skins, &c. ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* leviable by Juſtices of the Peace, by Diſtreſs, &c. 9 *Ann. c.* 11. See 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 2. and 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 27. Vide *Tanners*.

Leccator, A debauched Perſon, *Lecher*, or Whoremaſter——*Sciant, quod ego Johannes Conſtabularius Ceſtriæ dedi Hugoni ae Dutton & Hæredibus ſuis Magiſtratum omnium* Leccatorum *& Meretricum in, &c. Salvo Jure meo mihi & hæredibus meis.* Ann. 1220.

Lecherwite, A Fine on Adulterers and Fornicators. See *Lairwite*.

Lectrinum, Is taken for a Pulpit. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 243.

Lecturer, *(Prælector)* A Reader of *Lectures*; and in *London*, and other Cities, there are *Lecturers* who are Aſſiſtants to the *Rectors* of Churches in Preaching, &c. Theſe *Lecturers* are choſen by the Veſtry, or chief Inhabitants of the Pariſh, and are uſually the Afternoon Preachers: The Law requires, that they ſhould have the Conſent of them by whom they are employed, and likewiſe the Approbation and Admiſſion of the Ordinary; and they are, at the Time of their Admiſſion, to ſubſcribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, &c. required by the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. They are to be licenſed by the Biſhop, as other Miniſters, and a Man cannot be a *Lecturer* without a Licence from the Biſhop or Archbiſhop; but the Power of a Biſhop, &c. is only as to the Qualification and Fitneſs of the Perſon, and not as to the Right of the *Lectureſhip*; for if a Biſhop determine in Favour of a *Lecturer*, a *Prohibition* may be granted to try the Right. *Mich.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* If *Lecturers* preach in the Week-Days, they muſt read the Common Prayer for the Day when they firſt preach, and declare their Aſſent to that Book; they are likewiſe to do the ſame the firſt *Lecture* Day in every Month, ſo long as they continue *Lecturers*, or they ſhall be diſabled to preach till they conform to the ſame: And if they preach before ſuch Conformity, they may be committed to Priſon for three Months, by Warrant of two *Juſtices of Peace*, granted on the Certificate of the Ordinary. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. *Right Clerg.* 338. Where *Lectures* are to be preached or read in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, if the *Lecturer* openly at the Time aforeſaid, declare his Aſſent to all Things in the Book of Common Prayer, it ſhall be ſufficient; and Univerſity Sermons or *Lectures* are excepted out of the Act concerning *Lectures*. There are *Lectures* founded by the Donations of pious Perſons, the *Lecturers* whereof are appointed by the Founders; without any Interpoſition or Conſent of Rectors of Churches, &c. though with the Leave and Approbation of the Biſhop; ſuch as that of Lady *Moier* at St. *Paul*'s, &c. But ſuch is not intituled to the Pulpit without the Conſent of the Rector, or Vicar, in whom the Freehold of the Church is, Caſes *B. R.* 420, 433.

Lectures, of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Phyſick*, &c. in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. Vide *Regius Profeſſor*.

Lecturnium, *(Lectorium)* the Desk or Reading Place in Churches. *Statut. Eccl. Paul Lond. MS.* 44.

Ledgrave, The chief Man of the *Lathe* or *Lethe*. See *Lathreve*.

Ledo, *(Ledona)* The rising Water or Increase of the Sea——*Ledo sex Horas inundationis, & totidem recessus habet, &c.*

Leet, *(Leta*, From the Sax. *Lite*, i. e. *Parvus, quasi* a Little Court; or from the *German*, *Laet*, a Country Judge) In whose Manor soever kept, is accounted the King's Court; because the Authority thereof to punish Offences was originally belonging to the Crown, and thence derived to inferior Persons. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 2. 4 *Inst.* 261. By the Laws of King *Edward*, according to *Lambard*, this was a Court of Jurisdiction above the Wapentake or Hundred; but Many Lords of Manors, with their Courts-Baron, have likewise *Leets* adjoined. *Britton, c.* 28. *Kitch.* 6. See *Court-Leet*.

Leets or **Leits**, Meetings appointed for the Nomination or Elections of Officers; often mentioned in Archbishop' *Spotswood*'s History of the Church of *Scotland*.

Lega & Lacta. Anciently the Allay of Money was so called. *Debita nummi temperies, quam veteres* Legam & Lactam *appellabant*. Spelm.

Legabilis, Signifies what is not entailed as Hereditary; but may be bequeathed by Legacy, in a Last Will and Testament. *Articuli propositi. in Parliamento coram Rege, Anno* 1234.

Legacy, *(Legatum)* Is a particular Thing given by a Man's Last Will and Testament; and he to whom such *Legacy* is given, is called a *Legatee*; and there is a *Residuary Legatee*. It seems necessary, that the Legatee should be born at the Time of making the Will; and it has been adjudged where *Legacies* were given to a Man's Children, that those who were born afterwards should have no Share thereof. 1 *Bulst.* 153. But it has been otherwise decreed in Chancery. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 301. A Man devised 200 *l.* a-piece to the two Children of *A. B.* at the End of ten Years after the Death of the Testator; afterwards the Children died within the ten Years; and it was held a *lapsed* Legacy: For there is a Difference where a Devise is to take Effect at a future Time, and where the Payment is to be made at a future Time; and whenever the Time is annexed to the *Legacy* itself, and not to the Payment of it, if the *Legatee* dies before the Time happens, 'tis a lapsed *Legacy*. 2 *Salk.* 415. A Bequest of Money to one at the Age of twenty one, or Day of Marriage, without saying to be paid at that Time, and the *Legatee* dies before the Term; this is a lapsed *Legacy*: And so it is if the Devise had been to her when she shall marry; or when a Son shall come of Age, and they die before. *Godb.* 182. 2 *Vent.* 342. But a Devise of a Sum of Money, to be paid at the Day of Marriage, or Age of twenty-one Years; if the *Legatee* die before either of these happen, the *Legatee*'s Administrator shall have it, because the *Legatee* had a present Interest, though the Time of Payment was not yet come; and 'tis a Charge on the Personal Estate which was in Being at the Testator's Death; and if it were discharged by this Accident, then it would be for the Benefit of the Executor, which was never intended by the Testator. 2 *Ventr.* 366. 2 *Lev.* 207. A Father bequeathed Goods to his Son, when he should be of the Age of twenty-one Years, and if he die before that Time, then his Daughter should have them; afterwards the Father died, and then the Son died before he was of Age; adjudged that the Daughter should have the Goods given in *Legacy* immediately, and not stay till her Brother would have been of Age, if he had lived. 1 *And.* 33. And where a *Legacy* was devised to an Infant, to be paid when he shall come of Age, and he died before that Time; it was ruled that his Administrator should have it presently, and not stay until the Infant should have been of Age, if he had lived. 1 *Leon.* 278. In a Case of this Nature, it has been decreed in Equity, that although the Administrator should have the *Legacy*, yet he must wait for it till such Time as the Child would have come to twenty-one. 2 *Vern.* 199. Where a *Legacy* is to raise out of the Real Estate, it shall not go to the Representative of the *Legatee*; but fink in the Inheritance: And yet where 1000 *l.* was given by a Person out of Lands, to his Daughter, and Interest to be computed from his Death, *&c.* here though the *Legatee* died before the Time appointed for paying the same, it was held the *Legacy* should be raised notwithstanding; and the Lord Chancellor said, that this *Legacy* was a vested one. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 617. *Barnardist.* 328, 330. A Person by Will, *&c.* gives a Portion or *Legacy* to a Child, payable at twenty-one Years of Age, out of a real and personal Estate, and the Child dies before the *Legacy* becomes payable; in that Case, so much thereof as the personal Estate will pay, shall go to the Child's Executors and Administrators: But so far as the *Legacy* is charged upon the Land, 'tis said it shall sink. 2 *P. Williams* 613. Also if a *Legacy* be given to one, to be paid out of such a Fund, and the same fails; it has been resolved, that it ought to be paid out of the Personal Estate, and the failing of the Manner appointed for Payment shall not defeat the *Legacy*. 1 *Peere Williams* 779. One by Will disposes of his Estate in *Legacies*, and afterwards by Parol, or Word of Mouth, gives a Bill for a certain Sum, to be delivered over to another, if he the Testator should die of that Sickness; this is adjudged good, but it being in the Nature of a *Legacy*, may be deemed fraudulent against Creditors. *Ibid.* 405, 406. If a *Legacy* when due be paid to the Father of an Infant, it is no good Payment; and the Executor may be obliged in Equity to pay it over again: And where any Legacy is bequeathed to a Feme Covert, paying it to her alone, is not sufficient, without her Husband. 1 *Vern.* 261. As an Executor is not obliged to pay a *Legacy*, without Security given him by the *Legatee* to refund, if there are Debts, because the *Legacy* is not due till the Debts are paid, and a Man must be just before he is charitable; so in some Cases, the Executor may be compelled to give Security to the *Legatee* for the Payment of his *Legacy*; as where a Testator bequeathed 1000 *l.* to a Person, to be paid at the Age of Twenty-one, and made an Executor, and died, afterwards the *Legatee* exhibited a Bill in Equity against the Executor, setting forth that he had wasted the Estate, and praying that he might give Security to pay the *Legacy* when it should become due; and it was ordered accordingly. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 136, 257. If a *Legacy* is devised, and no certain Time of Payment, and the *Legatee* is an Infant, he shall have *Interest for the Legacy* from the Expiration of one Year after the Testator's Death: for so long the Executor shall have, that he may see whether there are any Debts, and no Laches shall be imputed to the Infant: But if the *Legatee* be of full Age, he shall have no Interest but from the Time of the Demand of his *Legacy*: Where a *Legacy* is payable at a Day certain, it must be paid with Interest from that Day. 2 *Salk.* 415. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1114. A Person gives a *Legacy* charged upon Land, which yields Rents and Profits, and there is no Day of Payment mentioned, the *Legacy* shall carry Interest from the Testator's Death, because the Land yields Profit from that Time: Though were it charged on the Personal Estate, and the Will mentions no Time for paying it, there the *Legacy* bears Interest only from the End of a Year, after the Death of the Testator; which is said to be the settled Difference. 2 *Peere Williams* 26. It has been decreed in *Equity*,

that although a *Legacy* be deviſed to be paid at a certain Time, it carries Intereſt only from ſuch Time as it is demanded: 'Tis otherwiſe of a Debt; and in ſuch Caſe Non-payment at the Day, has been held no Breach, without Demand and Refuſal. *Preced. Canc.* 161. See *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 286. One having a *Legacy* given him, payable within a Year, knew nothing of it till a great while afterwards, when the Executor publiſhed it in the *Gazette*; here *Chancery* would allow no Intereſt but the bare *Legacy*. *Preced. Canc.* 11. The Aſſent or Agreement of the Executor is firſt to be obtained before any *Legacy* can be taken; until then the *Legatee* may not meddle with the *Legacy*, becauſe the Executor is to pay Debts before *Legacies*, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 329. And this is the Reaſon why no Property can be transferred to the *Legatee*, without the Executor's Aſſent: If the Executor refuſes to aſſent to a *Legacy*, he may be obliged to it by a Court of Equity, or the Spiritual Court. *March, Rep.* 19. *Legacies* being Gratuities, and no Duties, Action will not lie at Common Law for the Recovery of a *Legacy*; but Remedy is to be had in the *Chancery* or Spiritual Court. *Allen* 38. The Cognizance of a *Legacy* properly belongs to the Spiritual Courts, for ſuch Bequeſts were not good by the Common Law; but this is to be underſtood, where a *Legacy* is deviſed generally: If 'tis payable out of the Land, or out of the Profits of the Land, an Action of the Caſe lies at Common Law; but the uſual Remedy is in *Chancery*. *Sid.* 44. 3 *Salk.* 223. By *Holt* Ch. Juſt. A *Legatee* may maintain an Action of Debt at Common Law againſt the Owner of Land, out of which the *Legacy* is to be paid; and ſince the Statute of Wills gives him a Right, by Conſequence he ſhall have an Action at Law to recover it. 2 *Salk.* 415. And ſometimes the Common Law takes Notice of a *Legacy*, not directly, but in a collateral Way; as where the Executor promiſed to pay the Money, if the *Legatee* would forbear to ſue for the *Legacy*, this was adjudged a good Conſideration to ground an Action; but that it would not lie for a *Legacy in Specie*, which would be to deveſt the Spiritual Court of what properly belonged to their Juriſdiction, by turning Suits which might be brought there into Actions on the Caſe. *Raym.* 23. If Security is given by Bond to pay a *Legacy*, in ſuch Caſe an Action at Law is the proper Remedy; by giving the Bond, the *Legacy* is as it were extinct, and becomes a Debt at Common Law, and the *Legatee* can never afterwards ſue for it in the Spiritual Court. *Yelv.* 39. For the Recovery of a Debt or ſuch like Thing in Action, given by Way of *Legacy*, it is beſt to make the *Legatee* Executor as to that Debt, *&c.* or he muſt have a Letter of Attorney to ſue in the Executor's Name. *Wood's Inſt.* 330. Where a Teſtator gives his Debtee a *Legacy* greater than his Debt, it ſhall be taken in Satisfaction of it: Though where the *Legacy* is leſs, it ſhall not be deemed as any Part thereof; but as a *Legacy* is a Gift, ſometimes the *Legatee* has been decreed both. 1 *Salk.* 155. 2 *Salk.* 508. If a greater *Legacy*, is given by a Codicil, to the ſame Perſon that was Legatee in the Will, it ſhall not be a Satisfaction, unleſs ſo expreſſed. 1 *Peere Williams* 424. The Name of a *Legatee* being very falſly Spelt, it was referred to a Maſter in *Chancery*, to examine who was the Perſon intended. *Ibid.* 425. Some Perſons are incapable of taking by *Legacy*, by ſeveral Statutes; as the 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. relating to Officers, Lawyers, *&c.* not taking the Oaths; and 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 27. concerning Artificers going abroad, *&c.* A Sum bequeathed out of a Debt muſt be paid, though the Debt is recovered by the Teſtator; otherwiſe of a Bequeſt of the Debt itſelf. 2 *Strange* 824. One cannot ſue in the Spiritual Court for a *Donatio Mortis Cauſa*. 2 *Strange* 777. See *Executor* and *Wills*.

Legalis homo, Is uſed for him who ſtands *Rectus in Curia*, not outlawed, excommunicated, or infamous; and in this Senſe are the Words *Probi & Legales Homines:* Hence alſo *Legality* is taken for the Condition of ſuch a Man. *Leg. Ed. Conf. c.* 18.

Legalis Moneta Angliæ, Lawful Money of *England*, is Gold or Silver Money coined here by the King's Authority, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 207. See *Coin*.

Legate, *(Legatus)* An Ambaſſador or *Pope's Nuncio*. And there are two Sorts of *Legates*, a *Legate a Latere*, and *Legatus natus*; the Difference between whom is thus: *Legatus a Latere* was uſually one of the Pope's Family veſted with the greateſt Authority in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs over the whole Kingdom where he was ſent; and during the Time of his *Legation*, he might determine even thoſe Appeals which had been made from thence to *Rome: Legatus natus* had a more limited Juriſdiction, but was exempted from the Authority of the *Legate a Latere*; and he could exerciſe even his Juriſdiction in his own Province. The Popes of *Rome* had formerly in *England* the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* their *Legatos natos*; and upon extraordinary Occaſions, ſent over *Legatos a Latere*.

Legatary, Legatory, Is the ſame with *Legatee* of a Will. 27 *Eliz. c.* 16.

Legem facere, To make Law, or Oath: *Legem habere*, to be capable of giving Evidence upon Oath; *Minor non habet* Legem. *Selden's Notes on Hengh.* 133.

Legergild, *(Legergildum)* See *Lecherwite* and *Lairwite*.

Legioſus, Litigious, and ſo ſubjected to a Courſe of Law. *Cowel*.

Legitimation, *(Legitimatio)* A making lawful or *Legitimate*; and Naturalization, *&c.* makes a Foreigner a lawful Subject of the State.

Leipa, A Departure from Service. —— *Si quis à Domino ſuo ſine Licentia diſcedat, ut* Leipa, *emendatur, & redire cogatur.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 43.

Lent, (From the Germ. *Lentz.* i. e. *Ver*, the Spring Faſt) Is a Time for Faſting for forty Days, next before *Eaſter*; mentioned in the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 19. And firſt commanded to be obſerved in *England* by *Ercombert*, ſeventh King of *Kent*, before the Year 800. *Baker's Chron.* 7. No meat was formerly to be eaten in *Lent*, or on *Wedneſdays* or other fiſh Days, but by Licence, under certain Penalties. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 7. And Butchers were not to kill Fleſh in the *Lent*, unleſs for victualling Ships, *&c.* See *Quadrageſima*.

Lep and Lace, *(Leppe & Laſſe)* Is a Cuſtom in the Manor of *Writtel* in *Com. Eſſex*, that every Cart which goes over *Greenbury* within that Manor, (except it be the Cart of a Nobleman) ſhall pay 4 *d.* to the Lord. This *Greenbury* is conceived to have been anciently a Market-Place; on which Account this Privilege was granted. *Blount*.

Lepa, A Meaſure which contained the third Part of two Buſhels: Whence we derive a *Seed-leap*. Du Cange.

Leporarius, A Greyhound for the Hare. *Concedo eis duos* Leporarios, *&c. ad* Leporem *capiendum in Foreſta noſtra de* Eſſexia. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2 *fol.* 283.

Leporium, Is a Place where Hares are kept together. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 1035.

Leproſo amovendo, An ancient Writ that lies to remove a *Leper* or *Lazar*, who thruſts himſelf into the Company of his Neighbours in any Pariſh, either in the Church, or at other publick Meetings, to their Annoyance. *Reg. Orig.* 237. The Writ lieth againſt thoſe *Lepers* that appear outwardly to be ſuch, by Sores on their Bodies, Smell, *&c.* and not againſt others: And if a Man be a *Leper*, and keep within his Houſe, ſo as not to converſe with his Neighbours; he ſhall not be removed. *New Nat. Br.* 521.

Le Roy le veut, Words by which the *Royal Aſſent* is ſignified by the Clerk of the Parliament to publick Bills; and to a private Bill the King's Anſwer is, *Soit fait comme il eſt deſire.*

Le Roy ſe Aviſera, And by theſe Words to a Bill, preſented to the King by his Houſes of Parliament, are underſtood his Denial of that Bill.

Leſchewes, Trees fallen by Chance, or Windfalls. *Broke's Abr.* 341.

Leſſa, A Leaſh of Greyhounds, now reſtrained to the Number of Three, but formerly more. *Spelm.*

Leſpegend, (Sax. *Leſ-pegen*) *Baro Minor. Hominibus quos Angli* Leſpegend *nuncupant, Dani vero* Young Men *vocant, &c.* Conſtitut. Canut. de Foreſta, Art. 2.

Leſſa, A Legacy; and from this Word alſo *Leaſe* is derived. *Mon Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 562.

Leſſor and Leſſee, The Parties to a Leaſe. See *Leaſe.*

Leſtage, Mentioned in ſome Writers, is the ſame as *Laſtage.*

Leſues or Leſwes, Is a Word ſignifying Paſtures, in many Places of *England*, and often inſerted in Deeds and Conveyances. *Domeſd.*

Letare Jeruſalem, Was uſed for the cuſtomary Oblations made on *Midlent Sunday*, when the proper Hymn was *Letare Jeruſalem, &c.* by the Inhabitants within a Dioceſe to the Mother Cathedral Church; and theſe voluntary Offerings on that Day, were by Degrees ſettled into an annual Compoſition or pecuniary Payment, charged on the Parochial Prieſt, who was preſumed to receive them from the People of his Congregation, and obliged to return them to the Cathedral Church; and this among other Burdens was at length thrown on the oppreſſed Vicars, as appears by the Ordination of the Vicarage of *Erdele*, in the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon. Anno* 1290, where it is provided, *Qui quidem Vicarius ſolvet Synodalia*, Lætare Jeruſalem, *&c.* From the ancient Cuſtom of Proceſſions at that Time, began the Practice which is ſtill retained in many Parts of *England*, of *Mothering*, or going to viſit Parents on *Midlent Sunday.* See *Quadrageſimalia.*

Letters of Abſolution, *(Literæ Abſolutoriæ)* Or abſolvatory Letters, were ſuch in former Times, when an Abbot releaſed any of his Brethren *ab omni ſubjectione & Obedientia, &c.* And made them capable of entering into ſome other Order of Religion. *Mon. Faverſhamenſi, pag.* 7.

Letter of Attorney, *(Litera Attornati)* Is a Writing, authoriſing an *Attorney* to do any lawful Act in the Stead of another: As to give Seiſin of Lands; receive Debts, or ſue a third Perſon, *&c.* And *Letters of Attorney* are either General or Special. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 1. *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. The Nature of this Inſtrument is to give the Attorney the full Power and Authority of the Maker, to accompliſh the Act intended to be performed: And ſometimes theſe Writings are *revocable*, and ſometimes not ſo; but when they are revocable, it is uſually a bare Authority only; and they are *irrevocable* when Debts, *&c.* are aſſigned to another, in which Caſe the Word *irrevocable* is inſerted. In Caſes of *Letters of Attorney*, the Authority muſt be ſtrictly purſued: If it be to deliver Livery and Seiſin of Lands between certain Hours, and the Attorney doth it before or after; or in a Capital Meſſuage, and he does it in another Part of the Land, *&c.* the Act of the Attorney to execute the Eſtate ſhall be void. *Plowd.* 475. But notwithſtanding the ancient Opinions for purſuing Authorities with great Strictneſs and Exactneſs, yet in Caſe of Livery and Seiſin they have been always favourably expounded of later Times, unleſs where it hath appeared, that the Authority was not purſued at all; as if a *Letter of Attorney* be made to three, two cannot execute it, becauſe they are not the Parties delegated, and they do not agree with the Authority. 2 *Mod. Rep.* 79. Where the Attorney does leſs than the Authority mentions, it is void: It is ſaid if he doth more, it may be good for ſo much as he had Power to do. 1 *Inſt.* 258. There were two Attornies made jointly and ſeverally, to deliver Seiſin of Lands, *&c.* and one of them delivered Seiſin of Part of the Land, and after another Attorney being Tenant thereof for Years, gave Livery of the other Part of the Land: This was held good, though made at ſeveral Times. 1 *And.* 247. And if a Man make a Deed of Feoffment of Lands in divers Counties, with ſuch a *Letter of Attorney*, the Livery muſt be at ſeveral Times; otherwiſe it cannot be made, *Ibid.* See 1 *Leon.* 260, 192. If a Mayor and Commonalty make a Feoffment of Lands, and execute a *Letter of Attorney* to deliver Seiſin; the Livery and Seiſin, after the Death of the Mayor, will be good, by Reaſon the Corporation dieth not. 1 *Inſt.* 52. In other Caſes, by the Death of the Party giving it, the Power given by *Letter of Attorney* generally determines. A Perſon made a *Letter of Attorney* to a Creditor to receive all his Wages and Pay due from a Ship, and afterwards died at Sea; this Authority was adjudged to be ſo determined, that all the reſt of the Creditors ſhould have a Share in his Adminiſtration. *Preced. Canc.* 125. 2 *Vern.* 391.

Letters Claus, *(Literæ Clauſæ) Cloſe Letters*, oppoſed to *Letters Patent*; being commonly ſealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal; whereas the *Letters Patent* are left open and ſealed with the Broad Seal.

Letter of Credit, Is where a Merchant or Correſpondent writes a *Letter* to another, requeſting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money. *Mercb. Dict.*

Letters of Exchange, *(Literæ Cambii) Reg. Orig.* 194. See *Bills of Exchange.*

Letter of Licence, Is an Inſtrument or Writing made by Creditors to a Man that hath failed in his Trade, allowing him longer Time for the Payment of his Debts, and protecting him from Arreſts in going about his Affairs. Theſe *Letters of Licence* give Leave to the Party to whom granted to reſort freely to his Creditors, or any others, and to compound Debts, *&c.* And the Creditors covenant, that if the Debtor ſhall receive any Moleſtation or Hindrance from any of them, he ſhall be acquitted and diſcharged of his Debt againſt ſuch Creditor, *&c.* See my *Accomp. Conveyanc. Vol.* 1.

Letters of Marque, Are extraordinary Repriſals for Reparation to Merchants taken and deſpoiled by Strangers at Sea, grantable by the Secretaries of State, with the Approbation of the King and Council; and uſually in Time of War, *&c. Lex Mercat.* 173. If a *Letter of Marque* wilfully and knowingly take a Ship, and Goods belonging to another Nation, not of that State againſt whom the Commiſſion is awarded, but of ſome other in Amity, this amounts to a downright Piracy. *Roll. Abr.* 430. See *Repriſal.*

Letters Patent, (*Literæ Patentes*) Sometimes called *Letters Overt*, are Writings of the King ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*, whereby a Perſon is enabled to do or enjoy that which otherwiſe he could not; and ſo called, becauſe they are *open* with the Seal affixed, and ready to be ſhewn for Confirmation of the Authority thereby given. 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. And we read of *Letters Patent* to make Denizens, *&c.* 32 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 16. 19 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 18. *Letters Patent* may be granted by common Perſons, but in ſuch Caſe they are properly *Patents*; yet for Diſtinction, the King's *Letters Patent* have been called *Letters Patent Royal.* Anno 2 H. 6. c. 10. *Letters Patent* conclude with *Teſte meipſo, &c.* 2 Inſt. 78. See *Patents.*

Levant and Couchant, Is a Law Term for Cattle that have been ſo long in the Ground of another, that they have *lain down*, and are *riſen again* to feed; in

in ancient Records writ *Levantes & Cubantes*. When the Cattle of a Stranger are come into another Man's Ground, and have been there a good Space of Time, (ſuppoſed to be a Day and a Night) they are ſaid to be *Levant and Couchant*. *Terms de Ley* 424. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 167. Beaſts of a Stranger on the Lord's Ground may be diſtrained for Rent, though they have not been *Levant* and *Couchant*; but it is otherwiſe if the Tenant of the Land is in Fault in not keeping up his Mounds, by Reaſon whereof the Beaſts eſcape upon the Land. *Wood's Inſt.* 190. See *Diſtreſs*.

Levanum, (From the Lat. *Levare*, to make lighter) Is leavened Bread.

Levari facias, A Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon a Man's Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, who has forfeited his Recogniſance. *Reg. Orig.* 298. This Writ is given by the Common Law, before the Statute *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 18. gave the Writ of *Elegit*; and a *Levari facias* commands the Debt to be levied *de exitibus & profi cuis Terræ, &c.* And Cattle of a Stranger on the Land have been held Iſſues of the Land, which is Debtor. 1 *Salk.* 395. On a Judgment in an inferior Court, and a *Levari facias*, whereupon a Warrant was made to levy the Debt *de Terris & Catallis*, it was adjudged that the Precept ought to be to levy the Money *de Terris, Bonis & Catallis, &c.* 2 *Lutw.* 1410. A *Levari facias* in Debt lies againſt a Parſon, directed to the Biſhop, *&c.* to levy the Money of his Spiritual Goods. 13 *H.* 4. 17. When a Year and Day is paſt, after the Day of Payment by the Recogniſance, there ſhould be anciently a *Writ of Debt*; but now a *Scire facias, &c.*

Form of a *Writ* of *Levari facias*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Becauſe* A. B. *of*, &c. *ought to have paid* C. D. *twenty Pounds, at the Feaſt of St.* Michael, *in the Year of our Reign*, &c. *as it appears to us by Inſpection of the Rolls of our Chancery, and that he hath not yet paid to him, as is ſaid: We command you, that the aforeſaid Money of the Lands, Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* A. *in your Bailiwick, without Delay*, you cauſe to be levied, *ſo that you may have it in our Chancery the Morrow of the Nativity of St.* John Baptiſt *next coming, whereſoever then it ſhall be, to the aforeſaid* C. *there to be delivered; and this in no wiſe omit: And have you there this Writ*, &c.

There is a *Levari facias damna Diſſeiſitoribus*, for the levying of Damages, wherein the Diſſeiſor has formerly been condemned to the Diſſeiſee. *Reg. Orig.* 214. Alſo *Levari facias Reſiduum debiti*, to levy the Remainder of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, where Part has been ſatisfied before. *Reg. Orig.* 299. And a *Levari facias quando Vicecomes retornavit quod non habuit emptores*, commanding the Sheriff to ſell the Goods of the Debtor, which he has taken, and returned that he could not ſell. *Reg. Orig.* 300.

Levari fœnum, Signifies to make Hay; and *Una Levatio fœni*, was one Day's Hay-making; a Service paid to Lords by their inferior Tenants. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Leuca, Is a Meaſure of Land, conſiſting of fifteen hundred or two thouſand Paces; and in the *Monaſticon*, it is four hundred and eighty Perches, which is a Mile. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 313.

Leucata, Has the ſame Signification: *De Boſco, &c. continen. unam* Leucatam *in Latitudine, & dimidium in Longitudine*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1.

Levy, (*Levare*) Is uſed in the Law for to collect, or exact; as to levy Money, *&c.* And ſometimes to erect, or caſt up; as to levy a Ditch, *&c.* And to *levy* a Fine of Land, is the uſual Term: In ancient Time, the Word *Rere* a Fine, was made Uſe of. 17 *H.* 6.

Lewdneſs, Is puniſhable by our Law by Fine, Impriſonment, *&c.* And *Mich.* 15 *Car.* 2. a Perſon was indicted for open *Lewdneſs* in ſhewing his naked Body in a Balcony, and other Miſdemeanors, and was fined 2000 Marks, impriſoned for a Week, and bound to the Good Behaviour for three Years. 1 *Sid* 168. In Times paſt, when any Man granted a Leaſe of his Houſe; it was uſual to inſert an expreſs Covenant, that the Tenant ſhould not entertain any *lewd* Women, *&c.* See *Bawdy houſe*.

Lex, A Law for the Government of Mankind in Society. *Litt. Dict.* And it is alſo taken for a Purgation. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 62.

Lex Brehonia, The *Brehon* or *Iriſh* Law, overthrown by K. *John*.

Lex Britoiſe, Was the Law of the ancient *Britains*, or *Marches of Wales*. Lex Marchiarum.

Lex Deraiſnia. Deraiſnia *eſt* Lex *quædam in* Normannia *conſtituta, per quam in ſimplicibus querelis inſecutus factum, quod a parte adverſa ei objicitur, ſe non feciſſe declarat*. And it is the Proof of a Thing, which one denies to be done by him, where another affirms it; defeating the Aſſertion of his Adverſary, and ſhewing it to be againſt Reaſon or Probability: This was uſed among the *Old Romans*, as well as the *Normans*. Grand Cuſtumar. c. 126.

Lex Judicialis, Is properly *Purgatio per Judicium Ferri*; ſometimes called *Judicium*. Leg. H. 1.

Lex Sacramentalis, i. e. *Purgatio per Sacramentum*. Leg. H. 1. c. 9.

Lex Talionis, Is *Juris poſitivi*; and the *Taliones* among the *Jews*, were converted into pecuniary Eſtimates, ſo that the Price of an Eye, *&c.* loſt was allowed to the Perſon injured. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 12.

Lex Walleuſica, The Law of *Wales*. Stat. Walliæ.

Ley, The *French* Word for Law, as *Les Termes de la Ley*.

Ley gager, Is uſed for *Wager of Law*. 1 Car. 1. cap. 3.

Leys, Paſture Grounds in ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom are called *Leys*, and ſo uſed in *Domeſd.*

Libel, (*Libellus*) Signifies literally a little Book; but by Uſe, it is the original Declaration of any Action in the *Civil Law*. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 3. 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. It ſignifieth alſo a ſcandalous Report of any Man ſpread abroad, or otherwiſe unlawfully publiſhed, and then called *Famoſus Libellus*, an infamous *Libel*: And this is either *in Scriptis, aut ſine Scriptis*; *in Scriptis* is when any Writing is compoſed or publiſhed to another's Diſgrace, *&c.* And *ſine Scriptis*, where the Perſon is painted in a ſhameful Manner, with a Fool's Coat, Aſſes Ears, *&c.* or a Gallows, or other ignominious Sign is fixed at his Door. 3 *Inſt.* 174. *Seneca* calls defamatory *Libels Contumelioſi Libelli*, and *Bracton Carmina Famoſa*; contumelious *Libels*, and infamous Rhimes, which flow from Malice; and the *Romans* would not permit their Lives and Fame to be ſubject to the Injury and Scandal of Poets; for they made an Ordinance, that whoſoever ſhould preſume to compoſe any ſuch Verſes, were to be puniſhed with Death. *Treat. of Laws* 75. 'Tis obſerved in our Law, that a *Libel* is the greateſt Degree of Scandal, and does not die like Words which may be forgot, an Action for which is confined to the Perſon; but the Cauſe of Action for Scandal in a *Libel* ſurvives. 5 *Rep.* 125. A *Libel* in a ſtrict Senſe is a malicious Aſperſion of another, expreſſed in Printing or Writing; and tending either to blacken the Memory of one who is dead, or the Reputation of one that is alive, and to expoſe him to publick Hatred, Contempt, or Ridicule: But in a larger Signification, it may be applied to any Defama-

tion

tion whatſoever. *Ibid.* 121. All *Libels* are made againſt private Men, or Magiſtrates, and publick Perſons; and thoſe againſt Magiſtrates deſerve the greateſt Puniſhment: If a *Libel* be made againſt a private Man, it may excite the Perſon *libelled*, or his Friends, to revenge and break the Peace; and if againſt a Magiſtrate, it is not only a Breach of the Peace, but a Scandal to the Government, and ſtirs up Sedition. *Ibid.* And although a private Perſon or Magiſtrate be dead at the Time of Making the *Libel*, yet it is puniſhable; as it has a Tendency to the Breach of the Peace. *Hob.* 215. And with Regard to this Conſideration, it is far from being a Juſtification of a *Libel*, that the Contents thereof are true, or that the Perſon upon whom made had a bad Reputation; ſince the greater Appearance there is of Truth in any malicious Invective, ſo much the more provoking it is. 5 *Rep.* 125. *Moor* 627. It is not material whether the Matter be true or falſe, if the Proſecution be by Information or Indictment; but in Action on the Caſe, one may juſtify that the Matter is true. 5 *Rep.* 125. *Hob.* 253. When any Man finds a *Libel*, if it be againſt a private Perſon, he ought to burn it, or deliver it to a Magiſtrate; and where it concerns a Magiſtrate, he ſhould deliver it preſently to a Magiſtrate. *Ibid.* If a *Libel* be found in a Houſe, the Maſter cannot be puniſhed for Framing, Printing and Publiſhing it; but it is ſaid he may be indicted for having it, and not delivering it to a Magiſtrate. 1 *Vent.* 31. If a Printer print a *Libel* againſt a private Perſon, he may be indicted and puniſhed for it; and ſo he may who prints a *Libel* againſt a Magiſtrate, and much more one who does it againſt the King and State: Nor can a Perſon in ſuch a Caſe excuſe himſelf by ſaying they were dying Speeches, or the Words of dying Men; for a Man may at his Death juſtify his Villany; and he who publiſhes it is puniſhable: And it is no Excuſe for the Printing or Publiſhing a *Libel*, to ſay that he did it in the Way of Trade, or to maintain his Family. *State Trials*, 1 *Vol.* 982, 986. Alſo if Bookſellers, *&c.* publiſh or ſell *Libels*, though they know not the Contents of them, they are puniſhable. It has been reſolved, that where Perſons write, print, or ſell, any Pamplets, ſcandalizing the Publick, or any private Perſons, ſuch *libellous* Books may be ſeized, and the Perſons puniſhed by Law; and all Perſons expoſing any Books to Sale, reflecting on the Government, may be puniſhed: Alſo Writers of News, though not ſcandalous, ſeditious, or reflecting on the Government, if they write falſe News, are indictable and puniſhable. *State Trials*, 2 *Vol.* 477. One was indicted for a *Libel* in ſcandalizing the King's Witneſſes, and reflecting on the Juſtice of the Nation, and had Judgment of the Pillory and Fine. *Ibid.* 3 *Vol.* 50. A Perſon for *libelling* the *Lord Chancellor Bacon*, affirming that he had done Injuſtice, and other ſcandalous Matter, was ſentenced to pay 1000 *l.* Fine, to ride on a Horſe with his Face to the Tail from the *Fleet* to *Weſtminſter*, with his Fault written on his Head, to acknowledge his Offence in all the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſtand in the Pillory, and that one of his Ears ſhould be cut off at *Weſtminſter*, and the other in *Cheapſide*, and to ſuffer Impriſonment during Life. *Poph.* 135. One who exhibited a *Libel* againſt a *Lord Chief Juſtice*, directed to the King, calling the Chief Juſtice, *Traitor*, *perjured Judge*, *&c.* had Judgment to ſtand in the Pillory, was fined a 1000 Marks, and bound to the Good Behaviour during Life. *Cro. Car.* 125. The *Petition* of the *Seven Biſhops* in the Reign of King *James* 2. againſt the King's Declaration, ſetting forth that it was founded on a diſpenſing Power, which had been declared illegal in Parliament, *&c.* was called a ſeditious *Libel* againſt the King; and they refuſing to give Recognifances to appear in *B. R.* were committed to the *Tower*; but being after tried at Bar, were acquitted. 3 *Mod.* 212. The Printing of a Petition to a Committee of Parliament, (which would be a *Libe* againſt the Party complained of, were it made for any other Purpoſe) and delivering Copies thereof to the Members of the Committee, is not the Publication of a *Libel*, being juſtified by the Order and Courſe of Proceedings in Parliament. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 196. And ſcandalous Matter in legal Proceedings by Bill, Petition, *&c.* in a Court of Juſtice, amounts not to a *Libel*, if the Court hath Juriſdiction of the Cauſe. *Dyer* 285. 4 *Rep.* 14. But he who delivers a Paper full of Reflections on any Perſon, in Nature of a Petition to a Committee, to any other Perſons except the Members of Parliament who have to do with it, may be puniſhed as the Publiſher of a *Libel*. 1 *Hawk.* 196. And by the better Opinion, a Perſon cannot juſtify the Printing any Papers which import a Crime in another, to inſtruct Counſel, *&c.* but it will be a *Libel*. *Sid.* 414. Sending an abuſive Letter to one, without publiſhing it to others, is no *Libel*; but if it be ſent to a third Perſon, or any Ways diſperſed, it is a Publication of the *Libel*: And though ſending a ſcandalous Letter to the Party himſelf is not a *Libel*, nor can any Action be brought upon it, becauſe it is no Publication; yet it is an high Offence. 12 *Rep.* 34. 1 *Lev.* 139. 2 *Brownl.* 157. It is an Offence againſt the King's Peace, puniſhable by Indictment; and if Copies of it are afterwards diſperſed, it aggravates the Crime, or rather makes it a new Crime, for which the Party may have an Action. *Poph.* 35. *Hob.* 62. Writing a Letter to a Man, and abuſing him for his publick Charities, *&c.* is a *libellous* Act, puniſhable by Indictment. *Hob.* 215. And a private *Libel*, for a private Matter, as a Letter ſcandalizing a Perſon courting a Woman, is indictable, and fineable to the King. *Sid.* 270. No Writing is eſteemed a *Libel*, unleſs it reflect upon ſome particular Perſon; and a Writing full of obſcene Ribaldry, is not puniſhable by any Proſecution at Common Law; but the Author may be bound to the Good Behaviour, as a Perſon of evil Fame. 1 *Hawk.* 195. Where a Writing inveighs againſt Mankind in general, or againſt a particular Order of Men, this is no *Libel*; it muſt deſcend to Particulars and Individuals, to make it a *Libel*. *Trin.* 11 *W.* 3. *B. R.* But a general Reflection on the Government is a *Libel*, though no particular Perſon is reflected on: And the Writing againſt a known Law is held to be criminal. *State Trials*, 4 *Vol.* 672, 903. According to *Holt* C. Juſt. ſcandalous Matter is not neceſſary to make a *Libel*; it is enough if the Defendant induces an ill Opinion to be had of the Plaintiff, *&c.* And if a Man ſpeak ſcandalous Words, unleſs they are put in Writing, he is not guilty of a *Libel*; for the Nature of a *Libel* conſiſteth in putting the infamous Matter into Writing. 2 *Salk.* 417. 3 *Salk.* 226. A defamatory Writing, expreſſing only one or two Letters of a Man's Name, if it be in ſuch a Manner that from what goes before and follows after, it muſt be underſtood by the natural Conſtruction of the Whole, to ſignify and point at ſuch a particular Perſon, is as properly a *Libel* as if the whole Name were expreſſed at large. *Trin.* 12 *Ann.* 1 *Hawk.* 194. Printing or Writing may be *libellous*, though the Scandal is not charged directly, but obliquely and ironically; and where a Writing pretends to recommend to one the Characters of ſeveral great Men for his Imitation, inſtead of taking Notice of what they are generally famous for, pitches on ſuch Qualities only which their Enemies charge them with the Want of, as by propoſing ſuch a one to be imitated for his Learning, who is known to be a good Soldier, but an illiterate, *&c.* this will amount to a *Libel*. *Ibid.* In the making of *Libels*, if one Man dictates, and another writes a *Libel*, both are guilty; for the Writing after another ſhews his Approbation of what is contained in the *Libel*; and the firſt Reducing a *Libel* into Writing may be ſaid to be the Making it, but not the Compoſing;

Compoſing: If one repeats, another writes, and a third approves what is written, they are all Makers of the *Libel*; becauſe all Perſons who concur to an unlawful Act are guilty. 5 *Mod.* 167. The Making a *Libel* is the Genus; and Compoſing and Contriving is one Species; Writing, a ſecond Species; and procuring to be written, a Third; and one may be found guilty of Writing only, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 419. If one writes a Copy of a *Libel*, and does not deliver it to others, the Writing is no Publication: But it has been adjudged, that the Copying a *Libel*, without Authority, is Writing a *Libel*, and he that thus writes it, is a Contriver; and that he who hath a written Copy of a known *Libel*, if it is found upon him, this ſhall be Evidence of the Publication; but if ſuch *Libel* be not publickly known, then the bare having a Copy is not a Publication. 2 *Salk.* 417. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1122. Writing a Copy of a *Libel* is Writing of a *Libel*, as it has the ſame pernicious Conſequence: and if the Law were otherwiſe, Men might write Copies, and print them with Impunity. 2 *Salk.* 419. And when a *Libel* appears under a Man's own Hand-writing, and no Author is known, he is taken in the Manner, and it turns the Proof upon him; and if he cannot produce the Compoſer, it is hard to find that he is not the very Man. *Ibid.* If one reads a *Libel*, or hears it read, and laughs at it, it is not a Publiſhing; for before he reads or hears it read, he cannot know it to be a *Libel:* Though if he afterwards reads or repeats it, or any Part thereof, in the Hearing of others, it is a Publication of it: yet if Part of it be repeated in Mirth without any malicious Purpoſe of Defamation, it is ſaid to be no Offence. 9 *Rep.* 59. *Moor* 862. Every one convicted of Publiſhing a *Libel*, ought to be eſteemed the Contriver or Procurer: The Procurer and Writer of a *Libel* have been held to be both Contrivers; alſo the Procuring another to publiſh it, and the Publiſher, are both Publiſhers: And the Contriver, Procurer, and Publiſherof a *Libel*, are puniſhable by Fine, Impriſonment, Pillory, or other corporal Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Court, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Crime, *&c. Moor* 627. 5 *Rep.* 125. 3 *Inſt.* 174. 3 *Cro.* 17. In Informations and Law Proceedings there are two Ways of deſcribing a *Libel*, by the Senſe, and by the Words; the firſt is *cujus Tenor ſequitur*, and the ſecond *Quæ ſequitur in hæc Anglicana verba*, *&c.* in which the Deſcription is by particular Words, and whereof every Word is a Mark, ſo that if there is any Variance, it is fatal; in the other Deſcription by the Senſe, it is not material to be very exact in the Words, becauſe the Matter is deſcribed by the Senſe of them. 2 *Salk.* 660. One great Intention of the Law in prohibiting *Libels* againſt Perſons, is to reſtrain Men from endeavouring to make themſelves their own Judges of Complaints, and to oblige them to refer the Deciſion thereof to the Law, *&c.* The Declaration for a *Libel* muſt lay it to be *of and concerning* the Plaintiff, otherwiſe there can be no Judgment. 2 *Strange* 934. Books againſt Chriſtianity, and obſcene Books are puniſhable as *Libels.* 2 *Strange* 788, 834.

Libel, in the *Spiritual* Court. If upon a *Libel* for any Eccleſiaſtical Matter, the Defendant make a Surmiſe in *B. R.* to have a *Prohibition*, and ſuch Surmiſe be inſufficient, the other Party may ſhew it to the Court, and the Judges will diſcharge it. 1 *Leon.* 10, 128. This *Libel* uſed in Eccleſiaſtical Proceedings, conſiſts of three Parts. 1. The major Propoſition, which ſhews a juſt Cauſe of the Petition. 2. The Narration or minor Propoſition. 3. The Concluſion, or concluſive Petition, which conjoins both Propoſitions, *&c.* and the Form of it is as follows: *In the Name of God, Amen*, Before you the Worſhipful *T. F.* Doctor of Laws, Principal Official of the Conſiſtory Court of *York*, *&c.* The Party *C. D.* againſt *A. B.* alledgeth, complaineth, and propoundeth, *&c. Imprimis*, he doth propound, that the ſaid *C. D.* was and is a Man very honeſt, juſt and upright, of good Fame, Life and Converſation, aſperſed or defamed with no Crime, except what is afterwards mentioned; and is commonly reputed and eſteemed as ſuch, *&c. Item*, That notwithſtanding the Premiſſes, the ſaid *A. B.* out of a malign Spirit, in the Month of, *&c.* in this preſent Year 1734, within the Pariſh of, *&c.* maliciouſly, and with an Intent of defaming and injuring the ſaid *C. D.* hath defamed and injured him, and ſaid ſome reproachful and defamatory Words of and againſt him the ſaid *C. D.* and eſpecially theſe Words following, *viz.* That, *&c.* (here ſet forth the Words) and the Party doth propound and Article, as to ſuch Time and Manner of ſpeaking the Words, *&c. Wherefore*, Proof being made in and upon the Premiſſes, the Party *C. D.* doth requeſt and petition that the ſaid *A. B.* for ſuch his Raſhneſs, may be corrected and puniſhed; and alſo that he may be condemned in Charges, made in this Cauſe on the Behalf of the ſaid *C. D. &c.* (or to diſown the ſaid defamatory Words, *&c.*) or otherwiſe that Right and Juſtice may be adminiſtred, *&c.*

Libera Batella, Signifies a free Boat.——*Per* Liberam Batellam, *hoc eſt, habere unam Cymbam ad Piſcand. ſubter Pontem Ceſtriæ, &c. & ibidem cum omni genere retium.* Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam. 14 *H.* 7.

Libera Chaſea habenda, Is a judicial Writ granted to a Perſon for a *free Chaſe* belonging to his Manor; after Proof made by inquiry of a Jury, that the ſame of Right belongs to him. *Reg. Orig.* 36.

Libera Piſcaria, A Free Fiſhery, which being granted to one, he hath a Property in the Fiſh, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 637. See *Fiſhing.*

Liber Taurus, A free Bull. *Compertum per Jur. quod* Will de H. *fuit ſeiſitus de* Libero Tauro *habendo in, &c. Ideo Conſideratum eſt, quod prædictus* Will. *recuperet damna ſua quæ taxantur per Jur. ad ivs. pro imparcatione ejuſdem Tauri, &c.* Norf. 16 Ed. 1.

Liberate, Is a Writ that lies for the Payment of an yearly Penſion, or Sum of Money granted under the Great Seal, and directed to the Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, *&c.* for that Purpoſe. In another Senſe it is a Writ to the Sheriff of a County, for the Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands and Goods extended, or taken upon the Forfeiture of a Recognizance. Alſo a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* directed to a Gaoler for Delivery of a Priſoner that hath put in Bail for his Appearance. *F. N. B.* 132. 4 *Inſt.* 116. This Writ is moſt commonly uſed for Delivery of Goods, *&c.* on an *Extent*; and by the Extent the Conuſee of a Recognizance hath not any abſolute Intereſt in the Goods, until the *Liberate.* 2 *Lill.* 169. It has been adjudged, that where an Extent is upon a Statute-Merchant, there needs no *Liberate*, for the Sheriff may deliver all in Execution without it; but where an Extent is upon a Statute-Staple, or a Recogniſance, there muſt be a Return made of ſuch an Extent, and then a *Liberate* before there can be a Delivery in Execution. 3 *Salk.* 159. See *Extent.*

Liberatio, Is taken for Money, Meat, Drink, Clothes, *&c.* yearly given and *delivered* by the Lord to his Domeſtick Servants. *Blount.*

Libertate probanda, Is an ancient Writ that lay for ſuch as being demanded for Villeins offered to prove themſelves free; directed to the Sheriff that he ſhould take Security of them for the Proving of their Freedom before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and that in the mean Time they ſhould be unmoleſted. *F. N. B.* 77. *Villenage*, and the Appendixes thereof, *viz.* Writs *De nativo habenda, Libertate probanda, &c.* were of old great Titles in the Books of the Law, but are now antiquated.

Libertatibus allocandis, A Writ lying for a Citizen or Burgeſs, impleaded contrary to his *Liberty*, to have his Privilege allowed. *Reg. Orig.* 262. And if any do claim a ſpecial Liberty to be impleaded with-

in a City or Borough, and not elsewhere, there may be a special Writ *de Libertatibus allocandis*, to permit the Burgesses to use their Liberties, &c. These Writs are of several Forms, and may be used by a Corporation, or by any single Person, as the Case shall happen. *New Nat. Br.* 509, 510. The Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, &c. may sue forth such Writs, if they are delayed to have their Liberties allowed them. *Ibid.*

Libertatibus exigendis in Itinere, An ancient Writ whereby the King commands the *Justices in Eyre* to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty. *Reg. Orig.* 19.

Libertas Ecclesiastica, Church Liberty, is a frequent Phrase in old Writers who treat of Ecclesiastical Immunities. The Right of Investiture, extorted from our Kings by the *Papal* Power, was at first the only Thing challenged by the Clergy as their *Libertas Ecclesiastica*; but by Degrees under the Title of Church Liberty, they contended for a Freedom of their Persons and Possessions from all secular Power and Jurisdiction, as appears by the Canons and Decrees of the Councils held by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Merton*, *Anno* 1258. And at *London*, *A. D.* 1260, &c.

Liberty, *(Libertas)* Is a Privilege held by Grant or Prescription, by which Men enjoy some Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject. *Bract.* But in a more general Signification, it is said to be a Power to do as one thinks fit; unless restrained by the Law of the Land: And it is well observed, that human Nature is ever an Advocate for this *Liberty*; it being the Gift of God to Man in his Creation, and therefore every Thing is desirous of it, as a Sort of Restitution to it's Primitive State. *Fortescue* 96. It is upon that Account the Laws of *England* in all Cases favour *Liberty*, and which is counted very precious, not only in Respect of the Profit which every one obtains by his *Liberty*; but also in Respect of the Publick. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 169. The People of this Kingdom, are to enjoy their ancient *Liberties*, without Impeachment, by the Statute of *Magna Charta*. No Freeman shall be imprisoned or condemned without Trial by his Peers, or the Law. *Magn. Chart. c.* 19. Likewise no Person is to be arrested, &c. without Process at Law: And Matters which concern *Liberty* are to be speedily determined, &c.

Liberty to hold Pleas, Signifies to have a Court of one's own; and to hold it before a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. See *Franchise*.

Liblacum, The Manner of bewitching any Person; also a barbarous Sacrifice. *Leg Athelstan*: 6.

Libra pensa, A Pound of Money in Weight: In former Times, it was usual not only to tell the Money, but to weigh it; for besides the King, several Cities and Places, and some Noblemen, had their Mints and the Coinage of Money, which being often very bad, therefore although the Pound consisted of 20 *s.* as now they weighed it notwithstanding. *Gale's Hist. Britan.* 761. We read in *Domesday* Register, *reddit nunc trigint. Libras arsas & pensatas*; and that sometimes People took their Money *ad Numerum*, by Tale, in the current Coin upon Content; and sometimes they rejected the common Coin by Tale, and would melt it down to take it by Weight *ad Scalam*, when purified from the Dross, and too great Allay; for which Purpose they had in those Days always a Fire ready in the *Exchequer* to burn the Money and then weigh it. *Domesd.*

Library, Where a *Library* is erected in any Parish, it shall be preserved for the Uses directed by the Founder: And Incumbents and Ministers of Parishes, &c. are to give Security therefore, and make Catalogues of the Books, &c. None of the Books shall be alienable, without Consent of the Bishop, and then only where there is a Duplicate of such Books: If any Book shall be taken away and detained, a Justice's Warrant may be issued to search for and restore the same: Also Action of Trover may be brought in the Name of the proper Ordinary, &c. And Bishops have Power to make Rules and Orders concerning *Libraries*, appoint Persons to view their Condition, and inquire of the State of them in their Visitations. Statute 7 *Ann. cap.* 14.

Libata terræ, Is a Quantity of Land containing four *Oxgangs*: But some say it is so much Ground only as is worth yearly 20 *s.* of current Money. *Skene.* See *Fardingdeal.*

Licence, (*Licentia*) Is a Power or Authority given to a Man to do some lawful Act: And is a personal Liberty to the Party to whom given, which cannot be transferred over; but it may be made to a Man, or his Assigns, &c. 12 *H.* 7. 25. There may be a parol *Licence*, as well as by Deed in Writing; but if it be not for a certain Time, it passes no Interest. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1123. And if there be no Time certain in the *Licence*; as if a Man *license* another to dig Clay, &c. in his Land, but doth not say for how long, the *Licence* may be countermanded; though if it be until such a Time, he cannot. *Poph.* 151. If a Lessor *licences* his Lessee (who is distrained by Covenant from aliening without *Licence*) to alien, and such Lessor dies before he aliens, this is no Countermand of the *Licence:* So it is if the Lessor grants over his Estate. *Cro. Jac.* 133. But where a Lord of a Manor for Life granteth a *Licence* to a Copyhold Tenant to alien, and dieth; the *Licence* is destroyed, and the Power of *Alienation* ceaseth. 1 *Inst.* 52. Copyhold Tenants leasing their Copyhold for a longer Time than one Year, are to have a *Licence* for it; or they incur a Forfeiture of their Estates. 1 *Inst.* 63. If any *Licence* is given to a Person, and he abuses it, he shall be adjudged a Trespasser *ab initio*. 8 Rep. 146. *A.* grants to *B.* a Way over his Ground, or *Licence* to go through it to Church, by this none but *B.* himself may go in it: But if one give me *Licence* to go over his Land with my Plough, or to cut down a Tree therein, and take it away; by this I may take what Help is needful to do the same, So if it be to hunt and kill and carry away Deer; not if it be to hunt and kill only. 12 *H.* 7. 25. 13 *H.* 7. 8 *Co. Rep* 146. By *Licence* a Man may practice *Physick* and *Surgery* in *London*; and do divers other Things, by Statute 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 7, &c.

Licence to alien in Mortmain. Alienations in *Mortmain* to Ecclesiastical Persons, &c. are restrained by several Statutes; but the King may grant *Licences* to any Person or Bodies Politick, &c. to *alien* or hold Lands in *Mortmain*. 27 Ed. 1. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 37. See *Mortmain.*

Licence to arise, (*Licentia surgendi*) Is a Liberty or Space of Time given by the Court to a Tenant to *arise* out of his Bed, who is essoined *de malo lecti.* in a real Action: And it is also the Writ thereupon. *Bracton.* And the Law in this Case is, that the Tenant may not arise or go out of his Chamber, until he hath been viewed by Knights thereto appointed, and hath a Day assigned him to appear; the Reason whereof is, that it may be known, whether he caused himself to be essoined deceitfully, or not; and if the Demandant can prove that he was seen abroad before the View or *Licence* of the Court, he shall be taken to be deceitfully essoined, and to have made Default. *Bracton, lib.* 5. *Fleta, lib.* 6. *cap.* 10.

Licence to found a Church, granted by the King. See *Church.*

Licence to go to Election of Bishops is by *Conge de' Eslire* directed to the Dean and Chapter to elect the Person named by the King, &c. *Reg. Writs* 294. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20.

Licence of the King to go beyond Sea, may be revoked before the Time expires, because it concerns the publick Good. *Jenk. Cent.* See *Ne exeat Regnum.*

Licence of Marriage. Bishops have Power to grant *Licences* for the Marrying of Persons; and Parsons marrying any Person without Publishing the Banns of Matrimony, or without *Licence*, incur a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* &c. by Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 35.

Licence to erect a Park, Warren, &c. See *Park* and *Warren.*

Licentia concordandi, Is that Licence for which the *King's Silver* is paid on passing a Fine, mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12.

Licentia Transfretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keeper of the Port of *Dover*, or other Sea-Port, commanding them to let such Persons pass over Sea, who have obtained the King's Licence thereunto. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

Lidford Law, Is a *proverbial* Speech, intending as much as to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

Liege, *(Leigus)* Is used for *Liege Lord*, and sometimes for *Liege Man: Liege Lord* is he that acknowledgeth no Superior; and *Liege Man* is he which oweth Allegiance to his *Liege Lord.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. The King's Subjects are called *Liege People*, because they owe and are bound to pay Allegiance to him. *Stat.* 8 *H* 6. *c.* 10. 14 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. But in ancient Times, private Persons, as Lords of Manors, &c. had their *Lieges. Skene* saith, that this Word is derived from the Ital. *Liga*, a Bond or League; others derive it from *Litis*, which is a Man wholly at the Command of the Lord. *Blount.*

Ligeance, (*Ligeantia*) Is the true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to his Sovereign: And is also applied to the Territory and Dominion of the *liege Lord*; as Children born out of the *Ligeance* of the King, &c. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Co. Litt.* 129.

Ligeancy, (*Ligeantia*) Is such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe or bear to more than one Lord; and therefore it is used for that Duty and Allegiance, which every good Subject oweth to his *liege* Lord the King. It has been thus defined, Ligeantia *est Vinculum arctius inter Subditum & Regem utrosque invicem connectens; hunc ad Protectionem & justum regimen, illos ad Tributa & debitam subjectionem* As there is a mutual Connection of Dominion and Fidelity between Lords and Tenants, so there is a higher and greater Connection between the King and Subject: For the Subject oweth to the King his faithful Obedience, and ought to prefer the Service of his Prince and Country before the Safety of his Life; and the Sovereign is to protect and defend his Subjects. *Forteſcue.* See *Allegiance.*

Lien, (*Fr.*) Is a Word used in the Law, of two Significations: *Personal Lien*, such as a Bond, Covenant or Contract; and *Real Lien*, a Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, which oblige and affect the Land. *Terms de Ley* 427.

Lieu, Instead or in Place of another Thing. *Lit. Dict.* And when one Thing doth come in the Place of another, it shall be of the same Nature as that was; as in Case of an Exchange, &c. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 359.

Lieu conus, In Law Proceedings, signifies a Castle, Manor, or other notorious Place, well known and generally taken Notice of by those that dwell about it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 641. A *Venire facias*, for a Jury to appear, may be from a *Lieu Conus:* And a Fine or Recovery of Lands in a *Lieu Conus*, is good; but it is said in a *Scire fac.* to have Execution of such Fine, the Vill or Parish must be named. 2 *Cro.* 574. 2 *Mod. Rep.* 48, 49.

Lieutenant, (*Locum tenens*) Is the King's Deputy, or he that exercises the King's or any Other's Place, and represents his Person; as the *Lieutenant of Ireland. Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 6. and 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. And the *Lieutenant of the Tower*, an Officer under the *Constable*, &c. And the Word *Lieutenant* is used for a military Officer, next in Command to the Captain.

Life, (*Vita*) Is common Nature; and the *Life* of every Man is under the Protection of the Law. *Wood's Inst.* 11. A Lease made to a Person *during Life*, is determinable by a civil Death; but if it be to hold during *natural Life*, it will be otherwise. 2 *Rep.* 48.

Life-Rent, A Rent which a Man receives for Term of *Life*, or for Sustentation of it. *Skene.*

Lighter-men, Are those that carry away by Water, Dung and Rubbish, or Coals, &c. in *Lighters*, from the City of *London.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Light-House. A useful *Light* to be placed in a *Light house* erected on the *Edistone*, by the Master, Wardens and Assistants of *Trinity house* of *Deptford-Strond*; and Masters of Ships passing by the same, are to pay a certain Tonnage Duty, &c. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* The like Act concerning the *Light-house* built by *William Trench*, Esq; on the Island or Rock called *Skerries*, near *Holyhead* in the County of *Anglesea.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 36.

Lights. Stopping *Lights* of a House is a Nusance; but stopping a Prospect is not, being only Matter of Delight, not of Necessity: And a Person may have either an *Assise of Nusance* against the Person erecting any such Nusance, or he may stand on his own Ground and abate it. 9 *Rep.* 58. 1 *Mod.* 54. If a Man has a vacant Piece of Ground, and builds thereupon a House, with good *Lights*, which he sells or lets to another; and after he builds upon Ground contiguous, or lets the same to another Person, who builds thereupon to the Nusance of the *Lights* of the first House, the Lessee of the first House may have an Action of the Case against such Builder, &c. And though formerly they were to be *Lights* of an ancient Messuage, that is now altered. *Mod. Ca.* 116, 314.

Lignagium, Signifies the Right which a Man hath to the cutting of Fuel in *Woods*; and sometimes it is taken for a Tribute or Payment due for the same.

Lignum Vitæ, An Apothecary's Drug, of great Price. *Lignum vitæ* of the Product of the *British* Plantations in *America* may be imported free from all Customs and Impositions. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 17.

Ligula, A Copy or Transcript of a Court-Roll or Deed; mentioned by Sir *John Maynard* in his *Mem. in Scaccar.* 12 *Ed.* 1.

Limitation, (*Limitatio*) Is a certain Time assign'd by Statute, within which an *Action* must be brought: And *Limitation* of Time is two-fold, *viz.* To make Title to an Inheritance by the Common Law; and in Writs, by several Statutes. 1 *Inst.* 115. There is a *Limitation* in *Real* and *Personal* Actions; and in the former, he that will sue for any Lands or Hereditaments, ought to prove that he or his Ancestors were seised of the Lands sued for by Writ of *Assise*, or he cannot maintain his Action: And this is called *Limitation of Assise. F. N. B.* 77. *Stat. West.* 1. *c.* 38. The Seisin of one's Ancestor in a Writ of *Right*, was formerly to be from the Time of King *R.* 1. In *Assise of Novel Disseisin* from *Hen.* 3d's Voyage into *Gascoign*; and in a *Mortdancestor*, Writ of *Aiel*, &c. from the Coronation of King *H.* 3. by 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 39. No Person shall have any Writ of Right, or make any Title or Claim to any Lands, &c. of the Possession of his Ancestors, but of a Seisin within sixty Years, next before the Teste of the Writ, &c. In *Assise of Mortdancestor*, Writ of *Entry sur Disseisin*, or rather possessory Action, upon the Possession of an Ancestor, it

must

muſt be within fifty Years; and upon the Party's own Poſſeſſion, within thirty Years, and the Plaintiff is barred, not proving ſuch Poſſeſſion, &c. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. This Statute extends not to a Writ of Right of Advowſon, &c. by Stat. 1 *M. c.* 5. The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. ordains, that all Writs of *Formedon*, &c. for Title to Lands *in Eſſe*, ſhall be ſued and proſecuted within twenty Years after the Title had: But there is a Proviſo in the Statutes, to relieve Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons beyond Sea or in Priſon, and the Heirs of ſuch Perſons, ſo as they commence their Suits within the Times limited after their Impediments are removed. It has been held, that the Act 32 *H.* 8. doth not extend to Rent or Services, &c. out of Land: And one that hath been out of Poſſeſſion for ſixty Years, if his Entry is not taken away, may enter and bring his Action for his own Poſſeſſion. *Wood's Inſt.* 557. If a Man hath been in Poſſeſſion twenty Years, without Interruption, and afterwards another gets into Poſſeſſion, he may bring an Ejectment; becauſe twenty Years Poſſeſſion is a good Title in him to maintain Action of Ejectment, as if he had at that Time been actually poſſeſſed: Though if the Plaintiff be out of Poſſeſſion more than twenty Years, where there is an Actual Diſſeiſin, and not a Diſſeiſin by Perception of Profits, &c. only, he is barred by the Statute of *Limitations.* 2 *Salk.* 421, 423. By Statute, Actions of Debt, Actions upon the Caſe, (except for Words) Actions of Account, (except concerning Merchandiſe) of Detinue, Trover and Treſpaſs, are to be commenced within ſix Years after the Cauſe of Action, and not after; Actions of Aſſault and Battery, wounding and Impriſonment, within four Years; and for Slander within two Years after the Cauſe of Action, &c. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. If theſe Perſonal Actions are not brought in the Time *limited* by this Statute, they are barred: And the Statute of *Limitations* is a good Bar to Suit for Seamen's Wages, if it is well pleaded. *Mod. Ca.* 26. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. The Exception in the Statute of *Limitations*, as to Action of Accounts, extends to Accounts current only between Merchants; for when an Account is ſtated and balanced, Debt lies, and the Action muſt be brought within ſix Years: The Statute is not pleadable to an Account current, but it is to an Account ſtated. 1 *Mod.* 70, 268. 2 *Saund.* 124. When Money is to be paid as a Truſt, it is not within the Statute of *Limitations. March* 151. 2 *Ventr.* 345. See 2 *P. Williams.* Where Debt is brought againſt a Sheriff for Money levied in Execution of a Judgment, it is not within the Statute; becauſe the Action is brought againſt the Defendant as an Officer, and the Law creates no Contract. 2 *Mod.* 213. If the Conſideration of a Promiſe is executory, or Money is to be paid on Requeſt, &c. it is not material when the Promiſe was made, but when the Cauſe of Action did ariſe; and the Defendant ought to plead that *Cauſa Actionis non accrevit infra ſex annos*, &c. 2 *Salk.* 422. When Words are actionable in themſelves, there Damages ſhall be recovered according as they were firſt ſpoken, if the Action be brought within two Years, as required by the Statute of *Limitations*; and otherwiſe the Party will be barred by the Statute: But where the Words are actionable only in reſpect of the ſpecial Damages which happen after the Speaking, in ſuch Caſe, if the Damage is ſeven Years afterwards, it is no Bar. *Sid.* 95. An Action barrable by the Statute, a freſh Promiſe will revive it. By the Opinion of all the Judges of *England*, a Promiſe after the ſix Years limited brings the Matter out of the Statute of *Limitations*; and that owning of the Debt does not go ſo far, but is Evidence of a Promiſe: But if the Declaration be laid of a Promiſe to the Teſtator, Evidence of a Promiſe to the Executor will not maintain it. *Mich.* 3 *Ann. Mod. Ca.* 309, 310. A Conditional Promiſe amounts to a Waiver of the Statute, and revives the Debt; and a bare Acknowledgment of the Debt within ſix Years of the Action, will prevent the Statute of *Limitations*, though no new Promiſe was made. *Carthew's Rep.* 471. 3 *Salk.* 228. If a Perſon who is indebted by Note, or owes a Book Debt, and no Demand has been made of it in ſix Years, doth publiſh an Advertiſement in the News Papers, that all Debts due from him ſhall be paid, on the Creditors applying to ſuch a Place. By this, although it be general, (and may be intended of legal ſubſiſting Debts only) a Debt barred by the Statute muſt be paid: But no Intereſt ſhall be allowed on any ſuch Note. *Preced. Canc.* 385. A *Latitat*, taken out and filed, and continued, is an Avoidance of the Statute; for it is a Demand, and a good Bringing of an Action within the Time mentioned by the Statute of *Limitations.* 3 *Salk.* 229. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 19. If after Proceedings in an inferior Court the ſix Years expire, and then the Cauſe is removed into *B. R.* the Plaintiff may ſet forth the Suit below, and aver that to be within ſix Years, &c. and thereby prevent the Bar of the Statute. *Sid.* 228. 2 *Salk.* 424. If a Plaintiff is beyond Sea when the Cauſe of Action doth accrue, he ſhall have Liberty at his Return to bring it; but if the Defendant is beyond Sea, and the Plaintiff here, he ought to file an Original againſt the Defendant, and continue it till he returns; and if he do not file an Original, or outlaw the Defendant, the Statute of *Limitations* will bar him. 2 *Salk.* 420. This Law is altered by a late Statute; for now when the Defendant is beyond Sea, the Plaintiff may bring his Action againſt him after his Return, ſo as he do it within the Time limited by the Statutes. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. Where one ſues an original Writ, a *Latitat* in *B. R.* or *Clauſum fregit* in the *Common Pleas*, and does not return the Writ, it will not avoid the Statute of *Limitations*; for it muſt be ſhewn that the Writ was returned. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 883. Though it appears by the Plaintiff's Declaration, the Cauſe of Action accrued more than ſix Years before, &c. Yet the Statute in that Caſe, and all others muſt be pleaded; becauſe it may be the Original was ſued within the Time *limited*, after the Cauſe of Action, and the Plaintiff ſhould have an Opportunity to reply ſuch Matter. *Ibid.* 838. A Defendant in an Action of the Caſe for Goods ſold, &c. pleaded *Non Aſſumpſit infra ſex Annos:* The Plaintiff replied, that from the Time of the Promiſe to ſuch a Day, the Defendant was a *Member of Parliament*, and then the Civil Wars began, and continued till ſuch a Day, and that he brought his Action within ſix Years after the War ended, &c. On a Demurrer, the Replication was adjudged ill; and it was held that the Plaintiff ought to have filed an Original, which is no Breach of Priviledge. *Carthew.* 137. But ſee *Stat.* 2 *Ann.* under *Parliament.* The King is not within the general Acts of *Limitation*; nor Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, for Lands belonging to their Churches. 11 *Rep.* 74. If a Debt be ſet off by Way of Plea, the Statute of *Limitations* may be replied to it. 2 *Strange* 1271. A Writ of Error to reverſe a Common Recovery cannot be brought after twenty Years, though the Right of the Plaintiff in Error accrued within that Time. 2 *Strange* 1257.

Limitation of Eſtate, In a legal Senſe, imports how long the Eſtate ſhall continue, or is rather a Qualification of a precedent Eſtate. A *Limitation* is generally by ſuch Words as *Durante Vita*, *Quamdiu Dum*, &c. And if there be not a Performance according to the *Limitation*, it ſhall determine an Eſtate without Entry or Claim; which a Condition doth not. 10 *Rep.* 41. 1 *Inſt.* 204. It is taken for the Compaſs and Time of an Eſtate: As where one doth give Lands to a Man, to hold to him and his Heirs Male, and to him and the Heirs Female, &c. here the Daughters ſhall not have any Thing in it, ſo long as there is a Male, for the Eſtate to the Heirs Male is firſt *limited.* *Co. Lit.*

Co. Lit. 3, 13. If a *Limitation* of an Eſtate be uncertain, the *Limitation* is void; and the Eſtate ſhall remain as if there had been no ſuch *Limitation*. *Cro. Eliz.* 216. But a Thing that is *limited* in a Will by plain Words, ſhall not be afterwards made uncertain by general Words which follow it. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Where a Deviſe is to the eldeſt Son, upon Condition that he pays ſuch Legacies; and if he refuſes, the Land ſhall remain to the Legatees: On his Refuſal the Legatees may enter by way of *Limitation Noy* 51. And in all Caſes, where after a Condition, an Intereſt is granted to a Stranger, it is a *Limitation*. 1 *Leon.* 269. *Cro. Eliz.* 204. It was held by *Holt*, C. J. that the Statute *de Donis* 13 *Ed.* 1. ought not to be taken ſtrictly; but all *Limitations* within the Meaning of it are to be ſupported: And therefore Words of an expreſs Condition be not ordinarily conſtrued as a *Limitation*; yet when an Eſtate is to remain over for Breach of any Condition, which is by the expreſs Words thereof, it ſhould be intended a *Limitation*. Trin. 4 Ann. Lands may be given and *limited* to one in Tail, Remainder to another, Remainder in Fee, *&c.* Though a *Limitation* of an Eſtate cannot begin after the Determination of an abſolute Eſtate in Fee-ſimple; for that would be to ſuffer Perpetuities to be made, which the Law abhors. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 173. *Limitations* of Eſtates againſt Law, creating a new Form of Inheritance, will not be ſuffered to take Effect. *Jenk. Cent.* 82.

Limitation of the Crown. The Statutes 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. and 1 & 2 *Ann. c.* 17. 4 *Ann. c.* 8. *&c.* are Acts for the *Limitation of the Crown*, and ſettling it on Proteſtant Heirs in the Houſe of *Hanover*. See *Crown*.

Linarium, A Flax-plat, where Flax is ſown. ——*Et Meſſuagium, &c. cum* Linario, *quod jacet juxta prædict. Meſſuagium.* Pat. 22 Hen. 4. Par. 1. m. 33.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, to be incloſed by Truſtees, who may employ Artificers, *&c.* And Yearly Rates ſhall be made on all Houſes there, not exceeding 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Pound: This Square and back Streets are to be a diſtinct Ward, as to the Scavengers Rates and Watch; and Perſons annoying the Fields by Filth, to forfeit 20 *s.* and aſſembling to uſe Sports, or breaking Fences, *&c.* incurs a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* levied by Juſtice of Peace's Warrant. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26.

Lindesfern, A Place often mentioned in our ancient Hiſtories; being formerly a Biſhop's See, now *Holy Iſland.*

Linen. No Perſon ſhall put to Sale any Piece of Doulas *Linen*, *&c.* unleſs the juſt Length be expreſſed thereon, on Pain to forfeit the ſame. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. Uſing Means whereby *Linen* Cloth ſhall be made deceitfully, incurs a Forfeiture of the *Linen*, and a Month's Impriſonment. *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 12. Any Perſons may ſet up Trades of dreſſing Hemp or Flax, and making Thread for *Linen* Cloth, *&c.* 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. And *Linen* of all Sorts made of Flax or Hemp, of the Manufacture of this Kingdom may be exported Duty-free. 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7. *Linen* made in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* being much improved, to extend it farther, a Bounty of one Penny for every Yard of ſuch *Linens* from 6 *d. to* 12 *d. per* Yard, and a Half-penny for each Yard, under 6 *d.* Price, is granted on Exporting them; payable out of a Duty laid on foreign *Cambricks*, by 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 29. Stealing of *Linen*, *&c.* from Whitening Grounds or Drying Houſes, to the Value of 10 *s.* is Felony. See *Felony. Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Affixing on foreign *Linens* any Stamp put upon *Scotch* or *Iriſh Linens*, or Affixing a counterfeit Stamp on *Britiſh* or *Iriſh Linens*, incurs a Penalty of 5 *l.* By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. for the Exportation of foreign *Linens* under the Denomination of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh Linens*. The Stamp-Maſter is to be ſworn to the true Execution of his Office; and *Linens* to be ſtampt, muſt be ſworn to be the Manufacture of *Scotland* or *Ireland*, and a Penalty of 5 *l.* each Piece is laid on falſe Stamps. And by the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. an additional Bounty is allowed on the Exportation of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh Linens* of one Half penny *per* Yard for *Linens* of the Value of from 5 *d.* to 12 *d. per* Yard, and 1 *d. per* Yard for *Linens* of the Value of from 12 *d.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Yard. For Duties on *Linen*, ſee *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 46. For encouraging the *Linen* Manufactory in *Scotland.* 24 Geo. 2. c. 31. 26 Geo. 2. c. 20.

Linſeed. All Perſons may import *Linſeed* into this Kingdom, without paying any Cuſtom for it. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 1.

Litera, (From the Fr. *Litiere*, or *Lictiere*, Lat. *Lectum*) Was anciently uſed for Straw for a Bed, even the King's Bed.——Petrus A. *tenuit, &c. per Serjeantiam inveniendi unum Servientem cum Hambergello per* 40 *Dies, & inveniend.* Literam *ad* Lectum Regis, *Fœnum ad Palfridum Regis, quando jacuerit apud, &c.* Term. Hill. 1 Ed. 2. *Litter* is now only in Uſe in Stables among Horſes: And *Tres Carettatæ Literæ* is three Cart-loads of Straw or *Litter.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 33.

Literatura, *Ad Literaturam ponere*, ſignifies to put Children out to School; which Liberty was anciently denied to thoſe Parents who were ſervile Tenants, without the Conſent of the Lord: And this Prohibition of educating Sons to Learning, was owing to this Reaſon; for Fear the Son being bred to Letters might enter into Orders, and ſo ſtop or divert the Services which he might otherwiſe do as Heir to his Father. ——*Quilibet cuſtumarius Tenen. non debet Filium ſuum ad* Literaturam ponere, *neq; Filiam ſuam maritare, ſine Licentia a voluntat. Dom.* Paroch. Antiq. 401.

Literæ *Ad faciendum Attornatum pro ſecta faciend.* Reg. Orig. 192.

Literæ *Canonici ad Exercendam Juriſdictionem loco ſuo.* Ibid. 305.

Literæ *Per quas Dominus remittit Curiam ſuam Regi.* Ibid. 4.

Literæ *De Requeſtu.* Ibid. 129. *See* theſe in their proper Places.

Literæ ſolutoriæ, Were magical Characters ſuppoſed to be of ſuch Power, that it was impoſſible for any one to bind thoſe Perſons who carried theſe about them. *Bede, lib.* 4. *c.* 22.

Lith of Pickering, In the County of *York, viz.* The Liberty, or a Member of *Pickering*, from the Sax. *Lid*, i. e. *Membrum.*

Litigator, (Lat.) A Party Pleading, that contends or *litigates* a Suit at Law. *Lit. Dict.*

Litigious. The *Litigiouſneſs* of a Church, is where ſeveral Perſons have or pretend to ſeveral Titles to the Patronage, and preſent ſeveral Clerks to the Ordinary; it excuſes him for refuſing to admit any of them, till a Trial of the Right by *Jure Patronatus*, or otherwiſe. *Jenk. Cent.* 11.

Livery, (Fr. *Livre*, i. e. *Inſigne Geſtamen*, or *Liverer*, i. e. *Tradere*) Hath three Significations. In one Senſe, it is uſed for a Suit of Clothes, Cloak, Gown, Hat, *&c.* which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants or Followers, with Cognisance or without; mentioned in the 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 7. and divers other Statutes: And formerly great Men gave *Liveries* to ſeveral who were not of their Family, to engage them in their Quarrels for that Year; but afterwards it was ordained, that no Man of any Condition whatſoever, ſhould give any *Livery* but to his Domeſticks, his Officers, or Counſel learned in the Law. By 1 *R.* 2. it was prohibited on Pain of Impriſonment; and the 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 7. made the Offenders liable to Ranſom at the King's Will, *&c.* which Statute was farther confirmed and explained, *Anno* 2 & 7 *Hen.* 4. and 8 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 4. and yet this Offence was ſo deeply rooted, that *Ed.* 4. was obliged to confirm

the former Statutes, and further to extend the Meaning of them, adding a Penalty of 5 *l.* on every one that gives such *Livery*, and the like on every one retained for Maintenance either by Writing, Oath, or Promise, for every Month. 8 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. But most of the above Statutes are repealed by 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 4. *Livery* in the second Signification, was a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants which held of the King *in Capite*, or Knights Service; as the King by his Prerogative hath *Primer Seisin* of all Lands and Tenements so holden of him. *Staundf. Prærog.* 12. In the third Use, *Livery* was the Writ which lay for the Heir of Age, to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Lands at the King's Hands. *F. N. B.* 155. By the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. *All Wardships, Liveries, &c.* are taken away.

Livery of Seisin, *(Liberatio Seisinæ)* Is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, unto one that hath a Right to the same; being a Ceremony in the Common Law used in the Conveyance of Lands, *&c.* where an Estate of Fee simple, Fee-tail, or other Freehold passeth. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 18. *West. Symb. par.* 1. *lib.* 2. And it is a Testimonial of the willing Departing of him who makes the *Livery*, from the Thing whereof the *Livery* is made; and of the willing Acceptance of the other Party receiving the *Livery*; first invented that the common People might have Knowledge of the Passing or Alteration of Estates from Man to Man, and thereby be better able to try in whom the Right of Possession of Lands and Tenements were, if the same should be contested, and they should be impanelled on Juries, or otherwise have to do concerning the same. *West. Ibid.* This *Livery* may be made of a House, Lands, or any Thing corporeal; but not of incorporeal Things. Where a House and Lands are conveyed, the House is the principal, and the Lands accessory; and there the *Livery* must be made, and not upon the Land. 2 *Rep.* 31. 4 *Leon.* 374. And of *Livery and Seisin* there are two Kinds; a *Livery* in *Deed*, and *Livery* in *Law*: *Livery in Deed* is when the Feoffor taketh the Ring of the Door, *&c.* and delivereth the same to the Feoffee, in the Name of Seisin. 1 *Inst.* 48. 6 *Rep.* 26. And *Livery* in Deed may be either by Words, and some solemn Act; or by Words without any solemn Act, if the Feoffor and Feoffee are on the Land. *Wood's Inst.* 237. *Livery in Law* is when the Feoffor himself being in View of the House or Land, saith to the Feoffee, after Delivery of the Deed, *I give to you yonder Land, &c. to you and your Heirs, go into the same and take Possession accordingly*; now if the Feoffee enters on the Land, during the Life-time of the Feoffor, it is a good Feoffment and *Livery*. 1 *Inst.* 48, 52. If a Deed of Feoffment be delivered upon the Land, in the Name of Seisin of all the Lands, it will be a good *Livery and Seisin*; but the bare Delivery of a Deed upon the Land, though it may make the Deed, it shall not amount to *Livery and Seisin*, without those Words. 1 *Inst.* 52, 181. If one makes a Feoffment to four Persons, and *Seisin* is delivered to Three of them, in the Name of All; the Estate is vested in all of Them. 3 *Rep.* 26. And if Lands lie in divers Places in one County, *Livery and Seisin* in one Parcel in one Place, in the Name of the Rest is sufficient; though if the Lands lie in several Counties, it is otherwise; for then *Livery and Seisin* must be in every County. *Lit.* 61. No Person ought to be in the House, or upon the Land, when *Livery* is made, but the Feoffor and Feoffee; all others are to be removed from it: If the Lessor Feoffor makes *Livery and Seisin*, the Lessee being upon the Land contradicting it, the *Livery* is void. *Cro. Eliz.* 321. A Lessor enfeoffed a Stranger, and came to make *Livery and Seisin*, the Lessee's Wife being in the House, the Lessor enters, and by Force turns the Wife into the Backside, which was Part of the Land let, and then he makes *Livery* in the House, in the Name of all the Lands let; as the Woman was remaining all the while upon the Land, and contradicting the *Livery*, the *Livery* was held void: But if she had voluntarily gone out of the House, upon Part of the Land; or the Lessor had turned her into the Street, so that she had not been upon any Part of the Land; it had been good. *Dalis. Rep.* 94. If a Man agrees with me to make a Feoffment upon Condition, and after makes a Charter of Feoffment without any Condition, and then makes *Livery and Seisin secundum formam Chartæ*, this is absolute without any Condition; for the *Livery* is not made according to the Agreement, but according to the Charter. 34 *Ass.* 1. But if a Person enfeoffs another, as a Security for the Payment of Money, and afterwards makes *Livery of Seisin* to him and his Heirs generally; the Estate hath been holden to be upon Condition, since the Intent of the Parties was not changed, but continued at the Time of the *Livery*. 1 *Inst.* 222. And where a Charter of Feoffment is made, and in the Deed there is no Condition; but when the Feoffor would make *Livery of Seisin* to the Feoffee by Force of the Deed, he expressing the Estate, makes *Livery of Seisin* upon Condition, the Feoffment is of Force as if it had not been made. *Lit. Sect.* 359. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 13. A Man makes a Lease for Years, Remainder to another for Life, in Tail or in Fee: Here *Livery and Seisin* in Deed must be made to the Lessee for Years; without which nothing passeth to him in Remainder, it being for the Benefit of him in Remainder, and not the Lessee who hath only a Term: And if the Lessee entreth, before *Livery and Seisin*, made to him, the *Livery* shall be void. *Lit.* 60. 1 *Inst.* 49. *Wood's Inst.* 238. A Lease for Years is granted to *A. B.* with Remainder to his right Heirs, whereon *Livery* is made; the Remainder is void, because there is not any Person *in esse*, who can presently take by the *Livery*; and every *Livery* ought to have its Operation presently. 4 *Leon.* 67. There was a Lease made to a Man and his Wife, and their Daughter, to hold from *Michaelmas* next, and the Lessor made *Livery* after *Michaelmas*; this was adjudg'd good, being made by the Lessor himself; but it had been otherwise, if it had been to be done by Attorney, or if the Lessor had made *Livery* before *Michaelmas*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 109. Lease for twenty Years to a Man to commence from a Time past; and after the Expiration of the said Term, then to him and his Wife, and their Son, for their Lives, and the longest Liver of them, with a Letter of Attorney to make *Livery and Seisin*, *&c.* It is a good Lease for Years, with Remainder for Life, if *Livery and Seisin* be made by the Attorney at the Time of executing the Lease; but if the *Livery and Seisin* be made by the Attorney some Time afterwards, in such Case it is said the *Livery* is void. *Moor* 14. A Man may make a Letter of Attorney to deliver *Seisin* by Force of the Deed, which may be contained in the same Deed; and a Letter of Attorney may be likewise made to receive *Livery and Seisin*. 5 *Rep.* 91. 1 *Inst.* 49, 52. The *Manner* of making *Livery of Seisin* is thus: The Parties to the Deed, Grantor and Grantee, or the Attornies by them authorised, come to the Door of the House, or some Part of the Land; and there having declared the Cause of their Meeting, in the Presence of Witnesses, they read the Deed or the Contents thereof; and if by Attorney, the Power of Attorney; and then, if it be a House they take the Ring, Latch or Key of the Door, (all the People being out of the House,) or if it be Land, a Clod of Earth, and a Twig or Bough of one of the Trees thereon; and the same Ring or Key, Clod, *&c.* with the Deed they deliver to the Grantee or his Attorney, saying the usual Words, *viz. I A. B. do hereby deliver unto you C D. Possession and Seisin of this Messuage or Tenement, &c. To hold to you, your Heirs and Assigns, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Indenture.*

ture, &c. And afterwards, if it be a Houſe, the Grantee, *&c.* enters firſt alone, and ſhuts to the Door; and then he opens it, and lets in others. *Accomp. Convey. 2d Edit. Vol.* 1.

Livery and Seiſin *endorſed on the Deed.*

MEmorandum, *That on the Day*, &c. *full Poſſeſſion and Seiſin was had and taken of the Meſſuage or Tenement, and Premiſſes within granted, by* A. B. *one of the Attornies within named, and by him delivered over unto the within named* C. D. To hold to him, his Heirs, &c. *according to the Contents and true Meaning of the within written Indenture, in the Preſence of*, &c.

If a *Houſe* or *Lands* belong to an *Office*, by Grant of the Office by Deed, the Houſe or Land paſſeth without *Livery:* And by a Fine, which is a Feoffment of Record; by a Leaſe and Releaſe; Bargain and Sale by Deed inrolled; Exchange, *&c.* a Freehold paſſeth, without *Livery*; and ſo in a Deed of Feoffment to *Uſes*, by Virtue of the Statute of Uſes. 1 *Inſt.* 49. So that *Livery and Seiſin* is not ſo commonly uſed as formerly; neither can Eſtates be created now by *Livery and Seiſin* only, without Writing. *Stat.* 29 *Car. c.* 3.

Livery and Ouſter le Maine, Is where by Inqueſt before the *Eſcheator*, it was found that nothing was held of the King; then he was immediately commanded by Writ, to put from his Hands the Lands taken into the King's Hand. *Stat.* 29 *Ed.* 1. 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. vide *Ouſter le Maine.*

Livery-Men of London, In the Companies of *London*, *Livery-Men* are choſen out of the Freemen as Aſſiſtants to the Maſters and Wardens in Matters of Council, and for better Government; and if any *Livery-Man* refuſe to take upon him the Office, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may fine him, and bring an Action of Debt for the Sum. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 10. See *London.*

Livre, Is a Piece of Foreign Coin, in *France* going for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and in other Countries of leſs Value; but in *Spain* their *Livres* paſs at 5 *s.* Accounts are kept by this Money in *France*, *Spain*, *&c.* Merch. Dict.

Lobb, and **Loich-fiſh**, The *Lob* is a *North* Sea-Fiſh; and *Loich* comprehends *Lob*, Ling and Cod. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Lobſters, No Perſons ſhall, with Trunks, Hoop-Nets, *&c.* take any *Lobſters* on the Sea Coaſt of *Scotland*, from the 1ſt of *June* to the 1ſt of *September* yearly, on Pain of 5 *l.* to be recovered before two Juſtices. *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33.

Local, *(Localis)* Tied or annexed to a certain Place: Real *Actions* are *local*, and to be brought in the County where the Lands lie; but a Perſonal Action, as of Treſpaſs or Battery, *&c.* is tranſitory, not *local*; and it is not material that the Action ſhould be tried or laid in the ſame County where the Fact was done; and if the Place be ſet down, it is not needful that the Defendant ſhould traverſe the Place, by ſaying he did not commit the Battery in the Place mentioned, *&c. Kitch.* 230. A Thing is *local* that is fixed to the Freehold. *Ibid.* 180. See *Action.*

Lockman. In the *Iſle of Man*, the *Lockman* is an Officer to execute the Orders of the Governor, much like our Under-Sheriff. *King's Deſcript. Iſle of Man* 26.

Loculus, Signifies a Coffin.——*Cujus Corpus in* Loculo *plumbeo tranſlatum eſt.* Sim. Dunelm. *c.* 6.

Locus in quo, The Place *where* any Thing is alledged to be done in Pleadings, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 94.

Locus partitus, Is a Diviſion made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial where the Land or Place in Queſtion lieth. *Flet. lib.* 4. *cap.* 15.

Locutorium. The Monks and other Religious in *Monaſteries*, after they had dined in their common Hall, had a withdrawing Room, where they met and talked together among themſelves, which Room for that ſociable Uſe and Converſation, they called *Locutorium à Loquendo*; as we call ſuch a Place in our Houſes *Parlour*, from the Fr. *Parler:* And they had another Room which was called *Locutorium Forinſecum*, where they might talk with *Laymen. Walſing.* 257.

Lodemerge, Mentioned in the Laws of *Oleron*, is expounded to be the Skill or Art of Navigation. *Chaucer.*

Lodmanage, Is the Hire of a Pilot for bringing a Ship from one Place to another. The Pilot receives *Lodmanage* of the Maſter for conducting the Ship up the River or into Port; but the *Loadſman* is he that undertakes to bring a Ship through the Haven, after brought thither by the Pilot, to the Key or Place of Diſcharge: And if through his Ignorance, Negligence, or other Fault, the Ship or Merchandiſe receive any Damage, Action lies againſt him at the Common Law. *Roughton, fol.* 27.

Logia, A little Houſe, Lodge or Cottage. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 400.

Logwood, *(Lignum Tinctorium)* Is Wood uſed by Dyers brought from foreign Parts; prohibited by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. cap.* 9. But allowed to be imported by the 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. See *Dyers.*

Lollards, Had their Name from one *Walter Lollard*, a *German*, at the Head of them, who lived about the Year 1315. And they were certain *Hereticks*, (in the Opinion of thoſe Times) that abounded here in *England*, in the Reigns of King *Edw.* 3. and *Hen.* 5. whereof *Wickliff* was the Chief in this Nation. *Stow's Annals* 425. *Spotſwood* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, ſays, The Intent of theſe *Lollards* was to ſubvert the Chriſtian Faith, the Law of God, the Church and the Realm; and ſo ſaid the *Stat* 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 7. But that Statute was repealed 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. Several Decrees were made by our Archbiſhops againſt thoſe *Sectariſts*, as well as Statutes: And the High Sheriff of every County was anciently bound by his Oath to ſuppreſs them. 3 *Inſt.* 41.

Lollardy, The Doctrine and Opinion of the *Lollards.* 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 6.——Rogerus Acton *Miles pro Proditione &* Lollardia *diſtrahatur & ſuſpendatur, & ſic ſuſpenſus pendeat ad voluntatem Regis.* Middleſ. Plac. Hill. 1 Hen. 5 Rot. 7.

London, The Metropolis of this Kingdom, formerly called *Auguſta*, has been built above three thouſand Years, and flouriſhed for fifteen hundred Years. It's *Exchange*, where Merchants of all Nations meet, is not to be equalled; and for Stateline's of Buildings, Extent of Bounds, Learning of Arts and Sciences, Traffick and Trade, this City gives Place to none in the World. *Stow.* It is divided into Twenty-ſix *Wards*, over each of which there is an Alderman; and is governed by a *Lord Mayor*, who is choſen Yearly, and preſented to the King, or in his Abſence to his Juſtices, or the Barons of the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter.* Chart. K. *Hen.* 3. The Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, is *Chief Juſtice* of Gaol-Delivery; *Eſcheater* within the Liberties, and *Bailiff* of the River *Thames*, &c. He is a High Officer in the City, having all Courts for Diſtribution of Juſtice under his Juriſdiction, *viz.* The Court of *Huſtings*, *Sheriff*'s Court, *Mayor*'s Court, Court of *Common Council*, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 330. King *Hen.* 4. Granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, the Aſſiſe of Bread, Beer, Ale, *&c.* and Victuals, and Things Saleable in the City. In *London* every Day, except *Sunday*, is a Market overt, for the Buying and Selling of Goods and Merchandiſe. 5 *Rep.* 85. But no Perſon not being a Freeman of *London*, ſhall keep any Shop or other Place to put to Sale by Retail any Goods or Wares, or uſe any Handicraft Trade

Trade for Hire, Gain or Sale within the City, upon Pain of forfeiting 5*l.* 8 *Rep.* 124. And Perſons making ill and unſerviceable Goods in *London*, the Chief Officers of the Company may ſeize and carry them to the *Guildhall*, and have the Goods tried by a Jury; and if found defective, they may break them, *&c. Trin.* 34 *Car.* 2. *B. K.* A Perſon muſt be a Freeman of *London* to be intitled to carry on Merchandiſe there, or within ten Miles of the City. *Chart. Car.* 1. Where a Woman exerciſeth a Trade in *London*, wherein her Huſband doth not intermeddle, by the Cuſtom ſhe ſhall have all Advantages, and be ſued as a *Feme Sole Merchant:* But if the Huſband meddle with the Trade of the Wife, or carry on the ſame Trade, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Cro.* 69. 3 *Keb.* 302. There are three Ways to be a Freeman of *London*; by *Servitude* of an Apprenticeſhip; by *Birthright*, as being the Son of a Freeman; and by *Redemption*, i. e. by Order of the Court of Aldermen. *Ibid.* 126. 4 *Mod.* 145. The Cuſtoms of *London* are againſt the Common Law, and made good by Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 249. But to ſet forth a Cuſtom or Uſage in the City of *London*, it muſt be ſaid *Antiqua Civitas*, or it will not be good. 2 *Leon.* 99. By *Magna Charta*, the City of *London* ſhall have all their ancient Uſages, Liberties and Cuſtoms, which they have uſed to enjoy; and they are confirmed to them by that Statute. 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 9. And there is a Cuſtom in *London* to puniſh by Information in the Mayor's Court, in the Name of the Common Serjeant of the City, Aſſaults on Aldermen, and affronting Language, *&c. Farreſt. Rep.* 28, 29. Upon the Cuſtom of *London* concerning the Payment of Wharfage, *&c.* by every Freeman to the Corporation, the Trial ſhall not be by the Mouth of the Recorder, as Cuſtoms generally are, but by the Country, and a Jury from *Surrey* adjoining. *Moor, cap.* 129. An Arreſt may be made in *London* on the Plaintiff's entering his Plaint in either of the Counters, and a Serjeant of *London* need not ſhew his Mace when he Arreſts One: And the Liberties of the City extend to the Suburbs and *Temple Bar. Jenk. Cent.* 291. The Mayor of *London* is to cauſe Errors, Defaults, and Miſpriſons there to be redreſſed, under the Penalty of 1000 Marks; and the Conſtable of the *Tower* ſhall execute Proceſs againſt the Mayor for Default, *&c.* 28 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 10. Citizens and Freemen of *London* may recover Debts under 40*s.* in the Court of Requeſts at *Guildhall*, commonly called the Court of Conſcience. 3 *Jac. c.* 15. After the Fire of *London*, a Judicature was erected for determining Differences relating to Houſes burnt; and ſeveral Rules were laid down for rebuilding the City, the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were to ſet out Markets; the Number of Pariſhes and Churches was aſcertained, and a Duty granted on Coals for rebuilding of the Churches, *&c.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 23. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. And the Tithes of the Pariſhes in *London*, the Churches whereof were burnt, were appointed; none leſs than 100*l. per Annum*, nor above 200*l. per Annum* to be aſſeſſed, and levied quarterly. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *cap* 15. The Lord Mayor, *&c.* is impowered to appoint Perſons to ſet out the Manner of Paving and Pitching the Streets of *London*; and alſo of Drains and Sewers, and to impoſe a Tax upon Houſes for Maintenance thereof. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 17. Scavengers are to be elected in *London*, and within the *Bills of Mortality*, in each Pariſh, by the Conſtable, Church-wardens, *&c.* to ſee that the Streets be kept clean; and Houſe-keepers are to ſweep and cleanſe the Streets every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, under Penalties, *&c.* 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 2. Perſons authorized by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of *London* ſhall have the ſame Power in *London* and Liberties thereof, as Commiſſioners of Sewers have in any other County or Place. 7 *Ann. cap.* 9. Commiſſioners are appointed for ſupplying the City of *London* with Water, from the River *Thames*, &c. And caſting Filth into Water-courſes, incurs 40*s.* Penalty. 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26. By a late Statute, for regulating Elections within the City, it is ordained, That Elections of Aldermen and Common Council-men, are to be by Freemen Houſholders, paying Scot and Lot, and having Houſes of the Value of 10*l.* a Year; and none ſhall vote at Elections of Members of Parliament, but Livery-men that have been twelve Months on the Livery, and who are not diſcharged from Payment of Taxes, or thoſe who have received any Alms, *&c.* And Freemen of *London* may diſpoſe of their perſonal Eſtates as they think fit, notwithſtanding the Cuſtom of the City; but the Act mentions ſuch as ſhould be made Free after ſuch a Time, and others before unmarried, *&c.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. By-Law to confine Brewers to certain Hours to carry out their Drink, good. 2 *Strange* 1085. Apprentices inrolled before the Chamberlain, may be diſcharged by Juſtices where they live. 1 *Strange* 663. The Child of a Freeman when of Age, may, in Conſideration of a preſent Fortune, bar herſelf of her cuſtomary Part. 2 *Strange* 947. An Agreement on Marriage, that the Huſband ſhall take up the Freedom of *London*, binds the Diſtribution of his Effects. 1 *Strange* 455.

In *Trinity* Term 35 *Car.* 2. a *Quo Warranto* iſſued againſt the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*; on which Judgment was given in *B. R.* that the Charter and Franchiſe of the ſaid City ſhould be ſeiſed into the King's Hands as forfeited: But by 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 8. the ſaid Judgment was reverſed and made void. and all Officers and Companies were reſtored, *&c.* See *Cuſtoms of London, and Courts, Lamps, Buildings, Orphan*, &c.

Longitude. For the Diſcovery of the *Longitude* at Sea, the Lord Admiral and ſeveral others are appointed Commiſſioners, to receive Propoſals, *&c.* and if they are ſatisfied of the Probability of ſuch Diſcovery, the Commiſſioners of the Navy have Power to make Bills for any Sum not exceeding 2000*l.* to make the Experiment; and the firſt Diſcoverer of a Method for finding the *Longitude*, is intitled to a Reward of 10,000*l.* if he determines the ſame to one Degree of a Circle, 15,000*l.* if to two Thirds of that Diſtance, and 20,000*l.* if to one Half of a Degree, to be paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy. 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 15. The Commiſſioners for Diſcovering the *Longitude*, may apply Part of the 2000*l.* ordered for Experiments, to be laid out in making a Survey and fixing the *Longitude* and *Latitude* of the chief Ports and Headlands of our Coaſts, for rendering the Diſcovery at Sea uſeful. *Stat.* 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 39. 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25.

Loquela, An Imparlance. ——— *Petrus de S. debet* 20*s. pro habenda* Loquela *in Curia Domini Regis contra* Will. *de* F. *Rot. Pipæ* 2 *Johann. Linc.* And *Loquela fine Die*, was a Reſpite in Law to an indefinite Time. *Paroch. Antiq.* 210.

Lord, (*Dominus*) Is a Word or Title of Honour, diverſly uſed, being attributed not only to thoſe who are noble by Birth or Creation, otherwiſe called *Lords of Parliament*, and Peers of the Realm; but to ſuch ſo called by the *Curteſy* of *England*, as all the Sons of a Duke, and the eldeſt Son of an Earl; and to Perſons honourable by Office, as the *Lord Chief Juſtice*, &c. and ſometimes to a private Perſon that hath the *Fee* of a *Manor*, and conſequently the Homage of the Tenants within his Manor; for by his Tenants he is called *Lord*. In this laſt Signification, it is moſt uſed in our Law Books; where it is divided into *Lord Paramount*, and *Lord Mean*; and *Very Lord*, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 79. See *Nobility*.

Lord in Gross, Is he who is *Lord*, not by Reaſon of any Manor; as the King in Reſpect of his Crown, *&c. F. N. B.* 3. 8.

Lozimers, (Fr. *Lormiers*, from the Lat. *Lorum*) Is one of the Companies of *London*, that make Bits for *Bridles*, Spurs, and ſuch like ſmall Iron Ware mentioned in the Stat. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12.

Loſinga, Signifies a Flatterer, or Sycophant: And *Godwin*, writing of the Biſhop of *Norwich* ſays of Biſhop *Herbert*; *Surgit in Eccleſiâ Monſtrum genitore* Loſinga. *Brompt. Chron. pag.* 991.

Lot, A Contribution, or Duty. See *Scot.*

Lot or **Loth**, Is the Thirteenth Diſh of Lead in the Mines of *Derbyſhire*, which belongs to the King. *Eſcheat. Ann.* 16 *Ed.* 1.

Lotteries, In late Reigns ſeveral Statutes have been made for raiſing Money for the Uſe of the Government, by way of *Lottery*, and the ſubjecting Duties on Beer and Ale, Malt, Paper, &c. for the Repayment thereof: As the 5 & 6 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. to raiſe one Million, by 10 *l.* Tickets, and the fortunate Adventurers to have Annuities, &c. The 10 *Ann. cap.* 19. for raiſing two Millions at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt. The 1 *Geo* 1. *cap.* 1. to raiſe and complete 1,400,000 *l.* The 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. for raiſing the Sum of 500,000 *l.* by 3 *l.* Tickets; and Annuities of 4 *l. per Cent.* to the Fortunate. The 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 20. for raiſing 700,000 *l.* by *Lottery*, at Tickets 10 *l.* each. And the 8 & 9 *Geo.* 1. to raiſe the like Sum, &c. The 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 2. to raiſe one Million, the higheſt Benefit of fortunate Adventurers to be 20,000 *l.* and Blanks of 10 *l.* Tickets to have 7 *l.* 10 *s.* attended with Annuities at 3 *l. per Cent.* And the 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 9. for raiſing 1,200,000 *l.* by Way of *Lottery* on the ſame Conditions, &c. Theſe *Lotteries* are publickly drawn by Commiſſioners appointed; and the Annuities, and Intereſt for Prizes and Blanks, are paid till Redemption by Parliament. By the 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 2. for Suppreſſion of *private Lotteries*, no Perſon ſhall ſet up or keep any Office, of Sales of Houſes, Lands, Plate, Goods, &c, for Improvement of ſmall Sums of Money, or expoſe to Sale any Houſes or Goods by Way of *Lottery*, Lots, Tickets or Numbers, or publiſh Propoſals relating to the ſame, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 500 *l.* And Adventurers in ſuch Sales to forfeit double the Sum contributed. 9 *Geo.* 1. Perſons keeping Offices or Places for ſuch Sales of Houſes, or Goods, &c. by Way of *Lottery*, Cards or Dice, and any Game to be determined by the Lot or drawing, or by any Machine or Device of Chance; and publiſhing Propoſals, or delivering out Tickets to that End, ſhall forfeit 200 *l.* being convicted before a Juſtice of Peace, leviable by Diſtreſs, &c. And Juſtices refuſing to do what is required, are liable to 10 *l.* Penalty, by 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. No Perſons ſhall ſell the Chance of any Ticket in a publick *Lottery*, for leſs than the whole Time of Drawing; nor any Shares therein, or receive Money on Conſideration of Repayment, if Tickets prove unfortunate, &c. on Forfeiture of treble the Sum received; to be recovered in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. See 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. and 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18, 32. 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 12. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. See alſo *Gaming*.

Love, Provoking *unlawful Love*, was one *Species* of the Crime of Witchcraft puniſhable by Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 12.

Lourgulary, Is the caſting any corrupt and poiſonous Thing in the Water, which was *Lowrgulary*, and Felony; and ſome think it a Corruption of *Burglary*. Stat. pro Stratis London. Anno 1573.

Lowbellers, Are ſuch Perſons, as go out in the Night-time with a *Light* and a *Bell*, by the Sight and Noiſe whereof Birds ſitting upon the Ground become ſtupified, and ſo are covered and taken with a Net: The Word is derived from the Sax. *Low*, which ſignified a *Flame of Fire*. Antiq. Warwick. p. 4.

Luminare, A Lamp or Candle, ſet burning on the Altar of any Church or Chapel; for the Maintenance whereof Lands and Rent-charges were frequently given to Pariſh Churches, &c. *Kenneti's Gloſſ.*

Lunatick, Is defined to be a Perſon who is ſometimes of good and ſound Memory and Underſtanding, and ſometimes not: *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis:* And ſo long as he hath not Underſtanding, he is *Non compos mentis*. As a *Lunatick*, without Memory, underſtands not what he does; in criminal Caſes, his Acts ſhall not be imputed to him; unleſs he kill or offer to kill the King, when by our old Books he might be guilty of Treaſon and puniſhed as a Traitor; though this is contradicted by the late Opinions. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Inſt.* 46. *H. P. C.* 10, 43. And it is ſaid, if one who has committed a capital Offence, become *Lunatick* and *Non compos* before Conviction, he ſhall not be tried; and if after Conviction, that he ſhall not be executed. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Whilſt a Man is *lunatick*, and he doth a criminal Act, it is his Madneſs, and not his Intention, which is the Cauſe of the Action, and *Actus non facit reum, niſi mens ſit rea*; and for that Reaſon, his Puniſhment could not be an Example to others. *Plowd.* 19. 1 *Inſt.* 247. But he who incites a Madman or *Lunatick* to do a Murder or other Crime, is a principal Offender, and as much puniſhable as if he had done it himſelf. *H. P. C.* 43. *Keyl.* 53. By the ancient Common Law, a dangerous Madman may be kept in Priſon, till he recovers his Senſes. *Bro. Coron.* 101. And by a late Statute, *Lunaticks*, or Madmen wandering may be apprehended by a Juſtice's Warrant, and locked up and chained if neceſſary; or be ſent to their laſt legal Settlement; and two Juſtices by Order may charge their Eſtates for their Maintenance, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 23. A *Lunatick* cannot lawfully promiſe or contract for any Thing; and the Grants of *Lunaticks* and Infants are parallel. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Mod.* 301. Every Deed made by a *Lunatick*, who is *Non compos*, is voidable; though a *Lunatick* himſelf making a Purchaſe, if he then recovers his Memory, he may agree to it, and afterwards his Heir cannot diſagree to it: But otherwiſe his Deeds may be avoided by his Heir; except he levy a Fine, or do any other Act of Record, &c. *Lit.* 405, 406. 4 *Rep.* 126. The Deed of a *Lunatick* ſhall not be avoidable by himſelf; for he ſhall not at Law be allowed to work his own Diſability, by making himſelf a Madman. 4 *Rep.* 124. In Equity a *Lunatick* may be relieved againſt his own Acts; and where a Purchaſe has been obtained of him, at an Under-value, or he hath made a Settlement, &c. the Deeds, Fines, &c. in ſuch a Caſe, have been ſet aſide, on a Bill brought by the *Lunatick* and his Committee. 2 *Vern.* 678. *Abr. Ca. Eq.* 278, 279. If a *Lunatick* ſue an Action, it muſt be ſued in his own Name; and if an Action be brought againſt a *Lunatick*, he is to appear by Attorney, if of full Age, and by a Guardian, if under Age. 1 *Inſt.* 135. There are *Commiſſions of Lunacy*, iſſued out of the *Chancery*, to examine whether the Perſon be *lunatick* or not; and to make Inqueſts of his Lands, &c. Though if *Lands* are ſeized by the King, by Virtue of a Commiſſion of *Lunacy*, and he grants the Cuſtody of the *Lunatick ſine computo reddendo*: if he afterwards is of ſound Memory, he ſhall have an Action of Account for the Profits. *Dyer* 25. The King hath the Guardianſhip of the Lands of *Lunaticks*; but not the ſole Intereſt in granting, and the Cuſtody of their Lands or Bodies; as he hath of *Ideots*: And the King or other Guardian of a *Lunatick*, is accountable to him, his Executors, &c. 4 *Rep.* 124. As a *Lunatick* may recover his Underſtanding, and have Diſcretion enough to diſpoſe and govern his Lands, the King ſhall not have the Cuſtody of him and his Lands; for after he has recovered his Memory and Underſtanding, he is to have his Eſtate at his own Diſpoſal. *Dyer* 302. 3 *Salk.* 301. The Statute 17 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 10. ordains, that the King is to provide that the Lands of *Luna-*

ticks be safely kept, and they and their Families maintained by the Profits; and the Residue shall be kept for their Use, and be delivered to them when they come to their right Mind; the King taking nothing to his own Use, *&c.* A *Lunatick* found by Inquisition, upon a Commission of *Lunacy*, whose Person and Estate are committed to particular Trustees, may not marry before he or she be declared of sound Mind, by the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* If any such do, the Marriage is void, by 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. See 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. and *Ideot*. By the Statute 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. Two Justices may by Warrant directed to the Constable, *&c.* cause such as by *Lunacy* are so far disordered in their Senses, that they may be dangerous to be permitted to go abroad, to be apprehended and kept safely locked up or sent to their last legal Settlement. The Charges (being proved on Oath) of Removal, keeping and curing such Person, to be paid by Order of two Justices out of the *Lunatick*'s real or personal Estate; but if he has none, or not more than sufficient to maintain his Family, then to be paid by the Parish. *Lunacy* may be given in Evidence, or a Plea of *Non est factum*. 2 Strange 1104.

Lunda, A Weight formerly used here——— Lunda *anguillarum constat de* 10 *Sticis*. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12.

Lundres, A Sterling Silver-penny, which had its Name from being coined only at *London*, and not at the Country Mints. *Lownds's Essay on Coin*, *p.* 17.

Lupanatrix, A Bawd or Strumpet: And by the Custom of *London*, a Constable may enter a House, and arrest a common Strumpet, and carry her to Prison. 3 *Inst.* 206. ——*Rex Majori & Vic.* London, *&c. Intelleximus quod plures Roberiæ, Murdera perpetrantur, per receptatores publicas* Lupanatrices *in diversis Locis in Civitate nostra prædict', &c.* Clause. 4 Ed. 1. p. 1. m. 16.

Lupinum caput gerere, Signified to be outlawed, and have one's Head exposed like a Wolf's, with a Reward to him that shall bring it in. *Plac. Coron.* 4 *Johan. Rot.* 2.

Lupicetum, (*Lat.*) A Hop-garden, or Place where Hops grow. 1 *Inst.* 4.

Lushburgs or **Luxenburgs**, Were a base Sort of Foreign Coin, made of the Likeness of *English* Money, and brought into *England* in the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. to deceive the King and his People: On Account of which, it was made Treason for any one wittingly to bring any such Money into the Realm, as knowing it to be false. Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. 3 *Inst.* 1.

Lustrings. A Company was incorporated for making, dressing and lustrating Alamodes and *Lustrings* in *England*, who were to have the sole Benefit thereof, by Statute 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* And no foreign Silks known by the Name of *Lustrings* or Alamodes are to be imported, but at the Port of *London*, &c. *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W. c.* 43.

Lyef-Silver, A small Fine or Composition, paid by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Leave to plough and sow their Land. *Somn. Gavelk.* 27.

Lynn, An Act for regulating Worsted-Weavers and their Apprentices, in the Town of *Lynn*, &c. See 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

M.

M, Is the Letter with which Persons convicted of Manslaughter, are marked on the Brawn of the left Thumb. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13.

Mac, In the *Irish* Language signifies a Son, *Filius*. Litt. Dict.

Macegrefs, (*Macegrarii*) Are such as buy and sell Flesh stolen knowing the same. *Britan. c.* 39. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 30.——Macegrariis *Carnes Furtivas Scientibus, vendentibus & ementibus*. Stat. Walliæ.

Machecollare, (From the Fr. *Mascheeoulis*) Signifies to make a War-like Device, especially over the Gate of a Castle in the Form of a Grate, through which scalding Water, or any other offensive Thing, may be thrown upon the Heads of Assailants. 1 *Inst.* 5.

Madder, The Importation of it is allowed, and also Planting thereof in *England*; and a Punishment inflicted on Persons who mix it with Sand, or corrupt it. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 30.

Madning Money. Old Roman Coins found about *Dunstable*, are so called by the Country People, and have their Name from *Magintum*, used by the Emperor *Antoninus* in his *Dunstable Itinerary*. Camd.

Madrigals, Is an old *British* Word signifying Country Songs. *Blount.*

Maeremium, (Derived from the Fr. *Meresme*) Properly signifies any Sort of Timber, fit for Building; *seu quodvis* Materiamen. *Clause.* 16 *Ed.* 2. *m.* 3.

Magbote or **Mægbote**, (From the Sax. *Mæg*, i. e. *Cognatus* & Bote, *compensatio*) A Compensation for the Slaying or Murder of one's Kinsman, in ancient Times, when corporal Punishments for Murder, *&c.* were sometimes commuted into pecuniary Fines, if the Friends and Relations of the Party killed were so satisfied. *Leg. Canuti, c.* 2.

Magick, (*Magia, Neuromantia*) Witchcraft and Sorcery. See *Conjuration*.

Magister. This Title often found in old Writings, signified that the Person to whom attributed had attained some Degree of Eminency *in Scientia aliqua, præsertim literaria*; and formerly those who are now called *Doctors*, were termed *Magistri*.

Magistrate, (*Magistratus*) A Ruler, and he is said to be *Custos utriusque Tabulæ*; the Keeper or Preserver of both Tables of the Law. If any *Magistrate*, or Minister of Justice, is slain in the Execution of his Office, or keeping of the Peace; it is Murder, for the Contempt and Disobedience to the King and the Laws. 9 *Co. Rep.*

Magna Assisa eligenda, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights before the Justices of *Assise*, there upon their Oaths to chuse twelve Knights of the Vicinage, *&c.* to pass upon the *Great Assise*, between *A. B.* Plaintiff, and *C.* *D.* Defendant, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 8.

Magna Charta, The great Charter of Liberties granted in the ninth Year of King *Hen.* 3. It is so called, either for the Excellency of the Laws therein contained, or because there was another Charter called the *Charter of the Forest* established with it, which was the less of the two; or in Regard of the great Wars and Troubles in the obtaining it, and the remarkable Solemnity in denouncing Excommunication and *Anathema*'s against the Breakers thereof: And *Spelman* calls it, *Augustissimum Anglicarum Libertatum Diploma & Sacra Anchora*. King *Edward the Confessor* granted to the Church and State several Privileges and Liberties by *Charter*; and some were granted by the Charter of King *Hen.* 1. Afterwards King *Stephen*, and King *Hen.* 2. confirmed the Charter of *Hen.* 1. and King *Rich.* 1. took an Oath at his Coronation to observe all just Laws, which was an implicite Confirmation of that Charter; and King *John* took the like Oath: This King likewise, after a Difference between him and the Pope, and being imbroiled in Wars at Home and Abroad, particularly confirmed the aforementioned Charter, with further Privileges, but soon after broke it, and thereupon the Barons took up Arms against him, and his Reign ended in Wars; to whom succeeded King *Hen.* 3. who in the 37th Year of his Reign, after it had been several Times by him confirmed, and as often broken, came to *Westminster-Hall*, and in the Presence of the Nobility and Bishops, with lighted Candles in their Hands, *Magna Charta* was

was read; the King all that while laying his Hand on his Breaſt, and at laſt ſolemnly ſwearing *faithfully and inviolably to obſerve all the Things therein contained, as he was a Man, a Chriſtian, a Soldier, and a King:* Then the Biſhops extinguiſhed the Candles, and threw them on the Ground; and every one ſaid, *Thus let him be extinguiſhed, and ſtink in Hell, who violates this Charter:* Upon which the Bells were ſet on Ringing, and all Perſons by their Rejoicing approved of what was done. But notwithſtanding this very ſolemn Confirmation of this Charter, the very next Year King *Henry* invaded the Rights of his People, till the Barons levied War againſt him; and after various Succeſs, he confirmed this Charter, and the *Charter of the Foreſt*, in the Parliament of *Marlbridge*, and in the 52d Year of his Reign. And his Son King *Edward* 1. confirming theſe Charters, in the 25th Year of his Reign made an Explanation of the Liberties therein granted to the People; adding ſome which are new, called *Articuli ſuper Chartas:* And *Magna Charta* was not only then confirmed but more than thirty Times ſince. *Co. Litt.* 81. This excellent Statute, or rather Body of Statute Law at that Time, ſo beneficial to the Subject, and of ſuch great Equity, is the moſt ancient written Law of the Land: And it is divided into thirty-eight Chapters; the 1ſt of which after the ſolemn Preamble of its being made *for the Honour of God, the Exaltation of Holy Church, and Amendment of the Kingdom*, &c. ordains, That the Church of *England* ſhall be free, and all Eccleſiaſtical Perſons enjoy their Rights and Privileges. The 2d is of the Nobility, Knights-ſervice, Reliefs, *&c.* The third concerns Heirs, and their being in Ward. The 4th directs Guardians for Heirs within Age, who are not to commit Waſte. The 5th relates to the Cuſtody of Lands, *&c.* of Heirs and Delivery of them up when the Heirs are of Age. The 6th is concerning the Marriage of Heirs. The 7th appoints Dower to Women, after the Death of their Huſbands, a third Part of the Lands, *&c.* The 8th relates to Sheriffs and their Bailiffs, and requires that they ſhall not ſeize Lands for Debts where there are Goods, *&c.* the Surety not to be diſtrained, where the Principal is ſufficient. The 9th grants to *London*, and all Cities and Towns, their ancient Liberties. The 10th Orders, that no Diſtreſs ſhall be taken for more Rent than is due, *&c.* By the 11th the Court of *Common Pleas* is to be held in a certain Place. The 12th gives Aſſizes for Remedy, on Diſſeiſin of Lands, *&c.* The 13th relates to Aſſizes of Darrein Preſentment, brought by Eccleſiaſticks. The 14th enacts, that no Freeman ſhall be amerced for a ſmall Fault, but in Proportion to the Offence; and by the Oaths of lawful Men. The 15th, no Town ſhall be diſtrained to make Bridges, *&c.* but ſuch as of ancient Times have been accuſtomed. The 16th is for repairing of Sea Banks and Sewers. The 17th prohibits Sheriffs, Coroners, *&c.* from holding Pleas of the Crown. The 18th enacts, that the King's Debtor dying, the King ſhall be firſt paid his Debt, *&c.* The 19th directs the Manner of levying Purveyance for the King's Houſe. The 20th concerns Caſtleward, where a Knight was to be diſtrained for Money for keeping his Caſtle, on his Neglect. The 21ſt forbids Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* to take the Horſes or Carts of any Perſon to make Carriage without paying for it. By the 22d the King is to have Lands of Felons a Year and a Day, and afterwards the Lord of the Fee. The 23d requires Wears to be put down on Rivers. The 24th directs the Writ *Præcipe in Capite*, for Lords againſt Tenants offering Wrong, *&c.* The 25th declares that there ſhall be but one Meaſure throughout the Land. The 26th, Inquiſition of Life and Member, to be granted freely. The 27th relates to Knight's Service, Petit Serjeanty, and other ancient Tenures, (taken away together with Wardſhip, *&c.* by 12 *Car* 2.) The 28th directs, that no Man ſhall be put to his Law, on the bare Suggeſtion of another, but by lawful Witneſſes. The 29th, no Freeman ſhall be diſſeiſed of his Freehold, impriſoned and condemned, but by Judgment of his Peers, or by Law. The 30th requires that Merchant Strangers be civilly treated, *&c.* The 31ſt relates to Tenures coming to the King by Eſcheat. By the 32d no Freeman ſhall ſell Land, but ſo that the Reſidue may anſwer the Services. The 33d, Patrons of Abbeys, *&c.* ſhall have the Cuſtody of them in the Time of Vacation. The 34th, a Woman to have an Appeal for the Death of her Huſband. The 35th directs the Keeping of the County-Court Monthly, and alſo the Times of holding the Sheriff's Turn, and View of Frankpledge. The 36th makes it unlawful to give Lands to Religious Houſes in *Mortmain*. The 37th relates to *Eſcuage*, and Subſidy, to be taken as uſual. And the 38th ratifies and confirms every Article of this great Charter of Liberties. By the *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 1. it is ordained, that the great Charter ſhall be taken as the *Common Law*. And all Statutes made againſt *Magna Charta*, are declared to be void by 43 *Ed.* 3.

Magna precaria, A great or general Reap-day. And in 21 *R.* 2. the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow on the Hill, in Com. Middleſex*, had a Cuſtom that by Summons of his Bailiff upon a general Reap day, then called *Magna precaria*, the Tenants ſhould do a certain Number of Days Work for him; every Tenant that had a Chimney, being obliged to ſend a Man. *Phil. Purvey. p.* 145.

Magnum Centum, The great Hundred, or Six Score. *Chart.* 20 *H.* 2.

Magnus Portus, The Town and Port of *Portſmouth*.

Mahomeria, The Temple of *Mahomet*; and becauſe the Geſtures, Noiſe, and Songs there, were ridiculous to the *Chriſtians*, therefore they called Antick Dancing, and any Thing of Ridicule, a *Momerie*. Matt. Pariſ.

Maids. Taking them away unmarried, without Conſent of Father or Mother or their Guardians; is puniſhable by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 8.

Maiden Aſſizes, Is when at any *Aſſizes* no Perſon is condemned to die.

Maiden Rents, A Noble paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth, in Com. Radnor*, at their Marriage; anciently given to the Lord for his omitting the Cuſtom of *Marcheta*, whereby he was to have the firſt Night's Lodging with his Tenant's Wife; but it was more probably a Fine for a Licence to marry a Daughter.

Maignagium, Fr. *Maignen.* i. e. *Faber ærarius*) A Braſier's Shop; though ſome ſay it ſignifies a Houſe. ——*Idem Huge tenebat unum* Maignagium *in foro ejuſdem villæ, &c.* Lib. Rames. Sect. 265.

Maihem or **Mayhem**, *(Maihemium* from the Fr. *Mehaigne*, i. e. *Membri Mutilationem)* Signifies a Maim, Wound, or corporeal Hurt, by which a Man loſeth the Uſe of any Member, that is or Might be of any Defence to him: As if a Man's Skull be broke, or any Bone broken in any other Part of the Body; a Foot, Hand, Finger, or Joint of a Foot, or any Member be cut off; if by any Wound, the Sinews be made to ſhrink; or where any one is caſtrated; or if an Eye be put out, any Fore tooth broke, *&c.* But the cutting off an Ear, or Noſe, the breaking of the hinder Teeth, and ſuch like, was held no *Maihem*; as they were not a Weakening of a Perſon's Strength, but a Diſfiguring and Deformity of the Body. *Glanv. lib.* 4. *c.* 7. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *Britton, cap.* 25. *S. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 41. By Statute, if any one on Purpoſe, by Malice Fore-thought, and lying in Wait, ſhall cut of the Noſe, put out the Eye, diſable the Tongue, or cut off or diſable any Limb or Member of any of the King's Subjects, with an Intent to maim or diſfigure

disfigure him, the Perſon Offending, his Aiders, Abettors, &c. are guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy; though no Attainder of ſuch Felony ſhall corrupt the Blood, or forfeit the Dower of the Wife, Lands or Goods of the Offender. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. In theſe Caſes of Maiming, a voluntary Act the Law judgeth of Malice: And if a Man attack another, of Malice fore-thought in order to murder him with a Bill, or any ſuch like Inſtrument, which cannot but endanger the Maiming him, and in ſuch Attack, happen not to kill but only to maim him, he may be indicted of Felony on this Statute; and it ſhall be left to the Jury on the Evidence, whether there were a Deſign to Murder by Maiming, and conſequently a malicious Intent to maim as well as kill, in which Caſe the Offence is within the Statute. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 112. All *Maihem* by the Common Law was Felony: And it is ſaid that anciently a *Maihem* by Caſtration was puniſhed with Death; and other *Maihems* with the Loſs of Member for Member; but afterwards no *Maihem* was puniſhed in any Caſe with the Loſs of Life or Member, but only by Fine and Impriſonment, and Damages to the Party. 3 *Inſt.* 62, 118. *S. P. C.* 32. *H. P. C.* 133. For *Maihem*, Indictment or an Appeal may be had; or in common Caſes Action of Treſpaſs, at the Plaintiff's Election: And *Maihem* ſhall be under the Inſpection of the Court, to increaſe Damages given by the Jury, &c. if the Court thinks fit. *Sid.* 108. *Maihem* was commonly tried by the Judges inſpecting the Party; and if they doubted whether it were a *Maihem* or not, they uſed to take the Opinion of ſome able Chirurgion in the Point. *Homo Mahemiatus*, a Man maimed or wounded. See *Appeal of Maihem.*

Maii Inductio, An ancient Cuſtom for the Prieſt and People of Country *Villages* to go in *Proceſſion* to ſome adjoining Wood on a *May-day* Morning; and return in a Kind of Triumph, with a May-pole, Boughs, Flowers, Garlands, and other Tokens of the Spring. This *May-game*, or Rejoicing at the Coming of the *Spring*, was for a long Time obſerved, and ſtill is in ſome Parts of *England*; but there was thought to be ſo much Heathen Vanity in it, that it was condemned and prohibited within the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, by the good old Biſhop *Groſthead.*—— *Faciunt etiam, ut audivimus, Clerici Ludos quos vocant* Inductionem Maii, *& Feſtum Autumni, &c. quod nullo modo vos latere poſſit: Si veſtra prudentia ſuper hiis diligenter Inquireret, &c.*

Mail, (*Macula,*) A Coat of *Mail*, ſo called from the Fr. *Maille*, which ſignifies a ſquare Figure, or the Hole of a Net: So *Maille de Houbergeons* was a Coat of *Mail*, becauſe the Links or Joints in it reſemble the Squares of a Net. *Mail* is likewiſe uſed for the Leather Bag wherein Letters are carried by the Poſt, from *Bulga*, a Budget.

Maile, Anciently a Kind of Money; and Silver Half-pence were termed *Mailes.* 9 *Hen.* 5. By Indenture in the Mint, a Pound-weight of old Sterling Silver was to be coined into three hundred and ſixty *Sterlings* or Pennies, or ſeven hundred and twenty *Mailes* or Half-pennies, or one thouſand four hundred and forty Farthings. *Lowndi's Eſſ. on Coin* 38.

Mainad, A falſe Oath, or Perjury.——*Si nolit abjurare, emendet ipſum* Mainad. i. e. *Perjurium duplicitur.* Leg. Inæ, cap. 34.

Mainoure, (from the Fr. *Main*, i. e. *Manus*, and *ourer operari*) Is Handy-work; or ſome Treſpaſs committed by a Man's *Hand.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. *Brit.* 62.

Mainpernable, That may be let to Bail; and what Perſons are *mainpernable* appears by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 15. See *Bail.*

Mainpernors, (*Manucaptores*) Are thoſe Perſons to whom a Man is delivered out of Cuſtody or Priſon, on their becoming bound for his Appearing, &c. which if he do not do, they ſhall forfeit their Recognizances; and they are called *Manucaptores*, becauſe they do it as it were *Manu capere, & ducere captivum è Cuſtodia vel Priſona.*

Mainprize, *(Manucaptio)* from the Fr. *Main*, i. e. *Manus & Pris, captus)* Signifies in our Law the Taking or Receiving of a Perſon into Friendly Cuſtody, who otherwiſe might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given that he ſhall be forth-coming at a Time and Place aſſigned; as to let one to *Mainprize* is to commit him to thoſe that undertake he ſhall appear at the Day appointed. *Old Nat. Br.* 42. *F. N. B.* 249. *Manwood* makes this Difference between *Mainprize* and *Bail:* He that is *mainprized* is ſaid to be at large, after the Day he is ſet to *Mainprize*, until the Day of his Appearance; but where a Man is let to Bail, by any Judge, &c. until a certain Day, there he is always accounted by the Law to be in their Ward for the Time; and they may, if they will, keep him in Priſon, ſo that he that is ſo bailed ſhall not be ſaid to be at large, or at his own Liberty. *Manw. p.* 167. A Man under *Mainprize* is ſuppoſed to go at large, under no Poſſibility of being confined by his Sureties or Mainpernors, as in Caſe of Bail. 4 *Inſt.* 179. *Mainprize* is an Undertaking in a Sum certain; Bail anſwers the Condemnation in civil Caſes, and in Criminal, Body for Body: *Mainprize* may be where one is never arreſted, or in Priſon; but no Man is bailed, but he that is under Arreſt, or in Priſon; ſo that *Mainprize* is more large than Bail. *H. P. C.* 96. *Wood's Inſt.* 582, 618. Upon a *Capias* or Exigent awarded againſt a Man, he ſhall find *Mainprize* for his Appearance; and if the Defendant make Default, his Manucaptors are to be amerced, &c. And a Bill of *Mainprize*, acknowledged and put into Court, is good though it be not inrolled. *Jenk. Cent.* 129. There is an ancient *Writ of Mainprize*, whereby thoſe who are bailable, and have been refuſed the Benefit of it, may be delivered out of Priſon; as where Perſons are impriſoned on Suſpicion of Larceny, or indicted of Treſpaſs, before Juſtices of Peace, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 269. *F. N. B.* 250. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 93. See *Manucaptio.*

Mainport, *(In Manu portatum)* Is a ſmall Duty, which in ſome Places Pariſhioners pay to the Rector of the Pariſh, in Recompence for certain Tithes: It is commonly of Loaves of Bread; and this *Mainport* Bread was paid to the Vicar of *Blyth*, as you may read in the *Antiq. of Nottinghamſhire, p.* 473.

Mainſworn, In the *North of England* is taken for as much as forſworn. *Brownl. Rep.* 4.

Maintainors, Are thoſe that maintain or ſecond a Cauſe depending between others, by diſburſing Money, or making Friends, for either Party, &c. not being intereſted in the Suit, or Attornies employed therein. *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 14.

Maintenance, *(Manutenentia)* Signifies the unlawful Upholding of a Cauſe or Perſon, metaphorically drawn from the Succouring a young Child that learns to go by one's *Hand*; and in Law is taken in the worſt Senſe. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. Alſo it is uſed for the Buying or Obtaining of pretended Rights to Lands. *Stat. Ibid.* And *Maintenance* is either *ruralis*, in the Country; as where one aſſiſts another in his Pretenſions to Lands, by taking or holding the Poſſeſſion of them for him; or where one ſtirs up Quarrels or Suits in the Country: Or it is *Curialis*, in a Court of Juſtice; where one officiouſly intermeddles in a Suit depending in any ſaid Court, which no Way belongs to him, and he hath nothing to do with, by aſſiſting the Plaintiff or Defendant with Money or otherwiſe, in the Proſecution or Defence of any ſuch Suit. *Co. Litt.* 368. 2 *Inſt.* 213. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 115. And he, who fears that another will maintain his Adverſary, may by Way of Prevention have an original Writ grounded on the Statutes, prohibiting him ſo to do. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 225. *Reg. Orig.* 182. Not only he who

who lays out his Money to aſſiſt another in his Cauſe, but he that by his Friendſhip or Intereſt ſaves him that Expence which he might otherwiſe be put to, is guilty of *Maintenance*. *Bro. Mainten.* 7, 14, 17, *&c.* And if any Perſon officiouſly give Evidence, or open the Evidence without being called upon to do it; ſpeak in the Cauſe, as if of Counſel with the Party; retain an Attorney for him, *&c.* or ſhall give any publick Countenance to another in Relation to the Suit; as where one of great Power and Intereſt, ſays that he will ſpend 20 Pounds on one Side, *&c.* or ſuch a Perſon comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, and ſtands by him while his Cauſe is tried, to intimidate the Jury; if a Juror ſollicits a Judge to give Judgment according to the Verdict, after which he hath nothing more to do, *&c.* theſe Acts are *Maintenance*. 1 *Hawk.* 249, 250. But a Man cannot be guilty of *Maintenance*, in reſpect of any Money given by him to another, before any Suit is actually commenced: Nor is it ſuch, to give another Advice, as to what Action is proper to be brought, what Method to be taken, or what Counſellor or Attorney to be employed; or for one Neighbour to go with another to his Counſel, ſo as he do not give him any Money: And Money may be lawfully given to a poor Man, out of Charity, to carry on his Suit, and be no Maintenance: Attornies may lay out their Money for their Clients, to be repaid again; but not at their own Expence, on Condition of no Purchaſe no Pay, if they carry the Cauſe or loſe it. *Fitzb. Mainten.* 18. 3 *Roll. Abr.* 118. 2 *Inſt.* 564. It is ſaid that if a Man of great Power, not learned in the Law, tells another who aſks his Advice, that he hath a good Title, it is *Maintenance*. 1 *Hawk.* 250. In Caſe any Perſon who is no Lawyer, and that hath no Intereſt in the Cauſe, ſhall take upon him to do the Part of a Lawyer; this will be unlawful *Maintenance*. And after a Suit is begun, no Man may encourage either of the Parties, or yield them any Aid or Help, by Money, or the like, but he that hath Intereſt therein: But to lend another Money to maintain his Law-Suit, is no *Maintenance*. 22 *H.* 6. 6. 19 *E.* 4. 3. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 406. If a Perſon hath any Intereſt in the Thing in Diſpute, though on Contingency only, he may lawfully maintain an Action relating to it; as if Tenant in Tail, or for Life, be impleaded, he in Reverſion or Remainder, *&c.* may maintain the Defence of the Suit, with his own Money; and a Leſſor may lawfully maintain his Leſſee. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 115. A Lord may juſtify maintaining a Tenant, in Defence of his Title; and the Tenant may maintain his Lord: One bound to warrant Lands, may lawfully maintain the Tenant impleaded; and a Man may maintain thoſe who are enfeoff'd of Lands in Truſt for him, concerning thoſe Lands, *&c.* An Heir apparent, or the Huſband of ſuch an Heir, may maintain the Anceſtor in an Action concerning the Inheritance of the Land whereof he is ſeiſed in Fee; a Maſter maintain his Servant, and aſſiſt him with Money, but not in a real Action, unleſs he hath ſome of his Wages in his Hands; and a Servant by Reaſon of Relation may maintain his Maſter in all Things, except laying out his own Money in the Maſter's Suit. 1 *Hawk.* 252, 253. 1 *Inſt.* 368. By the Statutes, none of the King's Officers ſhall maintain Pleas, or Suits, in the King's Court, for Lands, *&c.* under Covenant to have Part thereof, or any Profit therein. And Clerks of Juſtices, are not to take Part in Quarrels, or delay Right, on Pain of treble Damages. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 25. No Perſons ſhall take upon them to maintain Quarrels, to the Let and Diſturbance of the Common Law, by themſelves or by any other. 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14. and 20 *Ed.* 3. 4. The King's Counſellors, Officers or Servants, or any other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall not ſuſtain Quarrels by *Maintenance*, upon grievous Pain, Impriſonment, and Ranſom. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. No Man may obtain or buy any pretended Right or Title to any Land, unleſs the Seller hath taken the Profits a Year, or been in Poſſeſſion, on Pain of forfeiting the Value, *&c.* And none ſhall unlawfully maintain any Suit concerning Lands, or retain any Perſon for *Maintenance*, by Letters, Rewards or Promiſes, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* for every Offence, to be divided between the King and the Proſecutor. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. But maintaining Suits in the Spiritual Court, is not within the Statutes relating to *Maintenance*. *Cro. Eliz.* 594. Though *Maintenance* in a Court-Baron, is as much within the Purview of the Stat. 1 *R.* 2. as *Maintenance* in a Court of Record. 1 *Hawk.* 255. A pretended Right to Copyhold Lands ſold, is within the Stat. of *H.* 8. 4 *Rep.* 26. If *A.* be Owner of Land in Poſſeſſion, and another who hath no Right granteth the Land; although the Grant upon it be void, yet the Grantor and Grantee are liable to this Statute. 1 *Inſt.* 369. So where he that hath a pretended Right, and none in Truth, ſhall get the Poſſeſſion wrongfully, and then ſell the Land, *&c.* But a Remainder main in Fee, may obtain the pretended Title of a Stranger. 1 *Inſt.* 369. 3 *Inſt.* 76, 77. And a Perſon who hath good Right and Title, at the Time of the Bargain or Leaſe, will not be within the above Statute, although neither he nor his Anceſtors have been in Poſſeſſion thereof, *&c.* for a Year before. *Plow.* 47. *Dyer* 74. The Buying of a Leaſe for Years, is within the Act: Though if a Perſon make ſuch Leaſe to try a Title in Ejectment, unleſs it be to a great Man; it is out of the Statute. 1 *Inſt.* 369. *Dyer* 374. A Leſſor having good Right to Land, but not in Poſſeſſion, made a Leaſe of it, and did not ſeal it on the Land; it was adjuged within the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. 1 *Leon.* 166. The Law will not ſuffer any Thing in Action, Entry, *&c.* to be granted over; this is to prevent Titles being granted to Men of Subſtance, to oppreſs the meaner Sort of People. 1 *Inſt.* 214. And where a Bond was given for Performance of Covenants in a Leaſe, and after the Covenants being broken, the Leſſee aſſigned both the Leaſe and Bond to another, and then the Aſſignee put the Bond in Suit, this was held *Maintenance*; ſo it would have been if the Leſſee had aſſigned the Bond and not the Leaſe, and afterwards the Covenants were broken, and the Bond put in Suit. *Godb.* 81. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1142. By the Common Law, Perſons guilty of *Maintenance* may be proſecuted by Indictment, and be fined and impriſoned; or by Action, *&c.* And a Court of Record may commit a Man for an Act of *Maintenance* done in the Face of the Court. *Hetl. Rep.* 79. 1 *Inſt.* 368.

Majority. The only Method of determining the Acts of many, is by a *Majority:* The major Part of Members of Parliament enact Laws, and the *Majority* of Electors chuſe Members of Parliament; the Act of the major Part of any Corporation, is accounted the Act of the Corporation; and where the *Majority* is, there by the Law is the whole. *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *Stud. Compan.* 25.

Maiſnada, Signifies a Family. *quaſi Manſionata.*

Maiſon de Dieu, A Monaſtery, Hoſpital, or Alms-houſe. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 23. 29 *Eliz. cap.* 5, *&c.* All Hoſpitals, *Maiſons de Dieu*, and abiding Places for Poor, lame and impotent Perſons, erected by the Statute 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5. or at any Time ſince founded, according to the Intent of that Statute, ſhall be incorporated and have perpetual Succeſſion, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 1.

Maiſura, A Houſe or Manſion; a Farm; from the Fr. *Maiſon.*——*Baldwinus Comes Exon. omnibus Baronibus ſuis & hominibus, &c. dedi* Maiſuram *quam ipſe tenet, &c.* MS. Carter. pen. Eliam Aſhmole Armig.

Magnus jus, Is a Writ or Law proceeding in ſome cuſtomary Manors, in order to a Trial of Right of Land: And the Entry in the old Books is thus: *Ad hanc Curiam venit* A. B. *in propria Perſona ſua & dat Domino, &c. ad vidend Rotul. Curiæ, Et petit inquirend' utrum ipſe habet* Majus jus *in uno Meſſuagio, &c. Et ſuper hoc Homag. dicunt, &c.* Ex Libro MS. Epiſcop. Heref. temp. Ed. 3.

Make Law, *(Facere Legem)* Is to perform that Law which a Man had formerly bound himſelf unto; that is to clear himſelf of an Action commenced againſt him, by his Oath and the Oaths of Neighbours: And this Cuſtom ſeems to be borrowed of the *Feudiſts*. Old Nat. B. R. 267. Kitch. 192. See *Wager of Law*.

Make Services and Cuſtoms, Signifies nothing but to perform them. *Old Nat. Br.* 14.

Malandrinus, A Thief or Pirate; mentioned in *Walſingham, p.* 388.

Malberge, *Mons Placiti*, A Hill where the People aſſembled at a Court, like our Aſſiſes; which by the *Scots* and *Iriſh* are called *Parley hills*. Du Cange.

Malecreditus, Is one of bad Credit, who is ſuſpected, and not to be truſted. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 38.

Malediction, *(Maledictio)* A Curſe which was anciently annexed to Donations of Lands, made to Churches and religious Houſes——*Si quis autem (quod non optamus) hanc noſtram Donationem infringere temptaverit, perpeſſus ſit gelidis glacierum flatibus & malignorum Spirituum; terribiles tormentorum cruciatus evaſiſſe non quieſcat, niſi prius in riguis pœnitentiæ gemitibus, & pura emendatione emendaverit. Chart. Reg. Athelſtani Monaſt. de Wiltune, Anno* 933.——And we read in a *Charter* of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surry*: *Venientibus contra hæc & deſtruentibus ea, occurrat Deus in Gladio iræ & furoris & vindictæ &* Maledictionis *æternæ: Servantibus autem hæc & Defendentibus ea, occurrat Deus in pace, gratia & miſericordia & ſalute æterna.* Amen, Amen, Amen.

Malefeaſance, (From the Fr. *Malfaire, i. e.* to offend) Is a doing of Evil, or Tranſgreſſing. 2 *Cro. Rep.* 266.

Malcetent, Is interpreted to be a Toll for every Sack of Wool, by Statute: Nothing from henceforth ſhall be taken for Sacks of Wool, by Colour of *Maletent, &c.* Stat. 35 *Ed.* 1.

Malice, Is a formed Deſign of doing Miſchief to another; it differs from Hatred. 2 *Inſt.* 42. In Murder, 'tis *Malice* makes the Crime; and if a Man having a malicious Intent to kill another, in the Execution of his *Malice* kill a Perſon not intended, the *Malice* ſhall be connected to his Perſon, and he ſhall be adjudged a Murderer. *Plowd.* 474. The Words *Ex malitia præcogitata* are neceſſary to an Indictment of Murder, *&c.* See *Murder*.

Malignus, i. e. *Diabolus: Prob Dolor, hunc pepulit propria de ſede* Malignus.

Malo grato, The doing a Thing unwillingly. *Libertatem Eccleſiæ, &c.* Malo grato *Stabilierunt, i. e.* He being unwilling. *Mat. Pariſ.* 1245.

Malt. Bad *Malt* ſhall not be mingled with good, under Penalties: *Malt* is to be three Weeks in Making and Drying; except in *June, July* and *Auguſt*, and in thoſe Months not leſs than ſeventeen Days; and Half a Peck of Duſt muſt be taken out of every Quarter by Skreening, *&c.* before it ſhall be offered to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *d. per* Quarter. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 10. Where bad *Malt* is made, or bad *Malt* ſhall be mixed with good, a Conſtable by the Direction of a Juſtice of Peace, may ſearch for the ſame; and order it to be ſold at reaſonable Price, *&c.* 11 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 28. A Duty of 6 *d. per* Buſhel was granted on *Malt*, by Stat. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 21. which by ſubſequent Statutes hath been continued yearly ever ſince; Maltſters are once a Month, to make an Entry at the Exciſe-Office of all *Malt* made, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* and to pay the Duty in three Months, or forfeit double Value: And if any Maltſters alter their ſteeping Veſſels, without giving Notice, or ſhall uſe any private Ciſtern, they ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* And refuſing Exciſe-Officers Entrance into their Houſes, *&c.* forfeit 5 *l.* Alſo concealing *Malt* from the Sight of the Gager, is liable to a Penalty of 10 *s. per* Buſhel: And wetting Barley any where but in the Ciſtern incurs a Forfeiture of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Buſhel, *&c.* But Juſtices of Peace have Power to mitigate the Penalties and Forfeitures. 2 *Ann. c.* 2. 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 20. *Malt* made for *Exportation* is diſcharged from Duty; yet muſt be entered, and kept ſecrete from other *Malt*, on Pain of 50 *l.* and when made ſhall be put into Store-houſes with two Locks, and not delivered out without Preſence of an Officer, *&c.* Stat. 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. If any *Malt* be brought from *Scotland* into *England*, it ſhall pay 3 *d.* a Buſhel more, to make up the *Engliſh* Duty, and be entered, and the Duty paid before Landing, *&c.* or ſhall be forfeited. 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7. An Allowance is made for exporting *Malt*, on Certificates of Officers, and Security given not to re-land it; but if landed in any Part of *Great Britain*, the ſame to be forfeited, and treble Value, *&c.* by 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 7. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 1. 9 *Geo.* 2. & 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 1. Annual Statutes are made for laying a Duty on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 1. 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 1. See *Braſium*.

Malt-mulna, A Quern or *Malt mill*; it is mentioned by *Mat. Pariſ.* in the Lives of the Abbots of *St. Alban's*.

Maltſcot, A Payment for the Liberty of making Malt. *Somn. Gavelk. p.* 27.

Malveilles, (From the Fr. *Malveillance)* Is uſed in our ancient Records, for Crimes and Miſdemeanors, or malicious Practices.——*Ces ſont les Treaſons, Felonies,* & Malveilles *faits au noſtre Seigneur le Roy, & a ſon People per* Roger. de Mortimer, *&c. Record.* 4 *Ed.* 3.

Malveiſia, A warlike Engine to batter and beat down Walls. *Matt. Pariſ.*

Malveiſin, (Fr. *Mavais voiſin, malus vicinus)* An ill Neighbour.

Malveis Procurors, Are underſtood to be ſuch as uſe to pack Juries, by the Nomination of either Party in a Cauſe, or other Practice. *Artic. ſuper Chart. cap.* 10.

Malum in ſe, Our Law-Books make a Diſtinction between *Malum in ſe* and *Malum prohibitum. Vaugh. Rep.* 332. All Offences at Common Law generally are *Mala in ſe*; but playing at unlawful Games, and frequenting of Taverns, *&c.* are only *Mala prohibita* to ſome Perſons, and at certain Times, and not *Mala in ſe.* 2 Roll. Abr. 355.

Man Iſland. And Laws concerning it. See *Iſle*.

Mana, Signified formerly an old Woman. *Gerv. of Tilb. cap.* 95.

Managium, (From the Fr. *Menage*, a Dwelling or Inhabiting.) Is a Manſion houſe or Dwelling place. ——*Conceſſi capitale* Managium *meum cum pertinentiis, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 82.

Manbote, *(Sax.)* A Compenſation or Recompence for *Homicide*; particularly due to the Lord for Killing his Man or Vaſſal. *Spelm. de Conc. Vol.* 1. *pag.* 622.

Manca, Was a ſquare Piece of Gold Coin, commonly valued at thirty Pence; and *Mancuſa* was as much as a Mark of Silver, having its Name from *Manu-cuſa*, being coined with the Hand. *Leg. Canut.* But the *Manca* and *Mancuſa* were not always of that Value; for ſometimes the former was valued at ſix Shillings, and the latter as uſed by the *Engliſh Saxons* was equal in Value to our Half Crown. Manca *ſex ſolidis æſtimetur.* Leg. H. 1. c. 69.

Thorn. in his Chronicle tells us, that Mancuſa *eſt pondus duorum ſolidorum & ſex denariorum*; and with him agrees *Du Dange*, who ſays that twenty *Mancæ* make fifty Shillings. *Manca* and *Mancuſa* are promiſcuouſly uſed in the old Books for the ſame Money. *Spelm.*

Manch, Is ſixty Shekels of Silver, or ſeven Pounds and ten Shillings; and one hundred Shekels of Gold, of ſeventy-five Pounds. *Merch. Dict.*

Mancipie, (*Manceps*) A Clerk of the Kitchen, or Caterer; and an Officer in the *Inner Temple* was anciently ſo called, who is now the Steward there, of whom *Chaucer*, our ancient Poet, ſometime a Student of that Houſe, thus writes:

A Mancipie *there was within the Temple,*
Of which all Catours might taken Enſemple.

This Officer ſtill remains in Colleges in the Univerſities. *Cowel.*

Mandamus, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the Court of *King's Bench*, ſent by the King to the Head of ſome Corporation, commanding them to admit or reſtore a Perſon into his Place or Office, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 40. It lies to reſtore a Mayor, Alderman or Capital Burgeſs of a Corporation; a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Attorney turned out of an inferior Court, Steward of a Court, Conſtable, *&c.* 11 *Rep.* 99. *Raym.* 153. 1 *Keb.* 549. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1148, 1149. By ſome Opinions it doth not lie to reſtore a Common Council-Man. 2 *Cro.* 540. But ſee 1 *Ventr.* 302. A *Mandamus* may be had to reſtore a Freeman; and alſo to admit one to the Freedom of the City, having ſerved an Apprenticeſhip. *Sid.* 167. To reſtore a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, it lies; though not for a Fellow of a College in the Univerſities, if there is a Viſitor. 1 *Lev.* 19, 23. It hath been reſolved, that a *Mandamus* ſhall not be granted to reſtore a Fellow or Member of any College of Scholars or Phyſick, becauſe theſe are private Foundations. *Carthew's Rep.* 92. And this Writ lieth not for the Deputy of an Office, *&c.* yet he who hath Power to make ſuch Deputy, may have it. *Mod. Ca.* 18. 1 *Lev.* 306. It lies not generally to elect a Man into any Office; nor for a Clerk of a Company, which is a private Office; or to reſtore a Barriſter expelled a Society; a Proctor, *&c.* 2 *Lev.* 14, 18. 2 *Nelſ.* 1150, 1151. But a *Mandamus* may lie to remove Perſons as well as reſtore them; by Virtue of any particular Statute, on Breach thereof. 4 *Mod.* 233. If *Juſtices of Peace* refuſe to admit one to take the Oaths, to qualify himſelf for any Place, *&c.* *Mandamus* lies: So to a Biſhop or Archdeacon, to ſwear a Church-warden; to grant a Probate of a Will; and to admit an Executor to prove a Will, or an Adminiſtrator; to a Rector, Vicar or Church warden, to reſtore a Sexton. *Wood's Inſt.* 568. *Mandamus* lieth to admit a Man to take the Oath of Allegiance, *&c.* and ſubſcribe according to the Act of Toleration, in order to be qualified to be a Diſſenting Miniſter. *Mod. Caſ.* Alſo a *Mandamus* will lie to the Biſhop, to grant a Licence for a Parſon to Preach, where 'tis denied, and he is in Orders for it: And this Writ lies to reſtore a Perſon to Univerſity Degrees. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1206, 1334. But after a Man is reſtored on a peremptory *Mandamus*, he may be diſplaced again, for the ſame Matters for which he was before removed and others. *Ib.* 1283. In the Writ of *Mandamus*, the Words are to admit or reſtore, *vel Cauſam ſignificare quare, &c.* And if a Corporation have Power to diſfranchiſe a *Freeman*, and they do it accordingly, if a Writ is granted to reſtore him, *vel Cauſam ſignificare quare*, and they certify a ſufficient but falſe Cauſe, the Court of *B. R.* cannot reſtore him, but there lies an Action for a falſe Return: And if then it be found for him, he ſhall have a *peremptory Mandamus*, which is uſually granted after the firſt Writ; or if he be impriſoned, he may bring Action of Treſpaſs and falſe Impriſonment, *&c.* 11 *Rep.* 99. 5 *Mod.* 254. There is to be Judgment upon the Return of the Writ, before any Action of the Caſe may be brought for a falſe Return of a *Mandamus*. 2 *Lev.* 238. And Returns upon Writs of *Mandamus* muſt be certain for the Court to judge upon. 11 *Rep.* 99. By Statute, where any Writ of *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue out of *B. R. &c.* the Perſons required by Law are to make their Return to the firſt *Mandamus*; and on the Return made thereto, the Perſon ſuing out the Writ may plead to and traverſe all or any of the material Facts contained in ſuch Return, to which the Perſon making the Return ſhall reply, take Iſſue, *&c.* And the Parties proceed as if Action had been brought for a falſe Return; and if Judgment be given for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Damages and Coſts, as in Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 9 *Ann.* 20. And all the Statutes of *Jeofails*, ſhall extend to Writs of *Mandamus*, and Proceedings thereon. A Perſon having a *Mandamus* to be admitted to any Office or Privilege, ought to ſuggeſt whatever is neceſſary to intitle him to be admitted; and if that be not done, or if it is falſe, it will be good Matter to return on the *Mandamus*: And on the Return of theſe Writs, as well as others of this Nature, there are uſually great Arguments in Favour of Liberty, *&c.* *Mod. C.* 310. It has been held, that ſeveral Perſons cannot have one *Mandamus*; nor can ſeveral join in an Action on the Caſe for a falſe Return. 2 *Salk.* 433. A Writ of *Mandamus* may not be directed to one Perſon, or to a Mayor and Aldermen, *&c.* to command another to do any Act; it muſt be directed to thoſe only who are to do the Thing required, and obey the Writ. 2 *Salk.* 446, 761. This Writ is not to be *Teſted* before granted by the Court; and if the Corporation to which the *Mandamus* is ſent, be above forty Miles from *London*, there ſhall be fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and the Return of the firſt Writ of *Mandamus*; but if but forty Miles, or under, eight Days only; and the *Alias* and *Pluries* may be made returnable *immediate*: Alſo at the Return of the *Pluries*, if no Return be made, and there is Affidavit of the Service, *Attachment* ſhall go forth for the Contempt, without hearing Counſel to excuſe it. *Ibid.* 434. A Motion was made for an Attachment, for not returning an *Alias Mandamus*; and by *Holt* Ch. Juſt. In Caſe of a *Mandamus* out of *Chancery*, no *Attachment* lies till the *Pluries*, for that is in Nature of an Action to recover Damages for the Delay; but upon a *Mandamus* out of *B. R.* the firſt Writ ought to be returned, though an Attachment is not granted without a peremptory Rule to return the Writ, and then it goes for the Contempt, *&c.* *Ibid.* 429.

Mandamus, Was alſo a Writ that lay after the Year and Day, where in the mean Time the Writ, called *Diem clauſit Extremum*, had not been ſent out to the *Eſcheator*, on the Death of the King's Tenant *in Capite, &c.* And was likewiſe a Writ or Charge to the Sheriff, to take into the Hands of the King all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow Tenant, who againſt her Oath married without his Conſent. *F. N. B.* 253. *Reg. Orig.* 195.

Mandatary, (*Mandatarius*) Is he to whom a Command or Charge is given.

Mandate, (*Mandatum*) Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Juſtices, to have any Thing done for the Diſpatch of Juſtice; of which there is great Diverſity. *Reg. Judic.* And we read of the Biſhop's *Mandate*, to the Sheriff, *&c.* Stat. 31 *Eliz. c.* 9. A *Mandate* may be iſſued by the *King's Bench* to ſwear a Church-warden, or Pariſh Clerk, *&c.* when refuſed to be ſworn by the Biſhop's Miniſter. *March. Rep.* 22, 101.

Mandati dies, *Mandie* or *Maundy Thursday*, the Day before *Good Friday*, when is commemorated and practiſed the *Command* of our Saviour, in waſhing the Feet of the Poor, &c. And our Kings of *England* to ſhew their Humility, long executed the ancient Cuſtom on that Day, of waſhing the Feet of poor Men, in Number equal to the Years of their Reign, and giving them Shoes, Stockings and Money.

Mandato panes, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor upon *Maundy Thurſday*. Chartular. Glaſton. MS. fol. 29.

Manentes, Was anciently uſed for *Tenentes* or Tenants; *Qui in ſolo alieno manent:* And it was not lawful for them or their Children to depart without Leave of the Lord. *Concil. Synodal. apud Cloverſho. Anno* 822.

Mangonare, Signifies to buy in the Market. *Leg. Æthelred. c.* 24.

Mangonus, An Engine of War made to caſt Stones; and it differs from a *Petrard*, as follows, *viz.*

Interea groſſos Petraria *mittit ad intus*
Aſſidue Lapides, Mangonelluſque *Minores.*

Manipulus, Was an Handkerchief which Prieſts always had in their Left hands. *Blount.*

Manner, (From the Fr. *Manier*, or *Mainer*, i. e. *Manu tractare,*) To be *Taken with the Manner*, is where a Thief having ſtolen any Thing, is taken with the ſame about him, as it were in his *Hands*; which is called *Flagrante delicto. S. P. C.* 179. Such a Criminal is not bailable by Law: And anciently if one guilty of Felony or Larceny had been freſhly purſued, and taken *with the Manner*, and the Goods ſo found upon him had been brought into Court with him, he might be tried immediately, without any Appeal or Indictment, and this is ſaid to have been the proper Method of Proceeding in ſuch *Manors* which had the Franchiſe of *Infangtheſe. H. P. C.* 201. *S. P. C.* 28. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 211.

Manning, (*Manopera*) a Day's Work of a Man; and in ancient Deeds there was ſometimes reſerved ſo much Rent, and ſo many *Mannings*.

Mannire, Is where one is cited to appear in Court, and ſtand to Judgment there: It is different from *Bannire*; for though both of them ſignify a Citation, one is by the adverſe Party, and the other by the Judge. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 10.

Manor, (*Manerium*, derived from the Fr. *Mainour*, i. e. *Habitatio*, or from *Manendo*, of abiding, becauſe the Lord of it did uſually reſide there) Is an ancient Royalty or Lordſhip, formerly called *Barony*, conſiſting of Demeſnes and Services, and of a Court-Baron as incident to it: It is a noble Kind of Fee, granted out partly to Tenants for certain Services to be performed, and partly reſerved to the Uſe of the Lord's Family, with Juriſdiction over his Tenants for their Farms or Eſtates. And as to the Original of *Manors*, it is ſaid, that after the Conqueſt there were certain Circuits of Ground granted by the King or Conqueror to ſome *Barons* or Men of like worth, for them and their Heirs to dwell upon, and exerciſe Juriſdiction, more or leſs within their Territories, as the King thought fit to grant, performing ſuch Services, and paying ſuch yearly Rent for the ſame, as he by his Grant required; and that afterwards theſe great Men allotted Part of their Lands to other meaner Men, reſerving again to themſelves Rents and Services; and by that Means, as they became Tenants to the King, ſo the inferior Tenants became Tenants to them. *Horn's Mirr. Juſt. lib.* 1. But at this Time a *Manor* rather ſignifies the Juriſdiction and Royalty Incorporeal, than the Land; for a Man may have a *Manor in Groſs*, that is the Right and Intereſt of a Court Baron, &c. and another enjoy all the Land belonging to it. *Kitch.* 4. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 5. *c.* 28. A *Manor* may be compounded of divers Things; as of an Houſe, Arable Land, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Rents, Advowſon, Court-Baron, &c. And it comprehends Meſſuages, Lands, Woods, &c. *Mich.* 4 *Eliz.* And it is ſaid a Parſonage may be a *Manor*, if granted by the Parſon, Patron and Ordinary, &c. to be held of the Parſon by certain Services. *Paſch.* 22 *Eliz.* By a Grant of the Demeſnes and Services, the *Manor* paſſeth; and by Grant and Render of the Demeſnes only, the *Manor* is deſtroyed, becauſe the Services and Demeſnes are thereby ſevered by the Act of the Party; though it is otherwiſe, if by Act of Law, as by Partition. 6 *Rep.* 63. There are two Coparceners of a *Manor*; the Demeſnes are aſſigned to one, and the Services to the other, the *Manor* is gone; but if one die without Iſſue, and the *Manor* deſcends to her who had the Services, the *Manor* is revived again, for the Severance was by Act in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 122. 8 *Rep.* 79. 3 *Salk.* 25, 40. A new *Manor* may ariſe and revive by Operation of Law. 1 *Leon.* 204. A *Manor* cannot be without a Court-Baron: And it muſt be Time out of Mind; at this Day a *Manor* cannot be made, becauſe a Court-Baron cannot now be made. 1 *Inſt.* 58, 108. It may contain one or more Villages or Hamlets; or only great Part of a Village, &c. And there are capital *Manors*, or Honours, which have other *Manors* under them, the Lords whereof perform Cuſtoms and Services to the ſuperior Lords. 2 *Inſt.* 67. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 72. There may be alſo cuſtomary *Manors* granted by Copy of Court-Roll, and held of other *Manors*. 4 *Rep.* 26. 11 *Rep.* 17. But it cannot be a *Manor* in Law, if it wanteth Freehold Tenants; nor be a Cuſtomary *Manor*, without Copyhold Tenants: If all the Freeholds eſcheat or come to the Lord by Purchaſe, the *Manor* is loſt; ſo if there are no Suitors in a Court-Baron but one, or there be only one Copyholder in a Cuſtomary *Manor:* For there ſhould be two Freeholders, or Suitors at leaſt. 1 *Inſt.* 58. *Lit.* 73. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 121. But it is ſaid, if there be but one Freehold Tenant, the Seigniory continues between the Lord and that one Tenant. 1 *And.* 257. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 524. The Cuſtom remains, where Tenements are divided from the reſt of the *Manor*, the Tenants paying their Services; and he who hath the Freehold of them, may keep a Court of Survey, &c. *Cro. Eliz.* 103.

Manſe, (*Manſa*) An Habitation, or Farm and Land. *Spelm.* See *Manſum.*

Manſion, (*Manſio à Manendo*) Among the ancient *Romans* was a Place appointed for the Lodging of the Prince, or Soldiers in their Journey; and in this Senſe we read *Primam Manſionem*, &c. It is with us moſt commonly uſed for the Lord's chief Dwelling-houſe within his Fee; otherwiſe called the *Capital Meſſuage*, or Manor Place. *Skene.* Some ſay it is a Dwelling of one or more Houſes without a Neighbour: And *Manſion houſe* is taken in Law for any Houſe of Dwelling of another; in Caſes of committing *Burglary*, &c. 3 *Co. Inſt.* 64. The *Latin* Word *Manſia*, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, ſeems to be a certain Quantity of Land: *Hida vel Manſia*, and *Manſa*, are mentioned in ſome old Writers and Charters. *Fleta, lib.* 6. And that which in ancient *Latin* Authors was termed *Hida*, was afterwards called *Manſus.*——Manſio *eſſe poterit conſtructa ex pluribus Domibus vel una, quæ erit habitatio una & ſola ſine vicino; etiam & ſi alia* Manſio *ſit vicinata non erit villa quia villa eſt ex pluribus* Manſionibus *vicinata & collata ex pluribus vicinis.* Bract. lib. 5. tract. 5. p. 1.

Manſlaughter, (*Homicidium*, from the Sax. *Manſlyte*) Is the unlawful Killing a Man without any prepenſed Malice; as when two Perſons meet, and upon ſome falling out, the one kills the other. It is done in a preſent Heat, on a ſudden Quarrel, and upon a juſt Provocation; and without any deliberate Intention of

doing Miſchief: And it differs from *Murder* only, in that it is not done with foregoing Malice; and from *Chancemedley*, having a preſent Intent to kill. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap* 9. This Crime is Felony; but for the firſt Time admits of Clergy: And there can be no Acceſſaries to this Offence before the Fact, becauſe it muſt be done without Premeditation. *H. P C.* 217. In the Laws of *Canutus*, the ſame Diſtinction was made between Murder and *Manſlaughter*, as now; for we find, if a Man were killed wilfully and premeditately, then the Offender was to be delivered to the Kindred of the Slain, *&c.* But if on his Trial, the Fact was proved not to be wilful, then he was reſigned to the Biſhop, *&c. Leg.* 53. *Manſlaughter* muſt be upon a ſudden Quarrel, where the Party guilty doth not appear to be Maſter of his Temper, by talking calmly on the Quarrel, or afterwards in other Diſcourſe, whereby the Heat of Blood may be preſumed to be cooled. *Crompt.* 23. *Kel.* 56. Therefore if two Perſons meet together, and in ſtriving for the Wall, one of them kills the other, this is *Manſlaughter:* And ſo it is if, upon a ſudden Occaſion, they had gone into the Fields and fought; and one had killed the other; for all is one continued Act of Paſſion, on the firſt ſudden Occaſion. 3 *Inſt.* 51, 55. *H. P. C.* 48. And if two Perſons who have formerly fought on Malice, are afterwards to all Appearance reconciled, and fight again on a freſh Quarrel, and one of them is killed, it ſhall not be conſtrued that they were moved on the old Grudge, unleſs it appear by the whole Circumſtances of the Fact. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 82. If two Men fall out on a ſudden and fight, and one breaks his Sword, and a Stranger ſtanding by lends him another, with which he kills his Adverſary, it is *Manſlaughter* in both. *H. P. C.* 56. And where a Stranger to a Perſon, a Man's Servant, *&c.* coming ſuddenly, ſees him fighting with another, and ſides with him and kills the other; this is only *Manſlaughter:* Alſo if a Man's Friend is aſſaulted, and he in Vindication of his Friend, on a ſudden takes up a miſchievous Inſtrument, and kills the Enemy of his Friend, this is *Manſlaughter:* So where a Perſon in reſcuing another injuriouſly reſtrained of his Liberty, by pretended Preſs-Maſters, *&c.* kills any of them. *H. P. C.* 57. *Plowd.* 101. *Kel.* 46, 136. But if the Perſon killed were a Bailiff, or other Officer of Juſtice, reſiſted by any one in the due Execution of his Duty; it would be Murder. *Kelw.* 67, 86. If a Maſter go with Malice to kill a Perſon, and his Servants being with him know nothing thereof, ond then they join in the Aſſault and Murder; it is but *Manſlaughter* in the Servants: Though if the Maſter have Malice, and he tells his Servants of it, and that his Intention is to kill the Party, and they go with their Maſter; if they kill him, it is Murder in both Maſter and Servants. *Dyer* 26. 9 *Rep.* 66. *Plowd.* 100. There were two Men in an inner Chamber, quarrelling, and together by the Ears; a Brother of one of them ſtanding at the Door, that could not get in cried to his Brother to make him ſure, and preſently after he gave the other a mortal Wound; this was held *Manſlaughter* in him that ſtood at the Door. *Trin.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *Shep. Abr.* 493. Several Perſons having forcible Poſſeſſion of a Houſe, afterwards killed the Perſon whom they had ejected, as he was endeavouring in the Night forcibly to regain the Poſſeſſion, and to fire the Houſe; and they were adjudged only guilty of *Manſlaughter*, notwithſtanding they did the Fact in Maintenance of a deliberate Injury, becauſe the Party ſlain was ſo much in Fault himſelf: Yet if in ſuch, or any other Quarrel, whether it were ſudden or premeditated, a Juſtice of Peace, Conſtable, or even a Private Perſon be killed in endeavouring to keep the Peace, he who kills him is guilty of Murder. 1 *Hawk* 85. It hath been adjudged, that upon a Killing on a ſudden Quarrel, if a Man be ſo far provoked by another by Words or Geſtures, as to make a Puſh at him with a Sword, or ſtrike at him with any other ſuch Weapon as manifeſtly endangers his Life, before the other's Sword is drawn, and thereupon a fight enſues, and he who made ſuch Aſſault kill the other, it is Murder; for by aſſaulting the other in ſuch a Manner, without giving him an Opportunity to defend himſelf, ſhewed that he intended to kill him: But in Caſe he who draws upon another in a ſudden Quarrel, make no Paſs at him till his Sword is drawn, and then fighting with him kill him, he is guilty of *Manſlaughter* only; becauſe by giving the other Time to be on his Guard, he ſhews his Intent is not ſo much to kill as to combat with the other, according to the common Notions of Honour. *Kel.* 61, 131. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81, 82. And as to Provocations, no Treſpaſs, Breach of a Man's Word, or Affront by Words, *&c.* will be thought a juſt Provocation to excuſe the Killing of another. *Ibid.* 130. Though if upon ill Words, as giving the Lie, or calling another Son of a Whore, both Parties ſuddenly fight, and one kills the other, this is *Manſlaughter:* And if one upon angry Words aſſaults another, by pulling him by the Noſe, and he that is aſſaulted draws his Sword and immediately kills the other, this is but *Manſlaughter*; for an Indignity was offered to the Slayer, from whence he might reaſonably apprehend that there might be ſome further Deſign upon him. *Ibid.* 55. 60, 135. There is a *Manſlaughter* puniſhable as Murder, by Statute: By the 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. If any Perſon ſhall *ſtab* another, not having then a Weapon drawn, or not ſtricken firſt, ſo that he dies within ſix Months, although it were not of Malice or Fore thought, it is Felony without Benefit of Clergy: But this doth not extend to Perſons ſtabbing others *Se Defendendo*, or by Misfortune, *&c.* with no Intent to commit *Manſlaughter*; and the Statute relates to the Party only that actually gave the Stroke, or ſtabbed the other, and not to thoſe that were aiding or abetting. *H. P. C.* 58. A Blow given, or Weapon drawn at any Time during the Quarrel, before the Thruſt or Stab given, is within the Statute; and drawing out a Piſtol, and levying it at the Party killing, or throwing a Pot, Bottle, *&c.* at him, are within the Equity of the Words, having a Weapon drawn. 5 *Lev.* 255, 256. So if the Party killed have a Cudgel in his Hand; Clergy ſhall be allowed. *Godb.* 154. And he that is ouſted of Clergy by this Statute muſt be ſpecially indicted upon it; though even then the Jury may find *Manſlaughter* generally: For the Statute makes no new Offence, but only takes away the Benefit of the Clergy, which was allowed at Common Law. *H. P. C.* 58, 266. The Statute is but a Declaration of the Common Law; and made to prevent the Compaſſion of Juries, who oftentimes were perſuaded to believe that to be a Provocation to extenuate the Crime of Murder, which in Law was not. *Kel.* 55. And on the Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. of *Stabbing*, it has been uſual to prefer two Indictments, one of Murder, another upon this Statute, and put the Priſoner to plead to both; then to charge the Jury firſt with the Indictment for Murder, and if they find it not to be that Crime, to inquire on the other Bill, becauſe if convicted of either, the Offender is excluded his Clergy. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 468. If a Man is taken in Adultery with another Perſon's Wife, and the Huſband draws his Sword and preſently kills the Adulterer; this is a juſt Provocation, and makes it *Manſlaughter.* 1 *Vent.* 158. *Raym.* 212. Two Maſters of Defence play at Hand-Sword, and one wounds the other, of which he dies, it is only *Manſlaughter*; and it is ſaid not to be Felony where they play by the King's Command, for that they play by Conſent to try their Manhood, and may be the better able to do the King Service upon Occaſion: 3 *Inſt.* 56, 160. *Dalt.* 352. *Hob.* 134. When two Perſons play at Foils, and one kills the other, it is *Manſlaughter.*

H. P. C. 32, 57. Though if one kill another at Wreſtling, or ſhooting in Bow and Arrow at Buts, &c. this will not be *Manſlaughter* in the Offender. *Kelw.* 168. Theſe laſt Caſes are without an ill Intent: And if one ſhoots off a Gun in a Highway, or throws a Stone over a Wall, in a Place where People often meet, and a Perſon is killed; or at another in Play, and kill him; if done without any evil Intention, it is *Manſlaughter.* 3 *Inſt.* 57. But if an unlawful Act be done with an ill Intent, and the Act is deliberate, if Death happens, it is Murder. *H. P. C.* 32, 44. 3 *Inſt.* 56. *Kel.* 112. A Perſon ſhoots at the Tame Fowl of another, which is an unlawful Act, and kills a Stander-by, it is Murder: If he be ſhooting at Hare, Wild Fowl, and not qualified to keep a Gun, or to kill Game, it is *Manſlaughter:* And where he is qualified to keep a Gun, it is only Chancemedley. 3 *Inſt.* 59. Though in Caſes of this Nature, it ought to be conſidered how far the unlawful Act doth tend immediately, or by neceſſary Conſequence to the Injury of another. *H. P. C.* 31. *Kel.* 117. A Man drives his Cart careleſly, and it goes over a Child in the Street, if he ſee the Child and yet drive upon him, it is Murder; but if he ſaw not the Child, it is *Manſlaughter.* And if a Child run croſs the Way, and the Cart runs over him, before it is poſſible to make a Stop, it is *per Infortunium.* 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 476. See *Chancemedley* and *Murder.*

Manſum Capitale, The Manor-houſe or *Manſe*, or Court of the Lord. *Kennet's Antiq.* 150.

Manſus Presbyteri, the *Manſe* or Houſe of Reſidence of the Pariſh-Prieſt; being the Parſonage or Vicarage-houſe. *Paroch. Antiq.* 431.

Mantheof, (From the Lat. *Mannus*, a Nag, and Sax. *Theoff*, i. e. Thief) Signified anciently an Horſe-ſtealer. *Leg. Alfred.*

Mantile, Is a long Robe; from the *French* Word *Manteau*, mentioned in the *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Manualia Beneficia, Were the daily Diſtributions of Meat and Drink to the Canons and other Members of *Cathedral Churches*, for their preſent Subſiſtence.——*Conſuetudinem, &c. qua Canonici & alii Beneficiati ſeu Clerici Cathedralium, & aliarum collegiatarum Eccleſiarum, diſtributiones quæ* Manualia Beneficia *nuncupantur, &c.* Lib. Statutor. Eccleſ. Sancti Pauli London. MS.

Manualis Obedientia, Is uſed for ſworn Obedience, or Submiſſion upon Oath. Henricus de Teiſdale *Rector Eccleſiæ de* G. *fecit pro illa Domini* Johanni *Archiepiſcopo* Ebor. Manualem Obedientiam *apud* Ebor. 11 *Kal. Maii* 1295. Ex Regiſtr. Ebor.

Manucaptio, A Writ that lies for a Man taken on Suſpicion of Felony, &c. who cannot be admitted to Bail by the Sheriff, or others having Power to let *mainpriſe.* F. N. B. 249.

Manuel, *(Manualis)* Signifies what is employed or uſed by the *Hand*, and whereof a preſent Profit may be made: As ſuch a Thing in the *manual* Occupation of one, is where it is actually uſed or employed by him. *Staundf. Prerog.* 54.

Manufacture, A Commodity produced by the Work of the *Hand*; as Cloth, &c. *Merch. Dict.* By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo* 2. *c.* 27. Any Perſon employed in working up any Woollen, Linen, Silk, Leather or Iron *Manufacture*, who ſhall purloin, imbezil, ſecrete, ſell, pawn, exchange or unlawfully diſpoſe of any of the Materials, ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction for fourteen Days, and whipped; for a ſecond Offence to be committed for not leſs than three Weeks, and whipped. The Receiver to forfeit 20 *l.* or be whipped; and for a ſecond Offence 40 *l.* or be whipped. See *Labourers.*

Manumiſſion, *(Manumiſſio)* Is the Freeing a Villein or Slave out of Bondage; which was formerly done ſeveral Ways: Some were *manumitted* by Deliverey to the Sheriff, and Proclamation in the County, &c. and others by Charter; one Way of *Manumiſſion* was for the Lord to take the Bondman by the Head, and ſay, *I will that this Man be free*, and then ſhoving him forward out of his *Hands.* And there was a *Manumiſſion* implied; when the Lord made an Obligation for Payment of Money to the Bondman, or ſued him where he might enter without Suit, &c. The Form of *manumitting* a Perſon in the Time of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror*, is thus ſet down.——*Si quis velit ſervum ſuum Liberum facere, tradat eum Vicecomiti per* Manum *dextram, in pleno Comitatu, & quietum illum clamare debet a jugo Servitutis ſuæ per* Manumiſſionem, *& oſtendat ei liberas portas & vias, & tradat illi libera Arma, ſcilicet Lanceam & Gladium, & deinde Liber homo efficitur.* Lamb Archai. 126.

Manuopera, Cattle, or any Implements uſed to work in Huſbandry. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 977. *Fleta, lib. cap.* 52.

Manupaſtus, Signifies a Domeſtick; *Sæpe obvenit in forenſi dialecto, pro Famulo & ſerviente Domeſtico,* Spelm. He ſhall be culpable as of a Thing done by one of his Family, or by his own *Hand.*——*Erat culpabilis tanquam de* Manupaſto. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 66.

Manure, *(Colo, Melioro)* To till, plough, or *manure* Land. *Litt. Dict.*

Manus, Was anciently uſed for an *Oath*, and for him that took it as a Compurgator. And it often occurs in old Records; *Tertia, quarta, &c.* Manu *Jurare*; that is, the Party was to bring ſo many to ſwear with him that they believed what he vouched was true: And we read of a Woman accuſed of Adultery; *Mulieri hoc neganti Purgatio* Sexta Manu *extitit Indicta, i. e.* She was to vindicate her Reputation upon the Teſtimony of ſix Compurgators. *Reg. Eccl. Chriſt. Cant.* If a Perſon ſwore alone, it was *propria* Manu *& Unica.* The Uſe of this Word came probably from its being required at a Perſon's *Hands*, to juſtify himſelf; or from laying the *Hand* upon the New Teſtament, on Taking the *Oath.*

Manutenentia, A Writ ſo called, uſed in Caſes of *Maintenance.* Reg. Orig. 182, 189.

Manwoyth, (Sax. *Manwyrd*) The Price or Value of a Man's Life or Head, mentioned by *Blount.*

Mara, A *Mere*, Lake, or great Pond, that cannot be drawn dry. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *p.* 666.——*Caſtrum & Manierum de* Bolynbroke, *cum Soke*, Mara *& Mariſco.* Paroch. Antiq. 418.

Marca, A certain Quantity of Money. See *Mark.*

Marcatu, The Rent of a *Mark* by the Year, anciently reſerved in Leaſes, &c. *Et unum* Marcatum *Redditus de, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 341.

Marchers or Lords Marchers, Were thoſe Noblemen that lived on the *Marches* of *Wales* or *Scotland*; who in Times paſt (according to *Camden*) had their Laws, and *Poteſtatem vitæ, &c.* like petty Kings; which are aboliſhed by the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. and 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10. In old Records the Lords *Marchers of Wales* were ſtyled *Marchiones de Marchia Walliæ.* See 1 *& 2 P. & M. c.* 15.

Marches, (*Marchia*, from the Germ. *March*, i. e. *Limes*, or from the Fr. *Marque*, viz. *Signum*, being the notorious Diſtinction between two Countries or Territories) Are the Limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between us and *Scotland*; which laſt are divided into *Weſt* and *Middle Marches.* 4 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 7. 22 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 8. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. And there was formerly a Court called the *Court of the Marchers of Wales*, where Pleas of Debt or Damages, not above the Value of fifty Pounds, were tried and determined; and if the Council of the *Marches* held Plea for Debts above that Sum, &c. a *Prohibition* might be awarded. *Hill.* 14 *Car.* 1. *Cro. Car.* 384.

Marchet, (*Marchetum*) *Conſuetudo pecuniaria, in Mancipiorum filiabus Maritandis. Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 8.

This

This Cuſtom with ſome Variation, is obſerved in ſome Parts of *England* and *Wales*, as alſo in *Scotland* and the Iſle of *Guernſey*: And in the Manor of *Divenor* in the County of *Carmarthen*, every Tenant at the Marriage of his Daughter pays 10 *s.* to the Lord, which in the *Britiſh* Language is called *Gwabr Merched, i. e.* a Maid's Fee. The Cuſtom for the Lord to lie the firſt Night with the Bride of his Tenant was very common in *Scotland*, and the *North of England*: But it was abrogated by *Malcome* the Third, at the Inſtance of his Queen; and inſtead thereof a Mark was paid to the Lord by the Bridegroom, from whence it is denominated *Marcheta Mulierls*. See *Maiden Rents*.

Marchiare, To adjoin to, or border upon. *Cowel.*

Merrettum, (Fr. *Maret*, a Fen or Marſh) Signifies marſhy Ground overflowed by the Sea or great Rivers. *Co. Litt.* 5.

Marinarius, A *Mariner* or Seaman: And *Marinariorum Capitaneus* was the *Admiral* or Warden of the Ports; which Offices were commonly united in the ſame Perſon; the Word *Admiral* not coming into Uſe till the latter End of the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. before which Time the King's Letters ran thus: —— *Rex Capitaneo* Marinariorum *& ciſdem* Marinariis Salutem. *Paroch. Antiq.* 322. The *Mariners* of a Ship are accountable to the Maſter; the Maſter to the Owners; and the Owners to the Merchant, for all Damages by Negligence, or otherwiſe. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 66. It has been held, that if Goods are ſtolen from a Maſter of a Ship, whilſt his Ship is in the River of *Thames*, he is chargeable; though not when he is gone out of the Realm, for a Robbery committed at Sea: But it is otherwiſe adjudged, where it was proved there was no Negligence in the Maſter. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* 2. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 85. If a *Mariner* be hired, and he deſerts the Service before the Voyage is ended, by the Law *Marine*, and by the Common Law, he ſhall loſe his Wages: And if a Ship is loſt by Tempeſt, *&c.* the *Mariners* loſe their Wages as well as the Owners their Freight; and this is to oblige them to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve the Ship. *Leg. Oleron.* 1 *Sid.* 179. Where a *Mariner* is wounded in the Service of a Ship, he is to be provided for at the Charge of the Ship; and if his Illneſs is very violent, he ſhall be left aſhore with neceſſary Accommodations, and the Ship is not to ſtay for him; if he recovers, he is intitled to his full Wages, deducting what the Maſter expended for him. *Leg. Ol. c.* 7. The Common Law hath Juriſdiction for *Mariners* Wages; and in the Admiralty they may all join. 1 *Vent.* 146. Perſonating *Mariners* and Receiving their Wages: and Forging Letters of Attorney, *&c.* or falſly taking out Letters of Adminiſtration, for the Receipt of Seamens Wages, incurs a Forfeiture of 200 *l. &c. Stat.* 9 *&* 10 *W.* 3. A late Act hath ordained, That no Maſter of a Ship ſhall retain any Seaman or *Mariner*, without a Contract in Writing for his Wages, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* And if a *Mariner* refuſe to proceed afterwards on the Voyage, he ſhall forfeit his Wages; and on Complaint to a Juſtice of Peace, he may commit the Offender to the Houſe of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour, not exceeding thirty Days, *&c.* Alſo *Mariners* abſenting from Ships incur a Forfeiture of two Days Pay, for every Day's Abſence, to the Uſe of *Greenwich* Hoſpital; and leaving the ſame before diſcharged in Writing, forfeit one Month's Wages: But this ſhall not debar any *Mariner* belonging to a *Merchant Ship*, from entring into the King's Service, *&c.* And on the Arrival of any Ship, the Maſter is to pay his Men their Wages in thirty Days, or at the Time of their Diſcharge (deducting the Penalties impoſed) on Pain of 20 *s. Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. No Perſons ſhall pay to any *Mariner* or common Seaman, for a certain Time, by any Ways or Means whatſoever, nor may any ſuch *Mariner* take more Wages, than after the Rate of 35 *s.* a Month, on Pain of forfeiting treble the Value of the Sum agreed; but this extends not to Seamen hired in Voyages, from any Parts beyond the Seas, to other Parts there, or to *Great Britain*, by 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. Maſters of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Ships, trading to the chief Ports of *Spain*, are to pay a certain Tonnage Duty to Perſons there on the Freight of Goods and Merchandize; as a Contribution for Relief of Seamen ſhipwrecked; and other diſtreſſed Subjects, *&c.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. A like Duty to be paid by all Maſters of Veſſels, *&c.* going from any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions to *Leghorn*, for relieving *Mariners* that are ſhipwrecked, and taken in War, by *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. *Mariners* ſerving in Merchant Ships, exempted from being preſſed into the King's Service, for two Years from their firſt going to Sea, and Apprentices three Years, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. for the Relief and Support of maimed and diſabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of ſuch as ſhall be killed, ſlain or drowned in the Merchants Service, reciting that there is no Penſion for Seamen diſabled, *&c.* in the Merchants Service, and that they are willing to allow Sixpence *per* Month out of their Wages for the Relief of ſuch as ſhall be diſabled, *&c.* and the Widows and Children of ſuch as ſhall be killed, *&c.* a Corporation is erected by the Name of the Preſident and Governors for the Relief and Support of, *&c.* who may purchaſe Lands for building an Hoſpital, and are to provide for diſabled Seamen therein, and to allow Penſions to ſuch as they ſhall think proper, their Widows and Children. Seamen, who have not ſerved five Years in the Merchants Service, and contributed Sixpence *per* Month, not to have any Benefit of this Act. Seamen in the Merchants Service to pay 6 *d. per* Month, and the Maſter of the Ship to retain the ſame out of their Pay, and pay it over to the Receiver of the Corporation. *Mariners* in the *Eaſt India* Company's Service are exempted from the Duty, and excluded the Benefit of this Act. See 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. And See *Navy*.

Mariners, Wandering up and down, and who ſhall not ſettle themſelves to work, or have not a Teſtimonial under the Hand of a Juſtice, ſhewing where they landed, and whither to go, *&c.* Or having ſuch Teſtimonial, if they exceed the Time limited more than fourteen Days, not being Sick in their Paſſage home, *&c.* it is Felony by the Statute 39 *Eliz. c.* 17. But if they cannot work for want thereof, the two next Juſtices upon their Complaint ſhall take Order that they may be provided of Work; or otherwiſe may tax the whole Hundred, till Relief ſhall be had. *Stat. Ibid.* And every Pariſh may be charged for relieving *Mariners*, as for maimed Soldiers; and they ſhall be relieved by the Treaſurer of the County, *&c.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Maritime, *(Maritimus)* Signifies *Sea* Affairs; any Thing belonging to the Sea.

Maritima Angliæ, The Profit and Emolument ariſing to the King from the Sea, which anciently was collected by Sheriffs; but it was afterwards granted to the Lord Admiral. —— Richardus de Lucy *dicitur habere* Maritimam Angliæ. *Pat.* 8 *H.* 3. *m.* 4.

Mark, *(Marca*, Sax. *Meare.)* Of Silver is now thirteen Shillings and four Pence: Though in the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. it was only ſix Shillings and a Penny in Weight; and ſome were coined, and ſome only cut in ſmall Pieces; but thoſe that were coined were worth ſomething more than the others. In former Times, Money was paid, and Things valued oftentimes by the *Mark*; *Aſſignavimus Regin. pro dote ſua mille* Marcas *Argenti annuatim*, 133 *s.* 4 *d. computatis pro* Marca. *Paten.* 3 *Joh. m.* 17. We read of a Mark of Gold of eight Ounces, and of 6 *l.* in Silver;

or as others write 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Stow's Annal.* 32. *Rot. Mag. Pipæ, Ann.* 1 *Hen.* 2.

Mark to Goods, Is what aſcertains the Property or Goodneſs thereof, *&c.* And if one Man ſhall uſe the *Mark* of another, to the Intent to do him Damage, Action upon the Caſe lieth. 2 *Cro.* 471. A Penalty is inflicted in this Caſe, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. cap.* 8.

Market, *(Mercatus,* from *Mercando,* Buying and Selling) Is the Liberty by Grant or Preſcription, whereby a Town is enabled to ſet up and open Shops, *&c.* at a certain Place therein, for Buying, Selling, and better Proviſion of ſuch Victuals as the Subject wanteth: It is leſs than a *Fair*; and uſually kept once or twice a Week. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 24. 1 *Inſt.* 220. And according to *Bracton,* one *Market* ought to be diſtant from another *Sex leucas (vel Milliar.) & dimidiam, & tertiam partem dimidiæ:* If one hath a *Market* by Charter or Preſcription, and another obtains a *Market* near it, to the Nuſance of the former; the Owner of the former may avoid it. 1 *Inſt.* 406. Alſo where a Man has a Fair or *Market,* and one erects another to his Prejudice, an Action will lie: and ſo it ſaid of a Ferry. 2 *Roll.* 140. 1 *Mod.* 69. The Fair or *Market* is taken for the Place where kept: And formerly it was cuſtomary for Fairs and *Markets* to be kept on *Sundays*; but by Statute 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. no Fair or *Market* ſhall be kept upon any *Sunday,* or upon the Feaſts of the *Aſcenſion, Corpus Chriſti, Good Friday, All Saints, &c.* except for neceſſary Victuals, and in Time of Harveſt: And they ought not to be held in Church-yards, by 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 6. All Fairs are *Markets:* And there may be a *Market* without an Owner; though where there is an Owner, a Butcher cannot preſcribe to ſell Meat in his own Houſe upon a *Market* Day; for the *Market* muſt be in an open Place, where the Owner may have the Benefit of it. 4 *Inſt.* 272. No *Market* ſhall be held out of the City of *London* within ſeven Miles: Though all Butchers, Victuallers, *&c.* may hire Stalls and Standings in the *Markets* there, and ſell Meat and Proviſions, on four Days in a Week, *&c. Cit. lib.* 101. In the Country, Things ſold in the *Markets* are to be in the uſual Place appointed for the Sale: But in *London* every Shop is a *Market* Overt, for ſuch Goods as are put there to be ſold by the Trade of the Owner; though if the Sale be in a Warehouſe, and not publickly in the Shop, the Property is not altered. 5 *Rep.* 83. *Moor* 300. Sale upon a *Sunday,* though in a Fair or *Market,* will not alter the Property of the Thing ſold. 5 *Rep.* Perſons that dwell in the Country, may not ſell Wares by Retail in a *Market*-Town, but in open Fairs: But Countrymen may ſell Goods in Groſs there. *Stat.* 1 & 2 *P. & M.* All Contracts for any Thing vendible in *Markets, &c.* ſhall be binding, and Sales alter the Property, if made according to the following Rules, *viz.* 1. The Sale is to be in a Place that is open, ſo that any one that paſſeth by may ſee it, and be in a proper Place for ſuch Goods. 2. It muſt be an actual Sale for a valuable Conſideration. 3. The Buyer is not to know that the Seller hath a wrongful Poſſeſſion of the Goods ſold. 4. The Sale muſt not be fraudulent betwixt Two, to bar a third Perſon of his Right. 5. There is to be a Sale and a Contract, by Perſons able to contract. 6. The Contract muſt be originally and wholly in the *Market* Overt. 7. Toll ought to be paid, where required by Statute, *&c.* 8. The Sale is not to be in the Night but between Sun and Sun; (though if the Sale be made in the Night it may bind the Parties) A Sale thus made ſhall bind the Parties, and thoſe that are Strangers, as have a Right. 5 *Rep.* 83. But it ſhall not bind the King, for any of his Goods ſold in *Market* Overt; though regularly it bindeth Infants, Feme Coverts, Men beyond Sea, and in Priſon, Perſons *Non compos, &c.* 2 *Inſt.* 713. And yet if a Sale be made by an Infant, or Feme Covert, where they appear or are known to be ſuch, (except by a Woman Covert for ſuch Things as ſhe uſually trades for, by her Huſband's Conſent) it bindeth not. 5 *Rep.* 83. Sale of Goods ſtolen in *London* to Brokers, *&c.* alters not the Property. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. And the Statutes which ordain, that Toll takers ſhall be appointed in *Markets* and Fairs to enter in their Books the Names of the Buyers, Sellers, Vouchers and Prices of Horſes ſold, and deliver a Note thereof to the Buyer, *&c.* ſecure the Property of ſtolen Horſes to the Owner, although ſold in Fair or *Market.* 2 & 3 *P. M. c.* 7. and 31 *Eliz. c.* 12. Every one that hath a *Market* ſhall have Toll for Things ſold, which is to be paid by the Buyer, and by ancient Cuſtom may be paid for ſtanding of Things in the *Market,* though nothing be ſold; but not otherwiſe: A Piepowder Court is incident as well to a *Market* as a Fair; and Proprietors of *Markets* ought to have a Pillory and Tumbrel, *&c.* to puniſh Offenders. 2 *Inſt.* 221. 4 *Inſt.* 272. 1 *Inſt.* 284. Keeping a Fair or *Market,* otherwiſe than it is granted; as by keeping them upon two Days, when only one is granted; or on any other Day than appointed; extorting Toll or Fees, where none are due, *&c.* are Cauſes of Forfeiture. *Finch* 164. And if a Perſon erects Stalls in a *Market,* and does not leave Room for the People to ſtand and ſell their Wares, ſo that they are thereby forced to hire ſuch Stalls, the taking Money for the Uſe of them, in that Caſe, is Extortion. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 149.

Marketzeld, or **Marketgeld,** Signifies Toll of the *Market*; the Word *Zeld* denoting a Payment ——*Et valent per Ann. le* Streteward *& le* Marketzeld, *xviii's in omni Terra pertinen. ad Honorem de* Haulton. *Ex Cod. M. S. in Bibl. Cotton.*

Mark-penny, Was a Penny anciently paid at the Town of *Maldon,* by thoſe who had Gutters laid or made out of their Houſes into the Streets. *Hill.* 15 *Ed.* 1.

Marle, *(Marla,* from the Sax. *Margel,* i. e. *Medulla)* Otherwiſe called *Malin,* is a Kind of Earth or Mineral; which in divers Counties of this Kingdom is uſed to fertilize Land. 17 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 4.

Marlerium, or **Marletum,** a Marle-pit. —— *Sciant quod habeant Libertatem in* Marleriis, *&c. Et quod capiant* Marlam *ad Terram ſuam* Marlend. *Chart. Roger. de la Zouch.*

Marque, (Fr. *i. e. Bonorum detentio*) In our ancient Statutes ſignifies as much as *Repriſals*; *Marque* and *Repriſal* are uſed as *Synonyma,* and *Leters of Marque* in the ſame Signification. 4 *H.* 5. *cap.* 7. And the Word *Marque* is ſo called, becauſe the Wrongs whereupon theſe Letters are granted, are commonly about the *Bounds* and *Limits* of every Country. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 399.

Marqueſs, or **Marquis,** *(Marchio)* Is now a Title of Honour before an *Earl,* and next to a *Duke:* And by the Opinion of *Hotoman,* the Name is derived from the German *March,* ſignifying originally *Cuſtos Limitis,* or *Comes & præfectus limitis.* In the Reign of King *Rich.* 2. came up firſt the Title of *Marqueſs,* which was a Governor of the Marſhes; for before that Time thoſe that governed the Marches were called commonly *Lords Marches,* and not *Marqueſſes,* as Judge *Doderidge* has obſerved in his Law of *Nobility* and *Peerage. Selden's Mare clauſ. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. A *Marquis* is created by Patent; and anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, *&c.*

Marſcus, Is uſed for Fenny Ground in the Book of *Domeſday.*

Marriage, *(Maritagium)* Is a civil and Religious Contract, whereby a Man is joined and united to a Woman, for the Ends of Procreation; and ſignifies not only the lawful Joining of Man and Wife; but alſo the Intereſt of beſtowing a *Ward* or Widow in *Marriage,* in our ancient Law. *Magn. Chart. c.* 6.

And

And *Maritagium* is likewiſe applied to Land given in *Marriage*; and that Portion which the Huſband receives with his Wife. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 34. *Glanv. lib.* 7. *c.* 1. In this Senſe there are divers Writs *De Maritagio, &c. Reg.* 171. There's further a Term called *Duty of Marriage*, ſignifying an Obligation on Women to *Marry*; who formerly held Lands charged with perſonal Services, in order to render them by their Huſbands. *Cowel. Marriage* is generally the Conjunction of Man and Woman in a conſtant Society and Agreement of Living together; till the Contract is diſſolved by Death or Breach of Faith, or ſome notorious Miſbehaviour, deſtructive of the End for which it was intended. It is one of the Rights of human Nature; and was inſtituted in a State of Innocence, for Preſervation thereof: And nothing more is requiſite to a compleat *Marriage* by the Laws of *England*, than a full, free, and mutual Conſent between Parties, not diſabled to enter into that State, by their near Relation to each other, Infancy, Precontract or Impotency; and as to the Solemnization of *Marriage*, this is regulated by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Nation where we reſide; and every State allows ſuch Privileges to the Parties as it deems expedient, and denies legal Advantages to thoſe who refuſe to ſolemnize their *Marriage* in the Manner the State requires; but they cannot diſſolve a *Marriage* celebrated in another Manner, *Marriage* being of Divine Inſtitution, to which only a full and free Conſent of the Parties is neceſſary. Before the Time of *Pope Innocent* III. there was no Solemnization of *Marriage* in the Church; but the Man came to the Houſe where the Woman inhabited, and led her home to his own Houſe, which was all the Ceremony then uſed: And it has been ſince held, that if a Man and a Woman are *married* by a Prieſt in a Place which is not a Church or Chapel, and without any Solemnity of the Celebration of Maſs, yet it is a good *Marriage*. *Moor's Rep.* 170. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 359. 1 *Sid.* 64. *Marriages* by *Romiſh Prieſts*, whoſe Orders are acknowledged by the Church of *England*, are deemed to have the Effects of a legal *Marriage* in ſome Inſtances; but *Marriages* ought to be ſolemnized according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, to intitle the Privileges attending legal *Marriage*, as Dower, Thirds, *&c.* And by Statute, Popiſh Recuſants convict, *married* otherwiſe than according to the Orders of the Church of *England*, by a Miniſter lawfully authoriſed, and in ſome open, Church, *&c.* ſhall be diſabled, the Man to be Tenant by the Curteſy, and the Woman to claim her Dower, Jointure, or Widow's Eſtate, *&c.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. *Marriage* at Common Law is either in Right or in Poſſeſſion; and a Marriage *de Facto*, or in Reputation, as among *Quakers*, *&c.* is allowed to be ſufficient to give Title to a perſonal Eſtate. 1 *Leon.* 53. *Wood's Inſt.* 59. But in the Caſe of a *Diſſenter*, *married* to a Woman by a Miniſter of the Congregation, who was not in Orders; it was held that when a Huſband demands a Right to him as Huſband, by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, he ought to prove himſelf a Huſband by that Law, to intitle him to it: And notwithſtanding the Wife, who is the weaker Sex, and the Children of this *Marriage*, may intitle themſelves to a temporal Right by ſuch *Marriage*; yet the Huſband ſhall not, by the Reputation of the *Marriage*, unleſs he hath a ſubſtantial Right: And this *Marriage* is not a meer Nullity, becauſe by the Law of Nature the Contract is binding; for though the poſitive Law of Man ordains *Marriage* to be made by a Prieſt, that Law only makes this *Marriage* irregular, and not expreſly void. 1 *Salk.* 119. *Marriages* contracted between lawful Perſons, being ſolemnized in the Face of the Church, and conſummated, were declared valid, notwithſtanding any Pre-contract, not conſummated, by *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 38. But this was repealed by 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23. And all *Marriages* ſolemnized by Juſtices of Peace, during *Oliver's* Uſurpation, were ordained to be good and valid, as if ſolemnized according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33. The *Marriages* that are made in an Ordinary Courſe, are to be by aſking in the Church, and other Ceremonies appointed by the Book of Common Prayer. 23 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 21. By the Ordinances of the Church, when Perſons are to be *married*, the *Banns* of Matrimony ſhall be publiſhed in the Church where they dwell three ſeveral *Sundays* or Holidays, in the Time of Divine Service; and if at the Day appointed for their *Marriage*, any Man do alledge any Impediment; as Precontract, Conſanguinity, or Affinity, Parents not conſenting, where under Age, *&c.* why they ſhould not be *married*, and become bound with Sufficient Sureties to prove his Allegation, then the Solemnization muſt be deferred until ſuch Times as the Truth is tried. *Rubrick.* And no Miniſter ſhall celebrate Matrimony between any Perſons without a Faculty or *Licence*, except the Banns of *Marriage* have been firſt publiſhed as directed, according to the Book of *Common Prayer*, on Pain of Suſpenſion *per triennium*; nor ſhall any Miniſter, under the like Penalty, join any Perſons in *Marriage*, who are ſo licenſed, at any unſeaſonable Times, or in any private Place, *&c. Canon* 62. Alſo on the granting of Licences, Bond is to be taken, that there is no Impediment of Pre-contract, Conſanguinity, *&c.* Nor any Suit or Controverſy depending in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, touching any Contract of *Marriage* of either of the Parties, with any other; that neither of them are of better Eſtate, than is ſuggeſted; and that the *Marriage* be openly ſolemnized in the Pariſh Church where one of the Parties dwelleth, or the Church mentioned in the Licence, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Morning: Oath is to be likewiſe made before one of the Doctors of the Commons, that the Man and Woman live at ſuch a Place, are willing to *marry*, and as to there being no Impediment, *&c.* Licenſes to the contrary ſhall be void; and the Parties *marrying* are ſubject to Puniſhment as for clandeſtine *Marriages*. *Can.* 102. But notwithſtanding the Canons aforementioned, *Marriages* eſpecially of Perſons of Quality, are frequently in their own Houſes, out of Canonical Hours, in the Evening, and oftentimes ſolemnized by others in other Churches, than where one of the Parties lives, and out of Time of Divine Service, *&c.* There are beſides ſome Things diſus'd on granting Licences for *Marriage*; as the Teſtification of Witneſſes of the Conſent of Parents, when the Woman is under Age, *&c.* Though I don't know by what Authority all theſe Things are diſpenſed with, except it be in Regard to the Subſtance of the *Marriage*, to make the ſame good without all the Ceremonies. Parſons, Vicars or Curates, *marrying* any Perſons, or employing other Miniſters to do it, without publiſhing the Bans of Matrimony according to Law, or without a Licence for the *Marriage* firſt had and obtain'd, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* the Perſon ſo *married* 10 *l.* and Pariſh-Clerks, *&c.* aſſiſting, knowing it to be ſo 5 *l. Stat.* 7 *&* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 35. And by a ſubſequent Act, the preceding Statute is confirm'd; and extends to privileged Places, ſo that if a Parſon offending be a Priſoner in any Place, on Conviction he ſhall be removed to the County Gaol, there to remain in Execution charged with the ſaid Penalty of 100 *l. &c.* 10 *Ann. c.* 19. Before theſe Statutes, an Information was exhibited againſt certain Perſons for Combination, in procuring a clandeſtine *Marriage* in the Night, without Banns or Licence, between a Maid-ſervant and a young Gentleman who was Heir to an Eſtate, the Perſon being in Liquor; and they were fined 100 Marks, and ordered to be committed till paid:

But it doth not appear that the *Marriage* could be made void. *Cro. Car.* 557. *Marriages* are Prohibited in *Lent*, and on Faſting Days, becauſe the Mirth attending them is not ſuitable to the Humiliation and Devotion of thoſe Times; yet Perſons may *marry* with Licences in *Lent*, although the Banns of *Marriage* may not then be publiſhed. And formerly, in *Popiſh* Times, Prieſts were reſtrained from *Marriage*, and their Iſſue accounted Baſtards, *&c.* But on the Reformation, Laws were made, declaring that the *Marriage* of Prieſts ſhould be lawful, and their Children legitimate; though the Preambles to thoſe Statutes ſet forth, that it would be better for Prieſts to live chaſte, and ſeparate from the Company of Women, that they might with the more Fervency attend the Miniſtry of the Goſpel. 2 *&* 3, and 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. All Perſons of the Age of Conſent to *marry*, (*viz.* A Man at Fourteen, and a Woman at Twelve) who are not prohibited by the *Levitical Degrees*, or otherwiſe by God's Law, may lawfully *marry*: But *Marriages* made within the Degrees, are inceſtuous and unlawful. 1 *Inſt.* 24. 2 *Inſt.* 684. *Marriage* is forbidden to thoſe who are of Kindred lineally; alſo between ſuch as are Kin in the tranſverſe or collateral Line, until the fourth Degree be paſt. So in Reſpect of Affinity, which ariſes betwixt them that are *married* and the Kindred of one of them, as between the Huſband and the Relations of the Wife; but this prohibits *Marriage* only to the Perſons contracted, *&c.* for the Couſins of Conſanguinity to my Wife, are of Affinity to me only, and not to my Brothers, or Children by a former Wife. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 414. The Son of a Father by another Wife, and Daughter of a Mother by another Huſband, Couſin Germans, *&c.* may *marry* with each other: A Man may not marry his Brother's Wife, or Wife's Siſter; an Uncle his Niece, an Aunt her Nephew, *&c.* But if a Man take his Siſter to Wife, they are Baron and Feme, and the Iſſue are not Baſtards till a Divorce. *Levit. c.* 18, 20. 2 *Inſt.* 683. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 340, 357. 5 *Mod.* 448. A Libel was exhibited againſt a Perſon for *marrying* his Wife's Siſter; the Defendant ſuggeſted for a Prohibition, that his Wife was dead, and he had a Son by her, to whom an Eſtate was deſcended as Heir to his Mother; yet the Eccleſiaſtical Court proceeded to annul the *Marriage*, and to baſtardiſe the Iſſue: But a Prohibition was granted *quoad* the Annulling the *Marriage*, and Baſtardiſing the Iſſue, and giving Leave to proceed to puniſh the Inceſt. 2 *Salk.* 548. 4 *Mod.* 182. A Perſon may not *marry* his Siſter's Daughter: And a Siſter's Baſtard Daughter is ſaid to be within the *Levitical* Law of Affinity; it being morally as unlawful to *marry* a Baſtard as one born in Wedlock, and 'tis ſo in Nature; and if a Baſtard doth not fall under the Prohibition *Ad proximum Sanguinis non accedas*, a Mother may *marry* her Baſtard Son. 5 *Mod.* 168. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1161. There are Perſons within the Reaſon of the Prohibition of *Marriage*, though not mentioned, and muſt be prohibited; as the Father from *marrying* his Daughter, the Grandſon from *marrying* the Grandmother, *&c.* 2 *Nelſ. ibid. Vaugh.* 321. The Temporal Courts by the *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. are to determine what *Marriages* are within or without the *Levitical* Degrees; and prohibit the ſpiritual Courts if they impeach any Perſons, for *marrying* without theſe Degrees. *Vaugh.* 206. 2 *Ventr.* 9. And it is ſaid, were it not for that Statute, we ſhould be under no Obligation to obſerve the *Levitical* Degrees. *Ibid.* When there is a perpetual Impotency; Fear or Impriſonment, ſo that there can be no Conſent; or where Perſons are pre-contracted; a Man or a Woman have a Wife or Huſband living, *&c.* in ſuch Caſes the *Marriages* are to be adjudged void, as prohibited by God's Law. 1 *Inſt.* 235. 2 *Inſt.* 687. The *Marriage* of a Lunatick, or one not of ſound Mind, is alſo now void. 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 30. And although matrimonial Cauſes have been for a long Time determinable in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, they were not ſo from the Beginning; for as well Cauſes of Matrimony as Teſtamentary, were Civil Cauſes and appertained to the Juriſdiction of the Civil Magiſtrate, until Kings allow'd the Clergy Cognizance of them. *Davis's Rep.* 51. If Perſons *married* are *infra annos Nubiles*, the Eccleſiaſtical Judges are to judge as well of the Aſſent, whether ſufficient, *&c.* as of the firſt Contract; and where they have Cogniſance, the Common Law Judges ought to give Credit to their Sentences, as they do to our Judgments. 7 *Rep.* 23. Loyalty or Lawfulneſs of *Marriage* is always to be tried by the Biſhop's Certificate; or Inquiſition taken before him, and Examination of Witneſſes, *&c. Dyer* 303. If the Right of the *Marriage* come naturally in Queſtion, as in Dower, *&c.* the Lawfulneſs of *Marriage* is to be tried by the Biſhop's Certificate; but in a Perſonal Action, where the Right of *Marriage* is not in Queſtion, it is triable by a Jury at Common Law. 1 *Lev.* 41. Whether a Woman is *married*, or ſhe is the Wife of ſuch a Perſon, is triable by a Jury: And in perſonal Actions it is right to lay the Matter upon the Fact of the *Marriage*, to make it iſſuable and triable by a Jury, and not upon the Right of the *Marriage* as in real Actions and Appeals. 1 *Inſt.* 112. 3 *Salk.* 64. If the *Marriage* of the Huſband is in Queſtion, *Marriage* in Right ought to be, and that ſhall be tried by Certificate. 1 *Leon.* 53. But if on Covenant to do ſuch a Thing to another upon the *Marriage* of a Man's Daughter, the Party alledges that he did *marry* her, *&c.* This ſhall be tried *per Pais*; for the *Marriage* is only in Iſſue, and not whether he was lawfully eſpouſed. *Cro. Car.* 102. Conditions againſt *marrying* generally, are void in Law: And if a Condition is annexed to a Legacy; as where Money is given to a Woman, on Condition that ſhe *marries* with Conſent of ſuch a Perſon, *&c.* ſuch a Condition is void by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, becauſe the *Marriage* ought to be free without Coercion; yet it is ſaid it is not ſo at the Common Law. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1162. *Poph.* 58, 59. 2 *Lill.* 192. A Man contracts to *marry* with *A.* and after *marries B.* whereupon *A.* ſues him in the Spiritual Court, and Sentence is given that he ſhall eſpouſe *A.* and cohabit with her, which he doth, and they have Iſſue, ſuch Iſſue ſhall inherit, though there was no Divorce from the *Marriage* of *B. Moor* 169. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 700. If Perſons are *married* before the Age of Conſent, they may at that Age diſagree and *marry* again, without any Divorce: Though if they once give Conſent when at Age, they cannot afterwards diſagree; and where they are *married* before, there needeth not a new *Marriage*, if they agree at that Age. 1 *Inſt.* 33. 2 *Inſt.* 182. A Man at the Age of Conſent, and the Woman not; or the Woman of Age, and the Man not; he or ſhe may diſagree to the *Marriage* at the other's coming of Age to conſent, as well as the other, for there is a mutual Power of Diſagreement. 3 *Inſt.* 88. 6 *Rep.* 22. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 699. A Woman cannot diſagree within her Age of twelve Years, till which the *Marriage* continues; and before her Diſagreement is void. 1 *Danv.* 699. Though if a Man *marries* a Woman under that Age, and afterwards ſhe within her Age of Conſent diſagrees to the *Marriage*, and at her Age of twelve Years *marries* another; now the firſt *Marriage* is abſolutely diſſolved, ſo that he may take another Wife; for although the Diſagreement within the Age of Conſent was not ſufficient, yet her Taking another Huſband at the Age of Conſent, and cohabiting with him affirms the Diſagreement, and ſo the firſt *Marriage* is avoided. *Moor* 575, 764. If after Diſagreement of the Parties, at the Age of Conſent they

they agree to the *Marriage*, and live together as Man and Wife, the *Marriage* hath Continuance, notwithſtanding the former Diſagreement: But if the Diſagreement had been before the Ordinary, they could not afterwards agree again to make it a good *Marriage*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 699. If either Party be under ſeven Years of Age, Contracts of *Marriage* are abſolutely void: But *Marriages* of Princes made by the State in their Behalf, at any Age, are held good; though many of thoſe Contracts have been broke through. *Swinb. Matrimon. Contr.* By the Laws of *England*, where a mutual *Contract of Marriage* in Words of preſent Time can be proved, the Eccleſiaſtical Courts will compel the Parties to ſolemniſe their *Marriage*, although either or both of them are *married* elſewhere, and Children have been the Fruits of it; and the Children of ſuch *Marriages* are deemed Baſtards. *Read. Stat.* 4 *Vol.* 192. If the Contract is made in Words of future Time, and this is not carried into Execution by Conſummation, *&c.* and Parties *marry* elſewhere, the *Marriage* is good. A Contract of *Marriage* in the preſent Time is when it is ſaid, *I marry you*; *You and I are Man and Wife*, &c. And ſuch Contract is a *Marriage*, and not releaſable; but a Contract of *Marriage* in future Time, which is, where it is ſaid, *I will marry You*, or *I Promiſe to marry You*, *&c.* is releaſable. *Eaſt. Term.* 2 *Ann. B. R. Holt* Ch. Juſt. held, that if a Contract was in Words of future Time, as *I will take thee*, &c. and the Man does take her accordingly, and cohabit with her, 'tis a *Marriage*; and the Spiritual Court cannot puniſh for Fornication. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 477, 478. And it has been adjudged on a Promiſe of future *Marriage*, if the Parties afterwards lie together, the Contract paſſes thereby into a real *Marriage* in Conſtruction of Law. *Swinb. I will take*, and *I do take*, are Words of Contract in the future and preſent Time; and the Words, *I will take Thee from henceforth*, &c. are as much as I do take Thee, and an abſolute *Marriage:* If it is demanded of a Man, whether he will take the Woman to his Wife, and he anſwers, I will; and it is demanded of the Woman, if ſhe will take the Man to her Husband, and ſhe anſwers, I will; by this *Marriage*, and not Spouſals is ſaid to be contracted. *Ibid.* It is not neceſſary in Contracts of *Marriage*, that both Parties uſe the ſame Words or Expreſſions; for if one Party ſays I will *marry* Thee, and the other anſwers, I am content, *&c.* hereby Spouſals *de futuro* are contracted: And if a Man ſay to a Woman, I Promiſe to *marry* Thee, and if thou art content to *marry* me, Kiſs me, or give me thy Hand, if the Woman do Kiſs or give her Hand, Spouſals are contracted. *Swinb. p.* 210. Alſo if a Ring be ſolemnly delivered by a Man, and put on the Woman's Fourth Finger; if ſhe accepts and wears it, without any Words, the Parties are preſumed to have mutually conſented to *Marriage*. *Ibid.* And where the Promiſe of the Man is proved, but no actual Promiſe on the Woman's Side; if ſhe carry herſelf as one conſenting and approving the Promiſe of the Man, it is Evidence that the Woman likewiſe promiſed. *Paſch.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 16. In Contracts it is not neceſſarily required, that the Parties contract Matrimony at the ſame Inſtant, by Anſwering one another; but if there be ſome Diſtance of Time betwixt the Promiſe of the one and the other, the Contract may be good, if the Party firſt promiſing continues in the ſame Mind, until the other Party hath promiſed: But where Perſons are under Age to conſent, this is not Matrimony, but Spouſals, if it be either, becauſe at their Ages they may diſſent; and when Words of the Contract are only conditional on one Side, and on the other abſolute; or if the Words are ſpoken in Jeſt, they are not obligatory. *Swinb.* If a Father or Mother promiſe *Marriage* for their Child, the Silence of the Child being preſent and hearing the ſame, hath been adjudged a Conſent to the Contract. *Ibid.* 69. And Contracts of *Marriage* may be by abſent Parties, by Mediation of their Proctors, or by Meſſengers or Letters; when by *Proxy* it is by ſpecial Power of Attorney to contract Matrimony or Spouſals for the Party in his Name, with ſuch a Woman, *&c.* And the Proctor ſays, *I do contract Matrimony with Thee, in the Name of ſuch a One, whoſe Proctor I am*, &c. or that *ſuch a Man doth contract Matrimony with Thee by me his Proctor*; to which the Woman anſwers, *I do take him to my Huſband, by Thee being his Proctor*; and both Parties are to continue in the ſame Mind until the Contract is finiſhed, for before that the Proctor may be revoked, and then the Contract will be void. *Swinb.* A Promiſe or Contract of *Marriage*, by Meſſenger or Letter is good; unleſs it appear the Party diſſents before the other conſents thereto, and the mutual Conſent of the other Party ought to be ſent immediately, or ſhortly after, or it will not be good. *Ibid.* By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. All *Marriages* are to be either in purſuance of Banns publiſhed, of a Licence, or of a Special Licence. A *Marriage* in purſuance of Banns muſt be ſolemnized in one of the Churches or Chapels, where the Banns were publiſhed. A *Marriage* in purſuance of a Licence (except a Special Licence) muſt be ſolemniſed in ſuch Church or Chapel in which the Licence ſhall be granted, all *Marriages* ſolemniſed in any other Place than a Church or ſuch Chapel, unleſs by Special Licence, or without Publication of Banns or a Licence of *Marriage* from a Perſon having Authority to grant the ſame, ſhall be void, and all *Marriages* ſolemnized by Licence, where either of the Parties, not being a Widower or Widow, ſhall be under the Age of 21 Years, which ſhall be had without the Conſent of Father, Guardian, *&c.* ſhall be void. No Parſon, Vicar, *&c.* ſhall be obliged to publiſh Banns of Matrimony unleſs the Perſons to be *married* ſhall ſeven Days before the Time required for the firſt Publication, deliver to him a Notice in Writing of their true Names, and of the Houſe or Houſes of their reſpective Abode, within ſuch Pariſh, *&c.* and of the Time they have dwelt in ſuch Houſe or Houſes. All Banns ſhall be publiſhed upon three Sundays next preceding the *Marriage* in the Pariſh Church, *&c.* where the Perſons to be married ſhall dwell. If they dwell in divers Pariſhes, then in the Pariſh Church, *&c.* where ſuch of them ſhall dwell, if in an extraparochial Place then in the Pariſh Church, *&c.* adjoining. After Solemnization of any *Marriage* under a Publication of Banns, it ſhall not be neceſſary in Support of ſuch *Marriage* to give any Proof of the actual dwelling of the Parties in the reſpective Pariſhes, *&c.* wherein the Banns of of *Marriage* were publiſhed, nor ſhall any Evidence be received to the contrary in any Suit touching the Validity of ſuch *Marriage*. No Licence of *Marriage* ſhall be granted by any Archbiſhop, Biſhop, *&c.* to ſolemnize any *Marriage* in any other Church, *&c.* than in the Pariſh Church, *&c.* within which, the uſual Place of Abode of one of the Parties ſhall have been for Four Weeks immediately before the granting ſuch Licence. If both or either of the Parties ſhall dwell in an extraparochial Place, then in ſome Pariſh Church adjoining, nothing herein contained ſhall extend to prevent the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* from granting Special Licences. Where any *Marriage* is by Licence it ſhall not be neceſſary to give any Proof, that the uſual Place of Abode of one of the Parties for Four Weeks as aforeſaid, was in the Pariſh, *&c.* where the *Marriage* was ſolemnized; nor ſhall any Evidence be received to the contrary, in any Suit touching the Validity of ſuch *Marriage*. All *Marriages* by Licence, where either of the Parties, not being a Widower, or Widow, ſhall be under the Age of 21 Years, which ſhall be had without the Conſent of his or her Father

if

if living, or if dead, of his or her Guardian, and if no Guardian, of his or her Mother if living and unmarried, and if no Mother living and unmarried, then of the Guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery, ſhall be void. (If Guardian or Mother be *Non compos Mentis*, beyond Sea, or refuſes to conſent, and the Lord Chancellor ſhall declare it to be a proper *Marriage*, that ſhall be as effectual as if the Guardian or Mother had conſented,) all *Marriages* ſhall be ſolemnized in the Preſence of two or more Witneſſes beſides the Miniſter. No Miniſter, *&c.* ſolemnizing *Marriages* between Perſons, both or one of whom ſhall be under the Age of 21 Years, after Banns publiſhed, ſhall be puniſhable by Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure for ſolemnizing ſuch *Marriages*, without Conſent of Parents or Guardians, whoſe Conſent is required by Law, unleſs ſuch Parſon, *&c.* ſhall have Notice of ſuch Diſſent. And in Caſe ſuch Parent or Guardian ſhall openly declare in the Church, *&c.* at the Time of ſuch Publication his Diſſent to ſuch *Marriage*, ſuch Publication of Banns ſhall be void. If any Perſon ſhall ſolemnize Matrimony in any other Place than a Church, *&c.* where Banns have been uſually publiſhed, unleſs by Special Licence, or ſhall ſolemnize Matrimony without Publication of Banns, unleſs Licence of *Marriage* be firſt had and obtained from ſome Perſon having Authority to grant the ſame, every ſuch Perſon knowingly ſo offending ſhall be tranſported for 14 Years. The Proſecution to be within three Years. No Suit ſhall be in any Eccleſiaſtical Court to compel a Celebration of *Marriage*, by Reaſon of any Contract whether *per verba de præſenti*, or *de futuro*. This Act not to extend to *Jews*, *Quakers* or *Scotland*, nor to the *Marriages* of any of the Royal Family.

By *Marriage* with a Woman, the Huſband is intitled to all her Eſtate real and perſonal; and the Effects of *Marriage* are, that the Huſband and Wife are accounted one Perſon, and he hath Power over her Perſon as well as Eſtate, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 357. The *Marriage* of two Perſons doth knit them ſo faſt together, that the Huſband cannot give any Thing to his Wife by Deed, during the Coverture; but by Will and Deviſe he may. 2 *Ann.* 11. But notwithſtanding *Marriage*, in ſome Caſes the Huſband and Wife are conſidered as divers Perſons; and ſo one of them may perform an Act to another: As when they do it *in auter droit*, where a Feoffment is made to one of them, and Letter of Attorney to the other to give Livery to the Feoffee, *&c.* *Perk. Sect.* 169. And it is the ſame, if the Wife have Power to ſell Land by Will; ſhe may ſell the ſame to her Huſband; and being an Executrix, may pay a Legacy to him. 1 *Inſt.* 187. All the Goods and Chattels perſonal of the Wife, are by the *Marriage* given to the Huſband by Law; ſo that he may diſpoſe of, ſell or keep them whilſt he lives, and give them away when he dies: And that whether he ſurvive her, or not. 1 *Inſt.* 299. And all the Chattels real, ſhe hath in Poſſeſſion in her own Right, by the *Intermarriage* the Man ſhall have, and theſe by Act executed in his Life time he may give, grant, *&c.* and in Caſe he ſurvives her, he will have them abſolutely. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 419. It is obſerved, that although all the Husband hath before the Coverture is his own, be it Goods or Lands, and the Wife has immediately nothing therein; yet all that is the Wife's by their *Marriage* together is made the Husband's. *Ibid.* The Husband ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy of the Wife's Land, after her Death, where he hath Iſſue by her that might inherit; and the Wife ſhall have Dower in her Huſband's Lands, after the Death of the Husband, *&c.* *Litt.* 35, 36. Alſo as the Wife doth partake of the Name, ſo of the Nature and Condition of the Huſband by the *Marriage*; for if ſhe be an Earl's Wife, ſhe is a Counteſs, if a Knight's Wife a Lady; and if he be an Alien and made a Denizen, the Wife is ſo likewiſe. 39 *H.* 6. 45. 4 *H.* 7. 31. *Bro.* 499. There being divers Advantages by *Marriage*, to the Man and the Woman; therefore on Promiſe of *Marriage*, Damages may be recovered, if either Party refuſe to *marry*; but the Promiſe muſt be mutual on both Sides to ground the Action. 1 *Salk.* 24. And if there be reciprocal Promiſes of *Marriage*, as the Woman's Promiſe to the Man is a good Conſideration to make his Obligatory; ſo his Promiſe to her is a ſufficient Conſideration to make hers binding: And though no Time for *Marriage* be agreed on, if the Plaintiff aver that he had offered to marry the Woman, and ſhe refuſed, Action lies againſt her, and Damages are recoverable. *Carthew* 467. If a Man and a Woman make mutual Promiſes of Intermarriage, and the Man gives the Woman 100 *l.* in Satisfaction of his Promiſe of *Marriage*, it is a good Diſcharge of the Contract. *Mod. Caſ.* 156. By Statute 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. no Action ſhall be brought upon any Agreement on Conſideration of *Marriage*, except it be put in Writing, and ſigned by the Party to be charged, *&c.* And where an Agreement relating to *Marriage* muſt be in Writing after a Year; and when it need not, *vide Skinn.* 353. A Promiſe of a Father by Letter to give Money in *Marriage* with his Daughter is a ſufficient Promiſe in Writing within the Statute. 2 *Vent.* 361. Where a Perſon promiſes to give his Daughter Wedding-Clothes on the *Marriage*, ſhe ſhall have two Suits, one for the Wedding-Day, and the other for the Time of Feaſting afterwards, according to the Dignity of the Perſon. *Cro. Car.* 53. Contracts and Bonds for Money to procure *Marriage* between others, have been held void in Equity: And where-ever a Parent or Guardian inſiſts upon private Gain, on the *Marriage* of Children; Covenant or Obligation for it ſhall be ſet aſide in *Chancery*, as extorted from the Huſband. 3 *Lev.* 41. 1 *Salk.* 156. If a Man before *Marriage* gives Bond and Judgment to the Wife, to leave her worth 1000 *l.* at his Death, in Conſideration of a *Marriage* Portion, this ſhall be made good out of the Husband's Eſtate, and be ſatisfied before any Debts; provided a Judgment be not obtained againſt him, with her Conſent. An intended Huſband in Conſideration of a *Marriage*, covenanted with the intended Wife, that if ſhe would *marry* him and ſhe ſhould happen to ſurvive him, he would leave her worth 500 *l.* The *Marriage* took Effect, and the Wife ſurvived, and he did not leave her worth that Money; ſhe *married* a ſecond Husband, and he brought an Action of Debt againſt the Adminiſtrator of the firſt Husband for the 500 *l.* To which it was objected, that this being a perſonal Action, it was ſuſpended by the *Marriage*, which was a Releaſe in Law, and ſo extinct; but the Plaintiff had Judgment, for the Action is not ſuſpended, becauſe during the Coverture there was no Cauſe of Action: Nothing in this Caſe is due whilſt the Coverture takes Place, and the Debt ariſes by the Death of the Husband. *Palm.* 99. 2 *Sid.* 58. A Bond was given by a Man, reciting, he was to *marry A. S.* and that if the *Marriage* took Effect, and he did ſurvive her, then within three Months after her Deceaſe, he would pay to the Obligee 200 *l.* for ſuch Uſes as the ſaid *A. S.* by any Writing under Hand and Seal, ſubſcribed and publiſhed in the Preſence of two Witneſſes, ſhould direct and appoint; this *Marriage* Bond was adjudged good. 3 *Cro* 376. *Yelv.* 226, 227. A Man and a Woman intending to *intermarry*, he enters into Articles with her before their *Marriage*, by which he agreed to ſettle ſuch Lands upon her, *&c.* And in Purſuance of thoſe Articles ſhe *marries* him; if he dies before any Settlement made, the Widow in Equity ſhall have the Articles executed, and hold the Lands for her Life, *&c.* 2 *Ventr.* 243. In Caſe Articles are entered into before *Marriage*,

Marriage, and afterwards a Settlement is made different therefrom, the Court of *Chancery* will ſet up the Articles againſt it; but where both are finiſhed before the *Marriage* had, at a Time when all Parties are at Liberty, ſuch Settlement will be taken as a new Agreement between them: This is the general Rule, unleſs the Deed of Settlement is expreſly mentioned to be made *in Purſuance of the Marriage Articles*, &c. whereby the Intent may ſtill appear to be the ſame. *Talbot's Caſ.* 20. Articles of *Marriage* were made for ſettling Lands on the Huſband and Wife, and the Heirs Male and Female of the Body of the Huſband by the Wife, *&c.* and a Settlement was drawn contrary to theſe Articles, long after which the Huſband ſuffered a Recovery, and deviſed the Land to others; it was here held to be no Bar to the Heirs Female, who were Decreed to have the Land. 2 *Peere Williams* 349, 355. Yet it is ſaid, where Relief is to be given in *Equity* on a Settlement, it muſt be only to the Perſons that claim as Purchaſers, as the firſt and other Sons; and all Remainders after to the Huſband's Heirs of his Body, or his Right Heirs, are voluntary and not to be added. *Abr Caſ. Eq.* 385. Though a Term to raiſe Daughters Portions, payable at the Age of Eighteen or Day of *Marriage* in a *Marriage* Settlement is limited in Remainder, to commence after the Death of the Father generally; or if it be in Caſe he die without Iſſue Male of his Wife, and ſhe dies firſt without ſuch Iſſue, leaving a Daughter, *&c.* In Equity the Term is ſaleable during the Life-time of the Father, when the Daughter is eighteen Years old, or *married*; becauſe every Thing is happened and paſt which is contingent, for 'tis impoſſible there ſhould be Iſſue Male of the Wife when ſhe is dead; and as to the Father's Death, that is not contingent, but certain, by Reaſon all Men muſt die: But if there is a Contingency not yet happened, as if the Daughters are to be *unmarried*, or not provided for at the Time of the Father's Death, *&c.* it is otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 159. Upon *Marriages*, the Settlements generally made of the Eſtate of the Huſband, *&c.* are to the Huſband for Life, after his Death to the Wife for Life for her *Jointure*, and to their Iſſue in Remainder, with Limitations to Truſtees to ſupport contingent Uſes, and Leaſes, to Truſtees for Terms of Years, to raiſe Daughters Portions, *&c.* And they are made ſeveral Ways, by *Leaſe* and *Releaſe*, *Fine* and *Recovery*, *Covenant* to *ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes*, &c. *Accomp. Conv.* 143. Theſe Settlements the Law is ever careful to preſerve, eſpecially that Part of them which relates to the Wife; of which ſhe may not be diveſted, but by her own Fine: And if a Woman about to *marry*, to prevent her Huſband's Diſpoſal of her Land, conveys it to Friends in Truſt, and they with the Huſband after *Marriage* make Sale of the Same; the Court of *Chancery* will decree the Purchaſer to reconvey to her. *Fothil.* 43. Where a Woman on *Marriage*, by the Man's Conſent makes over her Eſtate, to be at her own Diſpoſal, the Product or Increaſe thereof, ſhe can alſo diſpoſe of: And if the Wife has a ſeparate Maintenance ſettled on her by the Huſband, ſhe may by writing in the Nature of a Will, give away what ſhe ſaves, if ſhe dies before the Huſband; and ſhall have the ſame herſelf, in Caſe ſhe outlives him, and it ſhall not be liable to his Debts. *Preced. Canc.* 255. 44. But where a Settlement is made on the Wife; in Conſideration of her whole Fortune and equivalent to it; here the Wife's Portion, though it be out on Bonds, *&c.* which upon the Death of the Huſband by Law ſurvive to the Wife, ſhall in Equity be ſubject to the Huſband's Bond-Debts, after his Deceaſe, to eaſe the Real Eſtate of the Heir. *Ibid.* 63. And it has been likewiſe held, that if after the Wife's Death, Debts of her's appear; the Huſband ſhall be anſwerable for the Debts of the Wife, ſo far as he had any Money or Eſtate of hers. *Ibid.* 256. If a Man in mean Circumſtances, *marry* a Woman of Fortune, upon Suggeſtion of Lunacy in the Wife by her Friends, the Court will order her Eſtate to be ſo ſettled, that ſhe may not be wrought on by her Huſband to give it to him from her Children, by him or any other Huſband, *&c. Skinn.* 110. *Marriage* is diſſolved by the natural Death of the Huſband or Wife, or by Divorce; and where a *Marriage* is diſſolved by the Death of the Huſband, Dower, *&c.* ſurvives to the Wife, where no Settlement is made of the Husband's Lands, *&c.* See *Baron and Feme* and *Chancery*.

Form of a Marriage-Deed of Settlement *of Lands.*

THIS Indenture tripartite, *made the Day and Year*, &c. Between A. B. *of the firſt Part*, C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *of the ſecond Part, and* E. D. *Daughter of the ſaid*, &c. *of the third Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of a* Marriage *intended (by God's Permiſſion) ſhortly to be had and ſolemnized between the ſaid* A. B. *and the ſaid* E. D. *and of the Sum of* 5000 l. *to be had and received by the ſaid* A. B. *as a* Marriage *Portion with the ſaid* E. *and that a competent Jointure may be had, made, and provided for the ſaid* E. D. *(in Caſe the ſaid* Marriage *ſhall take Effect) and for the Settling, and aſſuring of the Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, to and upon the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited and declared, purſuant to the Agreement made upon the Contract of the ſaid intended* Marriage; *he the ſaid* A. B. *hath granted, aliened, releaſed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, alien, releaſe and confirm unto the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *(in their actual Poſſeſſion now being by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale,* &c.) *and their Heirs*, All *that Capital Meſſuage commonly called*, &c. *and all thoſe Meſſuages or Tenements*, &c. *And all other the Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the ſaid* A. B. *ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *in the County of*, &c. *And all Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Paſtures, Feedings, Ways, Waters, Water-courſes*, &c. *to the ſaid Meſſuages and Lands belonging or appertaining*, &c. *And alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders*, &c. *And all the Eſtate*, &c. *of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in, and to the ſame Premiſſes, and of, in, and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances*; To have and to hold *all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents, Truſts, and Purpoſes herein after mentioned, limited, expreſſed and declared, (that is to ſay) To the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, until the* Marriage *between him and the ſaid* E. D. *his intended Wife, ſhall be had and ſolemnized; and from and after the Solemnization thereof, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Aſſigns, for and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waſte; and from and after the Determination of that Eſtate, by Forfeiture, or otherwiſe, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *and their Heirs, for and during the natural Life of the ſaid* A. B. *In Truſt, to preſerve and ſupport the contingent Remainders herein after limited from being defeated and deſtroyed, and for that Purpoſe to make Entries, and bring Actions, as the Caſe ſhall require; yet nevertheleſs in Truſt to permit and ſuffer the ſaid* A. B. *and his Aſſigns, to receive and take the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits thereof, to his and their own Proper Uſe and Benefit during his natural Life; and from and after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* E. F. *(intended Wife of the ſaid* A. B.) *and her Aſſigns, for*

and during the Term of her natural Life, for her Jointure, and in full Satisfaction and Bar of her Dower or Thirds, which she may claim to have in any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, whereof or wherein he the said A. B. *shall at any Time during his Life, be seised of any Estate of Inheritance; and from and after the Decease of the Survivor of them the said* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife, to the Use and Behoof of the Heirs Males of the Body of the said* A. B. *on the Body of the said* E. D. *lawfully to be begotten; or to the Use and Behoof of the first Son of the Body of the said* A. B. &c. *and the Heirs Males of the Body of such first Son lawfully issuing; and for Default of such Issue, then to the Use and Behoof of the second Son,* &c. *and so to the Third and Fourth; and then to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Son and Sons, and all and every other Son and Sons, severally and successively and in Remainder one after another, as they shall be in Seniority of Age and Priority of Birth, and of the Heirs Male of the Body of all and every such Sons,* &c. *the Elder and the Heirs Male of his Body, always to be preferred, and take before the Younger,* &c. *And for Default of such Issue, to the Use and Behoof of the said* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during the Term of* 500 *Years thence next following, and fully to be compleat and ended, upon the* Trusts, *and to and for the Ends, Intents and Purposes herein after declared, of and concerning the same Term; and from and after the Expiration, or other sooner Determination of that Term, to the Use and Behoof of the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever.* Provided *always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that the said Term of* 500 *Years so limited to them the said* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, as aforesaid, is upon this Condition; That if the said* A. B. *shall happen to die without Issue Male, by him Begotten on the Body of the said* E. *or shall leave Issue Male, and such Issue Male shall die without Issue Male of his or their Body or Bodies begotten; and that in either of the said Cases, there shall happen to be one or more Daughter or Daughters of the said* A. B. *on the Body of the said* E. *begotten, that then and in such Case, if the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns do, and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to such Daughter or Daughters respectively, at her and their respective Ages of twenty-one Years or Days of* Marriage, *the several Portions following,* (*that is to say*) *if it shall happen there shall be but one such Daughter, then the Sum of* 5000 l. *for the Portion of such Daughter, to be paid to her at her Age of twenty one Years, or Day of* Marriage, *which shall first happen, with Interest in the mean Time after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum; *and if it shall happen that there shall be two or more such Daughters, then the Sum of* 6000 l. &c. *for the Portions of such two or more Daughters, to be equally divided among them, Share and Share alike, and to be paid to them respectively at their respective Ages of twenty-one Years or Days of* Marriage, *which shall first happen, with Interest therefore in the mean Time,* &c. *And if any such Daughter or Daughters shall happen to die unmarried, before her or their Portion or Portions shall become payable as aforesaid, then the Portion or Portions of her or them so dying, shall go and be paid to the Survivors or Survivor of them, equally to be divided among them, Share and Share alike,* (*to be paid at the same Time as the original Portions should or ought to become payable, as aforesaid, in Case they had been living*) *so as no one such Daughter shall have for her Portion by Survivorship, or otherwise, by Virtue of the said Term of* 500 *Years, above the Sum of* 5000 l. *And in Case there shall be no such Daughter who shall live to be* married, *or attain the Age of twenty-one Years, that then, and in either of the said Cases so happening, the said Term shall cease, determine, and be void; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.* Provided also, *and upon this further Condition, that in Case the said* A. B. *shall happen to die without such Issue Male as aforesaid, and shall happen to leave one or more Daughter or Daughters, as aforesaid, and such Daughter or Daughters, or either of them, shall happen to* marry *in the Life-time of the said* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife, or either of them, or in the Life-time of the said Trustees, or any or either of them, without the Consent of such of them the said* A. B. *and* E. *and of the said Trustees, or the greater Number of them then living, signed and declared under their Hands; that then the Portion and Portions hereby intended for such Daughter and Daughters so* marrying *respectively, shall go and be paid to such other Daughter or Daughters who shall* marry *with such Consent as aforesaid; and in Case all such Daughters shall happen to* marry *without such Consent as aforesaid, that then the said Term of* 500 *Years shall cease and be void.* Provided also, *and it is hereby further declared and agreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for him the said* A. B. *during his Life, and after his Death for the said* E. *his intended Wife, during her Life, in Case the said intended* Marriage *shall take Effect, by any Writing or Writings under his or her Hand and Seal respectively, attested by two or more credible Witnesses, to make any Lease or Leases, Demise or Grant of all or any Part or Parts of the said Messuages and Lands abovementioned to any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the Term of twenty-one Years, or for any Term or Number of Years not exceeding twenty-one Years, so as such Leases, Demises, or Grants for Years, be made to commence and take Effect in Possession within one Year after the Date thereof; and so as upon all and every such Lease or Leases, Demises, or Grants for Years to be made by the said* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife respectively, there be reserved payable yearly, during the Continuance thereof, the best and most improved yearly Rents, which at the Time of Making thereof, can or may be gotten for the same; and so that in every such Lease there be contained a Clause of Re-entry for Non-payment of the Rent or Rents, thereby reserved; and so as the Lessee and Lessees to whom such Lease and Leases shall be made, do seal and deliver Counterparts of such Lease and Leases.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant, to and with the said* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Assigns, that the said Messuages, Lands and Premisses abovementioned, shall and may from henceforth, for ever hereafter, be, remain, and, continue, to, for, and upon the several Uses, Intents, Trusts and Purposes, and under and subject to the several Limitations and Agreements beforementioned and expressed concerning the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also, *that he the said* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Person and Persons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the said Messuages, Lands and Premisses abovementioned, or any Part thereof, by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, shall and will at all Times hereafter, upon the reasonable Request of the said* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Assigns, make, do and execute, or cause or procure to be made,* &c. *all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable Grants, Acts and Assurances in the Law whatsoever, for the further, better, and more perfect Granting and Assuring of all and singular the said Messuages, Lands and Premisses abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, to and for the several Uses, Intents and Purposes above declared, limited and appointed, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, as by the said* C. D. E. F. &c. *and their Heirs, or their, or any of their Counsel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised, or advised and required.* And further, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and the true Meaning hereof also is, and it is hereby so declared, that all and every Fine and Fines,*

and

and alſo all and every Recovery and Recoveries, Aſſurance and Aſſurances, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever already had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed or acknowledged, or at any Time hereafter to be had, made, &c. of the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes abovementioned, or any Part thereof, either alone or jointly with any other Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them or any of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons, as for and concerning all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes abovementioned, and every Part thereof with the Appurtenances, ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudg'd, eſteem'd and taken to be and enure, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes abovementioned, limited, expreſſed and declared, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

By *Statute*, to ſteal or take away any Woman, having an Eſtate in Lands or Goods, or that is Heir apparent, againſt her Will, and *marry* or defile her, is Felony. 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 2. And if any Perſons *married*, do *marry* any other Perſon, the former Huſband or Wife being alive, it is Felony: But where a Huſband or Wife are abroad beyond Sea, *&c.* ſeven Years, the one not knowing the other to be living; or there is a Divorce of the Huſband and Wife, *&c.* they are excepted out of the Act 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. A Huſband being abſent ſeven Years in *New England* or *Ireland*, this is beyond the Seas, and within the Words of the Exception of the Act, yet in the King's Dominions: And if the Huſband or Wife, be abroad ſeven Years, though the Party *marrying* here hath Notice, that he or ſhe is alive, 'tis no Felony; but if the Abſent Perſon be living in *England*, *Wales* or *Scotland*, and the other Party have Notice, 'tis Felony by the Statute. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 693. And in theſe Caſes, the firſt and true Wife, is not allowed as a Witneſs againſt the Huſband, but the ſecond Wife may be admitted to prove the ſecond *Marriage*; for ſhe is not in Law his Wife. *Ibid.* If the firſt *Marriage* were beyond Sea, and the latter in *England*, the Party may be indicted for it here; the later *Marriage* making the Crime: Though if the firſt *Marriage* be in *England*, and the later beyond Sea, the Offender can't be indicted there. 1 *Sid.* 171. *Kel.* 80. If a *married* Man pretend himſelf to be a ſingle Perſon, and make Love to a ſingle Woman and *marry* her; for this Injury in the Loſs of her Credit, *&c.* as to the *Marriage* of any other Man, Action lies. *Skinner's Rep.* 119. See *Forcible Marriage*, *&c.*

Marſhal, *(Mareſcallus)* Is a *French* Word, ſignifying as much as *Tribunus militum*, with the ancient *Romans*; and *Mareſcallus* may alſo come from the German *Marſchalk*, i. e. *Equitum Magiſter*, which *Hotoman* in his Feuds under verb. *Marchalcus* derives from the old Word *March*, which ſignifies a Horſe; and others make it of the Sax. *Mar.* i. e. *Equus &* Scalch, *Præfectus*. In *France* there are *Marſhals of the Camp*, called *Marſhals of France:* And of the *Nobility* and *Diets*, in *Poland*, *&c.* With us there are ſeveral Officers of this Name; the Chief whereof is the *Earl Marſhal of England*, mentioned in the *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 7. and 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. *&c.* whoſe Office conſiſts eſpecially in Matters of War and Arms, as well in this Kingdom as in other Countries; and this Office is very ancient, having formerly greater Power annex'd to it than now; it has been long hereditary in the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk*. The next is the *Marſhal of the King's Houſe*, otherwiſe called *Knight Marſhal*; and his Authority is exerciſed in the King's Palace, in hearing and determining all Pleas of the Crown, and Suits between thoſe of the King's Houſe and other Perſons within the Verge, and puniſhing Faults committed there, *&c.* 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *c.* 6. and 2 *H.* 4. *cap.* 13. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 192. *Fleta* mentions a *Marſhal of the King's Hall*, to whom it belongs, when the Tables are prepared, to call out thoſe of the Houſhold and Strangers, according to their Rank and Quality, and properly place them. *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. There are other inferior Officers called *Marſhal*, as *Marſhal of the Juſtice in Eyre.* Anno 13 Ed. 1. cap. 19. *Marſhal of the King's Bench*, Stat. 5 Ed. 3. c. 8. who hath the Cuſtody of the Priſon called the *King's Bench Priſon* in *Southwark*. This Officer gives Attendance upon the Court, and takes into his Cuſtody all Priſoners committed by the Court; he is fineable for his Abſence, and Non-attendance is a Forfeiture of his Office. *Hill.* 21 *&* 22 *Car.* 2. There is alſo a *Marſhal of the Exchequer*, to whom that Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtor's, for ſecuring the Debts; he likewiſe aſſigns Sheriffs, Cuſtomers and Collectors, their Auditors, before whom they ſhall account. *Stat.* 51 *Hen.* 3. 5.

Marſhalſey, (*Mareſcaltia*) Is the Court or Seat of the *Marſhal* of the King's Houſe: And it is uſed for the Priſon in *Southwark*, which is ſo called; the Reaſon whereof may be, becauſe the *Marſhal* was wont to ſit there in Judgment. *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 3. 13 *R.* 2. and 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23. Alſo in the Court of *King's Bench*, the Forms of Bills and Declarations run: That *A. B.* Complains of *C. D.* in Cuſtody of the *Marſhal* of the *Marſhalſey* of our Lord the King. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 395. King *Char.* 1. by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, erected a Court by the Name of *Curia Hoſpitii Domini Regis*, *&c.* which takes Cogniſance more at large of all Cauſes, than the *Marſhalſey* could; of which the Knight Marſhal or his Deputy is Judge. See *Court of Marſhalſea.*

Marſhes and Fens, Laws concerning them. *Vide* Fens.

Mart, A great Fair for Buying and Selling of Goods, holden every Year. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 221.

Martial Law, Is the Law of War, that depends upon the juſt but arbitrary Power and Pleaſure of the King, or his Lieutenant; for though the King doth not make any Laws but by common Conſent in Parliament, yet in Time of War, by Reaſon of the Neceſſity of it to guard againſt Dangers that often ariſe, he uſeth abſolute Power, ſo that his Word is a Law. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. The *Marſhal Law*, according to Chief Juſtice *Hale*, is in Reality, not a Law, but ſomething indulged rather than allowed as a Law; and it relates only to Members of the Army, being never intended to be executed upon others, who ought to be ordered and governed by the Laws to which they are ſubject, though it be a Time of War. *Hale's Hiſt. L.* 39. And the Exerciſe of *Martial Law*, whereby any Perſon might loſe his Life or Member, or Liberty, may not be permitted, in Time of Peace; when the King's Courts are open for all Perſons to receive Juſtice. *Ibid.* 40. Alien Enemies invading the Kingdom, *&c.* ſhall be dealt with and executed by *Martial Law. H. P. C.* 10, 15. Alſo Soldiers are puniſhed for Deſertion, *&c.* in a Court *Martial* by Statutes 4 *&* 5 *W. & M.* 7 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *&c.* See *Law of Arms.*

Martyrology, (*Martyrologoium*) A Book of *Martyrs*, containing the Lives, *&c.* of thoſe Men who die for their Religion. Alſo a Calendar or Regiſter kept in Religious Houſes, wherein are ſet down the Names and Donations of their Benefactors, and the Days of their Death, that upon every Anniverſary they may commemorate and pray for them: And ſeveral Benefactors have made it a Condition of their Beneficence, to be inſerted in the *Martyrology*. Paroch. Antiq. 189.

Maſagium, Anciently uſed for *Meſſuagium*, a Meſſuage.——*Et unum* Maſagium *in Villa de* M. *&c.* Pat. 16 R. 2.

Masons. To plot Confederacies amongſt *Maſons*, is declared Felony by old Statute; and ſuch as aſſemble thereon ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and make Fine and Ranſom. *Stat.* 3 *H.* 6. *c.* 1.

Maſſer, A Prieſt that ſays Maſs. *Blount.*

Maſs-Prieſt. In former Times ſecular *Prieſts*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Regulars, were called *Maſs-Prieſts*, and they were to officiate at the *Maſs*, or in the ordinary Service of the Church: Hence *Meſſe-Preoſt* in many of our *Saxon* Canons, for the Parochial Miniſter; who was likewiſe ſometimes called *Meſſe-Thegne*, becauſe the Dignity of a Prieſt in may Caſes was thought equal to that of a *Thein* or lay Lord. But afterwards the Word *Maſs-Prieſt* was reſtrained to Stipendiaries retained in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to ſay ſo many *Maſſes* for the Souls of the Dead.

Maſt, *(Glans, Peſſona)* The Acorn and Nuts of the *Oak*, or other large Tree.——*Glandis Nomine continentur glans, caſtanea, fagina, ficus & nuces, & alia quæque quæ edi & paſci poterunt præter Herbam.* Bract. lib. 4. *Tempus Peſſonæ* often occurs for *Maſt-time*, or the Seaſon when *Maſt* is ripe; which in *Norfolk* they call *Shacking-time.*——*Quod habeat decem Porcos in* Tempore de Peſſon *in Boſco meo, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 113, 231. There is a Tree called *Maſt-Tree*; and a *Maſt* or Sail of a Ship.

Maſter, *(Magiſter)* Signifies in general a Governor, Teacher, *&c.* And alſo in many Caſes an Officer. See *Servant.*

Maſter of the Armory, *(Magiſter Armorum & Armaturæ Regis)* Is an Officer that hath the Care and Overſight of his Majeſty's Arms and *Armory*, mentioned in the *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Maſter of the Ceremonies, (*Magiſter Admiſſionum*) Is one that receives and conducts Ambaſſadors and other great Perſons to Audience of the King, *&c.* This Office was inſtituted by King *James* 1. for the more magnificent Reception of Ambaſſadors and Strangers of the greateſt Quality.

Maſter of Chancery, *(Magiſter Cancellariæ)* In the *Chancery* there are *Maſters*, who are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and Maſter of the Rolls: Of theſe there are ſome *Ordinary*, and ſome *Extraordinary*; the *Maſters* in Ordinary are twelve in Number; and ſome ſit in Court every Day, during the Term, and have referred to them interlocutory Orders for ſtating Accounts, computing Damages, and the like; and they alſo adminiſter Oaths, take Affidavits, and Acknowledgments of Deeds and Recogniſances: The extraordinary *Maſters* are appointed to act in the Country, in the ſeveral Counties of *England*, beyond ten Miles Diſtance from *London*; by taking Affidavits, Recogniſances, Acknowledgments of Deeds, *&c.* for the Eaſe of the Suitors of the Court. By the *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. a publick *Office* was ordained to be kept near the Rolls, for the *Maſters in Chancery*; in which they or ſome of them are conſtantly to attend, for the Adminiſtring of Oaths, Caption of Deeds, and Diſpatch of other Buſineſs: And their Fees for taking Affidavits, Acknowledgment of Deeds, Exemplifications, Reports, Certificates, *&c.* are aſcertained by that Act; and to take more, incurs Diſability for ſuch *Maſter* to execute his Office, and a Forfeiture of 100 *l* *&c.*

Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Was the chief Officer of that Court, aſſigned by the King; to whoſe Cuſtody the Seal of the Court was delivered, *&c.* as appears by the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. But as this Court was aboliſhed by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. this Office of Courſe dropp'd with it.

Maſter of the Faculties, (*Magiſter Facultatum*) Is an Officer under the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Diſpenſations, *&c.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Maſter of the Horſe, Is he that hath the Ordering and Government of the King's Stables; and of all Horſes, Racers, and Breeds of Horſes belonging to his Majeſty: He has the Charge of all Revenues appropriated for defraying the Expence of the King's Breed of Horſes; of the Stable, Litters, Sumpter-Horſes, Coaches, *&c.* and has Power over the Equeries and Pages, Grooms, Coachmen, Farriers, Smiths, Sadlers, and all other Artificers working to the King's Stables, to whom he adminiſters an Oath to be true and faithful: But the Accounts of the Stables, of Liveries, Wages, *&c.* are kept by the *Avener*; and by him brought to be paſſed and allowed by the Court of *Green Cloth.* The Office of *Maſter of the Horſe* is of high Account, and always beſtowed upon ſome great Nobleman; and this Officer only has the Privilege of making Uſe of any Horſes, Footmen, or Pages belonging to the King's Stables: At any ſolemn Cavalcade he rides next to the King, with a led Horſe of State. He is the third great Officer of the King's Houſhold; being next to the Lord *Steward*, and Lord *Chamberlain*; and is mentioned in the Statute 39 *Eliz. c.* 7. and 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 5.

Maſter of the Jewel Office, An Officer of the King's Houſhold, having the Charge of all Plate uſed for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer at Court; and alſo of all the Royal Plate remaining in the *Tower of London*, and of Chains and *Jewels* not fixed to any Garment. 39 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Maſter of the Houſhold, (*Magiſter Hoſpitii Regis*) Otherwiſe called *Grand Maſter of the King's Houſhold*, is now ſtiled *Lord Steward of the Houſhold*, which Title this Officer hath bore ever ſince *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. But under him there is a principal Officer ſtill called *Maſter of the Houſhold*, who ſurveys the Accounts, and has great Authority.

Maſter of the King's Muſters, Is a martial Officer in the King's Armies, whoſe Office it is to ſee that the Forces are compleat, well armed and trained; and to prevent Frauds, which would otherwiſe waſte the Prince's Treaſure, and weaken the Forces, *&c.*

Maſter of the Mint, Is an Officer that receives the Silver of the Goldſmiths, and pays them for it, and overſees every Thing belonging to the *Mint*; he is at this Day called *Warden of the Mint.*

Maſter of the Ordnance, A great Officer, to whoſe Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed. 39 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Maſter of the Poſts, Was an Officer of the King's Court, that had the Appointing, Placing, and Diſplacing of all ſuch through *England*, as provided *Poſt Horſes*, for the ſpeedy Paſſing of the King's Meſſages, Letters, Pacquets, and other Buſineſs; and was to ſee that they kept a certain Number of good Horſes of their own, and upon Occaſion that they provided others for the Furniſhing of thoſe Perſons which had a Warrant from him to take and uſe Poſt-Horſes, either from or to the Seas, or other Places within the Realm. He likewiſe paid them their Wages, and ſettled their Allowances, *&c.* 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. The *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 34, for erecting one *General Poſt-Office* in *London*, ordains that there ſhall be a *Maſter of the Poſt Office*, appointed by the King by Letters Patent, (and of late this Office is executed by two jointly) who and his Agents, and the Perſons employed by them, have the Sending and Carriage of all Letters, at certain Rates; and the Poſt-Maſter is to continue conſtant Poſts, and provide Perſons riding Poſt with Poſt Horſes, under Penalties, taking 3 *d. per* Mile for the Horſe, and 4 *d.* for the Guide, every Stage, *&c.* Vide *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 10. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Any Perſon may let to Hire Chaiſes, or furniſh Horſes for Chaiſes at any Stage upon any Poſt-Road notwithſtanding *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 10. See *Poſt.*

Maſter of the Revels, An Officer to regulate and overſee the Diverſions of Dancing and Maſking, uſed in the Palaces of the King, Inns of Court, *&c.* and in the King's Court is under the *Lord Chamberlain.*

Maſter of the Rolls, (*Magiſter Rotulorum*) Is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Chancellor in the High Court of *Chancery*, and in his Abſence heareth Cauſes there, and alſo at the Chapel of the *Rolls*, and makes Orders and Decrees. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 41. His Title in his Patent is, *Clericus parvæ Bagæ, Cuſtos Rotulorum, &c.* And he has the Keeping of the *Rolls* of all Patents and Grants which paſs the Great Seal, and the Records of the *Chancery*. He is called *Clerk of the Rolls, Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. and in *Forteſcue, c.* 24. and no where *Maſter of the Rolls*, until the 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 20. In which Reſpect Sir *Tho. Smith* ſays, he may not unfitly be ſtiled *Cuſtos Archivorum.* In his Diſpoſition are the Offices of the Six Clerks, and the Clerks of the Petty Bag, Examiners of the Court, and Clerks of the Chapel. 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. See *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Whereby 1200*l. per Annum* is directed to be paid to the *Maſter of the Rolls.*

Maſter of the Temple. The Founder of the Order of the *Knights Templers*, and his Succeſſors, were called *Magni Templi Magiſtri*; and probably from hence he was the Spiritual Guide and Director of the *Temple.* The *Maſter of the Temple* here was ſummoned to Parliament *Anno* 49 *H.* 3. And the Chief Miniſter of the *Temple Church* in *London* is now called *Maſter of the Temple.* Dugd. Warw. 706.

Maſter of the Wardrobe, (*Magiſter Garderobæ*) Is a conſiderable Officer at Court, who has the Charge and Cuſtody of all former Kings and Queens ancient Robes remaining in the *Tower of London*; and all Hangings, Bedding, *&c.* for the King's Houſes: He hath alſo the Charge and Delivery out of all Velvet or Scarlet Cloth allowed for Liveries, *&c.* And of this Officer Mention is made in the *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 7. The *Lord Chamberlain* has the Overſight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe.*

Maſtinus, A great Dog, called a Maſtiff.——— *Canes & Maſtini per omnes Foreſtas Angliæ occiduntur.* Knight. lib. 2. cap. 15.

Maſura, Is an old decayed Houſe, according to *Domeſd.* And *Maſura Terræ*, Fr. *Maſure de Terre*, ſignifies a Quantity of Ground; but with us it is taken for *Domicilium cum fundo*, vel pro *fundo cum Domicilio competenti.*

Materia, A great Beam, or Timber proper for Building. *Dedi illis* Materiam *& Ligna ad omnia neceſſaria ſua, & ad Domos ſuas Ædificand'.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 821.

Matricula, A Regiſter; as in the ancient Church there was *Matricula Clericorum*, which was a Liſt or Catalogue of the officiating Clergy; and *Matricula Pauperum*, a Liſt of the Poor to be relieved: Hence to be entered in the Regiſter of the Univerſities, is to be *matriculated, &c.*

Matrimonium, Is ſometimes taken for the Inheritance deſcending to a Man *ex parte Matris*——— *Cum omni hæreditate Patrimonii & Matrimonii ſui, &c.* Blount.

Matrix Eccleſia, The Mother Church; and is either a Cathedral, in reſpect to the Parochial Churches within the ſame Diocele; or a Parochial Church, with reſpect to the Chapels depending on it, and to which the People reſort for Sacraments and Burials. *Leg H.* 1. *c.* 19.

Mats and Coverlets, &c. In the County of *Norfolk*, by what Perſons made. See *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 24.

Matter in Deed, and Matter of Record, Are often mentioned in Law Proceedings, and differ thus: The firſt ſeems to be nothing elſe but ſome Truth or *Matter* of Fact to be proved by ſome Specialty, and not by any Record; and the latter is that which may be proved by ſome Record: For Example; If a Man be ſued to an Exigent, during the Time he was abroad in the Service of the King, *&c.* this is *Matter in Deed*, and he that will alledge it for himſelf, muſt come before the *Scire facias* for Execution be awarded againſt him; but after that, nothing will ſerve but *Mattter of Record*, that is, ſome Error in the Proceſs appearing upon the Record. There is alſo a Difference between *Matter of Record* and *Matter in Deed*, and *Nude Matter*; the laſt being a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witneſſes, and not either by *Record or Specialty.* Old Nat. Br. 19. Kitch. 216.

Maugre, (From the Fr. *Mal*, and *gre*, i. e. *Animo iniquo*) Signifies as much as to ſay with an unwilling Mind or in Deſpight of another; as where it is ſaid, that the Wife ſhall be remitted, *Maugre* the Huſband, that is, whether the Huſband will or no. *Lit. Sect.* 672.

Maum, A ſoft brittle Stone in ſome Parts of *Oxfordſhire*; and in *Northumberland* they uſe the Word *Maum* for ſoft and mellow. *Plot's Nat. Hiſt. Oxfordſh. p.* 63.

Maund, A kind of great Baſket or Hamper, containing eight Bales, or two Fats: It is commonly a Quantity of eight Bales of unbound Books, each Bale having one thouſand Pounds Weight. *Book Rates, pag* 3.

Maundy Thurſday, The *Thurſday* before *Eaſter.* See *Mandati Dies.*

Maxims in Law, Are the Foundation of it; or certain Rules or Poſitions, which are the Concluſions of Reaſon, and ought not at any Time to be impeached. They are Principles and Authorities, and Part of the general Cuſtoms or Common Law of the Land; and are of the ſame Strength as Acts of Parliament, when the Judges are determined what is a *Maxim*; which belongs to the Judges, and not a Jury. *Terms de Ley* 438. *Doct. & Stud. Dial.* 1. *c.* 8. A *Maxim* in Law is ſaid to be a Propoſition of all Men confeſſed and granted, without Argument or Diſcourſe. *Maxims of the Law* are holden for Law; and all other Caſes that may be applied to them, ſhall be taken for granted. 1 *Inſt.* 11, 67. 4 *Rep.* The *Maxims* in our Books, which are many and various, are ſuch as the following, *viz.* It is a *Maxim, That Land ſhall deſcend from the Father to the Son*, &c. *That if a Man have two Sons by divers Venters, and the one purchaſe Lands and dies without Iſſue, the other ſhall never be his Heir*, &c. *That as no Eſtate can be veſted in the King without Matter of Record, ſo none can be deveſted out of him but by Matter of Record. That an Obligation, or other Matter in Writing, cannot be diſſolved by an Agreement by Word, without Writing.* Co. Litt. 11, 141.

Mayor, (*Præfectus urbis*, anciently *Meyr*, comes from the Brit. *Miret*, i. e. *Cuſtodire*, or from the old *Engliſh* Word *Maier*, *viz. Poteſtas*, and not from the Lat. *Major*) Is the chief Governor or Magiſtrate of a City or Town; as the *Lord Mayor* of *London*, the *Mayor* of *Southampton*, *&c.* King *Rich.* 1. *Anno* 1189. changed the Bailiffs of *London* into a *Mayor*; and from that Example King *John* made the Bailiff of *King's Lynn* a *Mayor*, *Anno* 1204. Though the famous City of *Norwich* obtained not this Title for its chief Magiſtrate, till the ſeventh Year of King *H.* 5. *Anno* 1419, ſince which there are few Towns of Note, but have had a *Mayor* appointed for Government. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* *Mayors* of Corporations are Juſtices of Peace *pro Tempore*, and they are mentioned in ſeveral Statutes; but no Perſon ſhall bear any Office of Magiſtracy concerning the Government of any Town, Corporation, *&c.* that hath not received the Sacrament, according to the Church of *England*, within one Year before his Election; and who ſhall not

not take the Oaths of Supremacy, &c. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. And by this Statute, *Mayors*, &c. were likewiſe to ſubſcribe a Declaration, that there lay no Obligation upon them from the Oath commonly called the ſolemn League and Covenant; which is repealed by a late Statute. The 10 *Ann. cap.* 2. prohibited *Mayors* and Officers of Corporations from going to Conventicles, under the Penalty of 40 *l.* &c. But this is altered by 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 6. though the Gown, Mace, or other Enſigns of Magiſtracy, may not be worn or carried to a Conventicle, on Pain of Diſability to enjoy any Office, &c. If any one intrudes into, and thereupon executes the Office of *Mayor*, a *Quo Warranto* Information may be brought againſt him; and he ſhall be ouſted and fined, &c. And no Perſon who hath been or ſhall be in an Annual Office in any Corporation for one Year, ſhall be choſen into the ſame Office the next Year, and obſtructing the Choice of a Succeſſor incurs the Penalty of 100 *l.* *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 20. Alſo if no *Mayor* be elected in a Corporation, on the Day appointed by Charter, by the proper Officers, the next in Place is to hold a Court, and elect one the next Day following, &c. or in Default thereof, the Court of *King's Bench* may compel the Electors to chuſe one, &c. by Writ of *Mandamus*, requiring the Members who have a Right to vote, to aſſemble themſelves on a Day prefixed, and proceed to Election, or ſhew Cauſe to the Contrary; and *Mayors*, &c. voluntarily abſenting on the Day of Election, ſhall be impriſoned ſix Months, and be diſabled to hold any Office in the Corporation. 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. The Authority of *Mayors* is contained in the following Particulars: The Statute 2 *Ed.* 3. gives Power to *Mayors* to arreſt Perſons carrying offenſive Weapons in Fairs, Markets, &c. to make *Affrays*, and the Diſturbance of the Peace. By *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. *Mayors*, &c. have Power to ſet the Price of *Ale* and *Beer*: And they are authoriſed to convict Perſons ſelling Ale without Licence; and alſo to levy the Penalties on the Offender by Diſtreſs, &c. 3 *Car.* 1. And they are to cauſe Quart and Pint Pots for the Selling of Ale, to be examined whether they hold their full Meaſure; and to mark them, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *Mayors*, Bailiffs, and Lords of Leets, are to regulate the Aſſiſe of *Bread*, and examine into the Goodneſs thereof; and if Bakers make unlawful Bread, they may give it to the Poor, and Pillory the Offenders, &c. 52 *Hen.* 3. And the 8 *Ann.* and 1 *Geo.* 1. direct, that *Mayors* and Chief Magiſtrates of Towns, &c. may in the Day-time enter into any Houſe, Shop, Bakehouſe or Warehouſe, of any Baker or Seller of Bread, to ſearch for, view, and try all or any of the Bread there found; and if the Bread be wanting in Goodneſs, deficient in Baking, under Weight, or not truly marked; or ſhall conſiſt of any other Sort than what is allowed, the ſame Bread ſhall be ſeized and diſtributed to the Poor: And the former Statute impoſes a Penalty of 40 *s.* for want of Weight, or not being marked as appointed, &c. but this is made 5 *s.* for every Ounce wanting in Weight, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* if under an Ounce, (Complaint being made, and the Bread weighed before a Magiſtrate within twenty-four Hours) by the 1 *Geo.* 1. And Bakers ſelling their large Bread at a higher Price than ſet by *Mayors*, &c. ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* to the Informer, to be levied by Diſtreſs, &c. By *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *Mayors*, &c. are empowered to make Enquiry into Offences committed againſt the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* which requires that the Common Prayer be read in *Churches*; and that Churchwardens do their Duty in preſenting the Names of ſuch Perſons as abſent themſelves from Church on *Sundays*, &c. Head Officers of Corporations are to appoint and ſwear Overſeers or Searchers to examine into Defects of Northern *Cloth*, &c. and the Overſeers ſhall fix a Seal of Lead to Cloths, expreſſing the Length and Breadth; and if they find any faulty, or ſealed with a falſe Seal, &c. they are to preſent the ſame at the next Quarter-Seſſions: *Mayors*, &c. neglecting their Duty, are liable to a Penalty of 5 *l.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 20. *Mayors* may determine whether *Coin* offered in Payment be counterfeited or not; and tender an Oath to determine any Queſtion relating to it. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. Chief Magiſtrates of Ports, where Goods are conveyed away, which are liable to *Cuſtoms*, before Entry made, and the Duties agreed, are to grant their Warrants for the Apprehenſion of the Offender, &c. 12 *Car.* 2. By 23 *Eliz. Mayors*, &c. may call before them and examine *Dyers*, ſuſpected to uſe Logwood in Dying; and if they find Cauſe, may bind them over to the Quarter-Seſſions, where on Conviction, they are liable to a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* But ſee *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. and the late Act 13 *Geo.* 1. *Mayors* and Head Officers of Corporations, are to puniſh *Drunkenneſs*, by impoſing a Fine of 5 *s.* on View, Confeſſion, or Proof by one Witneſs, or cauſe the Offender to be put in the Stocks for ſix Hours. 1, 4 & 21 *Jac.* 1. And Perſons ſitting tipling in an Alehouſe, Inn, &c. are liable to Puniſhment by *Mayors*, who may levy 3 *s.* 4 *d.* on ſuch Offenders, for every Offence, for the Uſe of the Poor, or cauſe them to be ſet in the Stocks four Hours; And the Alehouſe-keepers, &c. ſuffering Tipling in their Houſes, are ſubject to a Penalty of 10 *s.* *Ibid.* Head Officers and Juſtices of Peace in Corporations, may inquire of *Forcible Entries*, commit the Offenders, and cauſe the Tenements to be ſeized, &c. within their Franchiſes, in like Manner as Juſtices of Peace in the County. 8 *H.* 6. *Mayors*, &c. ſhall enquire into unlawful *Gaming*, againſt the *Stat.* 33 *Hen.* 8. They are to ſearch Places ſuſpected to be Gaming houſes, and levy Penalties, &c. and they have Power to commit Perſons playing at unlawful Games. *Mayors* and Juſtices of Peace of Corporations, are empowered to execute all the Laws relating to the *Highways*, by 1 *Geo.* 1. *Horſes* ſtolen, found in a Corporation, may be redeemed by the Owner, making Proof before the Head Officer of the Corporation of the Property, &c. 31 *Eliz. Mayors* and Head Officers in Corporate and Market-Towns, and Lords of Liberties and their Stewards, are to appoint and ſwear two ſkilful Perſons yearly, to be Searchers and Sealers of *Leather*; and they are to appoint Triers of inſufficient Leather, and of Leather Wares: Searchers not doing their Duty to forfeit 40 *s.* and Triers 5 *l.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 22. Perſons robbing *Orchards*, Hedge breakers, &c. are puniſhable by *Mayors*; and a Perſon on Conviction by the Oath of one Witneſs, ſhall pay to the Perſon injured ſuch Damage as the *Mayor*, &c. ſhall think fit, or be whipped, 43 *Eliz. Mayors*, &c. on Receipt of Precepts from Sheriffs, (when Writs are iſſued for Elections) requiring them to chuſe Burgeſſes or Members of *Parliament*, by the Citizens, &c. are to proceed to Election, and make Returns by Indenture between them and the Electors; and making a falſe Return, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* to the King, and the like Sum to the Party choſen not returned, &c. 23 *H.* 6. See the *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. In Time of Sickneſs, a Tax may be laid on Inhabitants of Corporations, for relieving ſuch Perſons as have the *Plague*, by *Mayors*, &c. who are to appoint Searchers and Buriers of the Dead: And if any infected Perſons ſhall go abroad with Sores upon them, after an Head Officer hath commanded them to keep at Home, it is Felony; and if they have no Sores about them, they are puniſhable as Vagrants. 1 *Jac.* 1. The *Stat.* 43 *Eliz.* which directs that the Father, Grandfather, Mother, Grandmother, and Children, of every poor Perſon, ſhall be aſſeſſed towards their Relief by Juſtices, and which impowers Juſtices of Peace to order a Poor's Rate or Tax, and Overſeers of the *Poor*, &c. to place forth Apprentices, and ſets forth the Office of Overſeers; gives

the like Authority to the Head Officers in Corporate Towns, as Juſtices of Peace have in their Counties; which ſaid Juſtices are not to intermeddle in Corporations for the Execution of this Law. *Mayors*, Bailiffs and other Head Officers of Corporate Towns, *&c.* are to make Proclamation for *Rioters* to diſperſe as follows: Our Sovereign Lord the King charges and commands all Perſons aſſembled, immediately to diſperſe themſelves, and peaceably depart to their Habitations, upon Pain of Impriſonment, *&c.* And if the Rioters being twelve in Number, do not diſperſe within an Hour after, it is Felony without Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. Matters relating to *Servants*, and Apprentices, may be determined by *Mayors*; who have Power to compel Perſons to go to Service, *&c.* 5 *Eliz.* *Mayors* may arreſt *Soldiers* departing without Licence: And they are to be preſent at Muſters; quarter and billet Soldiers, *&c.* 18 *Hen.* 6. 13 & 14 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1. Perſons uſing Games on a *Sunday* forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Uſe of the Poor; Carriers, *&c.* travelling on that Day 20 *s.* and Perſons doing any worldly Labour thereon 5 *s.* all leviable by Warrant from *Mayors* and Head Officers of Corporations, as well as other Juſtices. 1 & 3 *Car.* 1. 29 *Car.* 2. And by 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 4. If any Perſon ſhall profanely *Swear* or Curſe in the Preſence of a *Mayor*, *&c.* or be convicted thereof before him, by the Oaths of two Witneſſes, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence 1 *s.* to the Uſe of the Poor, or be ſet in the Stocks three Hours: But the Statute 6 & 7 *W.* 3. confines the Forfeiture of 1 *s.* to Servants, Labourers, *&c.* other Perſons being ordered to pay 2 *s.* and double, treble, *&c.* on repeating the Offence. *Vagrants*, or other idle and diſorderly Perſons, Blind, Lame, *&c.* or pretending to be ſo, begging in Streets, a *Mayor* or Conſtable may cauſe them to be whipped. 12 *Ann.* By former Statutes, *Mayors* are empowered to make Paſſes of Vagrants; and Juſtices in Liberties and Corporations are to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables, *&c.* to make a Search for and apprehend Vagrants before the Quarter-Seſſions. *Mayors* are to ſet the Rates and Prices of Coopers *Veſſels*; and appoint Searchers and Gaugers of Veſſels for Fiſh, *&c.* 11 *H.* 7. 8 *Eliz.* In every City, Town, *&c.* there is to be a common Balance, and ſealed *Weights*, under divers Penalties: There is alſo to be a common Buſhel ſealed. 8 & 11 *Hen.* 6. And *Mayors*, *&c.* are to provide a Mark for the Sealing of Weights and Meaſures, being allowed 1 *d.* for ſealing every Buſhel and hundred Weight; and a Half-penny for every other Meaſure and Half hundred Weight, *&c.* *Mayors* and Head Officers of Corporations, *&c.* ſhall view all Weights and Meaſures once a Year, and puniſh Offenders uſing falſe Weights; and they may break or burn ſuch Weights and Meaſures, and inflict Penalties, *&c.* If they permit Perſons to ſell by Meaſures not ſealed, they ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Sealing Weights not agreeable to the Standard, is liable to the ſame Penalty; and refuſing to ſeal Weights and Meaſures, ſubjects them to a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* 7 *H.* 7. *Mayors*, *&c.* are to inſpect and order the Size of Faggot, Billet, Tale *Wood*, &c. 43 *Eliz.* See *Corporation*.

Meal-Rents, Certain Rents heretofore paid in *Meal* by the Tenants of the Honour of *Clun*, to make Meat for the Lord's Hounds; they are now payable in Money.

Meals. The Shelves of Land, or Banks on the Sea-Coaſts of *Norfolk*, are called the *Meals* and the *Males*. Cowel.

Mean, *(Medius)* Signifies the Middle between two Extreams; and that either in Time or Dignity: In Time it is the *Interim* betwixt one Act and another; and applied to *mean Profits* of Lands between a Diſſeiſin and Recovery, *&c.* As to Dignity, there is a *Lord Mean* or *Meint*, that holds of another *Lord*; and *mean* Tenant, *&c.* *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *Meſne* likewiſe ſignifieth a Writ, which lies where there is Lord *Mean* and Tenant; and the Tenant is diſtrained by the ſuperior Lord, for the Rent or Service of the *Mean*, who ought to acquit him to the other Lord, then the Tenant ſhall have his *Writ of Meſne*; and if the *Mean* Lord appear not, he ſhall loſe the Service of the Tenant, and be forejudged of his Seigniory, and the Tenant ſhall immediately become Tenant to the chief Lord. *Terms de Ley.* Alſo in ſuch Caſe, the Tenant by Writ may recover Damages if he be diſtrained; and the *Mean* Lord be compelled to pay the Rent, and do the Services. *F. N. B.* 135. If a Man bring a Writ of *Meſne* where he is not diſtrained, yet it is maintainable, but then he ſhall not have Damages; for it is brought only to be acquitted, *&c.* And Tenant for Term of Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee, ſhall have this Writ againſt the *Meſne*. 7 *H.* 4. 12. 15 *H.* 6. *New Nat. Br.* 330. One brought a Writ of *Meſne* againſt a Man becauſe he did not acquit the Plaintiff of a Rent-charge demanded, *&c.* when he by his Deed bound himſelf and his Heirs to warrant and acquit him; and it was held good: And if a Man have Judgment to recover in this Writ, if he be not afterwards acquitted, he may have a *Diſtringas ad acquietandum* againſt the *Meſne*; and *Scire facias* againſt the Lord. Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 9. 14 *Ed.* 3.

Form of a Writ of *Meſne*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *to the Sheriff of* S. *Command* A. B. *that juſtly*, &c. *be acquit* C. D. *of the Service which* E. F. *exacts from him, of his Freehold that he holds of the ſaid* A. B. *in* W. *whereof the ſaid* A. *who is* Meſne *betwixt the ſaid* E. *and* C. *him ought to acquit; and whereupon he complains, that for his Default he is diſtrained; and unleſs*, &c.

Meaſe, A Meſſuage or Dwelling-houſe. *Stat.* 14 *H.* 3. Alſo a Meaſure of Herrings, containing five Hundred; the Half of a Thouſand is called *Meaſe* or *Meſe*, Merch. Dict.

Meaſure, *(Menſura)* Is a certain Quantity or Proportion of any Thing ſold; and in many Parts of *England*, in one Buſhel. The Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 25. ordains, that there ſhall be but one *Meaſure* throughout *England*, according to the *Standard* in the *Exchequer*: Which Standard, was formerly kept in the King's Palace, and in all Cities, Market-Towns and Villages, it was kept in the Churches. 4 *Inſt.* 273. By 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 19. there is to be one Weight and *Meaſure*, and one Yard according to the King's Standard; and whoſoever ſhall keep any other Weight or *Meaſure*, whereby any Thing is bought or ſold, ſhall forfeit for every Offence 5 *s.* And by 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. *Water Meaſure*, as to Corn or Grain, or Salt, is declared to be within the Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. And if any ſell Grain, or Salt, *&c.* by any other Buſhel, or *Meaſure* than what is agreeable to the Standard in the *Exchequer*, commonly called *Winchester-Meaſure*; he ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* *&c.* Notwithſtanding theſe Statutes, in many Places and Counties, there are different *Meaſures* of Corn and Grain; and the Buſhel in one Place is larger than in another; but the Lawfulneſs of it is not well to be accounted for, ſince Cuſtom or Preſcription is not allowed to be good againſt a Statute. *Dalt.* 250. And we have three different *Meaſures*, *viz.* one for *Wine*, one for *Ale and Beer*, and one for *Corn*: In the *Meaſure* of *Wine*, eight Pints make a Gallon, eight Gallons a Firkin, ſixteen Gallons a Kilderkin, Half Barrel or Rundlet, four Firkins a Barrel, two Barrels a Hogſhead, two Hogſheads a Pipe, and two Pipes make a Tun. 15 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. 12 *H.* 7. *c.* 5. In

Meaſure

Meaſure of *Corn* eight Pounds or Pints of Wheat make the Gallon, two Gallons a Peck, four Pecks a Buſhel, four Buſhels a Sack, and eight Buſhels a Quarter, *&c. Stat.* 51 *E.* 1. 31 *Ed.* 3. And in other *Meaſure*; three Barley Corns in length make an Inch, twelve Inches a Foot, three Foot a Yard, three Foot and nine Inches an Ell, and five Yards and a half, which is ſixteen Foot and half, make the Perch, Pole or Rod. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. Selling by falſe *Meaſures*, being an Offence by the Common Law, may be puniſhed by Fine, *&c.* upon an Indictment at Common Law, as well as by Statute. See the Stat. 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 4. which inflicts particular Fines for Offences, Pillory, *&c.*

Meaſurer, or **Meter** of Woollen *Cloth*, and of *Coals*, *&c.* is an Officer in the City of *London*; the latter of great Account. *Chart. Jac.* 1. See *Alnager*.

Meaſuring Money. The Letters Patent, whereby ſome Perſons exacted for every Cloth made, certain Money, beſides *Alnage*, calling *Meaſuring Money*, ſhall be revoked. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *Hen.* 4.

Mederia, Is a *Mead* Houſe, or Place where Mead or Metheglin is made. *Cartular. Abb. Glaſt. MS. fol* 29.

Medſee, A Bribe or Reward; and uſed for a Compenſation where Things exchanged are not of equal Value; It is ſaid to come from the Word *Meed*, which ſignifies *Merit*.

Mediæ & infimæ manus Homines, Men of a mean and baſe Condition, of the lower Sort. *Blount*.

Medianus, Is a Word uſed for middle Size; *Medianus Homo*, A Man of middle Fortune.

Mediators of Queſtions, Were ſix Perſons authorized by Statute, who upon any Queſtion ariſing among *Merchants* relating to unmercatable Wool, or undue Packing, *&c.* might before the *Mayor* and Officers of the *Staple* upon their Oath certify and ſettle the ſame; to whoſe Order and Determination therein, the Parties concerned were to give entire Credence and ſubmit. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *c.* 24.

Medietas Linguæ, Signifies a *Jury* or Inqueſt impanelled, whereof the one Half conſiſts of Natives, and the other *Strangers*; and is uſed in Pleas wherein the one Party is a Stranger, the other a Denizen: And this Manner of Trial was firſt given by the Stat. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. Before which, this was wont to be obtained by the King's Grant. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. He that will have the Advantage of Trial *per Medietatem Linguæ*, muſt pray it; for it is ſaid he cannot have the Benefit of it by Way of Challenge. *S. P. C.* 158. 3 *Inſt.* 127. In Petit Treaſon, Murder and Felony, *Medietas Linguæ* is allowed; but for High Treaſon, an Alien ſhall be tried by the Common Law, and not *per Medietatem Linguæ*. *H. P. C.* 261. And a Grand Jury ought not to be *de Medietate Linguæ*, in any Caſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 623. *Ægyptians* are excluded from this Trial, by 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 4. But we read, That *Solomon de Standford* a *Jew*, had a Cauſe tried before the Sheriff of *Norwich*, by a Jury of *Sex probos & legales Homines, & ſex legales Judæos de Civitate* Norwici, *&c. Paſch.* 9 *Ed.* 1.

Medio acquietando, Is a Judicial Writ to diſtrain a Lord for the *Acquitting* of a *Mean* Lord from a Rent, which he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him. *Reg. Judic.* 129.

Mediterranean, Is that which paſſed through the *Midſt* of the Earth; and hence the *Sea* which ſtretcheth itſelf from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, dividing *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, is called the *Mediterranean Sea*; mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. The Counterfeiting of *Mediterranean* Paſſes for Ships to the Coaſt of *Barbary*, *&c.* or the Seal of the Admiralty Office to ſuch Paſſes, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18.

Medlefe, (from the Fr. *Meſler*) Is that which *Bracton* calls *Medletum*, and ſignifies Quarrelling or Brawling. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 35.

Medſypp, A Harveſt Supper or Entertainment, given to the Labourers at Home Harveſt. *Placit.* 9 *Ed.* 1.

Meer, *(Meta)* A Mark or Boundary of Land. *Litt. Dict.*

Meere, *(Merus)* Signifies very, and though an Adjective is uſed ſubſtantively for *meer Right*; as to join the *Miſe* upon the *Meer*, in the great Aſſiſe, *&c. Old Nat. Brev.* 2. See *Miſe*.

Meigne, Is the ſame with *Maiſnada*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 219.

Meiny, (Fr. *Meſnie*) As the King's *Meiny*, the King's Family, or Houſhold Servants. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 4.

Meldfeoth, (*Sax.*) Was the Recompence due and given to him that made the Diſcovery of any Breach of *Penal Laws*, committed by another Perſon; called the Promoter or Informer's *Fee. Leg. Inæ*, *cap.* 20.

Melius Inquirendum, Is a Writ that lieth for a ſecond Inquiry, where partial Dealing is ſuſpected; and particularly of what Lands or Tenements a Man died ſeiſed, on finding an Office for the King *F. N. B.* 255. It has been held, that where an Office is found againſt the King, and a *Melius Inquirendum* is awarded, and upon that *Melius*, *&c.* it is found for the King, if the Writ be void for Repugnancy, or otherwiſe, a new *Melius Inquirendum* ſhall be had: But if upon the firſt *Melius*, it had been found againſt the King, in ſuch Caſe he could not have a new *Melius*, *&c.* for then there would be no End of theſe Writs: And if an Office be found for the King, the Party grieved may traverſe it; and if the Traverſe be found againſt him, there is an End of that Cauſe; and if for him, it is concluſive. 8 *Rep.* 169. 2 *Nelſ.* 1008. If there is any Defect in the Points which are found in an Inquiſition, there may not be a *Melius Inquirendum*; but if the Inquiſition finds ſome Parts well, and nothing is found as to others, that may be ſupplied by a *Melius Inquirend*. 2 *Salk.* 469. A *Melius Inquirendum* ſhall be awarded out of *B. R.* where a Coroner is guilty of corrupt Practices; directed to ſpecial Commiſſioners. 1 *Vent.* 181.

Memories, Uſed for certain Obſequies or Remembrances of the Dead, in Injunctions to the Clergy. 1 *Ed.* 6.

Menagium, A Family. *Trivet's Chron. pag.* 677. See *Managium*.

Menials, (From *Mœnia*, the Walls of a Caſtle, Houſe or other Place) Are Houſhold Servants that live under their Lord or Maſter's Roof; mentioned in the Stat. 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 21.

Menſa, Comprehends all Patrimony, or Goods and Neceſſaries for Livelihood.——*Dominicum eſt proprie Terra ad* Menſam *aſſignata*.

Menſalia, Such Parſonages or ſpiritual Livings, as were united to the Tables of Religious Houſes, and called *Menſal Benefices* among the *Canoniſts*: And in this Senſe it is taken, where Mention is made of Appropriations, *ad* Menſam ſuam. *Blount.*

Menſura, Is taken for a Buſhel of Corn, *&c.* And *Menſura Regalis*, the King's Standard *Meaſure*. Stat. 17 *Car.* 1.

Mer or **Mere**, Where Places begin or end with theſe Syllables, they ſignify a Fenny Country.

Mercennarius, A Hireling or Servant. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. p.* 115.

Merchant, (*Mercator*) Is one that buys and trades in any Thing: And as *Merchandiſe* includes all Goods and Wares expoſed to Sale in Fairs or Markets; ſo the Word *Merchant* formerly extended to all Sorts of Traders, Buyers and Sellers. But every one that buys and ſells is not at this Day under the Denomination of a *Mer-*

a *Merchant*; only those who traffick in the Way of Commerce, by Importation or Exportation, or carry on Business by Way of Emption, Vendition, Barter, Permutation or Exchange, and which make it their Living to buy and sell, by a continued Assiduity, or frequent Negotiation, in the Mystery of Merchandising, are esteemed *Merchants*. Those that buy Goods, to reduce them by their own Art or Industry, into other Forms than they are of, and then to sell them, are Artificers and not *Merchants*: Bankers, and such as deal by Exchange, are properly called *Merchants* Lex Mercat. *or* Merch. Comp. 23. *Merchants* were always particularly regarded by the Common Law; though the municipal Laws of *England*, or indeed of any one Realm, are not sufficient for the ordering and determining the Affairs of Traffick, and Matters relating to Commerce; Merchandise being so universal and extensive that it is impossible; therefore the *Law Merchant*, (so called from its universal Concern) all Nations take special Knowledge of; and the Common and Statute Laws of this Kingdom leave the Causes of *Merchants* in many Cases to their own peculiar Law. *Ibid.* In the Reign of King *Ed.* 4. a *Merchant* Stranger made Suit before the King's Privy Council, for several Bales of Silk feloniously taken from him, wherein it was moved, that this Matter should be determined at Common Law; but it was answered by the Lord Chancellor, that as this Suit was brought by a *Merchant*, he was not bound to sue according to the Law of the Land. 13 *Ed.* 4. In former Times it was conceived, that those Laws that were prohibitory against Foreign Goods, did not bind a *Merchant* Stranger: But it has been a long Time since ruled otherwise; for in the Leagues that are now established between Nation and Nation, the Laws of either Kingdom are excepted; so that as the *English* in *France* or any other Foreign Country in Amity are subject to the Laws of that Country where they reside; so must the People of *France*, or any other Kingdom, be subject to the Laws of *England* when resident here. 19 *Hen.* 7. *English Merchants* are not restrained to depart the Kingdom without Licence, as all other Subjects are; they may depart, and live out of the Realm, and the King's Obedience, and the same is no Contempt, they being excepted out of the Statute 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. And by the Common Law, they might pass the Seas without Licence; though not to merchandise. *Mich.* 12 & 13 *Eliz.* *Dyer* 296. By *Magna Charta* it is enacted, that all *Merchant* Strangers in Amity, not publickly prohibited, shall have safe Conduct to come into, depart out of and remain in *England*, and to travel by Water or Land in and through the same, to buy and sell, &c. 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 30. And if any Disturbance or Abuse be offered them, or any other *Merchant* in a Corporation, and the Head Officer there do not provide a Remedy, the Franchise shall be seised; and the Disturber shall answer, double Damages, and suffer one Year's Imprisonment, &c. by *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. All *Merchants* (except Enemies) may safely come into *England* with their Goods and Merchandise, 14 *Ed.* 3. *Merchant* Strangers may come into this Realm, and depart at their Pleasure; and they are to be friendly entertained. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. And *Merchants* alien shall be used in this Kingdom, as Denizens are in others, by the Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. No *Merchant* shall be impleaded for another's Debt, whereof he is not Debtor, &c. And if a Difference arise between the King and any Foreign State, Alien *Merchants* are to have forty Days Notice, or longer Time, to sell their Effects and leave the Kingdom. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 17. All *Merchants* may buy Merchandises of the Staple: And any *Merchant* may deal in more Merchandises than one; he may buy, sell and transport all Kinds of Merchandise. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. and 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. *Merchant* Strangers are to find Sureties that they shall not carry out the Merchandise which they bring into *England*. 18 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 21. And when they bring in any Merchandise into the Realm, and sell the same for Money, they are to be-stow it upon their Merchandises of *England*, without exporting any Gold or Silver in Coin, Plate, &c. on Pain of Forfeiture. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 15. 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 9. The same extends as well to Denizens as Strangers; and in Strictness of Law, they ought not to receive any Gold in Payment. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 24. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 8. And the Reasons of these Laws were, to preserve and keep the Gold and Silver within the Realm; and at the same Time increase our Manufactures, by encouraging their Exportation abroad. Foreign *Merchants* are to sell their Merchandise at the Port where they land, in Gross and not by Retail. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 9. And Merchandise is to be laden and unladen at certain Ports, and in the Day-time under Penalties. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 11. All the King's Subjects are to have a free Trade to and from *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. It shall be lawful for *Merchants* to transport Iron, Armour, Pistols, Muskets, Saddles, Swords, Bridles, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. *Merchants*, &c. corrupting or adulterating Wine, or selling the same adulterated, are liable to Penalties, by 1 *W.* & *M. Sess.* 1. *c.* 34. On Importation of Tobacco, *Merchants* have an Allowance of 8 *per Cent.* &c. 12 *Ann. cap.* 8. Vide *Custom of Merchants*.

There are *Companies of Merchants* in *London* for carrying on considerable Joint Trades to foreign Parts, *viz.* The *Merchants Adventurers*, the Company established in *England* for the Improvement of Commerce; which was erected by Patent by King *Ed.* 1. merely for the Exportation of Wool, &c. before we knew the Value of that Commodity, and at a Time we were in a great Measure Strangers to Trade. The next Company was that of the *Barbary Merchants*, incorporated in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. A Company of *Merchants* trading to the North, called the *Muscovy* or *Russia Company*, was established by King *E.* 6. and encouraged with additional Privileges, by Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, &c. The *Barbary Merchants* decaying towards the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, out of their Ruins arose the *Levant* or *Turkey Company*; who first trading with *Venice*, and then with *Turkey*, furnished *England* that Way with the *East India* Commodities: This Company hath very considerable Factories, at *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, &c. From the flourishing State of the *Levant* or *Turkey* Company, in the Reign likewise of Queen *Eliz.* sprung the *Old East India Company*, who having fitted out Ships of Force, brought from thence at the best Hand, the *Indian* Commodities, formerly sold to *England* by distant *Europeans*; and they having obtained divers Charters, and Grants from the Crown, in their Favour, were sole Masters of that advantageous Traffick; until at last a *New Company* was incorporated by King *Will. Anno* 9 *W.* 3. on their lending the Government Two Millions of Money; and both these Companies after the Expiration of a certain Term, were by Articles united. In the 21st Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Eastland Company of Merchants* was erected; and in King *Charles* the Second's Time, that Company was confirmed, with full Power to trade in *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and other *Eastland* Countries. The *Royal African Company* had their Charter granted them in the 14th Year of King *Car.* 2. And by 9 & 10 *W.* 3. they are to maintain all Forts, &c. King *Charles* 2. also by Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, constituted his Royal Highness *James* Duke of *York*, (afterwards King *Jam.* 2.) *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, and others, to be a Council for the *Royal Fishery of England*, and declared himself to be the Protector of it; and in the 29th Year of his Reign, he incorporated them into a Company. King *Will.* 3. in the fourth Year of his Reign, established

a *Greenland Company*. By *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* to pay the Debts of the Army and Navy, *&c.* amounting to near Ten Millions, the *South-Sea Company* of *Merchants* was erected; who having advanced that Money, the Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *&c.* were appropriated as a Fund for Payment of the Intereſt, after the Rate of 6 *l. per Cent. &c.* The Company is to have the ſole Trade to the *South-Seas*; and others trading thither ſhall forfeit their Ships and Goods, and double Value: And the Corporation is to continue for ever; but the Funds are ſubject to Redemption by Parliament. This Company had their Capital Stock very much enlarged in the Reign of King *Geo.* 1. And to raiſe Money lent, were empowered to make Calls or take in Subſcriptions, *&c.* as they thought fit; and on this Foundation, the late *South-Sea* Scheme was executed: But to retrieve Credit, afterwards Part of the Stock of the *South-Sea* Company was ingrafted into the Capital Stock of the *Eaſt-India* Company and the *Bank of England*; and after that, Half the Stock was converted into Annuities at 4 *l. per Cent.* Since which a farther Reduction thereof hath been made.

This ſhort *Hiſtory* of our *Companies of Merchants*, which have ever had many and great Privileges, and are at length become of double Uſe, *i. e.* to enlarge Commerce, and ſupply the Neceſſities of the State, ſufficiently ſhews the Progreſs and Increaſe of our Trade, and the Wealth of the Nation: Though I muſt nevertheleſs obſerve that they are a Kind of Monopolies erected by Law; and if the Power granted them is abuſed, are of fatal Conſequence; for which I need only inſtance the ever memorable Year 1720, when the Sub-Governor and Directors of the *South-Sea* Company incurred a Forfeiture of their Eſtates by Statute, and were diſabled to hold any Offices, *&c.* for their vile Conduct, which tended to the Ruin of the Publick. Over and above theſe Companies, there are the *Dutch Merchants*; thoſe that trade to the *Weſt-Indies*; the *Canary Merchants*; *Italian Merchants*, which trade to *Leghorn, Venice, Sicily, &c.* The *French* and *Spaniſh Merchants, &c.*

Merchenlage, *(Merciorum Lex)* Was the Law of the People here called the *Mercians*. *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſays, That in the Year 1016, this Kingdom was divided into three Parts; whereof the *Weſt Saxons* had one, governing it by the Laws called *Weſt Saxonlage*, which contained theſe nine Shires, *viz. Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, Berks, Hampſhire, Wilts, Somerſet, Dorſet* and *Devon*: The *Danes* had the ſecond, containing fifteen Shires, *i. e. York, Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Hertford, Eſſex, Middleſex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*; which was governed by the Laws called *Danelage*: And the Third Part was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Mercians*, whoſe Law was called *Merchenlage*; and contained eight Shires, *Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Cheſter, Salop* and *Stafford*: From which three, King *Will.* 1. choſe the beſt, and with other Laws ordained them to be the Laws of the Kingdom. *Camd. Brit. pag.* 94. See *Molmutian Laws*.

Mercimoniatus Angliæ, Was of old Time uſed for the Impoſt of *England* upon Merchandiſe.

Mercuries, Or Venders of printed Books or Papers. Vide *Hawkers*.

Mercy, The Arbitrament of the King or Judge, in puniſhing Offences, not directly cenſured by the Law. 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. See *Miſericordia*.

Merger, Is where a leſſer Eſtate in Lands, *&c.* is drowned in the greater: As if the Fee comes to Tenant for Years, or Life, the particular Eſtates are *merged* in the Fee: But an Eſtate-tail cannot be *merged* in an Eſtate in Fee; for no Eſtate in Tail can be extinct, by the Acceſſion of a greater Eſtate to it. 2 *Co. Rep.* 60, 61. If a Leſſor, who hath the Fee, marries with the Leſſee for Years; this is no *Merger*, becauſe he hath the Inheritance in his own, and the Leaſe in Right of his Wife. 2 *Plowd.* 418. And where a Man hath a Term in his own Right, and the Inheritance deſcends to his Wife, ſo as he hath a Freehold in her Right, the Term is not *merged* or drowned. *Cro. Car.* 275.

Merſcum. *Maneria, Molendina*, Merſca *& Mariſca*. Ingulph. p. 861.

Mertlage, A Corruption of the Word *Martyrologe*; being a Church Kalendar. 9 *H.* 7.

Meſne or **Meaſne**, Fr. *Maiſne*. See *Mean*.

Meſnalty, Signifies the Right or Condition of the *Meſne*. Old Nat. Br. 44.

Meſſarius, (From *Meſſis*) The chief Servant in Huſbandry, or Harveſt-time, now called a Bailiff in ſome Places. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 832. Alſo this Word is uſed for a Mower or Reaper; one that works Harveſt work. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 75.

Meſſenger, Is a Carrier of Meſſages, particularly imployed by the *Secretaries of State, &c.* and to theſe Commitments may be made of State Priſoners; for though regularly no one can juſtify the Detaining a Perſon in Cuſtody out of the Common Gaol, unleſs there be ſome particular Reaſon for it; as if the Party be ſo dangerouſly ſick, that it would hazard his Life to ſend him thither, *&c.* yet it is the conſtant Practice to make Commitments to Meſſengers; but it is ſaid, it ſhall be intended only in Order to the carrying the Offenders to Gaol. 1 *Salk.* 347. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 118. An Offender may be committed to a *Meſſenger*, in order to be examined before committed to Priſon; and though ſuch Commitment to a *Meſſenger* is irregular, it is not void; and a Perſon charged with Treaſon, eſcaping from the *Meſſenger*, is guilty of Treaſon, *&c. Skin. Rep.* 599.

Meſſengers of the Exchequer, Are Officers attending that Court; they are four in Number, and in Nature of *Purſuivants* to the *Lord Treaſurer*.

Meſſuage, *(Meſſuagium)* Is a Dwelling-houſe with ſome Land adjoining aſſigned to the Uſe thereof. *Weſt Symb. par.* 2. And by the Name of a *Meſſuage*, may paſs a Curtilage, Garden, Orchard, a Dove-houſe, Mill, Cottage, Toſt, Shop, Chamber, *&c. Bract. lib.* 5. *c.* 28. *Plowd.* 169. One *Meſſuage* cannot be appurtenant to another *Meſſuage*; becauſe a *Meſſuage* is an intire Thing of itſelf, and therefore may not be appurtenant to another Thing. *Mich.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* But by the Grant of a *Meſſuage cum pertinentiis*, the Stables, Barns, Out-houſes, Gardens, and Curtilages do paſs. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 197. A *Præcipe* lies not *de Domo*; but it doth *de Meſſuagio*. Co. Litt.

Meſſuagium in *Scotland*, ſignifies the principal Place or Dwelling-houſe without a Barony; which we call a *Manor-houſe*, or the *Site of a Manor*. Skene.

Meſtilo, *Meſline*, or rather *Meſcellane*, Wheat and Rye mixed, together:——*Et nonam garbam Frumenti*, Meſtilonis, *& omnis generis Bladi, &c.* Pat. 1 Ed. 3.

Metegabel, (Sax. *Cibi gablum, ſeu victigal)* A Tribute or Rent paid in Victuals; which was a Thing uſual in this Kingdom, as well with the King's Tenants as others, till the Reign of King *Hen.* 1.

Meter of Coals in *London, &c.* from *Metior)* to *mete* or meaſure a Thing. Vide *Meaſurer*.

Metheglin, *(Brit. Meddiglin)* An old *Britiſh* Drink made of Honey, *&c.* and ſtill continues in Repute in *England*; it is mentioned in the Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9.

Metteſhey, Mettenſchey, Was an Acknowledgment paid in a certain Meaſure of Corn; or a Fine or Penalty impoſed on Tenants, for their Defaults in not doing their cuſtomary Services of cutting the Lord's Corn. *Paroch. Antiq.* 495.

Meum & Tuum, Are *Latin* Words uſed for the proper Guides of *Right*; and which being miſunderſtood, have been the Ground of many Controverſies.

Meya, A *Mey* or Mow of Corn, as anciently uſed; and in ſome Parts of *England*, they ſtill ſay *mey* the Corn, *i. e.* put it on an Heap in the Barn.——*Cariabunt Bladum per unum Diem cum una Caretta & invenient unum Hominem ad faciendum* Meyas *in grangio.* Blount Ten 130.

Micel Gemotes. The great Councils and general Aſſemblies, in the Times of the *Saxons*, of the King and Noblemen, *&c.* were firſt called *Wittena Gemotes*, and afterwards *Micel Gemotes.*

Mildernix, A king of Canvas, of which Sail-Cloths of Ships are made. 1 *Jac. cap.* 14.

Mile, *(Milliare)* In the Meaſure of a Country, is the Diſtance or Length of a Thouſand Paces; otherwiſe deſcribed to contain eight Furlongs, every Furlong being forty Poles, and every Pole ſixteen Foot and a Half. *Stat.* 35 *Eliz. c.* 6.

Miles, A Knight; and *Militare*, to be *knighted.* Mat. Weſtm. p. 118.

Militia, *(Lat.)* The being a Soldier; and applied to the *Trained Bands*, under the Direction of the Lieutenancy. The *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6. is declarative of the King's Right to the ſupreme Government of the *Militia*, and of all Forces by Sea and Land, *&c.* And by the 13 and 14 *Car. 2. c.* 3. the King may iſſue Commiſſions of Lieutenancy for the ſeveral Counties and Cities, *&c.* And ſuch Lieutenants have Power to give Commiſſions to Colonels, Captains, and other inferior Officers; and to call Perſons together, and arm and form them into Companies, and command them to Places to ſuppreſs Rebellions, or reſiſt Invaſions; and upon Invaſions or Rebellions, the Perſons charged ſhall provide a Month's Pay, *&c.* which is to be paid out of the Publick Revenue; and the Officers ſhall likewiſe be paid out of the publick Revenue at ſuch Times. And by this Act, Perſons having an Eſtate of 50 *l.* a Year in Lands, or a perſonal Eſtate in Goods, *&c.* to the Value of 600 *l.* ſhall be charged by the Lieutenants of Counties, or Deputy-Lieutenants, to provide a Man in the Foot-Service, and allow him 1 *s. per Diem*; and he which hath 100 *l. per Annum*, or under 200 *l. per Annum*, or who is worth 1200 *l.* in perſonal Eſtate, and under 2400 *l.* may be charged with either Foot or Horſe: But a Perſon ought to have in Poſſeſſion 500 *l. per Annum*, or a perſonal Eſtate to the Value of 6000 *l.* to furniſh a Horſe; and none is to contribute towards a Horſe who hath not a 100 *l.* a Year, or perſonal Eſtate of 1200 *l.* A Horſeman ſhall be allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem*, and muſt carry with him Powder and Bullet, of each a Quarter of a Pound. The Arms and Furniture of Horſemen by this Statute, were to be a Sword, and Caſe of Piſtols 14 Inches in the Barrel, a great Saddle with Burs and Straps, a Bit Bridle, *&c.* And the Foot or Muſqueteers were to have a Muſket three Foot in the Barrel, the Bore whereof to bear a Bullet of 12 or 14 to the Pound, a Collar of Bandaleers, and a Sword; and to carry with them Powder and Ball, of each half a Pound. If any Perſon liable to furniſh Horſe, *&c.* ſhall not ſend out ſuch Horſe, or ſhall neglect to pay the Money towards the Proviſion of Man and Horſe; the Lord Lieutenant of the County, or three Deputies, may fine him not exceeding 20 *l.* to be levied by Warrant under their Hands and Seals; but commiſſioned Officers of Foot in the *Militia*, are excuſed from finding Soldiers or Arms for their Eſtates, if charged but with one Horſe or leſs, *&c.* in reſpect of the Expence of their Imployments. And the Lieutenants or Deputies may inflict a Penalty of 5 *l.* on Perſons refuſing to provide a Foot-Soldier; and if they live out of the County, their Tenants are to do it on Notice: On whoſe Neglect, the Lieutenant, *&c.* may appoint Conſtables to provide for them: And by the 8 *W.* 3. the Lieutenancy are to find Perſons for Papiſts, charging them with 8 *l.* a Year for a Horſeman, and 30 *s.* a Foot Soldier, to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* If a Soldier neglects to appear, two Deputy Lieutenants may commit him for five Days, or fine him; if a Horſeman 20 *s.* if a Footman 10 *s.* *&c.* None are obliged to ſerve in Perſon; but the Perſons provided by others are to be approved by the Captain, and their Names and Places of Abode muſt be given in to two Deputy Lieutenants at the next Muſter, when they are liſted; and if they deſert after Liſting, they ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and ſhall not be diſcharged without Leave of two Deputy Lieutenants, or the Captain, under the like Penalty, to be levied by Diſtreſs; and if no Diſtreſs, to be committed, not exceeding three Months. And the Lieutenancy may impriſon Mutineers; charge Carriages at 6 *d. per* Mile, *&c.* There ſhall be a general Muſter of the *Militia* but once a Year; and then not to continue above four Days without ſpecial Direction: For training ſingle Companies, Muſters may be four Times a Year. And once a Year every Horſeman is to pay to the Muſter-Maſter 1 *s.* and every Footman 6 *d.* by Order of three Deputy Lieutenants; and if the ſame be not paid, it may be levied on the Goods of the Perſons charged. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2 *cap.* 3. and 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. In the Year 1660, the Lords and Commons paſſed an *Ordinance* for aſſeſſing 70,000 *l. per* Month, for three Months, on the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales*, towards Payment of the Army and *Militia*, *&c.* In Purſuance of which Ordinance, the Counties were aſſeſſed as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The County of *Bedford*, *per* Month	0933	6	8
——— *Berks*	1088	17	10
——— *Buckingham*	1283	6	8
——— *Cambridge*	1102	10	0
Iſle of *Ely*	0367	10	0
County of *Cheſter* and City	0855	11	2
——— *Cornwall*	1633	6	8
——— *Cumberland*	0108	0	0
——— *Derby*	0933	6	8
——— *Devon*	3003	15	6
City of *Exeter*	0107	6	8
County of *Dorſet*	1311	10	6
——— *Durham*	0153	14	7
——— *Eſſex*	3500	0	0
——— *Glouceſter*	1626	6	8
City of *Glouceſter*	0162	11	2
County of *Hereford*	1166	13	4
——— *Hertford*	1400	0	0
——— *Huntingdon*	0622	4	6
——— *Kent*	3655	11	2
——— *Lancaſter*	0933	6	8
——— *Leiceſter*	1088	17	8
——— *Lincoln*	2722	4	10
City of *London*	4666	13	4
County of *Middleſex*	1788	17	10
——— *Monmouth*	0466	13	4
——— *Northampton*	1400	0	0
——— *Nottingham*	0903	4	4
——— *Norfolk*	3624	8	10
——— *Norwich*	0186	13	4
——— *Northumberland*	0179	19	10
Town of *Newcaſtle*	0035	11	8
County of *Oxford*	1127	11	0
——— *Rutland*	0272	4	6
——— *Salop*	1322	4	4
——— *Stafford*	0919	6	8
——— *Somerſet*	2722	4	6
City of *Briſtol*	0171	2	2
County of *Southampton*	2022	4	4
——— *Suffolk*	3655	11	2
——— *Surrey*	1565	5	6
——— *Suſſex*	1905	11	2

——— *Warwick*

	l.	s.	d.
——— *Warwick*	1244	8	10
——— *Worceſter*	1244	8	10
——— *Wilts*	1944	8	10
——— *Weſtmorland*	0073	19	4
County of *York* and City	3044	8	10
Town of *Kingſton upon Hull*	0067	13	4
Iſle of *Angleſey*	0135	14	4
County of *Brecknock*	0361	13	4
——— *Cardigan*	0213	10	0
——— *Carmarthen*	0352	6	8
——— *Carnarvon*	0202	4	4
——— *Denbeigh*	0272	4	6
——— *Flint*	0135	14	6
——— *Glamorgan*	0458	17	8
——— *Merioneth*	0124	8	10
——— *Montgomery*	0295	11	0
——— *Pembroke*	0406	0	0
——— *Radnor*	0254	6	8
Town of *Haverford Weſt*	0014	11	8
Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*	0005	16	8

The fourth Part of every of theſe Sums may be raiſed yearly for *Trophy Money*, and no more; except in the City of *London*, where the whole Month's Aſſeſſment may be annually collected. And Money levied for Trophy Money is to be accounted for by Collectors before Juſtices of the Peace at the Quarter Seſſions, within one Year after received; and the Balance to be paid to the Treaſurers appointed to receive the ſame, or the Collectors ſhall forfeit treble the Sum unaccounted for, by *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. The 10 *Ann.* requires Perſons in *Dorſetſhire* to account for Money received for raiſing the *Militia* on King *William*'s Landing in the *Weſt*, undiſpoſed of. During the Reigns of K. *Will.* 3. Queen *Anne*, and King *Geo.* 1. Acts were annually made for raiſing the *Militia*, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced by the Country be not repaid; and by the 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 14. Lords Lieutenants, *&c.* of Counties, when neceſſary and ſignified by the King, are to draw out the *Militia* into actual Service; and Perſons charged muſt provide each Soldier with Pay in Hand, not exceeding one Month; and alſo furniſh every Horſeman with a Broad-Sword, a Caſe of Piſtols twelve Inches in the Barrel, and a Carabine with Belt and Bucket, a great Saddle or Pad, with Burs and Straps, a Bit and Bridle with Pectoral and Crupper; and for every Footman, a Muſket five Foot long in the Barrel, the Gage of the Bore for Bullets of twelve to the Pound, with a Bayonet to fix on the Muzzle, a Cartouch Box and a Sword; under the ſame Penalties as by any former Acts: But this Statute ſhall not extend to make any Perſon chargeable to the *Militia*, not chargeable by Law; or to enlarge the Power of the Lieutenancy beyond the Authority given them by the Acts of the 13, 14 *&* 15 *Car.* 2. but only in Caſes expreſly provided for by this Act: And theſe Statutes ſhall not be conſtrued to give any Power for the tranſporting any of the Subjects of this Realm, or the Compelling them to march out of this Kingdom, otherwiſe than according to the Laws of *England*. By *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. When his Majeſty ſhall think it neceſſary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and it ſhall be declared to the Lieutenants of Counties, *&c.* the Perſons empowered are to raiſe, draw out and march ſuch Part of the *Militia* of any City, Town or County, as they ſhall judge moſt proper and convenient; and the Pay advanced by the Perſons chargeable, is to be repaid and made good to them in ſix Months, by Aſſeſſment throughout the whole County, City, *&c.* The *Militia* of Horſe and Foot are computed to be about the Number of two hundred Thouſand, in *England* and *Wales*.

Mill, *(Molendinum)* Is a Houſe or Engine to grind Corn; and either a Water-mill, Wind-mill, Horſe-mill, Hand mill, *&c.* And beſides Corn and Griſt-mills, there are Paper-mills, Fulling or Tucking-mills, Iron-mills, Oil-mills, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 621.

Mill-leat, A Trench of Water by a *Mill*. See *Leat*.

Millet, *(Milium)* A ſmall Grain ſo termed from its Multitude. *Litt. Dict.*

Mina, A Corn-meaſure of different Quantity, according to the Things meaſured by it: And *Minage* was a Toll or Duty paid for ſelling Corn by this Meaſure. *Cowel.* According to *Littleton*, it is a Meaſure of Ground, containing one hundred and twenty Foot in Length, and as many in Breadth; alſo it is taken both for a Coin and a Weight. *Litt. Dict.*

Minate, To mine or dig *Mines*.———*Minator* a Miner. *Record* 16 *Ed.* 1.

Mineral, Is any Thing that grows in *Mines*, and contains Metals. *Shep. Epit.*

Mineral Courts, *(Curiæ Minerales)* Are Courts peculiar for regulating the Concerns of *Lead Mines*; as *Stannary Courts* are for Tin. See *Berghmote*.

Mine-Adventurers, A Company eſtabliſhed by Statute, governed by the Duke of *Leeds*, *&c.* *Vide* 9 *Ann. c.* 24.

Mines, (*Mineriæ*) Quarries or Places whereout any Thing is digged; and are likewiſe the hidden Treaſure dug out of the Earth. The King by his Prerogative hath all *Mines* of Gold and Silver to make Money; and where Gold and Silver in *Mines* is of the greater Value, which are called *Royal Mines*. *Plowd. Com.* But by Statute, no *Mine* of Copper or Tin ſhall be adjudged a *Royal Mine*, though Silver be extracted. 1 *W. & M. c.* 30. And Perſons having *Mines* of Copper, Tin, Lead, *&c.* ſhall enjoy the ſame, although claimed to be Royal *Mines*; but the King may have the Oar, (except in *Devon* and *Cornwall*) paying to the Owners of the *Mines*, within thirty Days after it ſhall be raiſed, and before removed, 16 *l. per* Tun for Copper Oar, waſhed and made merchantable; for Lead Oar, 9 *l. per* Tun; Tin or Iron 40 *s. &c.* *Stat.* 5 *W. & M. c.* 6. If a Man hath Lands where there are ſome *Mines* open and others not, and he lets the Land with the *Mines*, therein, for Life or Years, the Leſſee may dig in the open *Mines* only, which is ſufficient to ſatisfy the Words in the Leaſe; and hath no Power to dig the *Mines* unopened: But if there be no open *Mine*, and the Leaſe is made of the Lands, together with all *Mines* therein, there the Leſſee may dig for *Mines* and enjoy the Benefit thereof; otherwiſe thoſe Words would be void. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 5 *Co. Rep.* 12. 2 *Lev.* 184. To dig *Mines* is Waſte, where Leſſees are not authoriſed by their Leaſes: Though a *Mine* is not properly ſo called till it is opened; being but a Vein of Iron or Coals, *&c.* before. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 54. If any Perſon maliciouſly ſet on Fire any *Mine*, or Pit of Coal, he ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, by *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. And damaging ſuch *Mines*, or any Coal-works, by conveying Water thereinto, or obſtructing Sewers for Draining them, *&c.* ſhall forfeit treble Damages. 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 21. 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 57.

Mines, In another Signification are Caves or Trenches dug under Ground, whereby to *undermine* the Walls of a City or Fortification.

Miniments, or **Muniments**, (*Munimenta*, from *Munio*, to defend) Are the Evidences and Writings concerning a Man's Poſſeſſion or Inheritance, whereby he is enabled to defend the Title of his Eſtate: And this Word includes all Manner of Evidences, Deeds, Charters, *&c.* *Terms de Ley* 451. *Stat.* 5. *R.* 2. *c.* 8. and 35 *H.* 6. *c.* 37.

Miniſters, If a *Miniſter* is diſturbed in the Execution of his Office in the Church; the Puniſhment upon Conviction is a Fine of 10 *l.* And upon Non-payment three Months Impriſonment, *&c.* 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. And diſturbing a licenſed *Miniſter*, incurs a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* by 1 *W. & M. c.* 11.

Miniſtri Regis, Extend to the Judges of the Realm; as well as to thoſe that have *Miniſterial* Offices in the Government. 2 *Inſt.* 208.

Minor, One under Age; and more properly an Heir Male or Female, before they come to the Age of twenty one Years; during which *Minority* they are generally incapable to act for themſelves.

Minores, *Friars Minorites,* of the Order of St. *Francis,* that had no Prior; they waſhed each other's Feet, and increaſed very much in the Year 1207. *Matt. Weſtm.*

Miniſtrel, (*Miniſtrellus,* from the Fr. *Meneſtrier*) A Muſician, Fidler, or Piper; mentioned in the Stat. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 27. There was formerly a *King of Miniſtrels*; and it was uſual for theſe *Miniſtrels,* not only to divert Princes and the Nobility, with muſical Inſtruments and flattering Songs in Praiſe of them and their Anceſtors, but alſo with various Sports, *&c.* In the County of *Cheſter,* the ancient Family of the *Duttons* have the Licenſing of *Miniſtrels*; and thoſe are excepted out of the Vagrant Act, 39 *Eliz. c.* 4. *&c.*

Mint, *(Officina Monetaria, Monetarium)* Is the Place where the King's Money is coined; which is at preſent and long hath been in the *Tower of London,* though it appears by divers Statutes, that in ancient Times the *Mint* has alſo been at *Calis,* and other Places. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 16. and 9 *H.* 5 *c.* 5. The *Mint-maſter* is to keep his Allay, and receive Silver at the true Value, *&c.* 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. And Gold and Silver delivered into the *Mint* is to be aſſayed, coined, and given out, according to the Order and Time of bringing in; and Perſons ſhall receive the ſame Weight of Coin, or ſo much as ſhall be finer or coarſer than the Standard, *&c.* Stat. 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. All Silver and Gold extracted by melting and refining of Metals, ſhall be employed for the Increaſe of Monies, and be ſent to the *Mint,* where the Value is to be paid. 1 *W. & M. c.* 30. By the Stat. 18 *Car.* 2. 3000 *l.* a Year was granted out of certain Duties on Wine, Beer, *&c.* imported, to defray the Expence of the *Mint:* But this was increaſed by the Stat. 4 *&* 5. *Ann c.* 22. and much augmented by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 43. by which Statute it may be a Sum not exceeding 15000 *l per Ann.* for *England* and *Scotland, &c.* The Officers belonging to the *Mint* have not always been alike: They are now the following, *viz. The Warden,* who is the Chief of the Reſt, and is by his Office to receive the Silver and Bullion of the Goldſmiths to be coined, and take Care thereof, and he hath the Overſeeing of all the other Officers. *The Maſter Worker* receives the Silver from the Warden, and cauſes it to be melted, when he delivers it to the *Moniers,* and taketh it from them again after made into Money. *The Comptroller,* who is to ſee that the Money be made to the juſt Aſſize, and controul the Officers if the Money be not made as it ought. *The Maſter of the Aſſay,* that weigheth the Silver, and examineth whether it be according to the Standard. *The Auditor* takes Accounts of the Silver, *&c. The Surveyor of the Melting,* who is to ſee the Silver caſt out, and that it be not altered after the Aſſay Maſter hath made Trial of it, and it is delivered to the Melters. *The Clerk of the Irons,* that ſeeth that the Irons be clean and fit for Working. *The Graver,* whoſe Office is to engrave the Stamps for the Money. *The Melters,* that melt down the Bullion, *&c. The Blanchers* do anneal and cleanſe the Money. *The Moniers,* who are ſome to ſhear the Money, others to forge and beat it broad, ſome to round, and ſome to Stamp or coin it. *The Provoſt* to provide for all the Moniers, and to overſee them, *&c.* Vide *Coin.*

Mint, A pretended *Place of Privilege* in *Southwark,* near the *King's Bench,* put down by Statute. If any Perſons within the *Limits* of the *Mint* ſhall obſtruct any Officer in the ſerving of any Writ or Proceſs, *&c.* or aſſault any Perſon therein, ſo as he receive any bodily Hurt, the Offenders ſhall be guilty of Felony, and tranſported to the Plantations, *&c.* Stat. 9 *Geo.* 1. See *Privileged Places.*

Minute Tithes, *(Minores Decimæ)* Small *Tithes* of Wool, Lambs, Pigs, Butter, Cheeſe, Herbs, Seeds, Eggs, *&c.* ſuch as uſually belong to the Vicar. Vide *Tithes.*

Minutio, Blood-letting; which was a common old Practiſe, among the Regulars and Secular Prieſts or Canons of Churches, who were the moſt confined and ſedentary Men. *Stat. Cathed. Eccl. Sti. Paul. London.*

Miracula, A ſuperſtitious Play practiſed by the Popiſh Clergy.

Mis. This Syllable added to another Word, ſignifies ſome Fault or Defect: As *Miſpriſion* of a Crime; *Miſdicere,* i. e. to ſcandalize any one; *Miſdocere,* to teach amiſs.——*Si Preſbyter populum ſuum miſdoceat.*

Miſadventure, (Fr. *Meſadventure,* i. e. *Infortunium)* Has an eſpecial Signification for the Killing a Man, partly by Negligence and partly by Chance. *S. P. C. lib.* 1. *c.* 8. And *Britton* diſtinguiſhes between *Adventure* and *Miſadventure*; the firſt he makes to be meer Chance; as if a Man, being upon or near the Water, be taken with ſome ſudden Sickneſs, and ſo fall in and is drowned; or into the Fire, and is burnt; *Miſadventure* he ſays is, where a Perſon comes to his Death by ſome outward Violence, as the Fall of a Tree, the Running of a Cart-wheel, Stroke of a Horſe, or ſuch like. *Brit. c.* 7. *Staundford* conſtrues *Miſadventure* more largely than *Britton* underſtands it; and ſays, it is where one thinking no Harm careleſly throws a Stone, wherewith he kills another, *&c. Weſt* defines *Miſadventure* to be, when a Man is ſlain by meer Fortune, againſt the Mind of the Killer; and he calls it *Homicide by Chance mixed,* when the Killer's Ignorance or Negligence is joined with the Chance. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 48, 49. See *Chancemedley.*

Miſcogniſant, Ignorant or not knowing. In the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. againſt Champerty and Maintenance, it is ordained that Proclamation ſhall be made twice in the Year of that Act, to the Intent no Perſon ſhould be ignorant or *miſcogniſant* of the Penalties therein contained, *&c.*

Miſcomputing, In Covenant for Payment of Rent, the Miſcaſting of the Sum due doth not make it ill; and if more be laid, it ſhall be abated as Surplus: But it is otherwiſe in Debt for Rent. *Dyer* 55.

Miſcontinuance, Signifies the ſame with *Diſcontinuance. Kitch.* 231. Though 'tis generally ſaid to be, where a Continuance is made by undue Proceſs. *Jenk Cent.* 57.

Miſe, (A *French* Word, written in Latin *Miſſum,* and ſometimes *Miſa)* Is a Law Term ſignifying Expences, and it is ſo commonly uſed in the Entries of Judgments in perſonal Actions; as when the Plaintiff recovers, that *Recuperet Damna ſua* to ſuch a Value, and *pro Miſis & Cuſtagiis,* for Coſts and Charges, ſo much, *&c.* This Word hath alſo another Signification in the Uſe made of it by Law; which is where it is taken for a Word of Art, appropriated to a *Writ of Right,* ſo called becauſe both Parties have put themſelves upon the meer Right, to be tried upon the Grand Aſſiſe; ſo as that which in all other Actions is called an Iſſue, in a Writ of Right is termed a *Miſe:* But if in the Writ of Right a collateral Point be tried, there it is called an Iſſue. To *join the Miſe upon the Meer* is as much as to ſay, to join the *Miſe* upon the *clear Right, i. e.* to join upon this Point, whether has the more Right, the Tenant or Demandant. 1 *Inſt.* 294. 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 16.

Miſes, Are taken for Taxes or Tallages, *&c.* An honorary Gift or cuſtomary Preſent, from the People of *Wales* to every new King and Prince of *Wales*, anciently given in Cattle, Wine and Corn, but now in Money, being 5000 *l.* or more, is denominated a *Miſe:* So was the uſual Tribute or Fine of 3000 Marks, paid by the Inhabitants of the *County Palatine of Cheſter*, at the Change of every Owner of the ſaid Earldom, for the enjoying of their Liberties. And at *Cheſter* they have a *Miſe-book*, wherein every Town and Village in the County is rated what to pay towards the *Miſe*. The 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 26. ordains, that Lords ſhall have all ſuch *Miſes* and Profits of their Lands as they had in Times paſt, *&c.* And *Miſe* is ſometimes corruptly uſed for *Meaſe*, in Law French *Mees*, a Meſſuage; as a *Miſe Place* in ſome Manors is ſuch a Meſſuage or Tenement as anſwers the Lord a Heriot at the Death of its Owner. 2 *Inſt.* 528.

Miſe-Money, Was Money given by Way of Contract or Compoſition to purchaſe any Liberty, *&c. Blount. Ten.* 162.

Miſerere, The Name and firſt Word of one of the *Penitential Pſalms*, and is moſt commonly that which the Ordinary gives to ſuch guilty Malefactors as are admitted to the Benefit of the Clergy; being therefore called the *Pſalm of Mercy*.

Miſericordia, Is in Law uſed for an arbitrary or diſcretionary Amerciament impoſed on any Perſon for an Offence; and where the Plaintiff or Defendant in any Action is amerced, the Entry is *Ideo in Miſericordia, &c. Bract. lib.* 4. *tract.* 5. *cap.* 6. *Kitch.* 78. It is called *Miſericordia*, becauſe it ought to be but ſmall, and rather leſs than the Offence, according to *Magna Charta*, *c.* 14. Sometimes *Miſericordia* is to be quit of all Manner of Amerciaments. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 196. See *Amerciament*.

Miſericordia communis, Signifies where a Fine is ſet on the whole County or Hundred.——*Ac de* communi Miſericordia *quando contigerit, videlicet Comitatus & Hundredi coram nobis vel aliquibus Juſticiariis noſtris, &c.*

Miſericordia in Cibis & potu, Is uſed for any Portion of Meat and Drink, given to the Religious in Convents beyond their Ordinary Allowance. *Matt. Pariſ.* And in ſome Convents they had a ſtated Allowance of theſe Over commons upon extraordinary Days; which were called *Miſericordiæ Regulares*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 149.

Miſevenire, Is where a Man accuſed of a Crime, fails in his Defence or Purgation; when he is ſaid to ſucceed ill. *Leg. Canut.* 78.

Miſfeaſance, A Miſdeed or Treſpaſs.——The Jury ſhall inquire of all Purpreſtures and *Miſfeaſances*. Cro. Car. 498.

Miſfeaſor, Is a Treſpaſſer. 2 *Inſt.* 200.

Miſkenning, *(Miſkenninga)* Is derived from *Mis*, and Sax. *Cennan*, i. e. *citare*. Leg. H. 1. c. 12. *Iniqua vel injuſta in jus vocatio; inconſtanter Loqui in Curia, vel invariare*. It is mentioned among the Privileges granted and confirmed to the Monaſtery of *Ramſey* by *S. Edward the Confeſſor*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 237. *Et in Civitate London. in nullo Placito* Miſkennagium. *Chart. H.* 2.

Miſkering. *Hoc eſt quietus pro querelis coram quibuſcunque in tranſumptione probata.* MS. LL. in Bibl. Cotton. fol. 262.

Miſnomer, (Compounded of the Fr. *Mes*, ſignifying *amiſs*, and *Nomer*, i. e. *Nominare*) Is the Uſing one Name for another, a Miſnaming. *Nomen eſt quaſi rei notamen*, and was invented to make a Diſtinction between Perſon and Perſon; and where a Perſon is deſcribed, ſo that he may be certainly diſtinguiſhed and known from other Perſons, the Omiſſion or in ſome Caſes the Miſtake of the Name ſhall not avoid the Grant. 11 *Rep.* 20, 21. And if the Name of a Party is miſtaken; the Judges ought to mould a ſmall Miſtake therein, to make good a Contract, *&c.* and ſo as to ſupport the Act of the Party by the Law. *Hob.* 125. But the Chriſtian Name ought always to be perfect; and the Law is not ſo preciſe as to Surnames, as it is of Chriſtian Names. *Poph.* 57. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 199. Miſpriſions of Clerks in Names are amendable: And *Peter* and *Piers*, have been adjudged one and the ſame Name. 2 *Cro.* 67, 425. 1 *Leon.* 146. And ſo *Saunder* and *Alexander*; and *Garret* and *Gerald*, are but one Name: But *Ranulph* and *Randolph*; *Iſabel* and *Sybil*; *&c.* are ſeveral Names, and muſt be named Right. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 135. 1 *And.* 211. Where a Chriſtian Name is quite miſtaken, as *John* for *Thomas*, *&c.* it may be pleaded, that there was no ſuch Man *in rerum Natura*. *Dyer* 349. If a Perſon pleads, that he was never called by ſuch a Name, it is ill; for this may be true, and yet he might be of that Name of Baptiſm, 1 *Salk.* 6. One whoſe Name is *Edmund* is bound in a Bond by the Name of *Edward*; though he ſubſcribes his true Name, that is no Part of the Bond. 2 *Cro.* 640. *Dyer* 279. A Man cannot have two Names of Baptiſm: But if a Perſon be bound by the Name of *W. R.* he may be ſued by the Name of *W. R.* alias dictus *W. B.* his true Name; not *W. B.* alias dictus *W. R.* 3 *Salk.* 238. If a Perſon be indicted by two Chriſtian and Surnames, it will be quaſhed; for he cannot have two ſuch Names. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 562. A Lady, Wife to a private Perſon, ought to be named according to the Name of her Huſband, or the Writ ſhall abate; ſo if the Son of an Earl, *&c.* be ſued as a Lord, and not as a private Perſon by the Name of his Family. *Dyer* 76. 2 *Salk.* 451. Where a Man's Title is miſtaken in a Writ, *&c.* it ſhall abate, and he muſt be arreſted again. 1 *Vent.* 154. And the Plaintiff is to confeſs the *Miſnomer*, and pray an Abatement of his Writ before he proceeds to a new one. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 1 *Salk* 129. But if a Perſon's Title of Lord, *&c.* be miſtaken in a Leaſe or Demiſe, on Not guilty pleaded, the Iſſue is not, whether the Perſon making the Leaſe is a Lord, or not; ſo that it is ſufficient if 'tis the ſame Perſon who demiſed, though miſnamed. *Allen.* 58. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1172. *Miſnomer* of Corporations may be pleaded in Abatement. 1 *Leon.* 159. 5 *Mod.* 327. 2 *Salk* 451. And if there be any Miſtake in the Name of a Corporation, that is material in their Leaſes and Grants; they will be void. 2 *Bendl.* 1. *Anderſ.* 196. A Defendant may avoid an Outlawry, by Pleading a *Miſnomer* of Name of Baptiſm or Surname; or *Miſnomer* as to Additions of Eſtate, of the Town, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 460. Though *Miſnomer* of a Surname may not be pleaded on an Indictment; in an Appeal it may: And any other *Miſnomers*, and defective Additions, are as fatal in an Indictment as an Appeal. *Ibid.* 130. A *Miſnomer* muſt be pleaded by the Party himſelf who is miſnamed. 1 *Lutw.* 35. If a Man is taken upon a *Cap. Excom.* who is not of the Name in the Writ, he has no Day in the Court to plead this Matter to be diſcharged; but muſt bring an Action of falſe Impriſonment. 1 *Mod.* 70. If a Defendant omits to plead a *Miſnomer*, he may be taken in Execution by the wrong Chriſtian Name. 2 *Strange* 1218. See *Abatement* and *Addition*.

Miſpriſion, *(Miſpriſio*, from the Fr. *Meſpris*, Contemptus) Signifies a Neglect or Overſight: As for Example; *Miſpriſion* of *Treaſon*, is a Negligence in not revealing Treaſon where a Perſon knows it to be committed. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 19. If a Man knoweth of any *Treaſon* or *Felony* and conceals the ſame, it is *Miſpriſion:* In a larger Senſe, *Miſpriſion* is taken for many great Offences, which are neither Treaſon nor Felony, or Capital, but very near them; and every great Miſdemeanor, which hath no certain Name appointed by the Law, is ſometimes called

called *Miſpriſion*. 3 *Inſt*. 36. *H. P. C*. 127. *Wood* 406, 408. When one knows that another hath committed *Treaſon*, and doth not reveal it to the King or his Privy Council, or ſome Magiſtrate, that the Offender may be ſecured and brought to Juſtice, it is High Treaſon by the ancient Common Law; for the Delay in Diſcovering the Treaſon was deemed an Aſſent to it, and conſequently High Treaſon: But there muſt now be an actual Aſſent to ſome outward Act to make it Treaſon. *Bracton* 118. *S. P. C*. 37. 3 *Inſt*. 138, 140. And by Stat. 1 *&* 2 *P. & M. c*. 10. a bare Concealment of any High Treaſon, ſhall be only *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon. A Perſon having Notice of a Meeting of Conſpirators againſt the Government, goes into their Company and hears their treaſonable Conſultation, and conceals it, this is Treaſon; and ſo where one has been accidentally in ſuch Company, and heard ſuch Diſcourſe, if he meets ſuch Company a ſecond Time; for in theſe Caſes the Concealment is attended with Circumſtances which ſhew an Approbation thereof. *H. P. C*. 127. *Kel*. 17, 21. And a Man that hath Knowledge of a Treaſon cannot ſecure himſelf by diſcovering generally that there will be a Riſing, without diſcloſing the Perſons intending to riſe; nor can he do it by diſcovering theſe to a private Perſon, who is no Magiſtrate. *S. P. C. H. P. C*. 127. But where one is told in general, that there will be a Riſing or Rebellion, and doth not know the Perſons concerned in it, or the Place where, *&c*. this uncertain Knowledge may be concealed, and it ſhall not be Treaſon or *Miſpriſion*. *Kel*. 22. 1 *H. P. C*. 36. If High Treaſon is diſcovered to a Clergyman in Confeſſion, he ought to reveal it; but not in Caſe of Felony. 2 *Inſt* 629. Concealers of *Bulls* of Abſolution from *Rome* are guilty of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon. 13 *Eliz. c*. 2. There is a *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon in counterfeiting the Great Seal; forging and uttering counterfeit Money brought from another Kingdom, *&c*. 14 *Eliz. c*. 3. And *Miſpriſion* being included in every Treaſon or Felony; where a Man hath committed Treaſon or Felony, the King may cauſe him to be indicted and arraigned of *Miſpriſion* only, if he pleaſe. *S. P. C*. 32. But if a Perſon is indicted of *Miſpriſion* as for Treaſon; though he be found Guilty, the Judges ſhall not give Judgment thereon, he not being indicted of the *Miſpriſion*. *Jenk. Cent*. 217. Information will not lie for *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, *&c*. but Indictment, as for capital Crimes: And there muſt be two Witneſſes upon Indictments, as well as Trials of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, by the Statute 7 *W*. 3. 2 *Hawk. P. C*. 258, 260. In all Caſes of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, the Offender ſhall be impriſoned for Life; and forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and the Profits of his Lands during Life. *H P. C*. 128 3 *Inſt* 36, 218.

Miſpriſion of Felony, Is not only where a Man knows of any Felony committed, and concealeth or procures the Concealment thereof; but under this Title of *Miſpriſion*, that of *Theftbote* may be reduced; which is where one knowing of a Felony, takes his own Goods again, or rather Amends for the ſame. 3 *Inſt*. 134, 139. *H. P. C*. 130. Though the bare Taking one's Goods again which have been ſtolen is no Offence, unleſs ſome Favour be ſhewn the Thief. 1 *Hawk. P. C*. 125. The *Stat*. 3 *H*. 7. *c*. 1. provides againſt Concealments of Felonies by Sheriffs, Coroners and Bailiffs, *&c*. And for *Miſpriſion of Felony*, the Offenders ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, and remain in Priſon till the Fines are paid. *S. P. C*.

Miſpriſions at large, Are when Perſons contemn the King's Prerogative, by refuſing to aſſiſt the King according to Law; or by Speaking or Writing againſt his Perſon or Government; receiving a Penſion from a Foreign Prince, without his Leave; refuſing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and Contempts againſt the King's Palace; or the Courts of Juſtice, *&c*. *H. P. C*. 3 *Inſt*. 139, 149.

Miſpriſions of Clerks, Relate to their Neglects in Writing, or keeping of Records: And here *Miſpriſion* ſignifies a Miſtaking. 14 *Ed*. 3. *c*. 6.

Miſrecital of Deeds or Conveyances, will ſometimes hurt a Deed, and ſometimes not. *Hob*. 18, 19, 129. See *Leaſe*.

Miſſa, The *Maſs*, at firſt uſed for the Diſmiſſion or ſending away of the People: And hence it came to ſignify the whole Church Service or Common Prayer; but more particularly the Communion Service, and the Office of the Sacrament, after thoſe who did not receive it were diſmiſſed. *Litt. Dict*.

Miſſal, *Miſſale*, The Maſs-Book, containing all Things to be daily ſaid in the *Maſs*. Lindw. Provincial. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Miſſæ Presbyter, Signifies a Prieſt in Orders. *Blount*.

Miſſura, Singing the *Nunc Dimittis*, and performing the many other Ceremonies to recommend and diſmiſs a dying Perſon. And in the Statutes of the Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, collected by *Ralph Baldock*, Dean about the Year 1295. in the Chapter *de Frateria*, of the Fraternity or Brotherhood, who were obliged to a mutual Communication of all Religious Offices, it is ordained———*Ut fiat commendatio &* Miſſura *& ſepultura omnibus ſociis coadunantibus & aſtantibus*. Liber Stat. Eccleſ. Paulinæ, M. S. fol. 25.

Miſſurium, Is a Diſh for ſerving up Meat to a Table; whence a *Meſſe*, or Portion of any Diet; ———But *Voſſius* tells us 'tis called *Meſs, quia dono Mitti ſoleat a principibus*. Thorn's Chron. pag. 1762.

Miſtrial, A falſe or erroneous Trial; where it is in a wrong County, *&c*. 3 *Cro*. 284. And Conſent of Parties cannot help ſuch a Trial, when it is paſt. *Hob*. 5. See *Trial*.

Miſuſer, Is an Abuſe of any Liberty or Benefit; as he ſhall make Fine for his *Miſuſer*. *Old Nat. Br*. 149. By *Miſuſer*, a Charter of a Corporation may be forfeited: So alſo an Office, *&c*.

Mitred Abbots, Were thoſe Governors of Religious Houſes, who had obtained from the *Pope* the Privilege of wearing the *Mitre*, Ring, Gloves, and Croſier of a Biſhop. The *Mitred Abbots*, ſays *Cowel*, were not the ſame with the *conventual Prelates*, who were ſummoned to Parliament as Spiritual Lords, though it hath been commonly ſo held; for the Summons to Parliament did not any Way depend on their *Mitres*, but upon their receiving their Temporals from the Hands of the King. See *Abbot*.

Mitta, (From the Sax. *Mitten*, *Menſura*) An ancient *Saxon* Meaſure; its Quantity doth not certainly appear, but it is ſaid to be a Meaſure of ten Buſhels. *Domeſday*. *Tit. Wirecſcire*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 262. And *Mitta*, or *Mitcha*, beſides being a Sort of Meaſure for Salt and Corn, is uſed for the Place where the Chaldrons were put to boil Salt ———*Calderias quoque ad Sal conficiendum cum propriis ſedibus quæ vulgo* Mitchæ *vocantur*. Gale's Hiſt. Brit. 767.

Mittendo manuſcriptum pedis Finis, Was a Writ judicial directed to the Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, to ſearch for and tranſmit the *Foot of a Fine*, acknowledged before Juſtices in *Eyre*, into the *Common Pleas*, &c. Reg. Orig. 14.

Mittimus, Is a Writ for removing and transferring of Records from one Court to another; as out of the *King's Bench* into the *Exchequer*, and ſometimes by *Certiorari* into the *Chancery*, and from thence into another Court: But the Lord Chancellor may deliver ſuch Record with his own Hand. *Stat*. 5 *R*. 2. *c*. 15. 28 *&* 29 *H*. 8. *Dyer* 29, 32. *Mittimus* is alſo a Precept in Writing, under the Hand and Seal of a Juſtice of Peace directed to the Gaoler, for the Receiving

ceiving and safe Keeping of an Offender, until he is delivered by Law. 2 *Inst.* 590. One must be committed by lawful *Mittimus*; or Breach of Prison will not be Felony, *&c.*

Mittre a large, is generally to set or put at Liberty. *Law Fr. Dict.* And there is a *Mittre le Estate*, and *de Droit*, mentioned by *Littleton*; in Case of Releases of Lands by Jointenants, *&c.* which may sometimes pass a Fee, without Words of Inheritance. 1 *Inst.* 273, 274.

Mixed Tithes, Are those of Cheese, Milk, and of young Beasts, *&c.* 2 *Co. Inst.* 649. See *Tithes.*

Mockadoes, Stuffs made in *England*, and other Countries; mentioned in the *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. cap.* 9.

Moderata Misericordia, A Writ that lies for him who is amerced in a Court-Baron, or other Court not of Record, for any Transgression, beyond the Quality or Quantity of the Offence: It is directed to the Lord of the Court or his Bailiff, commanding them to take a *moderate Amerciament* of the Party, and is founded upon *Magna Charta.* If a Man be *amerced* in a *Court-Baron*, on Presentment by the Jury, where he did not any Trespass, he shall not have this Writ, unless the Amerciament be excessive and outragious: And if the Steward of the Court of his own Head, will amerce any Tenant or other Person without Cause, the Party ought not to sue for his Writ of *Moderata Misericordia*, if he be distrained for that Amerciament; but he shall have Action of Trespass. *New Nat. Br.* 167. When the Amerciament which is set on a Person is affeered by his Peers, this Writ of *Moderata Misericordia* doth not lie; for then it is according to the Statute 10 *Ed.* 2.

Modiatio, Was a certain Duty paid for every Tierce of Wine. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 994.

Modius, A Measure, usually a Bushel; but various according to the Customs of several Countries.

Modius Terræ vel Agri, This Phrase was much used in the ancient Charters of the *British* Kings, and probably signified the same Quantity of Ground as with the *Romans*, *viz.* One hundred Foot long, and as many broad.——*Sciendum est quod dedit Ilias pedum quatour* Modiorum *Agri cum omni censu suo, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 200.

Modo & forma, Are Words of Art in Law Pleadings, *&c.* and particularly used in the Answer of a Defendant, whereby he denies to have done the Thing laid to his Charge, *Modo & forma declarata.* Kitch. 232. And *Modo & forma* are of the Substance of the Issue and material, when a collateral Point in Pleading is traversed; but not where the Issue taken goes directly to the Point of the Writ or Action, for they then are only Words of Form or of Course. *Co. Litt.* 281.

Modus Decimandi, Is when Lands, Tenements, or some annual certain Sum, or other Profit, hath been given Time out of Mind to a Parson and his Successors, in full Satisfaction and Discharge of all Tithes in Kind, in such a Place. 2 *Co. Rep.* 47. And it may be paid in Cities and Towns, as in *London*, for Houses, in lieu of the Tithe of the Lands on which the Houses were built: And there may be a *Modus Decimandi* for personal Tithes. 2 *Inst.* 657, 659. A *Modus* ought to be for the Benefit and Advantage of the Parson; and is supposed to be of the full Value of the Tithes, at the Time of the original Composition; and if it doth not now come up to that Value, it shall be intended that the Tithes are improved, or that Money is become of less Value than it was at the Time of the *Modus* agreed on. 13 *Rep.* 152. *Hob.* 40. But one Tithe must not be paid in Consideration of another; it is to be something different from the Thing that is due, where the Tithes are due of common Right; and not by Custom only; and it must be something as certain and durable as the Tithe: All which are necessary to make a good Prescription. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 650. 1 *Cro.* 276, 446, 475. *Hob.* 40. A *Modus* arises either by Composition, Custom or Prescription; a Composition is an Agreement entered into by Deed, executed under Hand and Seal, that such and such Lands shall be discharged of Tithes, paying some annual Payment, or doing something for the Benefit and Advantage of the Parson, *&c.* which is a legal Exemption from Payment of Tithes for ever, if made before the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 10. Custom is what gives a Right to a whole County, City, Town or Parish, and must be common to all within the Limits where it is averred to be; and Prescription is that which gives a Right to some particular Person, with Respect to some particular House, Farm, *&c.* And the Ecclesiastical Laws allow forty Years to make a good Custom and Prescription; but by the Common Law, it must be beyond the Memory of Man. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 653. *Count. Parf. Comp.* 159. A Layman, Lord of a Manor, may prescribe *De modo Decimandi*, for himself and Tenants; also a private Person for his own Lands, or Part thereof, *&c.* Though in Cases of Prescription, 'tis only to be discharged of a particular Sort of Tithes; for a Prescription *De non Decimando* generally, would undo the Clergy, and therefore it is not good where there is not sufficient left for their Maintenance; as it may be where there is a competent Livelihood for the Parson. 2 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Cro.* 784. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 653. A Layman cannot prescribe by the Common Law *De non Decimando*; but he may be discharged of Tithes for Lands in his own Hands, by Grant from Parson, Patron and Ordinary. 2 *Rep.* 44. A Parish, *&c.* may not prescribe *de non Decimando*, though it may prescribe *De modo Decimandi.* 1 *Roll Abr.* 653. But Tithes due by Custom only, are not within the Rule against Prescription *in non Decimando* by Laymen; for by the like Custom Persons may be discharged from the Payment of such Tithes. *Wood's Inst.* 179. And spiritual Persons and Corporations may prescribe *De non Decimando*, to be discharged absolutely of Tites, and pay nothing in lieu thereof; so also may their Tenants. 2 *Rep.* 44. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 653, 654. 1 *Cro.* 512. A Parson may sue in the Spiritual Court for a *Modus Decimandi*, or Rate Tithe; but if the *Modus* is denied, or a Custom is to be tried, it must be tried in the Common Law Courts: And where a *Modus* is pleaded in the Spiritual Court to a Demand of Tithes in Kind, a Prohibition lies upon Suppostion that the Spiritual Court will not admit of any Plea against Tithes. 2 & 3 *Ed* 6 *c.* 13. *Wood* 178. Where Land is converted to other Uses, as Hay Ground to Tillage, *&c.* or the Thing is altered or destroyed; as when a Fulling Mill is made a Corn Mill, or a Corn Mill is come to Ruin, *&c.* a *Modus* made on good Consideration may be discharged, and then Tithes shall be paid in Kind. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 607, 608. So by Nonpayment of the Consideration; or by Payment of Tithes in Kind, for so long Time, that the Prescription for a *Modus Decimandi* cannot be proved: Though a short Interruption 'tis said shall not destroy it. 1 *Roll* 932. *Hob.* 43. A Payment of different Sums, is Evidence that there is no *Modus*. A Custom of paying Tithe of Wool by the Pound, and not by the Fleece, is no *Modus.* 2 *Strange* 783.

Moiety, *(Medietas*, Fr. *Moitie*, i. e. *cæqua vel Media pars)* Is the Half of any Thing; and to hold by *Moieties*, is mentioned in our Books, in Case of Jointenants, *&c.* Litt. 125.

Molendinum, A Mill of divers Kinds. See *Mill.*

Molendum, Signifies Corn sent to a Mill, a Grist. *Chart. Abbat. de Rading, MS. fol.* 116.

Molitura, Was commonly taken for the Toll or Moulture paid for grinding Corn at a Mill, and sometimes called *Molta*, Fr. *Moulta*, *Molitura libera*, free Grinding or Liberty of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privi-

a Privilege which the Lord generally reserved to his own Family.——*Salva mihi & hæredibus meis* Molitura libera *familiæ nostræ quieta in dicto Molendino.* Paroch. Antiq. 236.

Molman, A Man subject to do Service; applied to the Servants of a Monastery. *Prior. Lewes, p.* 21. *Spelm. Gloss.*

Molmutian, or Molmutin Laws. These were the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, sixteenth King of the *Britains*, who begun his Reign above four hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and they were famous in this Land till the Time of *William* the 1st, called the *Conqueror*. This King was the first who published Laws in *Britain*; and his Laws, with those of Queen *Mercia*, were translated by *Gildas* out of the *British* into the *Latin* Tongue. *Usher's Primord.* 126.

Monasteries and *Abbeys*, &c. dissolved by K. *H.* 8. See 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 28. and *Abbot*.

Monetagium, Signified a certain Tribute paid by Tenants to their Lord every third Year, that he should not change the Money which he had coined, formerly when it was lawful for great Men to coin Money current in their Territories; but not of Silver and Gold: It was abrogated by the *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 1. *c.* 2. The Word *Monetagium* is likewise used for a *Mintage*, and the Right of coining or minting Money: *Jus & Artificium cudendi Monetas.*

Money, *(Moneta)* Is that Metal, be it Gold or Silver, that receives Authority by the Prince's Impress to be current; for as Wax is not a Seal without a Print, so Metal is not *Money* without Impression. *Co. Litt.* 207. *Money* is said to be the common Measure of all Commerce, through the World, and consists principally of three Parts; the Material whereof it is made, being Silver or Gold; the Denomination or extrinsick Value, given by the King, by Virtue of his Prerogative; and the King's Stamp thereon. 1 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 188. It belongs to the King only to put a Value, as well as the Impression on *Money*; which being done, the *Money* is current for so much as the King hath limited. 2 *Inst.* 575. Any Piece of *Money* coined is of Value as it bears a Proportion to other current *Money*, and that without Proclamation: And though there is no Act of Parliament, or Order of State for *Guineas*, as they are taken; yet being coined at the Mint, and having the King's *Insignia* on them, they are lawful *Money*, and current at the Value they were coined and uttered at the Mint. 2 *Salk.* 446. But it has been observed, that *Guineas* were originally coined for 20 *s.* according to the twenty Shilling Pieces of *Money*, and that legally, no more ought to be demanded for them: Also that in legal Proceedings, they should be mentioned as *pecias Auri, vocat. Guineas, valoris, &c.* 5 Mod. Rep. 7. If an Action is brought for Damages, the Value of *Guineas* may be given in Evidence to the Jury: But if the Action be for so many *Guineas*, the Value ought to be set forth in the Declaration, to ascertain the Debt. *Carthew* 255. Gold and Silver Coin, *&c.* is not to be exported without Licence, on Pain of Forfeiture. *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. And *Money* of Silver melted down, is to be forfeited, and double Value. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 31. But by old Statutes, foreign *Money* may be melted down; and no *Money* shall be current but the King's own, *&c.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14. 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. See *Coin* and *Exchange*, and *Stat.* 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11.

Money, lending it abroad. The King by Proclamation may at any Time prohibit all his Subjects, not exceeding one Year, to lend or advance *Money* to any foreign Prince or State, without Licence under the Great or Privy Seal; and if any Person knowingly offend in the Premisses, he shall forfeit treble the Value of the Money lent, *&c.* two Thirds to the King, and the other to the Informer: But Persons may deal in foreign Stocks, or to be interested in any Bank abroad, established before issuing his Majesty's Proclamation. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5.

Money in Court. In Law Proceedings, *Money* demanded is oftentimes brought into the Court, either by a Rule of Court, or by Pleading a *Profert in Curiam* of the *Money*; and then if the *Money* is not paid into Court, the Plea will not be received. The *Money* must be brought into Court, upon the Plea of a Tender: And the Defendant may at any Time, pending an Action on Bond with a Penalty, bring the *Money* and Costs into Court, and it shall be a good Satisfaction and Discharge, by *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. If a Defendant pay *Money*, or Part, into Court, and it is struck out of the Declaration, though the Plaintiff is Nonsuit, he shall take the *Money out of Court*, for by paying into Court, the Defendant admitted that so much was due; but if the Defendant brings *Money into Court* upon a Tender and *uncore prist*, and the Plaintiff takes Issue upon the Tender, and it is found against him, then the Defendant shall have the *Money out of Court.* 2 *Salk.* 597. *Money* may be brought into Court upon an Action of Debt for Rent: In Replevin, when the Defendant avows for so much Rent arrear, the Plaintiff hath been admitted to bring it into Court: And in Covenant, *&c.* where a Breach is assigned for Non-payment of Rent, the Defendant may bring the *Money* due into Court. *Ibid.* In a *Quantam Meruit* it hath been denied; though it was granted in such Case, *Pasch.* 5 *Ann.* And it is said, where an Action is brought by an Executor or Administrator, the Defendant cannot bring the *Money into Court.* 2 *Salk.* 596.

Moneyers, (*Monetarii*) Are taken for *Bankers* or those that make it their Trade and Business to turn and return Money; also Officers of the *Mint*, mentioned in the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15.

Monger, A little Sea Vessel which Fishermen use. *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 11. And when a Word ends with *Monger*, as *Ironmonger*, &c. it signifies Merchant, from the Sax. *Manger*, i. e. *Mercator.*

Monk, (*Monachus*) From the Gr. Μόνος, *solus, qu. soli*, i. e. *Separati ab aliorum consortio vivant*, because the first *Monks* lived alone in the Wilderness. They were after divided into three Ranks; *Cœnobitarum*, i. e. a Society living in common in a Monastery, *&c.* under the Government of a single Person; and these were under certain Rules, and afterwards called *Regulars, Anachoretæ* or *Eremitæ*, those *Monks* who lived in the Wilderness on Bread and Water. And *Sarabaitæ, Monks* living under no Rule, that wandered in the World. St. *Jerom* tells us, that of the *Anachoretæ Paulus fuit Auctor, Antonius illustrator, Johannes Baptista princeps.*

Monkery, The Profession of a *Monk*, mentioned in *Whitlock's* Readings upon the *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Monks Clothes, Made of a certain Kind of coarse Cloth. Vide 20 *H.* 6.

Monopoly, (From Μόνος, *unus* & πωλέω *vendo*) Is an Allowance of the King by his Grant, Commission or otherwise, to any Person or Persons, for the sole Buying, Selling, Making, Working or Using of any Thing, by which other Persons are restrained of any Freedom or Liberty that they had before, or hindered in their lawful Trade. 3 *Inst.* 181. It is defined to be where the Power of Selling any Thing is in one Man alone; or when one shall ingross and get into his Hands such a Merchandise, *&c.* as none may sell or gain by them but himself. 11 *Rep.* 86. And a *Monopoly* hath three Incidents mischievous to the Publick: 1. The Raising of the Price. 2. The Commodity will not be so good. 3. The Impoverishing of poor Artificers. *Ibid.* All *Monopolies* are against the ancient and fundamental Laws of the Realm: A By-Law, which makes a *Monopoly*, is void; and so is a Prescription for a Sole Trade to any one Person or Persons, exclusive of all others. *Moor* 591. *Monopolies*

by the Cammon Law are void, as being againſt the Freedom of Trade, and diſcouraging Labour and Induſtry; and putting it in the Power of particular Perſons to ſet what Prices they pleaſe on a Commodity. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 231. Upon this Ground it hath been held, that the King's Grant to any Corporation of the ſole Importation of any Merchandiſe, is void. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 214. 3 *Inſt.* 182. The Grant of the ſole Making, Importing and Selling of Playing Cards, was adjudged void. 11 *Rep.* 84. *Moor* 671. And the King's Grant of the ſole Making and Writing of Bills, Pleas, and Writs in a Court of Law, to any particular Perſon, hath been reſolved to be void. 1 *Jones* 231. 3 *Mod.* 75. The King may grant to particular Perſons the ſole Printing of the Holy Scriptures, and Law Books. 1 *Hawk.* 231. All Matters of this Nature ought to be tried by the Common Law, and not at the Council Table, or any other Court of that Kind; and the making Uſe of or procuring any unlawful *Monopoly*, is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 181, 182. By Statute, all *Monopolies*, Grants, Letters Patent and Licences, for the ſole Buying, Selling and Making of Goods and Manufactures, are declared void, except in ſome particular Caſes; and Perſons grieved by putting them in Uſe, ſhall recover treble Damages and double Coſts, by Action on the Statute; and delaying ſuch Action, before Judgment, by Colour of any Order, Warrant, *&c.* or delaying Execution after, incurs a *Præmunire:* But this does not extend to any Grant or Privilege granted by Act of Parliament; nor to any Grant or Charter to Corporations or Cities, *&c.* Grants to Companies or Societies of Merchants, for Enlargement of Trade; or to Inventors of New Manufactures, who have Patents for the Term of fourteen Years; Grants or Privileges for Printing; or making Gun-powder, caſting Ordnance, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. As to Inventors of New Manufactures, *&c.* it has been adjudged on this Statute, that a Manufacture muſt be ſubſtantially New, and not barely an additional Improvement of any old one, to be within the Statute; it muſt be ſuch as none other uſed at the Granting the Letters Patent; and no old Manufacture in Uſe before, can be prohibited in any Grant of the ſole Uſe of any ſuch new Invention. 3 *Inſt.* 184. Yet a Grant of a *Monopoly* may be to the firſt Inventor, by the *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* notwithſtanding the ſame Thing was practiſed before beyond Sea; becauſe the Statute mentions new Manufactures within the Realm, and intended to encourage new Devices uſeful here, and it is the ſame Thing whether acquired by Experience or Travel abroad, or by Study at Home. 2 *Salk.* 447. It is ſaid, a new Invention to do as much Work in a Day by an Engine as formerly uſed to employ many Hands, is contrary to the Statute; by Reaſon it is inconvenient, in turning ſo many Men to Idleneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 184.

Monſter, One that hath not human Shape, and yet is born in lawful Wedlock: And ſuch may not purchaſe or retain Lands; but a Perſon may be an Heir to his Anceſtor's Land, though he have ſome Deformity in any Part of his Body. *Co. Litt.* 7.

Monſtrans de Droit, Is a Shewing of Right, and ſignifies a Writ out of the *Chancery* to be reſtored to Lands and Tenements that are a Man's in *Right*, though by ſome Office found to be in the Poſſeſſion of one lately dead; by which Office the King would be entitled to the ſaid Lands, *&c.* It is given by the *Stat.* 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. and 36 *Ed.* 3. 13. *Staundf. Prærog. c.* 21. 4 *Co. Rep* 54.

Monſtrans de faits, Shewing or Producing of the Deeds in open Court, when an Action is brought upon any Deed; and the Difference between *Monſtrans de fait* and *Oyer de faits*, is this: He that pleads any Deed or Record, or declares upon it, ought to *ſhew* the ſame; and the other, againſt whom ſuch Deed or Record is pleaded, may demand *Oyer* thereof. Where a Man pleads a Deed, which is the Subſtance of his Plea or Declaration, if he doth not plead it with a *Profert in Curia*, his Plea or Declaration is naught upon a ſpecial Demurrer, ſhewing it for Cauſe: And if he doth plead it with a *Profert in Curia*, if the other Party demands a Sight of it, he cannot proceed till he hath ſhewn it, and when the Defendant hath had a Sight of it, if he demands a Copy of the ſame, the Plaintiff may not proceed until a Copy is delivered unto him. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 201, 202. Vide *Profert in Curia.*

Monſtraverunt, Is a Writ that lies for Tenants in *Antient Demeſne*, who hold Land by free Charter, when they are diſtrained to do unto their Lords other Services and Cuſtoms than they or their Anceſtors uſed to do: Alſo it lieth where ſuch Tenants are diſtrained for the Payment of Toll, *&c.* contrary to their Liberty, which they do or ſhould enjoy. *F. N. B.* 14. 4 *Inſt.* 269. This Writ is directed to the Sheriff to charge the Lord that he do not diſtrain them for ſuch unuſual Services, *&c.* And if the Lord nevertheleſs diſtrains his Tenants for other Services than of Right they ought to do, the Sheriff may command the Neighbours who dwell next the Manor, or take the Power of the County, to reſiſt the Lord, *&c.* And the Tenants in ſuch Caſe may likewiſe ſue an *Attachment* againſt their Lord, returnable in *C. B.* or *B. R.* to anſwer the Contempt and recover Damages. *New Nat. Br.* 32. But the Lord ſhall not be put to anſwer the Writ of Attachment ſued againſt him upon the *Monſtraverunt*, before the Court is certified by the Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, from the Book of *Domeſday*, whether the Manor be Ancient Demeſne; ſo that it is requiſite that the Plaintiff in the *Monſtraverunt* do ſue forth a ſpecial Writ for the certifying of the ſame. *Ibid.* 35. The Writ of *Monſtraverunt* may be ſued for many of the Tenants, without naming any of them by their proper Names, but generally *Monſtraverunt nobis homines de, &c.* But in the *Attachment* againſt the Lord, the Tenants ought to be named; though one Tenant may ſue it in his own Name, and the Name of the other Tenants by general Words, *Et Homines, &c.* 2 *H.* 6. 26. See *Ne injuſte Vexes.*

Monſtrum, Is ſometimes taken for the Box in which Relicts are kept: *Item unum* Monſtrum *cum Oſſibus S. Petri, &c* Mon. Ang. Tom. 3. pag. 173.

Month, or **Moneth,** Sax. **Monath,** *(Menſis à Menſione, Lunæ curſus)* Signifies the Time the Sun goes through one Sign of the Zodiac, and the Moon through all twelve; properly the Time from the New Moon to its Change, or the Courſe or Period of the Moon, whence 'tis called *Month* from the Moon. *Litt. Dict.* A *Month* is a Space of Time containing by the Week twenty-eight Days; by the Kalendar ſometimes thirty, and ſometimes thirty one Days: And *Julius Cæſar* divided the Year into twelve *Months*, each *Month* into four Weeks, and each Week into ſeven Days. The *Month* by the Common Law is but twenty eight Days; and in Caſe of a Condition for Rent, the *Month* ſhall be computed at twenty-eight Days; ſo in the Caſe of Inrollments of Deeds, and generally in all Caſes where a Statute ſpeaks of *Months:* But when the Statute accounteth by the Year, Half Year, or Quarter of a Year, then it is to be reckoned according to the Kalendar. 1 *Inſt.* 135. 6 *Rep.* 62. *Cro. Jac.* 167. A *Twelvemonth*, in the ſingular Number, includes the whole Year, according to the Kalendar: But twelve *Months*, ſix *Months*, *&c.* in the plural Number, ſhall be accounted after twenty-eight Days to every *Month*; except in Caſe of Preſentations to Benefices to avoid Lapſe, *&c.* which ſhall be in ſix Kalendar *Months.* 6 *Rep.* 61. *Cro. Jac.* 141. And if an Agreement is to pay 50*l.* for the Intereſt of 100*l.* at the End of ſix *Months*, it is ſaid the Computation muſt be by Kalendar *Months*; becauſe if it

was by *Lunar Months* the Intereſt would exceed the Rate allowed by the Statute. *Wood's Inſt.* 433. Though in common Caſes of Loans and Forbearance of Money, the *Months* according to ſome ſhall be reckoned, at twenty eight Days, and according to others by the Kalendar. 1 *Leon.* 96.

Monument, An Heir may bring an Action againſt one that injures the *Monument*, &c. of his Anceſtor: And the Coffin and Shroud of a deceaſed Perſon belong to the Executors or Adminiſtrators; but the dead Body belongeth to none. 3 *Inſt.* 202, 203.

Moors, In the *Iſle of Man*, who ſummon the Courts for the ſeveral *Sheadings*, are the Lord's Bailiffs, called by that Name; and every *Moor* has the like Office with our Bailiff of the Hundred. *King's Deſcrip. Iſle of Man.*

Moot, (From the *Sax.* Motian, *placitare*, to treat or handle) Is a Term well underſtood in the *Inns of Court*, and ſignifies that Exerciſe or Arguing of Caſes which young Barriſters and Students perform at certain Times, the better to enable them for Practice and Defence of Clients Cauſes. The Place where *Moot Caſes* were argued, was anciently called the *Moot-Hall:* And in the *Inns of Court* there is a *Bailiff of the Moot* yearly choſen by the Benchers, to appoint the *Mootmen* for the *Inns of Chancery*; and keep Accounts of the Performances of Exerciſes, both there and in the Houſe. *Orig Juridical.* 212.

Mootmen, Are thoſe that argue the Readers Caſes, called *Moot Caſes*, in the *Inns of Chancery*, in Term-Time, and in Vacations. 3 *Rep.*

Mora, A *Moor*, or barren and unprofitable Ground, derived from the Sax. *Mor*, ſignifying alſo Marſhland. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 50. 1 *Inſt.* 5. By *Fleta*, it is uſed for Heath. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 71.

Mora muſſa, A watery or boggy Moor; and ſuch in *Lancaſhire* they call *Moſſes*; *Moraſſa* is uſed in the ſame Senſe. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 306.

Moratur in Lege, Is the ſame with *Demoratur*, and ſignifies as much as *he demurs*; becauſe the Party goes not forward in pleading, but reſts or abides upon the Judgment of the Court in a certain Point, as to the Sufficiency in Law of the Declaration or Plea of the adverſe Party, who deliberate and take Time to argue and adviſe thereupon, and then determine it. *Co. Litt.* 71. See *Demurrer.*

Moretum, A Sort of brown Cloth, with which Caps were formerly made. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1258.

Morgangina, (From the Sax. *Morgen*, i. e. *Aurora*, and *Gifan* or *Giwan*, dare) Is that Gift which the Huſband preſents to his Wife on the Wedding day, which we now call *Dowry Money*, and was uſually among the *Lombards* the fourth Part of his perſonal Eſtate. It ſignifies literally *Donum Matutinale*; and in ſome Books it is writ *Morganegiba*; in others *Morgangiva*, *Morgagifa.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 70. Leg. Canut. c. 99.

Morian, *(Fr.* Morion, *Ital.* Morione, i. e. *Caſſis)* A Head-piece, now called a Pot. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 2.

Morina, The Wool of Sheep dead with the Murrain.——*Lana per ſe vendatur cum pellibus*, Morina *mortuarum.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 79.

Morling, or **Mortling,** Signifies that *Wool* which is taken from the Skin of dead Sheep, whether being killed or dying of the Rot. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2 & 3. 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 18. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 88. Vide *Shorling.*

Morſus, and **Morſella.** See *Mora* and *Mora muſſa.*

Morſellum terræ, A ſmall Parcel of Land. *Et unum* Morſellum terræ, *juxta horreum ſuum.* Chart. 11 Hen. 3.

Mortarium, A Light or Taper ſet in Churches to burn over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.——*Tenet duas acras terræ, &c. ad inveniendum unum* Mortarium *ardentem in Eccleſia de* Chepin. Farindon. Conſuetud. Dom. de Farendon, MS. fol. 48.

Mort-dauncestor, A Writ now ſeldom uſed, mentioned in the Statutes 53 *H.* 3. & 6 *Ed.* 1. See *Aſſiſe of Mort-dauceſtor.*

Mortgage, *(Mortgagium, vel Mortuum vadium,* from the Fr. *Mort*, i. e. *Mors*, and *Gage*, *Pignus*) Is a Pawn of Lands or Tenements, *&c.* for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not repaid on the Day agreed: And it is called a *Mortgage*, becauſe it is a *dead Pledge*, until the Money is paid; or for that if the Money is not paid at the Day, the Land *Moritur* to the Debtor, and is forfeited to the Creditor. *Lit.* 332. It is uſually made by Leaſe for a long Term of Years, Leaſe and Releaſe, Aſſignment, *&c.* And the Creditor holding the Land upon this Agreement, is in the mean Time called *Tenant in Mortgage*, and holdeth the Eſtate upon the Condition in the Deed: But generally till Failure is made of Payment, the *Mortgagor* holds the Land; and if Failure be made, and the *Mortgagee* doth enter into the Lands, the *Mortgagor* hath an *Equity of Redemption* in the Court of *Chancery*, and may call the *Mortgagee* to an Account for the Profits, *&c. Litt.* 332. 1 *Inſt.* 205. In a *Mortgage* is contained a *Proviſo*, that if the Money be paid at the Day, the Deed ſhall be void: And on the *Mortgagor's* paying the Intereſt of the Money, *Mortgages* are continued a long Time without diſturbing the Poſſeſſion or Parties. *Law Securit.* 103. A Feoffment in Fee, or a Leaſe for Life or Years, *&c.* may be made with a Proviſo or Condition, that if the Feoffor or Grantor, or their Heirs or Executors, pay the Feoffee or Grantee, *&c.* ſuch Sum of Money at a certain Day, then the Feoffor, *&c.* may re-enter; and this hath been a common Condition in a *Mortgage*, or of Eſtates upon Condition in a Deed: In the former Caſe of *Mortgages*, the *Mortgagor* keeps Poſſeſſion till Failure; but here the *Mortgagee* has the Poſſeſſion preſently, and till Payment. *Lit.* 332, 333. But as by theſe ancient Kind of *Mortgages*, if the Money were not paid on the Day, the Eſtate became abſolute, and was ſubject to the Dower of the Wife of the Feoffee, as alſo all other his real Charges and Incumbrances, *&c.* on this Account the Courts of Equity have maintained the Right of Redemption, againſt all Perſons that come in under the Feoffee; becauſe the Payment of the Money does put the Feoffor in his former State, and ſince the Lands were only a Pledge for the Money. 1 *Inſt.* 221. *Cro. Car.* 190. A *Mortgagee* is anſwerable in *Chancery*, when he comes into Poſſeſſion of the Land, for all the Profits he made thereof, and not for what he might have made; unleſs there were Fraud: No Allowance ſhall be given to the *Mortgagee* for his Pains and Trouble, who manages the Eſtate himſelf; but if he employs a ſkilful Perſon, and gives him ſo much a Year, that muſt be allowed, for no Perſon is bound to be his own Bailiff. *Toth.* 133. 1 *Vern.* 316, 476. Where a Man makes a *Mortgage* for Years to another, he may without entering on the Premiſſes, or the *Mortgagor's* joining, aſſign the *Mortgage*; and the *Mortgagor* by the Covenant to enjoy till Default of Payment, is but Tenant at Will to the *Mortgagee.* 1 *Salk.* 246. Though if one who is *Mortgagee* in Poſſeſſion, aſſigns over his *Mortgage*, without the Aſſent of the *Mortgagor*, he ſhall Anſwer the Profit of the Land, before and after Aſſignment, though it be aſſigned only for his own Debt; he being under a Truſt for that Purpoſe. 3 *Chan. Caſ.* 3. An old *Mortgage* aſſigned to another, ought to be taken as a new *Mortgage* from the Time of the Aſſignment: And as a *Mortgagee*, where the *Mortgage* is forfeited, ſhall have Intereſt for his Intereſt; ſo ſhall an Aſſignee for all Intereſt due from the Time the *Mortgage* was aſſigned. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 218, 258. For where a *Mortgagor* aſſigns the *Mortgage*, all Money paid by the Aſſignee, if due at that Time, ſhall be accounted Principal as to the *Mortgagor*, whenever he comes to redeem. *Ibid.*

Ibid. 68. But an Agreement made at the Time of a *Mortgage*, will not make future Intereſt Principal, before any Intereſt is grown due; the Intereſt muſt be firſt due before an Agreement concerning it may make the ſame Principal. 2 *Salk.* 449. If a Man *mortgage* his Land upon Condition that if the *Mortgagor* and *J. S.* pay twenty Pounds ſuch a Day to the *Mortgagee*, that then he ſhall re-enter, *&c.* and the *Mortgagor* die before the Day; in this Caſe *J. S.* alone may pay the Money: But it is otherwiſe ſo long as the *Mortgagor* lives, for during that Time *J. S.* may not tender the Money without him; if he do, it will be no Performance of the Condition. *Co. Litt.* 219. Not only the *Mortgagor*, but his Heir, being intereſted in the Condition, may pay the *Mortgage* Money to prevent the Forfeiture; and ſo may the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the *Mortgagor*: Though if no Time be limited for Payment of the Money, and the *Mortgagor* having Time during Life to pay it do not pay the ſame; his Heirs or Executors, *&c.* ſhall not in ſuch Caſe be received to pay the Money after his Death. 1 *Inſt.* 206. Executors of the *Mortgagee* ſhall have Money due on *Mortgages*, where a *Mortgagee* in Fee dies before the Day of Payment, unleſs the Heir be particularly named: And where the Heir is named, if the Day of Payment be paſt, it is as much as if no Perſon had been appointed, and then the Law appoints it to the Executor; as the Money firſt came out of the Perſonal Eſtate, and the Executor more repreſents the Teſtator than the Heir. 1 *Inſt.* 210. 2 *Ventr.* 348. *Chanc. Rep.* 284. If Heirs and Executors are named, it may be paid to either. A Man *mortgaged* Lands for Payment of ſuch a Sum to the *Mortgagee*, his Heirs, Executors or Aſſigns; the *Mortgagee* died, and made the Heir within Age his Executor, and the *Mortgagor* paid the Money at the Day to the Heir; it was held, that the Heir had not the Money as Heir, but that it ſhould be Aſſets in his Hands as Executor. 3 *Leon.* 59. But it hath been adjudged, that upon a *Mortgage* of Land in Fee with Condition to pay to the Heirs or Aſſigns of the *Mortgagee*, the Heirs and not the Executors ſhall have the Money. *Chanc. Rep.* 88. When the Heir of the *Mortgagee* is to reconvey the Eſtate *mortgaged*, and there is no Defect of *Aſſets* in the Hands of the Executors, the *Mortgage* Money ſhall be paid to the Heir, if the Condition was to pay it to him; or if it was to pay it to the *Mortgagee*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or to his Heirs or Executors: But it is otherwiſe if it was to be paid to the Executors only. *Chanc. Rep.* 83. 3 *Salk.* 241. *Mortgages* have been looked upon as Part of the Perſonal Eſtate, except a *Mortgagee* in Fee otherwiſe declare the ſame. *Chanc. Rep.* 286. The Perſonal Eſtate of the *Mortgagor* ſhall alſo in Favour of the Heir, be applied to diſcharge the *Mortgage*; if there be perſonal Aſſets to pay all Legacies. 2 *Salk.* 450. And though ſuch perſonal Eſtate be Deviſed away by Will among Relations, 'tis held to be the ſame, becauſe the *Mortgage* Money is a Debt payable out of it. *Preced. Canc.* 61. An Heir of a *Mortgagor*, received Money for a Releaſe of the Equity of Redemption; it was held to be no Aſſets in Law, to ſatisfy a Judgment acknowledged by the *Mortgagor*, after the *Mortgage* and before the Releaſe, for it is but a bare Right: And the Releaſe not being by Fraud, therefore it was not Aſſets in Equity. 3 *Keb.* 307. It has been decreed, that where a *Mortgagee* lends more Money upon Bond to the *Mortgagor*, he ſhall not redeem, unleſs he pay the Money due on the Bond as well as on the *Mortgage*: Though if he *mortgage* the Equity of Redemption to another, the ſecond *Mortgagee* ſhall not be affected by this Bond, becauſe 'tis but a perſonal Charge upon the *Mortgagor*. 3 *Salk.* 240. See *Preced. Chanc.* 407. In Equity it is allowed, that if Lands are thrice *mortgaged*, the third *Mortgagee* may buy in the firſt Incumbrance to protect his own *Mortgage*; and he ſhall hold againſt the ſecond *Mortgagee*, if ſuch ſecond *Mortgagee* do not ſatisfy him the Money he paid on the firſt, and alſo his own Money which he lent on the laſt *Mortgage*. 2 *Ventr.* 338. And a Purchaſer upon valuable Conſideration, purchaſing a precedent Incumbrance, ſhall protect his Eſtate againſt any Perſon that hath a *Mortgage* ſubſequent, *&c.* A *Mortgagee* without Notice of a former Incumbrance, buys in an Incumbrance precedent to that Incumbrance, which precedes his *Mortgage*; he ſhall not be impeached in Equity, but upon Payment of all that is due to him on both Eſtates. *Chanc. Rep.* 149. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 206. If a *Mortgagor* retaining the Poſſeſſion levies a Fine to another *Mortgagee*, this ſhall not bar the firſt *Mortgagee*. 1 *Lev.* 272. But in a late Caſe, a ſecond *Mortgage*, with the Title Deeds may be paid in Equity before a firſt *Mortgage* without the Deeds. In Caſe a firſt *Mortgagee* be a Witneſs to a ſecond *Mortgage* of the Land, *&c.* though there is no Proof of his knowing the Contents thereof, yet as the Preſumption is that he might be acquainted with it, this ſhall give a Preference to the ſecond *Mortgage*. 1 *P. Williams* 394. And if a Perſon being about to lend Money on *Mortgage*, inquires of a prior *Mortgagee*, whether he has any Incumbrance on the Eſtate, and he does not own the ſame, it ſhall poſtpone him. 2 *Vern.* 554. By Stat. 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 16. where *Mortgagors* make ſecond *Mortgages*, and do not diſcover the firſt, the ſecond *Mortgagee* may redeem, *&c.* A Jointreſs of *mortgaged* Lands was decreed to pay the *Mortgage* Money for Redemption, and hold over, till ſhe and her Executors ſhould be paid with Intereſt. *Chanc. Rep.* 27. And where a Deviſe of Land *mortgaged*, was to one for Life, and Remainder to another in Fee; it was adjudged, That Tenant for Life ſhould pay one third, and he in Remainder two thirds, to redeem. *Ibid.* But 'tis otherwiſe *Preced. Canc.* 44. The Intereſt in Lands *mortgaged* is in Law in the *Mortgagee* before Forfeiture; he hath purchaſed the Land as it were upon valuable Conſideration, as the Law will intend: And though the *Mortgagor* may redeem, yet it is not certainly known whether he will or no; and if he do not, the Eſtate is abſolute in the *Mortgagee*. A *Mortgagee* is eſteemed in Poſſeſſion on executing the *Mortgage*; and if the *Mortgage* Money be not paid, whereby the Land is forfeited, he may bring Ejectment without actual Entry; but where a Condition is to be defeated, it muſt be by actual Entry. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 203. After twenty Years, (the Time of Entry limited by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1.) when no Demand has been made of the Money, or Intereſt paid, *&c.* *Mortgages* are not relievable in *Chancery*, unleſs there be extraordinary Circumſtances to induce it, as in Caſe of Feme Coverts, Infants, *&c.* 2 *Vent.* 340. It has been however held, that *Mortgages* of Lands are not within the Statute of Limitations; though that Act may be a proper Direction to go by: Indeed ſometimes Equity has allowed Length of Time to be pleaded in Bar; where the *mortgaged* Eſtate has deſcended as a Fee, without Claim by the *Mortgagor*; and the *Mortgagee* would be intangled with a long Account. 1 *Chan. Caſ.* 102. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 313. Infants ſeiſed of Eſtates in Fee, in *Mortgage*, *&c.* may make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates, by Order of the Court of *Chancery*. Stat. 7 *Ann. c.* 19. Vide *Chancery*. By a late Act, where an Action of Ejectment ſhall be brought by a *Mortgagee*, for Recovery of Poſſeſſion of *mortgaged* Lands, and no Suit is depending in any Court of Equity for foreclоſing or redeeming ſuch Lands; if the Perſon who hath Right to redeem, ſhall pending the Action pay to the *Mortgagee*, or bring into Court, all the principal Money and Intereſt due, and the Coſts, it ſhall be a full Satisfaction and Diſcharge of the *Mortgage*: And the *Mortgagee* ſhall reconvey the Land, and deliver up all Deeds, *&c.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. And on a Bill in Equity to compel the *Mortgagor* to pay the *Mort-*

gage

gage Money, or on Default to be foreclosed, *&c.* the Court on the Defendant's Application, may make any Order therein, before the Cause is brought to Hearing, *&c.* so as the Right of Redemption be not controverted. *Ibid.* Where a *Mortgagor* Covenants after Default to make further Assurance, for the absolute sure making, *&c.* this Assurance to be made must be absolute, because the Estate is to be so: But it shall not, without special Words, oblige him to release his Equity of Redemption; nor is a Warranty to be inserted in such further Assurance on the bare Covenant. *Comber.* 318. See *Equity of Redemption*, and vide *Fine.*

Form *of a common* Mortgage of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of* &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part* Witnesseth, *That the said* A. B *for and in Consideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof he doth hereby confess and acknowledge, he the said* A. B. hath *granted, bargained and sold, and by these Presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said* C. D. All *that Messuage or Tenement, and all those Lands, &c situate, lying and being in*, &c. *And also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the said Premisses, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances*; To have and to hold *the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses above mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during the Term of five hundred Years next and immediately ensuing and following, and fully to be compleat and ended*; Yielding and paying *therefore Yearly during the said Term, one Pepper Corn in and upon the Feast of St.* Michael *the Archangel, if demanded*; Provided *always and upon Condition, that if the said* A. B *his Heirs or Assigns, do or shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full Sum of*, &c. *in and upon the Day*, &c. *next coming, (or which will be in the Year*, &c.) *without any Deduction or Abatement for Taxes, Assessments, or any other Impositions whatsoever, either ordinary or extraordinary, that then and from thenceforth these Presents and every Thing herein contained, shall cease, determine and be void; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth Covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the said full Sum of*, &c. *in and upon the said*, &c. *without any Deduction as aforesaid, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents* And also *that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and may at all Times, after Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, for and during the Residue and Remainder of the said Term of five hundred Years hereby granted, which shall be then to come and unexpired, without the Let, Trouble, Hinderance, Molestation, Interruption and Denial of him the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, and of all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever.* And further, *that he the said* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Person and Persons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses abovementioned, or any Part thereof, shall and will at any Time or Times, after Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, make, do and execute, or cause or procure to be done, made and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable Grants, Acts and Assurances in the Law whatsoever, for the further, better and more perfect Granting and Assuring of all and singular the said Premisses above mentioned, with the Appurtenances unto the said* C. D. To hold *to him his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during all the Rest and Residue of the said Term of five hundred Years above granted, which shall be then to come and unexpired, as by the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or his or their Counsel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised or advised and required.* And lastly, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and the true Meaning hereof also is, and it is hereby so declared, that until Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, he the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and may hold and enjoy all and singular the said Premisses above mentioned, and receive and take the Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, to his and their own proper Use and Benefit; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.* In Witness, *&c.*

Mortgagor, Is he that *mortgages* or pawns the Lands; and he to whom the *Mortgage* is made is called the *Mortgagee.*

Morth, (Sax. Signifies Murder, *Morthlaga*, a Murderer or Manslayer.

Mortmain, (*Manus Mortua*, i. e. Dead Hand, from the Fr. *Mort*, *viz. Mors*, and *Main*, *Manus*) is where Lands and Tenements are given or aliened to any House of Religion or Corporation, sole or aggregate, Ecclesiastical and Temporal, and their Successors, *&c* which may not be done without Licence from the King: And the Reason of the Name proceeds from this, that the Services and other Profits due for such Lands, should not without such Licence come into Hands as it were dead, and be so dedicated to pious Uses as to be abstractedly different from other Lands, and never to revert to the Donor, or any temporal or common Use. And because the Lords had nothing from the Alienees; for by Alienation in *Mortmain* they lost their Escheats, and many Services which were heretofore due to them, as Bodies Politick never die, nor can perform personal Service, commit Treason or Felony, *&c.* This occasioned the Statutes of *Mortmain*, by Virtue whereof the King or other Lord of whom the Land is holden, may enter into Lands so aliened. 1 *Inst.* 2. 2 *Inst.* 75. The Foundation of all the Statutes of *Mortmain* was *Magna Charta.* By the 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 36. it is declared, that it shall not be lawful for any to give his Lands to any Religious House, and to take the same Land again to hold of the same House, *&c.* upon Pain that the Gift shall be void, and the Land shall accrue to the Lord of the Fee. This Statute is interpreted to extend to Lands, which a Religious House kept in their own Hands, though they gave them not back again to hold of the same House. 2 *Inst.* 75. But Ecclesiastical Persons found Means to creep out of the Statute, by purchasing Lands holden of themselves, or by making Leases for a long Term of Years, *&c.* wherefore by 7 *Ed.* 1. commonly called the *Statute of Mortmain*, or *de Religiosis*, no Persons religious, or others whatsoever, shall buy or sell any Lands or Tenements, or under the Colour of any Gift or Lease, or by Reason of any other Title, receive the same, or by any other Craft shall appropriate Lands in any wise to come into *Mortmain*, on Pain of Forfeiture; and within a Year after the Alienation, the Lord of the Fee may enter; and if he

do not, then the next immediate Lord, from Time to Time may enter in Half a Year; and for Default of all the Lords entring, the King ſhall have the Lands ſo alienated for ever, and may enfeoff others by certain Services, &c. As this Statute extended only to Gifts, Alienations, &c. made between Eccleſiaſticks and others, they found out an Evaſion alſo of this Statute; for pretending a Title to the Land, which they meant to gain, they brought a feigned Action againſt the Tenant of the Land, and he by Conſent and Colluſion was to make Default, and thereupon they recovered the Land, and entered by Judgment of Law: So that the Stat. *Weſt.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 32. was thought neceſſary; by which it is to be inquired by the Country whether the Demandant had a juſt Title to the Land; and if ſo, then he ſhall recover Seiſin; but if otherwiſe, the Lord of the Fee ſhall enter, &c. And by 34 *Ed.* 1. Lands ſhall not be alienated in *Mortmain*, where there are mean Lords, without their Conſent declared under Hand and Seal; nor ſhall any Thing paſs where the Donor reſerves nothing to himſelf. Notwithſtanding all theſe Statutes, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons (not being able to get Lands, by Purchaſe, Gift, Leaſe, or Recovery) procured Lands to be conveyed by Feoffment, or in other Manner, to divers Perſons and their Heirs, to the Uſe of them and their Succeſſors, whereby they took the Profits. 2 *Inſt.* 75. To bar this, the Stat. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. was made, which Statute enacts, that no Feoffment, &c. of any Lands and Tenements, Advowſons or other Poſſeſſions, to the Uſe of any Spiritual Perſons, or whereof they ſhall take the Profits, ſhall be made without Licence of the King, and of the Lords, &c. upon Pain of Forfeiture. And by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. againſt ſuperſtitious Uſes, Forfeitures, Fines, Recoveries, Grants, Deviſes, &c. of Lands, in Truſt to the Uſe of any Pariſh Church, or to have perpetual *Obits*, or continual Service of a Prieſt for ever, or for ſixty Years, &c. to the Prejudice of the King and other Lords, as in Caſe of Lands aliened in *Mortmain*, ſhall be void: Though this laſt Statute extends not to Corporations, where there is a Cuſtom to deviſe Lands in *Mortmain*; as in *London*, a Freeman that pays Scot and Lot, may deviſe all his Lands in the City in *Mortmain*, without Licence. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 556. And notwithſtanding this, or any of the aforeſaid Statutes, any Man at this Day may give Lands, Tenements, &c. to any Perſons and their Heirs, for finding a Preacher, Maintenance of a School, Reparation of Churches, Relief of the Poor, &c. or for any like Charitable Uſes: Though it is good Policy on every ſuch Eſtate to reſerve a ſmall Rent to the Feoffor and his Heirs, when the Feoffees ſhall be ſeiſed to their own Uſe, and not to the Uſe of the Feoffor; or if a Conſideration of a ſmall Sum be expreſſed, the 23 *H.* 8. cannot by any Pretence make void the Uſe. 1 *Rep.* 24. 11 *Rep.* 70. *Wood's Inſt.* 303. By the Statute 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5. the Gift of Lands, &c. to Hoſpitals is permitted without obtaining Licences of *Mortmain*. Owners of Impropriations may annex them to the Parſonage or Vicarage where they lie, or ſettle them in Truſt for the Curates, where the Parſonage is impropriate, and no Vicarage endowed, without Licence of *Mortmain*: And if the ſettled Maintenance of any Benefice with Cure ſhall not amount to 100 *l. per Annum*, the Incumbent may purchaſe to him and his Succeſſors, &c. without Licence in *Mortmain*. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. By ancient Statutes, the King's Licence may be had for authorizing of Lands, and the Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* is to iſſue out of *Chancery* to inquire concerning the ſame. 27 *Ed.* 1. Prelates, Clerks, &c. ſhall not be impeached for purchaſing Lands in *Mortmain*, on producing the King's Charter of Licence. 18 *E.* 3. And it is declared lawful for the King to grant to any Perſon, Body Politick or Corporate, their Heirs and Succeſſors, Licence to alien in *Mortmain*; and purchaſe and hold in *Mortmain* in Perpetuity, &c. without incurring any Forfeiture, by Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 37. A Grant of an Advowſon in Fee, or an Appropriation of an Advowſon, hath been adjudged a *Mortmain*; but an Appropriation of Tithes, which are Things meerly Spiritual, or a Grant of an Annuity, that chargeth the Perſon only, cannot be *Mortmain*, to be forfeited. 1 *Inſt.* 2, 304. 2 *Inſt.* 361. 5 *Rep.* 56. 9 *Rep.* 96. A late Statute has ordained, that no Manors, Lands, &c. ſhall be given, granted to, or ſettled on any Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, for any Eſtate whatſoever, or charged in Truſt for charitable Uſes, unleſs done by Deed indented, and ſealed at leaſt twelve Months before the Death of the Donor or Grantor, and inrolled in *Chancery* within ſix Months after executed, &c. and except the ſame be to take Effect in poſſeſſion immediately; and without any Power of Revocation, &c. And if otherwiſe made, ſhall be void: But not to extend to Purchaſes for a valuable Conſideration; nor to the two Univerſities, or Colleges of *Eaton*, *Wincheſter*, &c. Statute of *Mortmain*, 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36.

Mortuary, (*Mortuarium*) Is defined to be a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Pariſh Church, in Recompence of perſonal Tithes omitted to be paid in his Life-time: Or it is that Beaſt or other Cattle moveable, which, after the Death of the Owner, by the Cuſtom of ſome Place is due to the Parſon, Vicar, or Prieſt of the Pariſh, in lieu of Tithes or Offerings forgot, or not well and truly paid by him that is dead. *Terms de Ley* 449. Mr. *Selden* tells us, that the Uſage anciently was to bring the *Mortuary* along with the Corps when it came to be buried, and to offer it to the Church as a Satisfaction for the ſuppoſed Negligence and Omiſſion the deceaſed had been guilty of in not paying his perſonal Tithes; and from thence it was called a *Corſe-preſent*. *Seld. Hiſt. Tythes* 287. A *Mortuary* is not properly due to an Eccleſiaſtical Incumbent from any but thoſe only of his own Pariſh, to whom he miniſters ſpiritual Inſtruction, and hath Right to their Tithes; but by Cuſtom in ſome Places they are paid to the Incumbent of other Pariſhes, when the Corpſe of dead Bodies paſs through them: And the Biſhops of *Bangor*, *Landaff*, *St. David's*, &c. formerly had *Mortuaries* of Prieſts, till taken away by a late Statute, 12 *Ann. c.* 6. In the Dioceſe of *Cheſter* there is ſaid to be a Cuſtom for the Biſhop to have a *Mortuary* on the Death of every Prieſt dying within the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, of his beſt Beaſt, Saddle and Bridle, and beſt Gown or Cloak, Hat, and upper Garment under the Gown, &c. *Cro. Car.* 172. Before the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *Mortuaries* were payable in Beaſts; the beſt to the Lord for a Heriot, the ſecond beſt for a *Mortuary*; nor was it only *De meliori Averio, ſed de meliori re*: And *Mortuarium* (ſays *Linwood*) *ſic dictum eſt quia relinquitur Eccleſiæ pro Anima Defuncti*. It hath been held, that ſuch a Right was veſted in the Parſon to have the ſecond beſt Beaſt for a *Mortuary*, (where by Cuſtom it was due) that he might ſeize it wherever he could find it; but they are now ſettled to be paid in Money. 2 *Inſt.* 491. *Clergym. Law* 474. No *Mortuary* is originally due by Law, but by Cuſtom only: And Cuſtom did ſo prevail, that *Mortuaries* were held as due Debts, and the Payment of them was enjoined as well by the Statute *De Circumſpecte agatis*, 13 *Ed.* 1. as by ſeveral Conſtitutions, &c. And by the 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. *Mortuaries* are to be paid as follows, *viz.* He that dies poſſeſſed of moveable Goods to the Value of 40 *l.* or above, (his Debts firſt paid) is to pay 10 *s.* He that dieth poſſeſſed of Goods of 30 *l.* Value and under 40 *l.* is to pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And dying poſſeſſed of Goods to the Value of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and under 30 *l.* to pay 3 *s.* 4 *d.* But if the Goods are under 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Value,

no *Mortuary* is to be paid; and no *Mortuary* is to be paid by any Feme Covert or Child, Perſons not keeping Houſe, &c. If one happens to die in a Place where he does not reſide, by this Statute the *Mortuary* ſhall be paid in the Place where he had his moſt Abode; no Perſon ſhall pay *Mortuaries* in more Places than one, or more than one *Mortuary*; and no *Mortuary* ſhall be demanded of any but in ſuch Places where *Mortuaries* are due by Cuſtom, and have uſed to have been paid: Alſo there is a Proviſo in the Statute, that in Places where *Mortuaries* have been of leſs Value than as aforeſaid, no Perſon ſhall pay any more than has been accuſtomed. If a Parſon, Vicar, &c. take or demand more than is allowed by the Statute for a *Mortuary*, he ſhall forfeit all he takes beyond it, and 40 *s.* more to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Debt, &c. Stat. *Ibid.* Since this Statute, whereby *Mortuaries* are reduced to a Certainty, an Action of Debt will lie upon the ſaid Statute in the Courts of Common Law, for Recovery of the Sum due for a *Mortuary*, being by Cuſtom as aforeſaid, although before that Statute they were recoverable only in the Spiritual Court: But as ſuch Actions have never been brought, it is ſaid, they are ſtill recoverable in that Court only. *Watſ. Clergym. Law* 475. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 140. Where by Cuſtom a *Mortuary* hath not been uſually paid, if a Perſon be libelled in the Spiritual Court, he ſhall have a *Prohibition* by Virtue of the Statute 21 *H.* 8. And upon a Prohibition the Cuſtom may be tried, &c. 2 *Lutw.* 1066. 3 *Mod.* 268. No Suit in Equity lies for a *Mortuary*. 2 *Strange* 715.

Mortuarium, Hath been ſometimes uſed in a Civil as well as Eccleſiaſtical Senſe, being payable to the Lord of the Fee.——*Debentur Domino Maner. de* Wrechwyke *nominibus Heriotti &* Mortuarii *duæ Vaccæ pret. xii ſol.* Paroch. Antiq. 470.

Moſaical Law. This Law inflicts not a Capital Puniſhment for bare Theſts, agreeable to which is the *Civil Law*; but *our Law* doth, as in ſtrict Juſtice for the Welfare of Society it may. *Exod.* 22. *S. P. C.* 25. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 89.

Moſs-Troopers, A Rebellious Sort of People in the *North* of *England*, that lived by Robbery and Rapine, not unlike the *Tories* in *Ireland*, the *Buckaneers* in *Jamaica*, or *Banditti* of *Italy*: The Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, were charged with an yearly Sum, and a Command of Men to be appointed by Juſtices of Peace, to aprehend and ſuppreſs them. Stat. 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 22. 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. See 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37.

Mote, *(Mota* Sax. *Gemote, Curia)* A Court or Convention: As *Mota de Hereford*, i. e. *Curia vel Placita Comitatus de Hereford.* Hence *Burgemote, Curia vel Conventus Burgi*; Swaingemote, *Curia Miniſtror. Foreſtæ*, &c. Alſo *Mota* was ſometimes taken for a Fortreſs; as Turris *de London*, & Mota *de Windſor*, the Tower of *London* and Fortreſs of *Windſor. Chart.* K. *Stephen.* It likewiſe ſignifies a ſtanding Water to keep Fiſh; or a great Ditch encompaſſing a Caſtle or Dwelling Houſe.——*Hæc Indentura &c. teſtatur quod prædict' Rogerus tradidit præfato Thomæ tria Stagna & unam* Motam Piſcariam *exiſten. intra Manerium, &c. Habend. &c. cum tota Piſcatione in eiſdem & cum incremento Piſcium in eiſdem cum libero ingreſſu & egreſſu, &c.* Chart. dat. 18 Feb. 11 Ed. 4.

Mote-bell, or *Mot-bell*, the Bell ſo called, which was uſed by the *Engliſh Saxons* to call People together to the Court. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 35. See *Folcmote.*

Moteer, A cuſtomary Service or Payment at the *Mote* or Court of the Lord: From which ſome Perſons were exempted by Charter of Privilege. *Rot. Chart.* 5 *Joh. m.* 9.

Mothering, Is a Cuſtom of viſiting Parents on *Midlent Sunday.* See *Lætare Jeruſalem.*

Motibilis, One that may be removed or diſplaced, or rather a Vagrant.——*In Carcere detenti, Canonici vel alii Religioſi,* Motibiles, *Furioſi, &c. convenire non poterunt*, i. e. *in Jure convenire non poſſunt.* Fleta, lib. 6. cap. 6.

Motion in Court. In the Courts of *Chancery, King's Bench, &c. Motions* are made by Barriſters and Counſellors at Law, for what concerns their Clients Cauſes: And where any *Motion* is made in *Chancery*, that is not of Courſe, generally an Affidavit of the Facts alledged muſt be read in Court: And if *Motions* are founded on the general Rules or Uſage of the Court, and are not of Courſe, but granted or denied as the Court thinks fit, on hearing Counſel on both Sides, Notice is to be given in Writing to the Solicitor of the other Party, or his Clerk in Court, expreſſing every Thing moved for, which muſt be ſerved two Days at leaſt before the Day on which the *Motion* is to be made, whereof Affidavit muſt alſo be made. *Practic. Solic.* 17. In *B. R.* one ought not to move the Court for a Rule for a Thing to be done, which by the common Rules of Practice may be done without moving the Court for it: Nor ſhall the Court be moved for the doing what is againſt the Practice of the Court: One ought not to move for ſeveral Things in one *Motion*; and where a *Motion* hath been denied, the ſame Matter may not be moved again by another Counſel, without acquainting the Court thereof, and having their Leave for the ſame: But every Perſon who makes a ſolemn Argument at the Bar, is allowed by the Court a *Motion* for his Argument. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 209, 210. If there be divers Rules of Court made in a Cauſe, and the Party intends to move thereon, he muſt produce the Rule that was laſt made in the Cauſe, and move upon that: But it is neceſſary to have all the Rules and Copies of the Affidavits, to ſatisfy the Court how the Cauſe hath been proceeded in, and how it ſtands in Court; though the laſt Rule is the moſt material: And where a *Motion* is made to ſet aſide a Rule grounded on an Affidavit, a Copy of the Affidavit muſt be produced, that the Court may be informed upon what Grounds the Rule was made, and judge whether there be Cauſe ſhewn upon the *Motion* ſufficient to ſet aſide the Rule. *Paſch.* 13 *Car. B. R. Hill.* 1649. If any Thing be moved to the Court upon a Record, the Record is to be in Court, or the Court will make no Rule upon ſuch *Motion. Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* One Party ought not to ſurprize another by a *Motion in Court*, but to move in convenient Time, that the other Party may have Time to be heard. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* It is againſt the Practice of the Court to move for an Attachment, or any Matters in Law, upon the laſt Day of the Term, except the Caſe is peremptory. *Monday* is a ſpecial Day for *Motions* in *B. R.* by the ancient Courſe; but they are made upon any Day, as the Buſineſs of the Court will permit: The three or two laſt Days of the Term are Days appointed to hear *Motions*, and Crown Office Cauſes; and the laſt Day chiefly for *Motions* to prepare Buſineſs againſt the next Term or Aſſizes. 2 *Lill.* 208, 210. In the *Chancery*, during the Term, every *Thurſday* is a Day for Sealing, and *Motions*; and *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays* are Days for *Motions*, as are the firſt and laſt Days of the Term: In Vacation, only Seal-Days appointed by the Lord Chancellor, are Days of *Motion. Practiſ. Solic.* 17.

Moult, Is an old *Engliſh* Word for a *Mow* of Corn, or Hay;=*Mullo fœni, &c.* Paroch. Antiq. 401.

Mowntee, An Alarm or Outcry, to mount and make ſome ſpeedy Expedition, mentioned in the Statutes *Hen.* 5.

Muffulæ,

Muffulæ, Winter Gloves made of Ram Skins. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 70.

Mulct, *(Mulcta)* A Fine of Money ſet upon one, for ſome Fault or Miſdemeanor; and Fines laid on Ships or Goods by a Company of Trade, to raiſe Money for the Maintenance of Conſuls, *&c.* are called *Mulcts. Merch. Dict.*

Mulier, As uſed in our Law, ſeems to be a Word corrupted from *Melior*, or the Fr. *Meliour*; and ſignifies the lawful Iſſue, born in Wedlock, (though begotten before) preferred before an elder Brother born out of Matrimony. 9 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 11. *Smith's Republ. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. But by *Glanvil*, the lawful Iſſue are ſaid to be *Mulier*, not from *Melior*, but becauſe begotten *è Muliere*, and not *ex Concubina*; for he calls ſuch Iſſue *Filios Mulieratos*, oppoſing them to *Baſtards. Glanv. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. It appears to be thus uſed in *Scotland* alſo; *Skene* ſaying, *Mulieratus filius* is a lawful Son, begotten of a lawful Wife. If a Man hath a Son by a Woman, before Marriage, which is a *Baſtard* and unlawful, and after he marries the Mother of the Baſtard, and they have another Son, this ſecond Son is *Mulier* and lawful, and ſhall be Heir to his Father, but the other cannot be Heir to any Man; and they are diſtinguiſhed in our old Books with this Addition, *Baſtard eigne*, and *Mulier puiſne. Co. Litt.* 170, 243. Where a Man has Iſſue by a Woman, if he afterwards marries her, the Iſſue is *Mulier* by the *Civil Law*; though not by the Laws of *England*. 2 *Inſt.* 99. 5 *Rep.* 416. Of ancient Time, *Mulier* was taken for a Wife, as it is commonly uſed for a Woman, particularly one that is not a Maid; and ſometimes for a Widow; but it has been held, that a Virgin is included under the Name of *Mulier*. 1 *Inſt.* 243.

Mulierty, (Fr. *Muillerie*) The Being or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Iſſue. *Co. Lit.* 352

Multa Epiſcopi, (From *Mulcta*) A Fine or Satisfaction given to the King by the Biſhops, that they might have Power to make their Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, and alſo to have the *Probate* of other Men's, and the Granting of Adminiſtration. 2 *Inſt.* 491.

Multiplication of Gold and Silver, Was prohibited and declared to be Felony by Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 4. Which Statute was made on a Preſumption that Perſons ſkilful in Chymiſtry, could *mutiply* or augment theſe Metals, by changing other Metals into Gold or Silver; and the Endeavours of ſome Perſons in making Uſe of extraordinary Methods for the producing of Gold and Silver, and finding out the Philoſopher's Stone, were found to be ſo prejudicial to the Publick, from the laviſh Waſte of many valuable Materials, and the Ruin of many Families by ſuch uſeleſs Expences, that they occaſioned the Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. But the Reſtraint thereby having no other Effect, from the unaccountable Vanity of thoſe who fancied thoſe Attempts practicable, than to ſend them beyond Sea to try their Experiments with Impunity in other Countries, the 5 *Hen.* 4. was at laſt repealed by 1 *W. & M. cap.* 30. *Dyer* 98. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 47.

Multitude, *(Multitudo)* According to ſome Authors, muſt be ten Perſons or more: But Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, he could never find it reſtrained by the Common Law to any certain Number. *Co. Lit.* 257.

A multo fortiori, Or *a Minore ad Majus*. See *Fortiori*.

Multo, Molto, or **Mutto**, A Mutton or Sheep; a Wether. *Brit. Cartular. Glaſton.* 39.

Multones Auri, An old obſolete Coin of Gold, having an *Agnus Dei*, Sheep or Lamb on the one Side, and from that Impreſſion called *Multones*: This Coin was moſt common in *France*, and ſometimes current in *England*. Patent 33 *Edw.* 1. cited by the learned *Spelman*.

Multure, *Multura*, The ſame with *Molitura*.

Mumming, (From the *Teuton. Mummen*, to mimick) Antick Diverſions in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, to get *Money or good Cheer*.

Mundbrech, (Is derived from the Sax. *Mund*, i. e. Munitio, Defenſio, & *Brice*, fractio) And is mentioned among divers Crimes, as *Pacis fractio*, *Læſio Majeſtatis*, *&c. Spelm. Gloſſ.* Some would have *Mundbrech* to ſignify an Infringement of Privileges; though of later Times it is expounded *Clauſarum fractionem*, a Breach of *Mounds*, by which Name Ditches and Fences are called in many Parts of *England*: And we ſay, when Lands are fenced in and hedged, that they are *mounded*.

Munde, Is Peace, and *Mundebrece* a Breach of it. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 37.

Muniments, (*Munimenta*) *Epiſcopus itaque cum* Munimentorum *inſpectionem habere non potuit.* Matt. Pariſ. fol. 311. See *Miniments*.

Muniment Houſe. In Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Colleges, or ſuch like, is a Houſe or little Room of Strength, purpoſely made for keeping the Seal, Evidences, Charters, *&c.* of the Church or College, called by the Name of *Muniment Houſe*; ſuch Evidences being termed *Muniments*, corruptly *Miniments*. 3 Inſt. 170.

Munimina, Are the Grants or Charters of Kings to Churches; ſo called, becauſe *cum eis muniuntur* againſt all Perſons who would deprive them of thoſe Privileges. *Blount.*

Munus Eccleſiaſticum, Signifies the conſecrated Bread, out of which a little Piece is taken for a Communicant ——— *Inſuper & omne ſacrificium quod nos dicimus* Munus Eccleſiaſticum, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom 2. p. 838.

Murage, (*Muragium*) Is a reaſonable Toll, to be taken of every Cart and Horſe coming laden through a City or Town, for the Building or Repairing the publick Walls thereof, due either by Grant or Preſcription: And it ſeems to be a Liberty granted to a Town by the King, for the Collecting of Money towards the Walling of the ſame. 3 *Edw.* 1. *c.* 30. 2 *Inſt.* 222. The Service of Work and Labour done by Inhabitants and adjoining Tenants in Building or Repairing the *Walls* of a City or Caſtle, was called *Murorum operatio*; and when this perſonal Duty was commuted into Money, the Tax ſo gathered was called *Murage. Paroch. Antiq.* 114. And in the City of *Cheſter*, there are two ancient Officers called *Murengeri*, being two of the principal Aldermen yearly choſen to ſee the *Walls* kept in good Repair; for the Maintenance of which they receive certain Tolls and Cuſtoms.

Murale, The City Wall. —— *Reſonabant Colles, reſonabant urbis* Muralia. *Huntingd. lib.* 8. *pag.* 392.

Muratio, A Town or Borough, ſurrounded with Walls. *Brompt. Vit. K. Steph.*

Murder, (*Murdrum*, from the Sax. *Morth*, whence, as it is ſaid, comes the barbarous *Latin Mordrum & Murdrum*; in *French Meurdre*, though I think the Word *Murdrare*, evidently comes from the *Latin Morti dare*) Is a Word in Uſe long before the Reign of King *Canutus*, which ſome would have to ſignify a violent Death; and ſometimes the *Saxons* expreſſed it by *Morthdæd & Morthweorc*, a deadly Work: But I cannot find that the Sax. *Morth* relates to a violent Death, but generally *Mors*. Anciently *Murder* ſignified only the private Killing of a Man, as appears by the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. And it was not *Murder*, except the Party ſlain was an *Engliſhman*, and no Foreigner; though by the *Stat.* 14 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 4. the Killing of any *Engliſhman* or Foreigner, living under the King's Protection, through Malice prepenſe, and whether committed openly or ſecretly, is declared to be *Murder. S. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. And doubtleſs the Makers of the Statute of 23 *H.* 8.

c. 1. which excludes all wilful *Murder* from the Benefit of the Clergy, intended to include open, as well as private Homicide within the Word *Murder*. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 78. By *Murder* at this Day, we underſtand the wilful and felonious Killing of any Man whatſoever, upon Malice forethought; ſo as the Party wounded or hurt die within a Year and a Day after the Fact: And if one dies in that Time, through diſorderly Living, it ſhall be no Excuſe, the Wound will be judged the principal Cauſe of his Death; but if one wounded die after that Time, the Law will preſume he died a natural Death. 3 *Inſt.* 53. *H. P. C.* 55. *Kel* 26. If a Man receives a Wound, that is not mortal; but either for want of Help, or by the Neglect thereof, it turns to a Fever, *&c.* which cauſes the Party's Death, it is *Murder:* And ſo it is, where a Man has ſome Diſeaſe, which poſſibly would terminate his Life in half a Year, and another wounds him, that it haſtens his End, *&c.* But if by ill Applications of the Party, or thoſe about him, of unwholeſome Medicines, the wounded Perſon dies; if this plainly appears, it is not *Murder*, by *Hale* Ch. Juſt. *Hiſt. P. C.* 428. *Murder* may be committed in divers Manners; as by Weapon, Poiſon, Cruſhing, Bruiſing, Smothering, Strangling, Starving, *&c.* And where a Perſon having Malice to another, ſtrikes or ſhoots at him, but miſſeth him and kills one not intended; or if one lays Poiſon to kill a Perſon, and another takes it, and dies, theſe are *Murder:* Alſo if a ſick Man be laid in the Cold, whereof he dieth, or an Infant is laid under Leaves or Trees, *&c.* and ſuffered to be deſtroyed by Vermin, they are Killing. 3 *Inſt.* 51. 9 *Rep.* 81. If a Perſon ſtir up a Dog accuſtomed to bite, knowing it to be ſuch, and it kill a Perſon; and if a Man have an Ox, or Horſe, which he knows to be miſchievous, by being uſed to gore or ſtrike at thoſe who come near them, and do not tie them up, if they kill a Man, according to ſome Opinions, the Owner may be indicted, as having himſelf feloniouſly killed him. *Pult.* 122. *H. P. C.* 53. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 79. Anciently it was holden that the cauſing an Abortion, by giving a Potion to, or ſtriking a Woman big with Child, was *Murder:* But now it is ſaid to be a great Miſpriſion only, and not *Murder*, unleſs the Child be born alive, and die thereof. 1 *Hawk.* 80. If the Death of a Baſtard Child newly born be concealed, it ſhall be ſuppoſed to be *murdered*; if the Mother doth not prove it was born dead. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 27. And if one by Dureſs of Impriſonment compel a Man to accuſe an innocent Perſon, who on his Evidence is condemned and executed; in Judgment of Law it is the Killing of the Compellor, *&c. S. P. C.* 36. 3 *Inſt.* 91. All the above Caſes ſhew Malice; ſo where a Priſoner, by the Dureſs of the Gaoler, comes to an untimely End; if one is executed contrary to the Direction of the Law; or if a Perſon kill a Man that is adjudged to Death; or one who hath no Authority ſhall execute the Judgment; if a Perſon ſentenced to be whipped, is whipped with that Rigour that he dieth of it, *&c.* But one under the Age of Diſcretion, or *Non Compos Mentis*, cannot be guilty of *Murder*; though if it appears by Circumſtances that the Infant did hide the Body, *&c.* it is Felony. *H. P. C.* 43. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 6, 54. If an Infant under twelve Years old, hath an extraordinary Wit, that it may be preſumed he knows what he does, and he kill another, it may be Felony and *Murder*; otherwiſe it ſhall not. 3 *H.* 7. 13. *Plowd.* 191. It is Malice makes the Crime of *Murder*, which is either expreſs or implied; it is expreſs, when it may be evidently proved there was formerly ſome ill Will, and the Killing is with a ſedate Mind, and formed Deſign of doing it: And implied, where one kills another ſuddenly, having nothing to defend himſelf; as going over a Stile, or the like. 3 *Inſt.* 51. *H. P. C.* 47. Such *Murder* as is occaſioned through an expreſs Purpoſe to do ſome perſonal Injury to him who is ſlain, is properly ſaid to be of expreſs Malice: And ſuch as happens in the Execution of an unlawful Action, principally intended for ſome other Purpoſe, and not expreſſed in its Nature to do a perſonal Injury to him in particular that is killed, is moſt properly Malice implied. *Kel.* 129, 130. He that doth a cruel and voluntary Act, whereby Death enſues, doth it of Malice prepenſed in the Eſteem of the Law: And if a Perſon in cool Blood, maliciouſly and deliberately beats another in ſuch a Manner, beyond any apparent Intent of Chaſtiſement, that he dieth, it is *Murder* by expreſs Malice, although he did not deſign to kill him. *H. P. C.* 49, 50. *Kel.* 64, 127, 135. But if a Perſon on any Provocation beat another ſo, that it might plainly appear he meant not to kill, but only to chaſtiſe him; or if he reſtrains himſelf till the other hath put himſelf on his Guard, and then in fighting with him killeth him, he will not be guilty of *Murder* but Manſlaughter. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 82. When one executes his Revenge, upon a ſudden Provocation, in ſuch a cruel Manner, with a dangerous Weapon, as ſhews a malicious Intention to do Miſchief; and Death enſues, it is expreſs Malice and *Murder* from the Nature of the Fact. *Kel.* 55, 61, 65, 130. A Man chided his Servant, and upon ſome croſs Anſwer given, he having a hot Iron in his Hand, ran it into the Servant's Belly, of which he died, this was adjudged *Murder*. *Kel.* 64. If a Perſon is treſpaſſing upon another, by breaking his Hedges, *&c.* and the Owner upon Sight thereof take up a Hedge-Stake, and give him a Stroke on the Head, whereof he dies, this is *Murder*, becauſe it is a violent Act beyond the Proportion of the Provocation. *H. P. C.* And where a Boy was upon a Tree in a Park cutting of Wood, and the Keeper bid him come down, which he did; and then the Keeper ſtruck him ſeveral Blows with a Cudgel, and afterwards with a Rope tied him to his Horſe's Tail, and the Horſe ran away with him and killed him; this was held to be *Murder* out of Malice, the Boy having come down at the Keeper's Command. *Cro. Car.* 139. *H. P. C.* A Man's Son was beaten, and complaining of it to his Father, the Father in Anger beat the other Boy with a Cudgel whereof he died; the Law ſhall adjudge it to be upon that ſudden Occaſion, and ſtirring of Blood, that he made the Aſſault, and not upon Malice unleſs it be found; and if the Diſtance of the Place where his Son complained was a Mile, it is not material, being all upon one Paſſion. *Cro. Jac.* 296. And it is the ſame in Caſe of a Brother, Couſin, Servant, *&c.* it is only Manſlaughter, not *Murder*. 2 *Lill.* 211. If two having Malice fight, and the Servant of one of them, not knowing of the Malice, killeth the other, this is *Murder* in the Maſter, and but Manſlaughter in the Servant: Though if there be a Conſpiracy to kill a Man, but no Malice againſt his Servant; if the Servant be ſlain, the Malice againſt the Maſter ſhall be conſtrued to extend to his Servant; and the Killing the Servant is *Murder*. *Dyer* 128. 1 *Mar.* If two Perſons meet and fight in cool Blood, on a precedent Quarrel, and one is killed: Or if a Perſon in a ſudden Quarrel appears to be Maſter of his Temper, and kills another, it is *Murder*. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81. For where two Perſons fight after a former Quarrel, it may be preſumed to be out of Malice; and when two Men fall out in the Morning, and meet and fight in the Afternoon, if one of them is killed, this is *Murder*; their After-Meeting is of Malice. *Plowd.* 474. If a Man upon a Quarrel with another, tells ſuch other that he will not ſtrike him, but will give him a Pot of Ale to ſtrike firſt, and thereupon the other ſtrikes him, and he kills the other, he is guilty of *Murder*; this being only a Cover to his malicious Intention. *H. P. C.* 48. And where a Perſon kills another, it ſhall be intended of Malice; if he prove not the contrary. *Kel.* 27. A

Man assaults another Person with Malice, although he be afterwards driven by the other to the Wall, and kill him there in his own Defence, he is guilty of *Murder*, in respect of his first Intent. *H. P. C.* 47. *Kel.* 58, 129. But if the Party assaulted flie to the Wall, and being still pursued, kills the other, it is only Manslaughter in his own Defence. *Bract.* 3 *Ed.* 3. If one resolves to kill the next Man he meets, and doth kill him, it is *Murder*; here Malice is implied against all Mankind. *Kel.* 27. By poisoning, and where one killeth another without Provocation, Malice is implied; as where any Magistrate or Minister of Justice is killed in the Execution of his Office; a Sheriff, Constable or Watchman, doing their Duty; or any other that comes in Aid of the King's Officer; and if a Watchman be killed in slaying of Night-walkers, it is said to be *Murder*. 3 *Inst.* 51. *Cro. Jac.* 280. *Kel.* 60, 128. In these Cases, it is a very high Contempt of the Laws, for a Person to execute his Revenge against those who have no Way offended him but by doing their Duty; and he cannot come off by alledging that what he did was in a sudden Affray, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 84. And if a Bailiff is killed in executing a lawful Warrant, &c. it is *Murder:* Nor is it any Excuse to the Person, that the Process was erroneous; or that the Arrest was in the Night; that the Officer did not tell him for what Cause he arrested him; or that he did not shew his Warrant, &c. being a Bailiff commonly known. 9 *Rep.* 68, 69. *Cro. Jac.* 280, 486. But if a Bailiff who is not executing his Office is killed, it is not *Murder*; for he ought to be duly executing his Office, by serving the Process of the Law, wherein he is assisted *cum Potestate Regis & Legis.* Cro. Car. 537. 2 Lill. Abr. 212. Therefore where the Warrant by which he acts gives him no Authority to arrest the Party; as where a Bailiff arrests a wrong Person, or *J. S.* a Baronet, by Force of a Warrant to arrest *J. S.* Knight; or if a good Warrant is executed in an unlawful Manner; as if a Bailiff be killed in breaking open a Door, or Window to arrest a Man; or perhaps if he arrest one on a *Sunday*; since the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. by which all such Arrests are made unlawful, and he is slain; Malice shall not be implied to make it *Murder*, but the same shall be Manslaughter only. *H. P. C.* 46. *Cro. Car.* 372. 12 *Rep.* 49. 1 *Hawk.* 86. If Bailiffs come to a House to arrest a Person, and the House being locked they attempt to break in, whereupon the Son of the Person intended to be arrested, shoots and kills one of them, it is not *Murder*. *Jones* 429. A Person was arrested, and another not knowing the Cause of the Struggle, but seeing Swords drawn, and to prevent Mischief, came and defended the Party arrested, and in the Scuffle the Bailiff was killed; it was resolved to be no *Murder* in the Person doing it, but that all that were present and assisting, knowing of the Arrest, were principal *Murderers*. *Kel.* 86. Though it has been held in such a Case, that the Person offending is Guilty of *Murder*, whether he knew that the Person slain were an Officer or not; for all Fighting is unlawful, and he who seeing Persons engaged in it, takes Part with one Side, and fights in the Quarrel, without knowing the Cause of it, especially where the Fight is begun in Opposition to the Justice of the Nation, shews a Readiness to break through the Laws on a small Occasion, and must at his Peril take heed what he doth. 1 *Sid.* 160. *Noy* 50. 1 *Hawk.* 85. If one attack another to rob him, and by the Resistance of the Party kills him, this is *Murder*. 3 *Inst.* 52. *Dalt.* 344. A Person stands by and encourages or commands another to *murder* a Man; or if he come with others on purpose to kill him, and stand by while the other Persons commit the Fact: It will be *Murder* in them all. *Plowd.* 98. 11 *Rep.* 5. And if two or more Persons come together to do an unlawful Act, as to beat a Man, rob a Park, &c. and one of them kills a Person, this is *Murder* in all that are present, aiding or assisting, or that were ready to aid and assist: All will be said to intend the *Murder*. 3 *Inst.* 56. *Dalt.* 347. *H. P. C.* 31. And such Persons will be judged to be present that are in the same House, though in another Room, or in the same Park, although half a Mile off, &c. *H. P. C.* 47. *Kel.* 87, 116, 127. Several Persons having conspired to enter the King's Park, and to hunt and carry away Deer, with Design of killing any one that should oppose them; though the Keeper's Servant began the Assault, and required them first to stand, whereupon they fled, and one of the Keeper's Men discharged a Piece at them, and they continued their Flight until he laid violent Hands upon one of the Offenders, and then, and not before, they killed one of the Keeper's Servants, this was held to be *Murder*; as they were doing an unlawful Act, the Law implies Malice, and they ought not to have fled, but to have surrendered themselves. *Roll. Rep.* 20. By Statute, *Murder* shall not be adjudged where it is found by Misadventure, but when it is done with a felonious Intent. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 25. Offenders for *Murder* and Accessaries being indicted, may be arraigned at any Time within the Year, at the King's Suit, and if the Principal or Accessary be acquit, yet the Justices shall not suffer them to go at large, but either remand them to Prison, or let them be bailed, until the Year and Day be out, allowed for an Appeal. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. All Trials for *Murder* must be in the County where the Fact was committed, by the Common Law. *Cro. Car.* 227. But if a Person be wounded by a Stroke given in one County, and he dieth in another County, the Indictment may be found in the County where the Party dies, which shall be as well as if the Stroke had been given in the same County. Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 24. The Killing must be in some County; for if the *Murder* be done out of the Realm, it cannot be determined by the Common Law, but must be determined by the Constable and Marshal, &c. 3 *Inst.* 48. *H. P. C.* 54. But see the Statute 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 21. And *Murder* is to be expressly found, not by Intendment, &c. And where the Matters on the finding of the Jury, are no more than weak Evidence thereof, the Court ought not to give Judgment on that, but upon the Facts arising from it. *Fitzgib.* 187. *Mich.* 4 *Geo.* 2. When one is *murdered* in the Day-Time, and the *Murderer* escapes untaken, the Township that suffers it, shall be amerced. 3 *H.* 7. If one who sees a *Murder* done, does not his best Endeavours to apprehend the *Murderer:* Or if where two are fighting, and others looking on do not endeavour to part them, if one is killed, the Lookers on may be indicted and fined. 3 *Inst.* 53. *Noy* 50. And killing any Person endeavouring to part others fighting, though without any evil Intention against him, is *Murder*. See *Duelling*, *Manslaughter*, &c. See also *Trial*.

Form *of an* Indictment *for* Murder.

Wilts, ff. *THE Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, upon their Oath present, that* A. B. *late of* M. *in the said County, Yeoman, not having God before his Eyes, but being moved and seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, on the Day of,* &c. *in the Year of the Reign of,* &c. *about the Hour,* &c. *in the Evening of the same Day, at* M. *aforesaid in the said County, with Force and Arms made an Assault in and upon one* C. D. *then and there being in the Peace of God, and of our said Lord the King; and that the said* A. B. *at* M. *aforesaid in the said County, did feloniously, wilfully and of his Malice forethought strike and wound the said* C. D. *with a Sword, of the Value of three Shillings, which the said* A. B. *had and held then and there drawn in his Right Hand, and did feloniously and of his Malice forethought, at* M. *aforesaid in the said County, give to the said*

said C. D. *one mortal Wound with the Sword aforesaid, in and upon the right Part of his Thigh, of the Length of three Inches, and of the Depth of two Inches, of which said mortal Wound the said* C. D. *at* M. *aforesaid in the said County, instantly died; and so the said Jurors upon their Oath aforesaid say, that the said* A. B. *on the said Day of, &c. in the Year abovementioned, at* M. *aforesaid in the said County, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his Malice forethought, kill and* murder *the said* C. D. *in Manner and Form aforesaid, against the Peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.*

Murder, *or Homicide justifiable.* There is a Killing that is justifiable; as if a Person attempts to commit *Murder*, Robbery or other Felony, a Man or any of his Servants may lawfully kill him. 2 *Inst.* 316. See Statute 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. If a Person in Defence of the Possession of a Room in a publick House kill another who attempts to turn him out of it, the Killing the Assailant hath been holden to be justifiable. *Kel.* 51. 1 *Hawk.* 83. In the Defence of the Possession of a Man's Goods, against him that would wrongfully take them away, Killing cannot be justified; except he be a Thief. *Wood's Inst.* 361. If a Woman kills a Man attempting to ravish her, it is justifiable. *H P. C.* 39. Those who are engaged in a Riot, or forcible Entry, *&c.* standing in Opposition to a Justice's Command, or lawful Warrant: Or if Trespassers in a Forest or Park, will not surrender, but defend themselves: If a Felon will not suffer himself to be arrested, and refusing to obey any Arrest on lawful Warrant, defends himself; or if one either with or without a Warrant pursues a Felon upon Hue and Cry, and he flies for it: If a Prisoner assaults those that conduct him to Gaol, or his Gaoler, in endeavouring to escape; or a Person arrested, resist the Sheriff, *&c.* the Killing these is justifiable; but a Sheriff cannot kill one that flies from the Execution of a Civil Process: And as no private Person hath this Authority, upon an Arrest in a Civil Matter, as he hath upon an Arrest for Felony; so neither hath the Sheriff this Power in Criminal Cases; but upon a Necessity; as when an Offender cannot be taken without killing, *&c.* for if he might be taken without killing him, it will be esteemed *Murder*. 3 *Inst.* 56, 221. *H. P. C.* 37. *Dalt.* 150, 35. *Kel* 28. When one in Danger of drowning, thrusts another from a Plank, whereby he is drowned; this is justifiable. *Bac. Max.* 25. And there is a *Homicide* or *Killing excusable*, where a Man kills another merely in his own Defence, called *se Defendendo*. A Person *indicted* for *intending to Murder* the Master of the Rolls, *Term. Mich.* 16. *Car.* 2. and for offering a Sum of Money to another Person to do it, saying at the same Time, that if he would not perpetrate the Crime, he would do it himself; upon his Conviction, the Court declared that this was a heinous Offence, and not only indictable but fineable, and the Offender was fined one thousand Marks, committed to Prison for three Months, and ordered to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life. 1 *Lev.* 146. Firing a Pistol out of a Chaise into the Street, and Death ensuing, held Manslaughter. 1 *Strange* 481. a Defendant arrested strikes at the Officers, they afterwards kill him held, Manslaughter. 1 *Strange* 499. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. Persons found guilty of wilful Murder shall be executed on the Day next but one after Sentence passed, unless the same happen on a Sunday, and then on the Monday. The Body, if executed in *London* or *Middlesex*, to be delivered to the Surgeons Company to be anatomized, if in any other County, to such Surgeon as the Judge shall direct for that Purpose. The Sentence to be pronounced in open Court immediately after Conviction with the Time for Execution and the Marks of Infamy hereby directed. If there be reasonable Cause the Judge may stay Execution. The Judge may order the Body of the Murderer to be hung in Chains, but in no Case to be buried, unless after Dissection. After Conviction the Prisoner to be confined separate and apart from other Prisoners, and no Person but the Gaoler, *&c.* to have Access to the Prisoner without Licence from the Judge, Sheriff or under Sheriff. Where the Judge shall see Cause to respite the Execution he may relax the said Restraints. And after Sentence until Execution the Prisoner to be fed with Bread and Water, except on receiving the Sacrament, and in Case of violent Wounds or Sickness, *&c.*

Muscovy Company, Of Merchants, established by King *Ed.* 6. This Company trades to *Russia* and the North; and any Subject of *England*, on Request may be admitted into it, and enjoy all Privileges, paying only the Sum of 5 *l.* by *Stat.* 10. & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. In order to open a Trade to *Persia* through *Muscovy* a late Statute has ordained, that all Persons free of this Company may import from any Place in *Russia*, Raw Silk or other Commodities of *Persia*, purchased by Barter with woollen Manufactures exported from *England*, *&c.* 14 *Geo.* 2 *cap.* 36.

Musicians, The *Musicians of England*, were incorporated by King *Charles* 2. *Anno* 1670. And of late Years all foreign *Musick*, Opera's, *&c.* have very much increased upon us, through the Management of this Corporation, and the Softness and Politeness of our modern Gentry. See *Minstrels*.

Muster, (From the Fr. *Moustre*) is to shew Men, and their Arms, that are Soldiers, and inrol them in a Book. *Terms de Ley.* *Faire* Moustre *general de tout son Armie*, is as much as *Lustrare exercitum*; the Signification being well known to *Muster an Army*: And *mustered of Record* is to be inrolled in the Number of the King's Soldiers. *Stat.* 18. *H.* 6. *c.* 19. If any Men commanded to *Muster*, by those who have Authority, absent themselves, or do not bring their best Arms, they shall be imprisoned ten Days, or pay a Fine of 40 *s.* by 4 & 5 *P. & M.* 3. See *Soldiers*.

Muster-Master general, Mention in the 35 *Eliz. c.* 4. See *Master of the King's Musters*.

Muta Canum, (Fr. *Meute de Chiens*) Signifies a Kennel of Hounds, in ancient Records: And the King at a Bishop's and Abbot's Decease, had six Things. 1. *Optimum Equum sive Palefridum ipsius Episcopi, &c.* 2 *Unum Chlamydem sive Clocam cum Capella.* 3. *Unum Ciphum cum coopertorio.* 4. *Unum pelvem cum lavatorio.* 5. *Unum Annulum aureum.* 6. *Necnon* Mutam Canum; *quæ ad Dom. Regem, ratione Prærogativæ suæ spectant & pertinent.* Hill. 2 Edw. 2. in Stat. post Mortem Episc. Bath. & Willenf. & Clauf. 30 Ed. 1, M. 16. Vide *Mortuary*.

Mutare, To mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Molting or Casting their Plumes. In the Reign of King *Ed.* 2. the Manor of *Broughton in Com. Oxon.* was held ——*Per Serjeantiam* Mutandi *unum Hostricum Domini Regis, &c.* Paroch Antiq. 560. *Mutatus accipiter* is a mewed Hawk: And hence the *Mews*, (*Muta Regia*) near *Charing Cross*, *London*, now the King's Stables, was formerly the Falconry or Place for the King's Hawks.

Mute, (*Mutus*) One Dumb, that cannot speak, or who refuses to speak. And by our Law a Prisoner may stand *Mute* two Manner of Ways: 1. When he speaks not at all, and it shall be inquired whether he stand *Mute* out of Malice, or by the Act of God; and if by the latter, then the Judge ought to inquire whether he be the same Person, and of all Pleas which he might have pleaded in his Defence, if he had not been *Mute*. 2. When the Prisoner pleads not directly, or will not put himself upon the Inquest to be tried; and a Person feigning himself Mad, and refusing to answer, shall be

be taken as one who ſtands *Mute*. 2 *Inſt. H. P. C.* 226. Alſo if a Priſoner on his Trial peremptorily challenge above the Number of Jurors allowed by Law, this being an implied Refuſal of a legal Trial, he ſhall be dealt with as one that ſtands *Mute*, and according to ſome Opinions be hanged. *H. P. C.* 259. *Kel.* 36. 2 *Hawk.* 327. A Felon obſtinately ſtanding *Mute* is to be put to the Penance of *Paine forte & Dure:* In Caſe of High Treaſon where the Offender ſtands *Mute*, he ſhall have Judgment and forfeit Lands and Goods, as if he had been attainted; likewiſe in the Caſe of Felony and Petit Treaſon, if a Perſon by ſtanding *Mute* do not avoid being attainted for ſuch Crimes, he ſhall forfeit his Lands and Goods in the ſame Manner as on other Attainders: Though whenever a Perſon ſtanding *Mute* is adjudged to his Penance for Felony, and thereby prevents that Attainder which otherwiſe he might have incurred, he forfeits his Chattels only, and not his Lands. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 330, 331. It is ſaid by Sir *Math. Hale*, that an Appellee of Felony ſtanding *Mute* ſhall be executed, and not have Judgment of Penance; but the contrary hath been held by others. *H. P. C.* 226. *S. P. C.* 150. 2 *Inſt.* 178. *Kel.* 37. One who ſtands *Mute* ſhall have the Benefit of his Clergy, unleſs it be otherwiſe ſpecially provided by ſome Statute. And although it be enacted by the Stat. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. That if any Perſon ſhall be indicted of any Offence, for which by Virtue of any former Statute, he is excluded from the Benefit of his Clergy, if he had been thereof convicted by Verdict or Confeſſion, if he ſtand *Mute* he ſhall not be admitted to the ſame; yet Appeals, and Offences excluded from the Benefit of the Clergy, by ſubſequent Statutes, ſeem not within that Act: And a Statute taking away the Benefit of Clergy generally from thoſe who are convicted of a Crime, doth not take it away from thoſe who ſtand *Mute* on an Indictment or Appeal. 2 *Hawk.* 332. See *Felony*.

Mutual Promiſe, Is where one Man *promiſes* to pay Money to another, and he in Conſideration thereof *promiſes* to do a certain Act, *&c.* Such *Promiſes* muſt be binding, as well of one Side as the other; and both made at the ſame Time. *Hob.* 88. 1 *Salk.* 21. Where there are *mutual Promiſes*, and one of the Parties dies, whereby the other Party could not charge the Executor on the *Promiſe* of the Teſtator; yet 'tis here ſaid the *Promiſe* by the Survivor ſhall continue *Yelv.* 133. But it is held, that on *Mutual Promiſes* and *Covenants*, equal Remedies are on both Sides; though the Performance need not be preciſely alledged, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 15, 108. 1 *Lev.* 88. 2 *Mod.* 34.

Mutuatus. If a Man oweth another Perſon 10 *l.* and hath a Note for the ſame, without Seal, Action of Debt lies upon a *Mutuatus*; but in this there may be Wager of Law, which there may not be in Action upon the Caſe, on an implied Promiſe of Payment, *&c.* *Comp. Attorn.* 6, 111.

Mutuo, In a legal Underſtanding, ſignifies to Borrow or to lend. 2 *Saund.* 291.

Mutus & Surdus, A Perſon dumb and deaf, and being Tenant of a Manor, the Lord ſhall have the Wardſhip and Cuſtody of him. 2 *Cro.* 105. If a Man be dumb and deaf, and have Underſtanding, he may be a Grantor or Grantee of Lands, *&c.* 1 *Co. Inſt.*

Myſtery, *(Miſterium*, From the Fr. *Meiſtier*, i. e. *Ars, Artificium)* An Art, Trade, or Occupation.

N.

NAB, To *Nab* a Perſon.——*In ipſo Articulo aliquem opprimere.* Litt. Dict.

Nacella, A Skiff or Boat. *Tranſitum per* Nacellas *& alia vaſa præparavit.* Mat. Pariſ.

Nacka, Natta, A ſmall Ship, Yatcht, or Tranſport Veſſel. *Chartular. Abbat. Rading. MS. fol.* 51.

Nam, or **Naam**, *(Namium* from the Sax. *Niman*, i. e. *capere)* Signifies the Taking or Diſtraining another Man's moveable Goods. And *lawful Naam*, which is a reaſonable Diſtreſs, proportionable to the Value of the Thing diſtrained for, was anciently called either *Vif* or *Mort*, quick or dead, as it conſiſted of dead or quick Chattels; and it is when one takes another Man's Beaſts *Damage-feaſant*, in his Ground, or by a Perſon's particular Fact, by Reaſon of ſome Contract made; as for Default of Payment of an Annuity, it ſhall be lawful to diſtrain in ſuch or ſuch Lands, &c. And there is a *Naam unlawful* mentioned in our Books. *Horn's Mirror, lib.* 2.—— *Nemo* Namium *capiat in Comitatu vel extra Comitatum, priuſquam ter in Hundredo ſuo rectum ſibi perquiſierit.* Leg. Canut. c. 18. *Non licebit* Namium *ſumere vel vadimonium, nec Averia ſua imparchiare.* Spelm. Gloſſ

Namation, *(Namatio)* A Taking or Diſtraining; and in *Scotland* it is uſed for Impounding: *Namatus*, diſtrained. *Charta Hen.* 2. See *Vetitum Namium*, and *Withernam.*

Name, *(Nomen*, Fr. *Noſme)* By which any Perſon is known or called. There is a Name of Perſons, Bodies Politick, and Places; and of Baptiſm and Surname; alſo *Names* of Dignity, *&c.* In ſome Caſes, a *Name* by Reputation is ſufficient; but it is not ſo of a Thing, if the Matter and Subſtance be not right. 11 *Rep.* 21. 6 *Rep.* 65. 4 *Rep.* 170. Vide *Miſnomer.*

Napery, (from the *Ital. Naperia*, i. e. *Linteamina Domeſtica*, Linen Cloth, or Houſhold Linen. Stat. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Narr, An Abbreviation of *Narratio*, uſed to ſignify a *Declaration* in a Cauſe.

Narrator, *(Lat.)* A Pleader or Reporter; and formerly *Serviens Narrator* was a Serjeant at Law.

——*Et ulterius in Curia Regis pro aliquo* Narrare *non auditur, niſi pro ſemetipſo ſi* Narrator *fuerit.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 37.

Naſſe or **Neſſe**, (From the Sax. *Næſe*, i. e. *Promontorium*) The Name of the Port or Haven of *Orford* in *Suffolk*, mentioned in the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *cap.* 21.

Natale, The State, Condition and Quality of a Man. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 64.

Nathwyte, Seems to be derived from the Sax. *Nath*, i. e. Lewdneſs; and ſo to ſignify the ſame with *Lairwite.*

Natibi de Stipite. In the Survey of the *Dutchy* of *Cornwall*, there is mention of *Nativi de Stipite*, and *Nativi Conventionarii*; the Firſt were Villeins or Bondmen, by Birth or Stock; the other by Contract or Agreement. *LL. Hen.* 1 *cap.* 76. And in *Cornwall* it was a Cuſtom, that a Freeman marrying *Nativam*, if he had two Daughters, one of them was Free, and the other Villein. *Bract lib.* 4. *c.* 21.

Natibity, (*Nativitas*) Birth, or the being born in a Place. *The Caſting the Nativity*, or by Calculation ſeeking to know how long the *Queen* ſhould live, *&c.* was made Felony, by 23 *Eliz. cap.* 2. *Nativitas* was anciently taken for Servitude, *Bondage* or *Villeinage.* Leg. Will. 1.

Nativo habendo, Was a Writ that lay to the Sheriff, for a Lord who claimed Inheritance in any

Villein, when his Villein was run away from him, for the Apprehending and Reſtoring him to the Lord: And the Sheriff might ſeiſe the Villein, and deliver him unto his Lord, if he confeſſed his Villenage; but if he alledged that he was a Freeman, then the Sheriff ought not to ſeiſe him, but the Lord was to ſue forth a *Pone* to remove the Plea before the Juſtices of *C. B. &c.* And if the Villein purchaſed a Writ *De Libertate probanda* before the Lord had taken out the *Pone*, it was a *Superſedeas* to the Lord, that he proceeded not on the Writ of *Nativo habendo*. *Reg. Orig.* 8, 7. *F. N. B.* 77. *New Nat. Brev.* 171, 173. This Writ *Nativo habendo* was in Nature of a Writ of Right, to recover the Inheritance in the Villein; upon which the Lord was to purſue his Plaint, and declare thereupon, and the Villein to make his Defence, ſo as the Freedom was to be tried. *New Nat. Br.* 171, 173.

Nativus, Is uſed in our ancient Law, for a Servant: Of Servants there were three Kinds, *Bondmen*, *Natives*, and *Villeins*; and *Natives* were ſuch as were born Servants. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* See *Servi Nativa*, Vide *Nief*.

Natural Affection, (*Naturalis Affectio*) Is a good Conſideration in a Deed; and if one without expreſſing any Conſideration, Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of his Wife, Child, or Brother, *&c.* Here the naming them to be of Kin, implies the Conſideration of *Natural Affection*, whereupon ſuch Uſe will ariſe. *Cart.* 138. See *Conſideration*.

Naturalization, (*Naturalizatio*) Is where a Perſon who is an *Alien*, is made the King's *natural* Subject by Act of Parliament, whereby one is a Subject to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if he were born ſo; For by *Naturalization*, a Perſon's Iſſue, before the *Naturalization*, ſhall inherit. 1 *Inſt.* 8. 129. A Stranger *naturalized* by Act of Parliament, may have Lands by Deſcent, as Heir at Law, as well as have them by Purchaſe: But until *naturalized* or made Denizen, a Stranger is not generally under the King's Protection, to have the Benefit of the Laws; alſo no Perſon is to be *naturalized* until he has received the Sacrament of the Church, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, *&c.* And Strangers when *naturalized* are diſabled to be of the Privy Council, to hold Offices, *&c.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 2. 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. but ſee 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 4. By the Stat. 7 *Ann. cap.* 5. it was declared that all Perſons born out of the King's Allegiance, taking the Oaths, *&c.* ſhould be deemed natural born; though this was repealed, but not to prejudice Perſons *naturalized*, or Children of natural-born Subjects, born out of Allegiance, by 10 *Ann. c.* 5. And all Children born out of the Ligeance of the Crown, whoſe Fathers were, or ſhall be natural Subjects of *Great Britain*, at the Time of their Birth, are adjudged to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, except Children of Parents Attainted of Treaſon, or in the actual Service of foreign Princes in Enmity with *England*, *&c.* by the 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. All Foreigners who ſhall live ſeven Years or more, in any of our *American* Plantations, and not be abſent therefrom above two Months at one Time, ſhall on taking the Oaths be deemed natural Subjects, as if they had been born here; but not be capable of enjoying any Place of Truſt, *&c.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 7. This by the Stat. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 44. is extended to Proteſtants who ſcruple the taking an Oath upon their making and ſubſcribing the Declaration of Fidelity, and taking and affirming the Effect of the Abjuration Oath, and making and ſubſcribing the Profeſſion of their Chriſtian Belief, appointed by the Stat. 1 *Geo.* 1. 8 *Geo.* 1. & 1 *W.* & *M.* Great Numbers of Foreigners are every Year *naturalized* by private Acts of Parliament. See *Prince of Orange*.

Naturæ *Pudenda*, Privities. ——— *Penſandum autem eſt, per viſum accuſantibus viſum concubitus propenſius advertendum, ut ſcilicet ipſas coeuntium* Naturas *viderint Commiſceri.* Leg. Hen. 1. c 83.

Navagium, A Duty which was incumbent on Tenants, to carry their Lord's Goods in a Ship: *Liberi ſint ab omni Cariagio*, Navagio, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1 pag. 922.

Naval, Signifies any Thing belonging to the Sea, or Maritime Affairs. *Merch. Dict.*

Naval Stores. Perſons ſtealing or imbezilling any of the King's *naval Stores*, to the Value of 20 *s.* are Guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. And the Treaſurer and Commiſſioners of the Navy are impowered to inquire of *naval Stores* imbezilled, and appoint Perſons to ſearch for them, *&c.* who may go on board Ships, and ſeize ſuch Stores; and the Commiſſioners, *&c.* may impriſon the Offenders, and fine them double Value, the Stores being under the Value of 20 *s.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 25. None but the Contractors with the Commiſſioners of the Navy, ſhall make any Stores of War, *naval Stores*, *&c.* with the Marks commonly uſed to his Majeſty's Stores, upon Pain of Forfeiting 200 *l.* And Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Stores ſhall be found concealed, are liable to the ſame Penalty. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 41. The Stat. 3 *Ann. c.* 10. was made for the Encouragement of the Importation of *naval Stores* from the Plantations in *America*, and for Preſervation thereof in thoſe Countries; inflicting Penalties for cutting down Pine or Pitch-Trees, under ſuch and ſuch Sizes, *&c.* To the like Purpoſe, and for making the ſame more effectual, is the Stat. 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 12. Alſo *naval Stores* are imported here from *Scotland*, under an Encouragement by Statute; and a *Præmium* is given for the importing of *naval Stores* from *America* and *North Britain*, of 1 *l. per* Ton, for Maſts and Pitch, *&c.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 35.

Naufrage, A Sea Term for Ship-wreck. *Merch. Dict.*

Navigation, Is the Art of Sailing at *Sea*, alſo the Manner of Trading: And a *Navigator* is one that underſtands *Navigation*, or imports Goods in foreign Bottoms. *Ibid.*

Navigable Rivers, Divers Statutes relating to them. See *Rivers*.

Navis Eccleſiæ, The *Nave* or Body of the Church, as diſtinguiſhed from the Choir and Wings or Iſles: It is that Part of the Church where the common People ſit. *Du Cange.*

Navis, Navicula, A ſmall Diſh to hold Frankincenſe, before put into the *Thuribulum*, Cenſer or ſmoaking Pot; and it ſeems to have its Name from the Shape, reſembling a Boat or little Ship: We have ſeveral of theſe Boat-cups in Silver, *&c.* for various Uſes. *Paroch. Antiq.* 598.

Navithalamus, A Ship or Barge that Noble-men uſe for pleaſure, with fine Chambers and other ſtately Ornaments. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Navy, Signifies the Fleet or Shipping of a Prince or State; or an Armament at Sea. The *Navy of England* it has been obſerved, excels all others for three Things; *viz.* Beauty, Strength and Safety; for Beauty our Ships of War are ſo many floating Palaces; for their Strength ſo many moving Caſtles; and for Safety, they are the moſt defenſive Walls of the Land: And as our *naval* Power gains us Authority in the moſt diſtant Climates, ſo the Superiority of our Fleet above other Nations, renders the *Britiſh* Monarch the Arbiter of *Europe*. The Kings of *England* in ancient Times commanded their Fleets in Perſon; and the renowned King *Arthur*, famous for his Warlike Atchievements, vindicated the Dominion of the Seas, making Ships of all Nations ſalute our Ships of War, by lowering the Top-ſail, and ſtriking the Flag, as in like Manner they

ſhall do the Forts upon Lands, by which Submiſſions they are put in Mind that they are come into a Territory, wherein they are to own a Sovereign Power and Juriſdiction, and receive Protection from it: And this Duty of the Flag, which hath been conſtantly paid to our Anceſtors, ſerves to imprint Reverence in Foreigners, and adds new Courage to our Seamen; and Reputation abroad, is the principal Support of any Government at home. King *Edgar* Succeſſor to *Arthur*, ſtiled himſelf Sovereign of the narrow Seas; and having fitted out a Fleet of four hundred Sail of Ships, in the Year 937, ſailing about *Britain* with his mighty *Navy*, and arriving at *Cheſter*, was there met by eight Kings and Princes of foreign Nations, come to do him Homage; who as an Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty, rowed this Monarch in a Boat down the River *Dee*, himſelf ſteering the Boat; a marine Triumph which is not to be paralleled in the Hiſtories of *Europe*. *Canutus*, *Edgar*'s Succeſſor, laid the ancient Tribute called *Danegeld*, for the Guarding of the Seas, and Sovereignty of them; with the following Emblem expreſſed, *viz.* Himſelf ſitting on the Shore in his Royal Chair, while the Sea was flowing, ſpeaking, *Tu meæ ditionis es, & Terra in qua ſedeo eſt, &c.* And *Egbert*, *Athbred* and *Elthred* kept up the Dominion and Sovereignty of their Predeceſſors; nor did the ſucceeding Princes of the *Norman* Race, wave this great Advantage, but maintained their Right to the four adjacent Seas ſurrounding the *Britiſh* Shore: The Honour of the Flag King *John* challenged, not barely as a Civility, but a Right to be paid *cum debita reverentia*, and the Perſons refuſing, he commanded to be aſſaulted, and taken as Enemies: And the ſame was ordained not only to be paid to whole Fleets, bearing the Royal Standard, but to thoſe Ships of Privilege that wear the Prince's Enſigns or Colours of Service; this Decree was confirmed and bravely aſſerted by a Fleet of five hundred Sail, in a Royal Voyage to *Ireland*, wherein he made all the Veſſels which he met with in his Way, in the eight circumfluent Seas, to pay that Duty and Acknowledgment, which has been maintained by our Kings to this Day, and was never conteſted by any Nation, unleſs by thoſe who attempted the Conqueſt of the intire Empire. It was Trade that gave Occaſion to the bringing of mighty Fleets of Ships to Sea; and upon the Increaſe of Trade, Ships of War were neceſſary in all Countries for the Preſervation of it in the Hands of the juſt Proprietors: And in ancient Times the ſeveral Counties of *England* were liable to a particular Taxation for building Ships of War, and fitting out Fleets, every one in Proportion to their Extent and Riches; ſo that the largeſt Counties were each of them to furniſh a Firſt-Rate Man of War, and the others every one to build one in Proportion; but this Method has been long diſuſed, and the Fitting out our *Navy* for many Ages has been always thrown into the publick Charge. King *Edw.* 3. in his Wars with *France*, had a Fleet of Ships before *Calais*, ſo numerous, that they amounted to ſeven hundred Sail: But King *Hen.* 6. it is ſaid, was the Firſt that began to build a *Navy Royal* in *England*; he built a Ship called the *Great Henry* of one thouſand Tuns, the largeſt Ship that had been then ſeen in this Kingdom, (though now our Firſt-Rate Ships of War, contain at leaſt two thouſand Tuns, are mounted with above one hundred Cannon, and carry above one Thouſand Men.) He fitted out a Royal Fleet, conſtituted a *Navy Office*, &c. And in this King's Reign, and the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, our *Royal Navy* was in a moſt flouriſhing Condition, being moſtly commanded by our valiant Nobility; and it is remarkable, that there are Liſts of the Fleets of Queen *Elizabeth*, which make it appear there was but one private Gentleman a Captain, all the reſt being Lords and Knights: So high was the Eſteem for Service at Sea in thoſe Days, when our Princes ruled with the moſt conſummate Glory: But the Opinion of ſerving at Sea in late Times having been very much leſſened, it has ſince been declined by the Nobility and Gentry. The *Navy Royal* of *England* is at this Time in a very flouriſhing State; for Number of Shipping, and Strength and Force of the Ships, it was never, perhaps, more formidable than now; and when compleat, it is divided into three *Squadrons*, diſtinguiſhed by the different Colours of the ſeveral Flags, *viz. Red*, *White*, and *Blue*; the principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, and each has under him a Vice-Admiral, and a Rear-Admiral, who are likewiſe Flag-Officers. There are belonging to his Majeſty's *Navy*, ſix great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portſmouth*, *Sheerneſs*, and *Plymouth*; fitted with ſeveral Docks, and furniſhed with Stores of Timber, Maſts, Anchors, Cables, *&c.* And for the Management of the *Navy Royal*, there are ſeveral Officers of Truſt and Authority, beſides the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; as the Treaſurer, Controller, Surveyor, Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, Commiſſioners of Victualling Office, *&c.* the Principal whereof hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal. By Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 37. the Sum of 570,000 *l.* was appropriated for the Building of twenty-ſeven Ships of War, with their Guns, Rigging, *&c.* And the 6 *Ann. c.* 13. enacts, That over and above the Ships for the Line of Battle, forty-three Ships of War ſhall be employed as Cruiſers and Convoys, for the better preſerving ſuch Ships as ſhall be made Uſe of in the Trade of *Great Britain*; four of theſe Ships are to be Third-Rates, and ſixteen Fourth-Rates, and the reſt of ſufficient Force to guard our Commerce: They are to attend in certain Stations; and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may direct the Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, or ſome one or more Perſons reſident at ſuch Places as his Majeſty ſhall appoint, to ſuperintend and overſee every Thing relating to thoſe Cruiſers; alſo the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have Power to order any of the ſaid Ships to be imployed in the Line of Battle, in Caſe of Neceſſity. This Statute likewiſe impowers the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, during War, to grant Commiſſions to Privateers and Commanders of Ships, for the Taking and Seiſing Ships and Goods of Enemies. For the Furniſhing of *Mariners* for the *Fleet*; by 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 21. it is enacted, That all Seamen, Watermen, *&c.* above the Age of eighteen Years, and under fifty, capable of Sea Service, who ſhall regiſter themſelves voluntarily for the King's Service in the *Navy Royal*, to the Number of thirty Thouſand, ſhall have paid to them the yearly Sum or Bounty of 40 *s.* beſides their Pay for actual Service, and that whether they be in Service or not; and none but ſuch Mariners, *&c.* as are regiſtred, ſhall be capable of Preferment to any Commiſſion, or be Warrant Officers in the *Navy*: And ſuch regiſtred Perſons are exempted from ſerving on Juries, Pariſh Offices, *&c.* alſo from Service aboard after the Age of fifty-five Years, unleſs they go voluntarily; and when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are diſabled for future Service at Sea, they ſhall be admitted into *Greenwich Hoſpital*, and there be provided for during Life: And the Widows of ſuch Seamen as ſhall be ſlain or drowned, not of Ability to provide for themſelves, ſhall be likewiſe admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital; and their Children educated, *&c.* But if any regiſtred Seaman ſhall withdraw himſelf from the King's Service, in his Ships or *Navy*; or if any ſuch Mariner relinquiſh the Service, with the Conſent of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, he ſhall for ever loſe the Benefit of the Act, and be compelled to ſerve in

in his Majesty's Fleet for six Months without any Pay. By a subsequent Statute 4 & 5 *Annæ*, Watermen plying on the *Thames* between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, on Notice given by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Company of Watermen, are to appear before the said Company, to be sent to his Majesty's Fleet; or on Refusal, they shall suffer one Month's Imprisonment, and be disabled working on the *Thames* for two Years. The Registring of Seamen is the grand Nursery for the Fleet; but there are other Ways and Means of supplying Mariners for the *Navy Royal*, and Training up of Persons in the Sea Service: For the *Stat.* 2 *Ann. c.* 6. provides, that poor Boys, whose Parents are chargeable to the Parish may by Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the Consent of two Justices of the Peace, be placed out Apprentices to the Sea-Service, until the Age of twenty one Years, they being thirteen Years old, at the Time of their Placing forth: Those at eighteen Years of Age, may be impressed for Service in the *Fleet*, when the Owners or Masters of such of them as shall prove qualified, shall have able Seamen's Wages; and all Masters and Owners of Ships, from thirty to fifty Tuns Burden, are required to take one such Apprentice, one more for the next fifty Tun, and one more for every hundred Tun above the first Hundred, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* Masters of Apprentices placed out by the Parish, may with the Consent of two Justices turn over such Apprentices to Masters of Ships for the Remainder of their Terms: Lewd and disorderly Servants, Vagrants, *&c.* are to be taken up and sent to his Majesty's Fleet; and poor Prisoners for Debt, which were to have the Benefit of 4 & 5 *Annæ*, appearing on their Releasement to be able bodied Seamen, were to enter themselves in the Service. Thus is the *Navy* recruited with Mariners; not to mention particularly the Manner of Pressing in Cities and populous Towns, on extraordinary Occasions. By a late Statute, Encouragement is given to Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service voluntarily; Volunteers entring their Names with any Commission Officer of the *Fleet*, and forthwith proceeding towards their Ships, on Certificate thereof shall be intitled to Wages from the Date of the Certificate, and be allowed the usual Conduct Money, and also be paid an Advance of two Months Wages, *&c.* And if any Volunteer is turned over to another Ship, he shall receive, over and above his Wages due, the like Advance of two Months pay, and not serve in a lower Degree than he did before. Persons listed on board *Ships of War*, are not to be taken thereout by any Process at Law, unless it be for a criminal Matter; or where the Debt amounts to 20 *l.* When Seamen die on board, the Commander of the Ship shall, as soon as may be, make out Tickets for their Pay, which shall be paid to their Executors, *&c.* without tarrying for the Ship's Return; And Seamen's Pay shall not be bargained and sold; but Tickets may. Governors and Consuls in foreign Parts, are to provide for Shipwrecked Mariners at 6 *d. per Diem* each, and put them on board the first Ships of War, *&c.* and on sending Bills of Disbursements with Vouchers to the Commissioners of the *Navy*, they shall be paid. 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. Also the Pay and Wages of one Man in a hundred, of every Ship of War, and Value of his Victuals, shall be applied for relieving poor Widows of Officers of the *Navy*, by 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. A late Statute has ordained, that able Seamen who voluntarily enter on board Ships of War, shall receive 5 *l.* besides their Wages, and ordinary Seamen 3 *l.* And if any Seaman, under a Commission or Warrant Officer, that enters into the Service, be killed or drowned, his Widow, on Certificate to the Commissioners of the *Navy* that she's such, is to have by Way of Bounty, one Year's Wages, according to the Pay for which he served. 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. The Commissioners of the *Navy*, *&c.* have Power to examine and punish all Persons who make any Disturbance, fighting or quarrelling in the Yards, and Offices, *&c.* of the *Navy*: And in the 13th Year of King *Charles* 2. an Act passed for the regulating the Government of the *Fleet*; and also an Act 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. which contains the particular excellent Articles and Orders following.

Articles for the Government of his Majesty's *Navy*, by the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. 1. Officers are to cause publick Worship, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, to be solemnly performed in their Ships, and take Care that Prayers and Preaching by the Chaplains be performed diligently, and that the Lord's Day be observed. 2. Persons guilty of profane Oaths, Cursing, Drunkenness, Uncleanness, *&c.* to be punished as a Court Martial shall think fit. 3. If any Person shall give or hold Intelligence to or with an Enemy, without Leave, he shall suffer Death. 4. If any Letter or Message from an Enemy be conveyed to any in the Fleet, and he shall not in twelve Hours acquaint his superior Officer with it, or if the superior Officer being acquainted therewith, shall not reveal it to the Commander in Chief, the Offender shall suffer Death, or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall impose. 5. Spies and Persons endeavouring to corrupt any one in the Fleet, shall suffer Death, or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall impose. 6. No Person shall relieve an Enemy with Money, Victuals or Ammunition, on like Penalty. 7. All Papers taken on board a Prize, shall be sent to the Court of Admiralty, *&c.* on Penalty of forfeiting the Share of the Prize, and such Punishment as a Court Martial shall impose. 8. No Person shall take out of any Prize any Money or Goods, unless for better securing the same, or for the necessary Use of any of his Majesty's Ships, before the Prize shall be condemned, upon Penalty of forfeiting his Share, and such Punishment as shall be imposed by a Court Martial. 9. No Person on board a Prize shall be stripped of his Cloaths, pillaged, beaten or ill treated, upon Pain of such Punishment as a Court Martial shall impose. 10. Every Commander, who, upon Signal or Order of Fight, or Sight of any Ship which it may be his Duty to engage, or who, upon Likelihood of Engagement shall not make necessary Preparations for Fight, and encourage the inferior Officers and Men to fight, shall suffer Death or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall deem him to deserve. And if any Person shall treacherously or cowardly yield or cry for Quarter, he shall suffer Death. 11. Every Person who shall not obey the Orders of his superior Officer, in Time of Action, to the best of his Power, shall suffer Death, or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall deem him to deserve. 12. Every Person, who, in Time of Action, shall withdraw or keep back, or not come into the Fight, or do his utmost to take or destroy any Ship which it shall be his Duty to engage, and to assist every Ship of his Majesty or his Allies, which it shall be his Duty to assist, shall suffer Death. 13. Every Person, who through Cowardice, *&c.* shall forbear to pursue the Chace of any Enemy, *&c.* or shall not assist or relieve a known Friend in View, to the utmost of his Power, shall suffer Death. 14. If any Person shall delay or discourage any Action or Service commanded, upon Pretence of Arrears of Wages or otherwise, he shall suffer Death, or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall deem him to deserve. 15. Every Person who shall desert to the Enemy, or run away with any Ship, Ordnance, *&c.* to the weakening of the Service, or yield up the same cowardly or treacherously to the Enemy, shall suffer Death. 16. Every Person who shall desert, or intice others so to do, shall suffer Death, or such Punishment as a Court Martial shall think fit. If any commanding Officer shall receive a Deserter, after discovering him to be such, and shall not with Speed

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give Notice to the Captain of the Ship to which he belongs, or if the Ship is at a conſiderable Diſtance, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, or Commander in Chief, he ſhall be caſhiered. 17. Officers and Seamen of Ships appointed for Convoy of Merchant Ships, or of any other, ſhall diligently attend upon that Charge according to their Inſtructions; and whoſoever ſhall not faithfully perform their Duty, and defend the Ships in their Convoy, or refuſe to fight in their Defence, or run away cowardly and ſubmit the Ships in their Convoy to Hazard, or exact any Reward for convoying any Ship, or miſuſe the Maſter or Mariners, ſhall make Reparation of Damages, as the Court of Admiralty ſhall adjudge; and be puniſhed criminally by Death, or other Puniſhment, as ſhall be adjudged by a Court Martial. 18. If any Officer ſhall receive or permit to be received on board any Goods or Merchandiſe, other than for the ſole Uſe of the Ship, except Gold, Silver or Jewels, and except Goods belonging to any Ship which may be ſhipwrecked, or in Danger thereof, in order to the preſerving them for the Owners, and except Goods ordered to be received by the Lord High Admiral, &c. he ſhall be chaſhiered, and rendered incapable of further Service. 19. Any Perſon making or endeavouring to make any mutinous Aſſembly ſhall ſuffer Death. Any Perſon uttering Words of Sedition or Mutiny ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall deem him to deſerve. If any Officer, Mariner, or Soldier, in or belonging to the Fleet ſhall behave himſelf with Contempt to his ſuperior Officer, being in the Execution of his Office, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the Nature of his Offence by the Judgment of a Court Martial. 20. Any Perſon concealing any traiterous or mutinous Practice or Deſign, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall think fit. Any Perſon concealing any traiterous or mutinous Words, or any Words, Practice or Deſign, tending to the Hindrance of the Service, and not forthwith revealing the ſame to the Commanding Officer, or being preſent at any Mutiny or Sedition, ſhall not uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to ſuppreſs the ſame, ſhall be puniſhed as a Court Martial ſhall think he deſerves. 21. Any Perſon finding Cauſe of Complaint of the Unwholeſomeneſs of Victuals, or upon other juſt Ground, he ſhall quietly make the ſame known to his Superior, who, as far as he is able, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be preſently remedied; and no Perſon upon any ſuch or other Pretence ſhall attempt to ſtir up any Diſturbance, upon Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall think fit to inflict. 22. Any Perſon ſtriking any his ſuperior Officer, or drawing or offering to draw or lift up any Weapon againſt him, being in the Execution of his Office, ſhall ſuffer Death. And any Perſon preſuming to quarrel with any his ſuperior Officer, being in the Execution of his Office, or diſobeying any lawful Command of any his ſuperior Officer, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted upon him by a Court Martial. 23. Any Perſon quarrelling or fighting with any other Perſon in the Fleet, or uſing reproachful or provoking Speeches or Geſtures, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall impoſe. 24. There ſhall be no waſtful Expence or Embezilment of any Powder, Shot, &c. upon Penalty of ſuch Puniſhment as by a Court Martial ſhall be found juſt. 25. Every Perſon burning or ſetting Fire to any Magazine, or Store of Powder, Ship, &c. or Furniture thereunto belonging, not then appertaining to an Enemy, ſhall ſuffer Death. 26. Care is to be taken that through Wilfulneſs or Negligence no Ship be ſtranded, run upon Rocks or Sands, or ſplit or hazarded, upon Pain of Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall deem the Offence to deſerve. 27. No Perſon ſhall ſleep upon his Watch, or negligently perform his Duty, or forſake his Station, upon Pain of Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as, &c. 28. Murder. 29. And Buggery or Sodomy ſhall be puniſhed with Death. 30. Robbery ſhall be puniſhed with Death, or otherwiſe as a Court Martial ſhall find meet. 31. Every Perſon knowingly making or ſigning, or commanding, counſelling or procuring the making or ſigning any falſe Muſter, ſhall be caſhiered, and rendered incapable of further Employment. 32. Provoſt Martial refuſing to apprehend or receive any Criminal, or ſuffering him to eſcape, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall deem him to deſerve. And all others ſhall do their Endeavours to detect and apprehend all Offenders upon Pain of being puniſhed by a Court Martial. 33. If any Flag-Officer, Captain, Commander or Lieutenant, ſhall behave in a ſcandalous, infamous, cruel, oppreſſive or fraudulent Manner, unbecoming his Character, he ſhall be diſmiſſed. 34. Every Perſon in actual Service and full Pay, guilty of Mutiny, Deſertion, or Diſobedience, in any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions on Shore, when in actual Service relative to the Fleet, ſhall be liable to be tried by a Court Martial, and ſuffer the like Puniſhment as if the Offence had been committed at Sea. 35. Every Perſon in actual Service and full Pay, committing upon Shore, in any Place out of his Majeſty's Dominions, any Crime puniſhable by theſe Articles, ſhall be liable to be tried and puniſhed as if the Crime had been committed at Sea. 36. All other Crimes not Capital, not mentioned in this Act, ſhall be puniſhed according to the Laws and Cuſtoms uſed at Sea. No Perſon to be impriſoned for longer than two Years. Court Martial not to try any Offence (except the 5th, 34th, and 35th Articles) not committed upon the Main Sea, or in great Rivers beneath the Bridges, or in any Haven, &c. within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, or by Perſons in actual Service and full Pay, except ſuch Perſons and Offences, as in 5th Article; nor to try a Land Officer or Soldier on board a Tranſport Ship. The Lord High Admiral, &c. may grant Commiſſions to any Officer commanding in Chief any Fleet, &c. to call Courts Martial, conſiſting of Commanders and Captains. And if the Comander in Chief ſhall die or be removed, the Officer next in Command may call Courts Martial. No Commander in Chief of a Fleet, &c. of more than five Ships, ſhall preſide at any Court Martial in foreign Parts, but the Officer next in Command ſhall preſide. If a Commander in Chief ſhall detach any Part of his Fleet, &c. he may impower the Chief Commander of the Detachment to hold Courts Martial during the ſeparate Service. If five or more Ships ſhall meet in foreign Parts, the ſenior Officer may hold Courts Martial and preſide thereat. Where it is improper for the Officer next to the Commander in Chief to hold or preſide at a Court Martial, the third Officer in Command may be impowered to preſide at or hold a Court Martial. No Court Martial ſhall conſiſt of more than thirteen, or leſs than five Perſons. Where there ſhall not be leſs than three, and yet not ſo many as five of the Degree of a Port Captain or ſuperior Rank, the Officer who is to preſide may call to his Aſſiſtance as many Commanders under the Degree of a Port Captain, as together with the Port Captains, ſhall make up the Number five to hold the Court Martial. After Trial begun, no Member of a Court Martial ſhall go on Shore, until Sentence, except in Caſe of Sickneſs, upon Pain of being caſhiered. Proceedings ſhall not be delayed, if a Sufficient Number remain to compoſe the Court, which ſhall ſit from Day to Day (except *Sunday*) till Sentence be given. The Judge Advocate, and all Officers conſtituting a Court Martial, ſhall be upon Oath. Perſons refuſing to give Evidence may be impriſoned. Sentence of Death within the Narrow Seas (except in Caſe of Mutiny) ſhall not be put in Execution till a Report be made to the Lord High Admiral, &c. Sentence of Death

Death beyond the Narrow Seas, ſhall not be put in Execution but by Order of the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, *&c.* Sentence of Death in any Squadron, detached from the Fleet, ſhall not be put in Execution (except in Caſe of Mutiny) but by Order of the Commander of the Fleet, or Lord High Admiral, *&c.* And Sentence of Death paſſed in a Court Martial, held by the ſenior Officer of five or more Ships met in foreign Parts (except in Caſe of Mutiny) ſhall not be put in Execution but by Order of the Lord High Admiral, *&c.* The Powers given by the ſaid Articles ſhall remain in force with reſpect to Crews of Ships wrecked, loſt, or deſtroyed, until they be diſcharged or removed into another Ship, or a Court Martial ſhall be held to inquire of the Cauſes of the Loſs of the Ship. And if upon Inquiry it ſhall appear, that all or any of the Officers and Seamen did their utmoſt to ſave the Ship, and behaved obediently to their ſuperior Officers, their Pay ſhall go on: As alſo ſhall the Pay of Officers and Seamen taken by the Enemy, having done their beſt to defend the Ship, and behaved obediently. If any Officer ſhall receive any Goods on board, contrary to the 18th Article, he ſhall further forfeit the Value of ſuch Goods, or 500 *l.* at the Election of the Informer; one Moiety to the Informer, the other to *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

Ne admittas, Is a Writ directed to the *Biſhop*, for the Plaintiff or Defendant, where a *Quare Impedit* or Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment* is depending, when either Party fears that the Biſhop will admit the other's Clerk during the Suit between them: It ought to be brought within ſix Kalendar Months after the Avoidance, before the Biſhop may preſent by Lapſe; for 'tis in vain to ſue out this Writ when the Title to preſent is devolved unto the Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 31. *F. N. B.* 37. Writ of *Ne admittas* doth not lie, if the Plea be not depending in the King's Court by *Quare Impedit*, or *Darrein Preſentment*; and therefore there is a Writ in the Regiſter directed to the Chief Juſtice of *C. B.* to certify the King in the *Chancery*, if there be any Plea before him and the other Judges between the Parties, *&c.* So that the Writ ſhould not be granted until that be done: But yet it may be had out of the *Chancery* before the King is certified that ſuch Plea of *Quare Impedit* is depending; and then the Party grieved may require the Chief Juſtice to certify, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 83, 84. The Writ runs, *Prohibemus vobis*, Ne admittas, *&c.*

Neat, Is the Weight of a pure Commodity alone, without the Caſk, Bag, Droſs, *&c. Merch. Dict.*

Neceſſity. If a Fire happen in a Street, a Perſon may juſtify the pulling down a Wall or Houſe of another Perſon to prevent its ſpreading; it being a Caſe of *Neceſſity. Staund. P. C.* And where ſeveral Perſons are in Danger of Drowning, one to ſave his Life may thruſt another from the Boat's Side, *&c.* for the *Neceſſity* of it. *Bac.* 25. And we have a Maxim in our Law; Neceſſitas *non habet Legem.* Co. Lit.

Ne exeat Regnum, Is a Writ to reſtrain a Perſon from going out of the Kingdom without the King's Licence. *F. N. B.* 85. It may be directed to the Sheriff to make the Party find Surety that he will not depart the Realm; and on his Refuſal, to commit him to Priſon: Or it may be directed to the Party himſelf; and if he then goes, he may be fined. 2 *Inſt.* 178. And this Writ is granted on a Suit's being commenced againſt a Man in the *Chancery*, when the Plaintiff fears the Defendant will fly to ſome other Country, and thereby avoid the Juſtice and Equity of the Court; which hath been ſometimes practiſed: And when thus granted, the Party muſt give Bond to the Maſter of the Rolls in the Penalty of 1000 *l.* or ſome other large Sum, for yielding Obedience to it; or ſatisfy the Court by Anſwer, Affidavit, or otherwiſe, that he hath no Deſign of leaving the Kingdom, and give Security therefore. *Practiſ. Solic.* 129. A *Ne exeat Regnum* has been granted to ſtay a Defendant from going to *Scotland*; for though 'tis not out of the Kingdom, yet it is out of the Proceſs of the Court, and within the ſame Miſchief. 2 *Salk.* 702. 3 *Mod.* 127, 169. 4 *Mod.* 179. If the Writ be ſued for the King, the Party againſt whom ſued may plead Licence by Letters Patent, *&c.* which ſhall diſcharge him: But where any Subject goes beyond Sea with the King's Licence, and continues longer than his appointed Time, it hath been held he loſes the Benefit of a Subject. 4 *Leon.* 29. And if a Perſon beyond Sea refuſes to return into *England* on the King's Letters under his Privy Seal, commanding him upon his Allegiance to return; being certified into the *Chancery*, a Commiſſion may be awarded to ſeize his Lands and Goods for the Contempt; and ſo it is if ſuch Perſon's Servants hinder a Meſſenger from delivering his Meſſage, on Affidavit of it, *&c. Jenk. Cent.* 246. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 211. See *Fugitives.*

Negative. A *Negative* cannot be proved or teſtified by Witneſſes, only an Affirmative. 2 *Inſt.* 662. Though a *Negative* is incapable of being proved directly; yet indirectly 'tis otherwiſe: for in Caſe one accuſes *B.* to have been at *York*, and there had committed a certain Fact, in Proof of which he produces ſeveral Witneſſes; here *B.* cannot prove that he was not at *York*, againſt poſitive Evidence that he was; but ſhall be allowed to make out the *Negative* by collateral Teſtimony, that at that very Time he was at *Exeter*, &c. in ſuch a Houſe, and in ſuch Company. *Forteſcue* 37.

Negative pregnant, (*Negativa pregnans*) Is a *Negative* which implies or brings forth an *Affirmative*; and is ſaid to be where a *Negative* carries an Affirmative in his Belly. *Lit. Rep.* 65. Where an Action is brought againſt a Man, and he pleads in Bar of the Action a *Negative* Plea, which is not ſo ſpecial an Anſwer to the Action, but it includes alſo an Affirmative; this is a *Negative pregnant:* As for Inſtance, he in Reverſion brings a Writ of Entry *in caſu Proviſo*, upon an Alienation made by Tenant for Life, ſuppoſing that he has aliened in Fee; which is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate: If the Tenant comes and pleads that he hath not aliened in Fee; this is a *Negative*, wherein is included an Affirmative; for though it be true, that he hath not aliened in Fee, yet it may be he hath aliened in Tail, which is alſo a Forfeiture of his Eſtate. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 212. If a Breach be aſſign'd that a Man was not ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee; and the Bar is, that he was ſeiſed, *&c.* notwithſtanding any Act done by him; this is *Pregnant* and uncertain. *Litt. Rep.* 64. And if a Perſon being impleaded to have done a Thing on ſuch a Day, or in ſuch a Place, denieth generally, without ſaying any Thing more, that he did it on the Day, *&c.* it is a *Negative Pregnant*, as it implieth nevertheleſs that in ſome Sort he did it. *Dyer* 17. A *Negative Pregnant* is a Fault in Pleading; and there muſt be a Special Demurrer to a *Negative Pregnant* Plea, *&c.* for the Court will intend every Pleading to be good, 'till the contrary doth appear. *Mich.* 23. *Car.* 1. *B. R.* See 2 *Leon.* 248.

Neggildare, Signifies to claim Kindred. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 70. *LL. Inæ, Sect.* 7, 8.

Negligence, Is where a Perſon *neglects* or omits to do a Thing which he is by Law obliged to. And where one has Goods of another, to keep till ſuch a Time, and hath a certain Recompence or Reward for the Keeping, he ſhall ſtand charged for Injury by *Negligence*, &c. But if he hath nothing for Keeping them, he is not bound to anſwer. *Doct. & Stud.* 269. A Man that finds another's Goods, if they are after hurt by wilful *Negligence*, 'tis held he is chargeable to the Owner; though it is otherwiſe when they are loſt by Caſualty, as in Caſe they are laid in a Houſe

hat is accidentally burnt, or if he deliver them to another to keep, who runs away with them, &c. *Ibid.* It is held if an Accountant be robbed, and it is without his Default and *Negligence*, he ſhall not be anſwerable for the Money. 1 *Inſt.* 89. A Right may be loſt by *Negligence*; as where an Action is not brought in the Time appointed by the Statute of Limitations, &c. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16.

Negro. By the Laws of *Virginia*, *Negro* Servants are ſaleable; and where a *Negro* is ſold here, in Action *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit* for the Money, the Declaration ought to be, that the Defendant was indebted to the Plaintiff for the *Negro* ſold here at *London*, but the ſaid *Negro* at the Time of Sale was in *Virginia*, and that by the Laws and Statutes of *Virginia*, *Negroes*, are ſaleable as Chattels. *Per Holt.* C. J. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 666. In Action of Trover for a *Negro*, and Verdict and Damages for the Plaintiff; it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that Trover lay not for a *Negro*, for the Owner had not an abſolute Property in him: But the Court ſeemed to think that in Treſpaſs *Quare Captivum ſuum cepit*, the Plaintiff might give in Evidence that the Party was his *Negro*, and he bought him. *Ibid.* See Stat. 13 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 9.

Neif, (Fr. *Naif.* i. e. *Naturalis, Nativa*) Was a Bond-Woman or ſhe *Villein*, born in one's Houſe, mentioned in the Stat. 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. If a Bond-Woman married a Free man, ſhe was thereby made free; and being once free, and diſcharged of Bondage, ſhe could not be *Nief* after, without ſome ſpecial Act done by her, as by Divorce, Confeſſion in Court, &c. And a free Woman taking a Villein to her Huſband, was not thereby Bond; but their Iſſue were Villeins as their Father was; though this is contrary to the Civil Law, which ſays, *Partus ſequitur Ventrem. Terms de Ley* 454. Anciently Lords of Manors ſold, gave, or aſſigned their Bondmen and *Nefs*, as appears by the following Deed of Gift.——*Sciant quod ego* Radulphus de C. *Miles Dominus de* L. *Dedi Domino* Roberto de D. *Beatricem filiam* Will. H. *de* L. *quondam* Nativam *meam, cum tota ſequela ſua & omnibus Catallis ſuis perquiſitis & perquirendis; Habend' & Tenend. prædictam Beatricem cum tota ſequela ſua & omnibus Catallis ſuis & omnibus rebus ſuis perquiſitis & perquirendis prædicto Domino* Roberto *vel ſuis aſſignatis, libere, quiete, bene & in pace imperpetuum, &c. In cujus, &c. hiis Teſtibus*——Dat apud L. in die Sancti Laurentii Martyris, Anno 13 Ed. 3. See *Nativi.*

Neifty. There was an ancient Writ called *Writ of Nieſty*, whereby the Lord claimed ſuch a Woman for his *Nief*; but it is now out of Uſe.

Neighbour, *(Vicinus)* One that dwells near another. See *Vicinage.*

Ne injuſte Vexes, A Writ founded on the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 10. that lies for a Tenant diſtrained by his Lord, for more Services than he ought to perform; and is a Prohibition to the Lord not to diſtrain or *vex* his Tenant: In a ſpecial Uſe, it is where the Tenant hath prejudiced himſelf, by doing greater Services, or paying more Rent, without Conſtraint, than he needed; for in this Caſe, by Reaſon of the Lord's Seiſin, the Tenant cannot avoid it by *Avowry*, but is driven to his Writ for Remedy. *Reg. Orig.* 4. *F. N. B.* 10. And if the Lord diſtrains to do other Services, or to pay other Rent than due, after the Prohibition delivered unto him, then the Tenant ſhall have an Attachment againſt the Lord, &c. and when the Lord cometh thereon, the Tenant ſhall count againſt him, and put himſelf upon the Grand Aſſiſe, &c. whereupon Judgment ſhall be given. *New Nat. Br.* 22. This Writ is always *Anceſtrel*, where the Tenant and his Anceſtors have holden of the Lord and his Anceſtors; and the Lord hath incroached any Rent, &c. A Feoffee ſhall not avoid Seiſin of Rent had by Incroachment of his Feoffor, nor have the Writ *Ne injuſte Vexes*; alſo a Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Ne injuſte Vexes* againſt the Grantee of the Seigniory. *Mich.* 18 *Ed.* 2. 10 *Ed.* 3. And Tenant in Tail may not have this Writ; but ſhall plead and ſhew the Matter, and not be eſtopped by the Payment of his Anceſtors, &c. *Trin.* 20 *Ed.* 3.

Form of the Writ *Ne injuſte Vexes.*

GEORGE the Second, &c. *To* A. B. *Greeting: We command You, that you do not* vex *or trouble* C. D. *or ſuffer him to be vexed, for his Freehold Meſſuage*, &c. *which he holds of you, in*, &c. *Nor in any Manner exact, or permit to be exacted from him Services which therefore he ought not to do, (or Rent which he owes not) nor has been accuſtomed*, &c.

Nemine contradicente, Words uſed to ſignify the *unanimous* Conſent of the Members of the *Houſe of Commons*, to a Vote or Reſolution of that Houſe.

Ne recipiatur, Againſt the *receiving* and ſetting down a Cauſe to be tried. 2 *Lill. Abr.* See *Trial.*

Ne Vicecomes, *Colore Mandati Regis, quenquam amoveat a poſſeſſione Eccleſiæ minus juſte.* Reg. Orig. 61.

Newcaſtle. No Perſon ſhall ſhip, load or unload any Goods, to be ſold into or from Ships at any Place on the River *Tine*, but at the Town of *Newcaſtle*, in Pain to forfeit the Goods: And none ſhall raiſe any Wear in the Haven there, between certain Places on the ſaid River, &c. Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 18. At *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, if a Trial be had between two Inhabitants of the Place, and the Damages not exceeding 40 *s.* the Plaintiff is to have no Judgment, but the Defendant ſhall have Coſts: By a private Act of Parliament. 5 *Mod.* 367. See *Coals.*

Newfound-Land. Perſons trading to *Newfound-land*, ſhall have Freedom of Fiſhing, &c. And every fiſhing Ship as firſt enters any Harbour or Creek in *Newfound-land*, ſhall be Admiral of the ſaid Harbour for that Seaſon, and determine Differences between the Maſters of fiſhing Veſſels and the Inhabitants there, &c. *Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 25.

News. Perſons reporting falſe *News* or Tales, are Puniſhable by Statute, 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 34. See *Scandalum Magnatum.*

News Papers. For Journals or other *News Papers*, a Duty of 1 *d.* is to be paid for every Sheet; and every Half Sheet one Half-penny, levied and ſubject to the ſame Penalties as by 10 *Ann.* under *Printing.* Stat. 11 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 8. And Perſons ſelling any *News Paper*, not being ſtamped or marked as directed, a Juſtice of Peace may commit them to the Houſe of Correction for three Months; and a Reward of 20 *s.* is to be paid for apprehending any ſuch Offender. 16 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26.

Niderling, Nidering, or **Nithing**, A vile baſe Perſon, a Sluggard. *Will. of Malmſb. pag.* 121. *Mat. Pariſ. Ann.* 1088.

Nient compriſe, Is an Exception taken to a Petition, becauſe the Thing deſired is not contained in that Deed or Proceeding whereon the Petition is founded: For Example; One deſires of the Court wherein a Recovery is had of Lands, &c. to be put in Poſſeſſion of a Houſe, formerly among the Lands adjudged unto him; to which the adverſe Party pleads, that this is not to be granted, by Reaſon this Houſe is not *compriſed* amongſt the Lands and Houſes for which he had Judgment. *New Book Entries.*

Nient dedire, Signifies to ſuffer Judgment to be had againſt one, by not denying or oppoſing it, *i. e.* by Default. 29 *Car.* 2.

Niger

Niger Liber, The *Black Book* or Regiſter in the *Exchequer* is called by this Name.

Night, Is when it is ſo dark, that the Countenance of a Man cannot be diſcerned; and by ſome Opinions, *Burglary* in the *Night* may be committed at any Time after Sun ſet, and before Riſing. *H. P. C.* 79. 3 *Inſt.* 63. 1. *Hawk.* 101. See *Noctanter*.

Nightwalkers, Are ſuch Perſons as ſleep by Day and *walk* by *Night*, being oftentimes Pilferers, or Diſturbers of the Peace. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. *Conſtables* are authorized by the Common Law to arreſt *Nightwalkers* and ſuſpicious Perſons, &c. *Watchmen* may alſo arreſt *Nightwalkers*, and hold them until the Morning: And it is ſaid, that a private Perſon may arreſt any ſuſpicious *Nightwalker*, and detain him till he give a good Account of himſelf. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 61, 80. One may be bound to the good Behaviour for being a *Nightwalker*; and common *Nightwalkers* and Haunters of Bawdy-houſes are to be indicted before Juſtices of Peace, &c. 1 *Hawk.* 132. 2 *Hawk.* 40. *Latch* 173. *Poph.* 280. But 'tis held not lawful for a Conſtable, &c. to take up any Woman, as a *Nightwalker*, on bare Suſpicion only, of being of ill Fame; unleſs ſhe be guilty of a Breach of the Peace, or ſome unlawful Act, and ought to be found miſdoing. *Holt's MS.* See 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 89.

Nihil capiat per Billam, or *per Billam*, Is the Judgment given againſt the Plaintiff in an Action, either in Bar of his Action, or in Abatement of his Writ or Bill, &c. *Co. Lit.* 363.

Nihil dicit, Is a Failing by the Defendant to put in an Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Plea by the Day aſſigned; which being omitted, Judgment is had againſt him of Courſe, as *ſaying nothing*, why it ſhould not: Theſe Words are generally writ ſhort *Nil dicit*, &c.

Nihils or Nichils, Are Iſſues which the Sheriff that is *appoſed* in the *Exchequer* ſays, are *Nothing worth*, and illeviable, for the Inſufficiency of the Parties from whom due. *Practice Excheq. pag.* 101. *Accounts of Nihil* ſhall be put out of the *Exchequer*. Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 13.

Nil Debet, Is a Common Plea to an Action of *Debt*, when the Money is paid: But 'tis no Plea in Covenant, or Breach aſſigned for Non-payment of Rent, &c. 3 *Lev.* 170. If Action of *Debt* be brought againſt a Sheriff or Gaoler, for the Eſcape of one in Execution, the Plaintiff muſt declare upon the Judgment, and yet *Nil debet per Patriam* is a good Plea. 1 *Saund.* 38. It is entered thus: *Et præd.* A. B. *per*, &c. *Attorn. ſuum ven. & defend. vim. & injur. quando*, &c. *Et dicit quod ipſe* Non debet *præfat.* A. B. *vigint. libr. nec aliqu. denar. ſum. in forma prout præd.* A. B. *ſuperius verſ. eum narravit*, &c.

Nil habuit in Tenementis, A Plea to be pleaded in an Action of Debt only, brought by a Leſſor againſt Leſſee for Years, or at Will, without Deed. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 214. In Debt for Rent upon an Indenture of Leaſe, *Nil habuit in Tenementis* may not be pleaded; becauſe it is an Eſtoppel, and a general Demurrer will ſerve. 3 *Lev.* 146. But if Debt is brought for Rent upon a Deed Poll, the Defendant may plead this Plea: And where a Defendant pleaded *Nil habuit in Tenementis tempore Dimiſſionis*; the Plaintiff replied, *Quod habuit in Tenementis*, &c. and Verdict and Judgment was had for the Plaintiff; whereupon Writ Error being brought, it was aſſigned for Error, that the Replication was not good, for he ought to have ſhewn what Eſtate he then had; and of that Opinion was the Court; and it had been naught upon a Demurrer, but being after a Verdict, it is good, *Cro. Jac.* 312. If a leſs Eſtate is found than the Plaintiff pleads in his Reply to a *Nil habuit*, &c. ſo as it be ſufficient to intitle the Plaintiff to make a Leaſe, it is good enough. 10 *W.* 3.

Niſi prius, Is a Commiſſion to Juſtices of *Niſi Prius*; ſo called from a Judicial Writ of *Diſtringas*, whereby the Sheriff is commanded to diſtrain the impanelled Jury to appear at *Weſtminſter* before the Juſtices at a certain Day in the following Term, to try ſome Cauſe, *Niſi prius Juſtic. Domini Regis ad Aſſiſas capiend. venerint, viz.* unleſs the Juſtices come before that Day to ſuch a Place, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 424. 4 *Inſt.* 159. A Writ of *Niſi prius* is where an Iſſue is joined, then there goes a *Venire* to ſummon the Jury to appear at a Day in Court; and upon the Return of the *Venire*, with the Panel of the Jurors Names, the Record of *Niſi prius* is made up and ſealed, and there goes forth the Writ of *Diſtringas* to have the Jurors in Court, *Niſi prius Juſtic' venerint*, &c. ſuch a Day in ſuch a County, to try the Iſſue joined between the Parties. 2 *Lill.* 215. A Record of *Niſi prius* ought to contain a Tranſcript of the whole Iſſue Roll; and no *Record of Niſi prius* for the Trying an Iſſue at the Aſſiſes, ſhall be ſealed after a Month next following the End of the Term; which Time is by a late Order of Court altered to three Weeks. *Ibid.* All Civil Cauſes grown to Iſſue in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, are brought down in the *Vacation* before the Day of Appearance appointed for the Jury above, into the County where the Action was laid, to be tried there; which is uſually done in two or three Days: And then upon the Return of the Verdict given by the Jury to the Court above, the Judges there give Judgment for the Party for whom the Verdict is found: And theſe Trials by *Niſi prius* are for the Eaſe of the Country, the Parties, Jurors, and Witneſſes, by ſaving them the Charge and Trouble of coming to *Weſtminſter*; but in Matters of great Weight and Difficulty, the Judges above, upon Motion and Information, will often retain Cauſes to be tried there, though laid in the Country, and then the Juries and Witneſſes in ſuch Cauſes muſt come up to the Courts at *Weſtminſter* for Trial at Bar: And the King hath his Election to try his Suits at the Bar, or in the Country, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 479. The Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 30. having ordained, that all Pleas in either Bench, which require only an eaſy Examination, ſhall be determined in the Country before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, by Virtue of the Writ appointed by that Statute, commonly called the Writ of *Niſi prius*; it has been held, that an Iſſue joined in the *King's Bench* upon an Indictment or Appeal, whether for Treaſon or Felony, or a Crime of an inferior Nature, committed in a different County from that wherein the Court ſits, may be tried in the proper County by Writ of *Niſi prius*: But as the King is not expreſly named in this Statute; and it is a general Rule, that he ſhall not be bound except named, it is ſaid where the King is Party, a *Niſi prius* ought not to be granted, without his ſpecial Warrant, or the Aſſent of his Attorney; though the Court may grant it in Appeals in the ſame Manner as any other Actions. 2 *Inſt.* 424. 4 *Inſt.* 160. *Dyer* 46. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 411. Juſtices of *Niſi prius* have Power to record Nonſuits and Defaults in the Country at the Days aſſigned; and are to report them at the Bench, &c. And are to hear and determine Conſpiracy, Confederacy, Champerty, &c. by 12 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 4, 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. *Niſi prius* ſhall be granted in Attaints; but that which cannot be determined before the Juſtices upon the *Niſi prius*, ſhall be adjourned to the Bench where they are Juſtices: And the Juſtices before whom Inquiſitions, Inqueſts, and Juries, ſhall be taken by the King's Writ of *Niſi prius*, are impowered to give Judgment in Felony and Treaſon, &c. and to award Execution by Force of their Judgment. Stat. 5 *Ed.* 3. 14 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 1. It was held by *Hale*, that the Juſtices of *Niſi prius* have not any original Power of determining Felony, without

without ſpecial Commiſſion for that Purpoſe; and by Virtue of the Acts 27 *Ed.* 1. & 14 *H.* 6. they have Authority to determine ſuch Felonies only, as are ſent down to be tried before them; in which Caſe on Removal of the Indictments, they may proceed to Trial and Judgment as if Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 41. The Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and in their Abſence two other of the Judges, *&c.* as Juſtices of *Niſi prius* for the County of *Middleſex*, ſhall try Cauſes upon Writs of *Niſi prius* on Iſſues joined in *B. R.* and *C. B.* and the *Exchequer* which were formerly only triable at Bar, in the Term-time, or four Days after each Term. 18 *Eliz. c.* 12. And the Time is enlarged to eight Days after the End of any Term; alſo any one Judge or Baron may try Iſſues, *&c.* according to the Statute 18 *Eliz.* in the Abſence of the Chiefs, and all Sheriffs, Officers, Parties and Witneſſes, are required to give Attendance, *&c.* by the 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 31. The Time is enlarged to fourteen Days after the End of any Term by *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. The Authority of Juſtices of *Niſi prius* in the Country, is annexed to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe: And the Court above will take judicial Notice of what is done at *Niſi prius*; being entered on Record. 2 *Hawk.* 409. See *Aſſiſe*.

Nivicolini Britones, Is uſed for *Welſhmen*; becauſe in *Carmarthenſhire* and other *Northern* Counties of *Wales*, they lived near high Mountains covered with Snow.——*Cum adverſus* Nivicolinos Britones *Regia eſſet Expeditio.* Du Cange.

Nobility, *(Nobilitas)* Signifies a *Nobleneſs* of Birth, Generoſity or Greatneſs of Mind, Excellence of Virtue: According to *Juvenal*,

——Nobilitas *ſola eſt atque unica Virtus.*

A *Nobleman* among all Men is defined to be a Perſon, that hath a certain Eminency above the Reſt; one who is known by the heroical Virtues of his Life; and the *Nobility* with us compriſeth all Degrees of *Dignity* above a Knight; and is derived from the King, who may grant it in Fee, or for Life, *&c.* See *Peers of the Realm.*

Noble, Was an ancient Kind of *Engliſh* Money, in Uſe in the Reign of K. *Ed.* 3. And *Knighton* tells us, the *Roſe Noble* was a Gold Coin current in *England* about the Year 1344. At this Day there is no peculiar Coin of that Name; but a *Noble* is ſix Shillings and eight Pence Value, being a third Part of twenty Shillings. *Merch Dict.*

Noctanter, Is the Name of a Writ, iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, and returnable in the *King's Bench*, given by the Statute *Weſt.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 46. By Virtue of which Statute, where any one having Right to *approve* Waſte Ground, *&c.* makes and erects a Ditch or an Hedge, and it is thrown down in the *Night* time, and it cannot be known by a Verdict of Aſſiſe or a Jury, by whom; if the neighbouring Vills will not indict ſuch as are guilty, they ſhall be diſtrained to make again the Hedge or Ditch at their own Coſts, and to anſwer Damages. 2 *Inſt.* 476. And the *Noctanter* Writ thereupon is directed to the Sheriff of the County, commanding him by the Oath *Proborum & legalium hominum Com' prædict' Inquirer. qui Malefactores & pacis Dom. Regis perturbatores apud, &c. Sepes & Foſſata* A. B. *ibidem per ipſum nuper levat'* Noctanter *aut tali tempore quo facta eorum ſciri non credebant proſtraver. ad dampnum præd.* A. B. *& contra Pacem Dom. Regis, &c.* And on the Return of this Writ by the Sheriff, that the ſame is found by Inquiſition, and the Jury are ignorant who did it; the Return being filed in the *Crown-Office*, there goes out a Writ of Inquiry of the Damages, and a *Diſtringas* to the Sheriff to diſtrain *Propinquas Villatas ſepes & Fenſuras præd' circumadjacentes ſepes, &c. proſtrat. Levare ad Cuſtos ſuos proprios*, and alſo to reſtore the Damages, *&c.* The circumadjacent Vills intended by the Statute, are the contiguous Vills round the Place; and if they are not contiguous, they are not guilty, and may plead ſo: And when other Vills near of as great Value, by Favour or Negligence of the Sheriff are not ſummoned, *&c.* they may plead as Tenants do, where all are not ſummoned. As to the Pleadings to this Writ, where more Damages are found than there ought to be; the Defendants may by Proteſtation deny the Fact, or confeſs and aver that the Damages were but ſmall; and traverſe that the Party *ſuſtinuit damna* to the Sum found, or any other Sum beyond what they admit; or may plead Not guilty, and in their Defence any Matter which will be a Bar to the Proſecutor, but Satisfaction. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 217. Here if the Vills repair, Damages ought not to be given to the Value of the Repairs; and if the Vills which are liable there to have repaired, it ought ſo far to help them in the Trial of the *Quantum damnificatus*, that the other Damages ought only to be conſidered. *Ibid.* The Charges of the Defence for the ſeveral Vills muſt be raiſed by Agreement; and if they cannot agree, each Vill is to bear their own Charges, as in Caſe of a Suit againſt a *Hundred*, till Execution; and then the Statute of 27 *Eliz.* hath provided a Remedy. The Writ of *Noctanter*, by the better Opinion, lies for the Proſtration as well of all Incloſures as thoſe improved out of Commons; but if it be not in the *Night*, this Writ will not lie: And there ought to be a convenient Time (which the Court is to judge of) before the Writ is brought, for the Country to inquire of and indict the Offenders; which Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays ſhould be a Year and a Day. 2 *Inſt.* 476. *Cro. Car.* 440. 1 *Keb.* 545. And if any one of the Offenders be indicted, the Defendants muſt plead it, *&c.*

The Word *Noctanter* is ſo neceſſary in an Indictment of *Burglary*, that it hath been adjudged inſufficient without it. *Cro. El.* 483.

Noctes & Noctem de Firma. In the Book of *Domeſday* we often meet with *Tot Noctes de firma*, or *firma tot Noctium*; which is underſtood of Entertainment of Meat and Drink for ſo many Nights: For in the Time of the *Engliſh Saxons*, Time was computed not by days, but *Nights*; and ſo it continued till the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. as appears by his Laws, *cap.* 66, 76. And from hence it is ſtill uſual to ſay a *Sevennight*, i. e. *Septem Noctes*, for a Week; and a *Fortnight* for two Weeks, i. e. *Quatuordecim Noctes.*

Nodfyr or Nedfri, *(Sax.)* The learned *Spelman* ſays is derived from the old Saxon *Nood*, obſequium & *Fry*, Ignis, and ſignified Fires made in Honour of the Heathen Deities. But by others it is ſaid to come from the Saxon *Neb*, that is neceſſary; and was uſed for the neceſſary Fire.

Nolle proſequi, Is uſed in the Law, where a Plaintiff in any Action will proceed no further, and may be before or after a Verdict; though it is uſually before: And it is then ſtronger againſt the Plaintiff than a Nonſuit, which is only a Default in Appearance; but this is a voluntary Acknowledgment, that he hath no Cauſe of Action. 2 *Lill.* 218. A Plaintiff comes by his Attorney *hic in Curia & fatetur ſe ulterius* Nolle Proſequi; whereupon Judgment was given, That the Defendant *eat ſine Die*, and no Amercement upon the Plaintiff: This was held erroneous; for the Plaintiff ought alſo to be amerced. 8 *Rep.* 58. Where there are two Defendants, and one pleads Not guilty, and the other another Plea; if upon a Demurrer there is a Judgment for the Plaintiff againſt one on the Demurrer, and a *Nolle Proſequi* for the other, there it ought to be *eat ſine Die*,

Die, or it is ill; and the Entry of *Quod eat ſine Die* is a Diſcharge to the Defendant. *Cro. Jac.* 439. *Hob.* 180. In an Action brought againſt three Perſons, one of them pleads the General Iſſue, and the other Specially; the Plaintiff demurs on the Special Plea, and tries the General Iſſue, on which he hath a Verdict and Judgment; but before Judgment on the Demurrer he enters a *Nolle Proſequi* as to the Demurrer: And it was adjudged, that if the *Nolle Proſequi* had been entered before the Verdict and Judgment, it had diſcharged the whole Action; being in Nature of a Releaſe in Law to the others: So alſo if Judgment had been againſt all the Defendants, and the Plaintiff had entered the *Nolle Proſequi* for Two; for Nonſuit or Releaſe, or other Diſcharge of one, diſcharges all the reſt. *Hob.* 70. But in Action of Treſpaſs againſt two, one pleaded Not guilty, and the other juſtified; and both Iſſues being found for the Plaintiff, and ſeveral Damages and joint Coſts aſſeſſed; the Plaintiff then entered a *Nolle Proſequi* againſt one, and took Judgment againſt the other for Damages found againſt him, and the Coſts; upon which it was inſiſted on for Error, that the Entry of a *Nolle Proſequi* before Judgment as to one, is a Releaſe to him, and *quaſi* a Releaſe to both: *Per Cur'*, it is not an abſolute Releaſe, but as it were an Agreement that the Plaintiff will not proceed againſt the one; and as to him it is a Bar, but he may proceed againſt the other; and where they ſever by Pleas, there may be Proceedings againſt one, and a *Nolle Proſequi* againſt the other. *Cro. Car.* 239, 243. 2 *Lill.* 220. It has been held, in Treſpaſs againſt three Defendants; If a *Nolle Proſequi* were entered againſt two, before Judgment againſt any of them, it had not amounted to a Releaſe to them all; only to a Waiver of Suit: And the three Defendants cannot join in a Writ of Error; for thoſe againſt whom the *Nolle Proſequi* is entered, are not damnified. *Jenk. Cent.* 309. On two Promiſes, the Plaintiff may demur as to one Promiſe, and enter a *Nolle Proſequi* as to the other; and if Judgment is had on the firſt Promiſe, it will be well enough, though the *Nolle Proſequi* be not entered before ſuch Judgment. 2 *Lev.* 33. And if there are divers Iſſues, or an Iſſue and Demurrer in one Cauſe, againſt one Perſon, joined between the Parties, the Plaintiff may enter on the Roll a *Nolle Proſequi*, that he will not proceed on one or more of the Iſſues, or Demurrer joined; and may notwithſtanding go to Trial upon the Reſt of the Iſſues, or argue the Demurrer. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* The King may enter a *Nolle Proſequi* on an Information; but it ſhall not ſtop the Proceedings of the Informer. 1 *Leon.* 119. And if an Informer cauſe a *Nolle Proſequi* to be entered, the Defendant ſhall have Coſts, *&c.* by *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. Keble* mentions a *Nolle Proſequi* on *Retraxit* by Attorney. 3 *Keb.* 332.

Nomenclator, One that opens the Etymologies of Names, interpreted *Theſaurarius* by the learned *Spelman. Cowel.*

Nomination, *(Nominatio)* Is a Power that a Man hath, by Virtue of ſome Manor or otherwiſe, of appointing a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary. The Right of *Nomination* a Man may have by Deed; and in ſuch Caſe, if the Patron refuſe to preſent the *Nominee*, or preſents another, he may bring a *Quare Impedit*; for he who is to preſent, is only an Inſtrument to him who *nominates*; and the Perſon who hath the *Nomination* is in Effect the Patron of the Church. *Plowd.* 529. *Moor* 47. A *Nominator* muſt appoint his Clerk within ſix Months after the Avoidance; if he doth not, and the Patron preſents his Clerk before the Biſhop hath taken any Benefit of the Lapſe, he is obliged to admit that Clerk: But where one hath the *Nomination*, and another the Preſentation, if the Right of Preſentation ſhould afterwards come to the King, it is ſaid he that hath the *Nomination* will be intitled to the Preſentation alſo; becauſe the King who ſhould preſent cannot be ſubſervient to the *Nominator*, it being contrary to his Dignity. *Hugh's Parſ. Law* 76, 77. Right of *Nomination* may be forfeited to the Crown as well as Preſentation; where the *Nominator* corruptly agrees to *nominate* within the Statute of *Simony*, *&c.*

Nomina Villarum. King *Edw.* 2. ſent his Letters to every Sheriff in *England*, requiring an exact Account and Return into the *Exchequer* of the Names of all the *Villages*, and Poſſeſſors thereof in every County; which being done accordingly, the Returns of the Sheriffs all joined together, are called *Nomina Villarum*, ſtill remaining in the *Exchequer*. Anno 9 Ed. 2.

Nomine Pœnæ, Is a Penalty incurred for not paying of a Rent, *&c.* at the Day appointed by the Leaſe or Agreement for Payment thereof. 2 *Lill.* 221. If Rent is reſerved, and there is a *Nomine Pœnæ* on the Non payment of it, and the Rent be behind and unpaid, there muſt be an actual Demand thereof made, before the Grantee of the Rent can diſtrain for it; the *Nomine Pœnæ* being of the ſame Nature as the Rent, and iſſuing out of the Land out of which the Rent doth iſſue. *Hob.* 82, 133. And where a Rent-Charge was granted for Years, with a *Nomine Pœnæ* and Clauſe of Diſtreſs, if it was not paid on the Day; on the Rent's being behind, and the Term expired, the Court was moved that the Grantee might diſtrain for the *Nomine Pœnæ*; but it was held that he could not, becauſe the *Nomine Pœnæ* depended on the Rent, and the Diſtreſs was gone for that, and by Conſequence for the other. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1182. See *Stat.* 8 *Ann. c.* 17. When any Sum *Nomine Pœnæ* is to be forfeited for Non payment of Rent at the Time, *&c.* the Demand of the Rent ought to be preciſely at the Day, in reſpect of the Penalty: And Debt will not lie on a *Nomine Pœnæ*, without a Demand. 7 *Rep.* 28. *Cro. Eliz* 383. *Style* 4. If there is a *Nomine Pœnæ*, of ſuch a Sum for every Day, after Rent becomes due, it has been a Queſtion whether there muſt be a Demand for every Day's *Nomine Pœnæ*, or one Demand for many Days: And by the better Opinion it hath been holden, that for every Day there ought to be a Demand; and that one will not be ſufficient for the Whole: But where a *Nomine Pœnæ* of 40 *s.* was limited *quolibet die proximo* the Feaſt-Day on which the Rent ought to be paid, it was adjudged that there was but one 40 *s.* forfeited, becauſe the Word *Proximo* muſt relate to the very next Day following the Rent Day; and ſo likewiſe when the Rent became due and unpaid at the next Rent-Day after that, and ſo on. *Palm.* 207. 2 *Nelſ.* 1182. An Aſſignee is chargeable with a *Nomine Pœnæ* incurred after the Aſſignment, but not before. *Moor* 357. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 221. Though a Forfeiture is mentioned to be *Nomine Pœnæ*, on not paying of a collateral Sum; it is no *Nomine Pœnæ*, if it be not of a Rent. *Lutw.* 1156.

Non-ability, Is an Exception taken againſt the Plaintiff in a Cauſe, upon ſome juſt Ground, why he cannot commence any Suit in Law; as *Præmunire*, *Outlawry*, *Excommunication*, *&c.* F. N. B. 35, 65. Vide *Diſability.*

Nonæ & Decimæ, Payments made to the Church by thoſe who were Tenants of Church Farms; where *Nonæ* was a Rent or Duty for Things belonging to Huſbandry, and *Decimæ* were claimed in Right of the Church. Formerly a ninth Part of moveable Goods was paid to the Clergy on the Death of Perſons in their Pariſh, which was called *Nonagium*; and claimed on Pretence of being diſtributed to pious Uſes. *Blount.*

Non-age, In general Underſtanding is all the Time of a Perſon's being under the Age of One and Twenty; and in a ſpecial Senſe, where one is under Fourteen, as to Marriage, *&c.*

Non Assumpsit, A Plea in Personal Actions, whereby a Man denies any *Promise* made, *&c.* See *Assumpsit*.

Non-claim, Is an Omission or Neglect of one that claims not within the Time limited by Law; as within a Year and a Day, where *continual Claim* ought to be made; or in five Years after a *Fine* levied, *&c.* By which a Man may be barred of his Right of Entry. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. See *Claim*.

Non compos Mentis, Is where a Person is not of sound Mind, Memory, and Understanding. And there are four Sorts of *Non compos Mentis*. 1*st*, An Ideot, or natural Fool. 2*dly*, A Madman, or one who was of *Sane* Memory, but hath lost his Understanding by Sickness, Accident or Misfortune. 3*dly*, A Lunatick, sometimes of *Sane* Memory, and at other Times not so. 4*thly*, A Drunkard that deprives himself of his Memory and Understanding for a Time. But though a drunken Person is *Non compos Mentis*, it shall give no Privilege or Benefit to him, as to Acts done, *&c.* And his Drunkenness shall not extenuate, but rather aggravate his Offence, as well touching his Life as his Lands or Goods. 1 *Inst.* 264. 4 *Rep.* 125. A Deed of Feoffment, Grant, *&c.* made by a Person *Non compos Mentis* is voidable; his Heir as privy in Blood, may shew the Disability of his Ancestor, and avoid his Grants; and his Executors, *&c.* as Privies in Representation may do the same, by setting forth the Infirmity of the Testator or Intestate. 4 *Rep.* 126. Where a Person of *Sane* Memory becomes *Non compos Mentis*, and afterwards aliens his Lands or Goods; if he be found *Non compos*, and that he had aliened, the King may protect him, and take the Profits of his Lands, *&c.* to maintain him and his Family. *Rep.* 127. And he that hath the Custody of a Man of *Non sane* Memory is accountable as Bailiff to the *Non compos*, his Executors or Administrators. *Ibid.* A Man *Non compos Mentis* shall not lose his Life for Felony or Murder; for he cannot be guilty of the Murder of another. 3 *Rep.* 124. 3 *Inst.* 5, 54. Though if one who wants Discretion or Understanding, does any corporal Hurt to, or Trespass against another; he may be compelled by Action to render Damages. 35 *H.* 6. 1 *Inst.* 247. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Vide *Lunatick*.

Non-conformists. The Statutes 1 *Eliz.* and 13 *Car.* 2. were made for the Uniformity of Common Prayer, and Service in the Church; and Persons *not conforming* thereto are subject to divers Penalties. Statute 10 *Ann. c.* 2. And it has been held, that a Dissenter may be fined for *not conforming* to bear Offices of Charge, *&c.* in the Government. 4 *Mod. Rep.* 273, 274.

Non Damnificatus, Is a Plea to an Action of Debt upon a Bond, with Condition to save the Plaintiff harmless. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 224. If the Condition of a Bond be to save harmless only, *Non Damnificatus* generally is a good Plea; but if it be to discharge the Plaintiff, *&c.* then the Manner of the Discharge is to be shewn. 1 *Leon.* 72. When one pleads a Discharge, and that he saved another harmless, he ought to shew how he did it, that the Court may judge thereof: Though a Defendant may plead *Non Damnificatus*, without shewing of it; because he pleads in the Negative, and then the other Party shall shew Damnification. *Cro. Jac.* 363. 2 *Rep.* 3, 4. *March.* 121. It has been adjudged, where a Condition of a Bond is to save harmless from all Suits in general, *Non Damnificatus* may be pleaded; and if it is in a particular Suit or Thing, there the Defendant must set forth how he hath saved harmless and discharged; but where a Suit is upon a Counter-Bond, the Plea of *Non Damnificatus* is good. 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 5 *Mod.* 243.

Non Decimando. A Custom or Prescription *De Non Decimando* is to be discharged of all Tithes, *&c.* See *Modus Decimandi*.

Non Distringendo, Is a Writ not to distrain, used in divers Cases. Table of *Reg. of Writs*.

Nones, *(Nonæ)* Of every Month is, the seventh Day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; and the fifth of all the other Months. By the *Roman* Account the *Nones* in the afore-mentioned Months are the six Days next following the first Day, or the *Calends*; and of others the four Days next after the first, according to these Verses,

Sex Nonas Majus, October, Julius & Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui, *&c.*

Though the last of these Days is properly called *Nones*; for the others are reckoned backwards as distant from them, and accounted the third, fourth, or fifth *Nones*, *&c.* And *Nones* had their Name from their Beginning the *Ninth* Day before the *Ides*. See *Ides*.

Non est Culpabilis, Short *Non Cul.* is the general Plea to an Action of *Trespass*, whereby the Defendant absolutely denies the Fact charged on him by the Plaintiff; whereas in other special Pleas, the Defendant grants the Fact to be done, but alledges some Reasons why he lawfully might do it. And as the Plea of *Non Culp.* is the general Answer in Actions of Trespass, being Actions criminal civilly prosecuted; so it is likewise in all Actions criminally followed, either at the Suit of the King or any other, where the Defendant denies the Crime for which he is brought to Trial. *S. P. C. lib.* 2. *c.* 63.

Non est Factum, A Plea where an Action is brought upon a Bond, or any other Deed, and the Defendant denieth that to be his Deed whereon he is impleaded. *Broke.* In every Case where a Bond is void, the Defendant may plead *Non est factum:* But when a Bond is voidable only, he must shew the special Matter, and conclude Judgment, *Si Actio*, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 226. If a Deed is raised in a material Part, by which it becomes void, the Person bound by it may plead *Non est Factum*, and give the Matter in Evidence; because it was not his Deed at the Time of the Plea. 11 *Rep.* 27. A Bond was dated *November* the 10th, and so set forth in the Plaintiff's Declaration; the Defendant pleaded *Non est factum*, and though it was found that it was not delivered till the eighteenth, the Issue being upon a *Non est factum*, it appeared to be his Deed: But it is said the Defendant might have helped himself by Pleading. *Cro. Jac.* 126. The Defendant pleads *Quod factum prædict.* was made and delivered without a Date, and that the Plaintiff put a Date to it, and so *Non est factum*; this was held naught upon a Demurrer, for the Defendant confesses the Deed, by saying *Factum prædict.* and afterwards denies it; though he might have said generally, *Non est Factum. Cro. Eliz.* 800. Where two are jointly bound in a Bond, and an Action is brought on it against one only, he cannot Plead *Non est factum*, or Demur in that Case; but may have his Plea in Abatement of the Writ. 5 *Rep.* 119. None but the Party, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* can plead *Non est factum*. Lutw. 662.

Non est Inventus, Is the Sheriff's Return to a Writ, when the Defendant is *Not to be found* in his *Bailiwick*. And there is a Return that the Plaintiff *Non invenit Plegium*, on original Writs. *Shep. Epit.* 1129.

Nonfeasance, Is an Offence of Omission of what ought to be done; as in not coming to Church, *&c.* which need not be alledged in any certain Place; for generally speaking it is not committed any where: But *Nonfeasance* will not make a Man a Trespasser, *&c.* 1 *Hawk.* 13. *Hob.* 251. 8 *Rep.* 146.

Non

Non implacitando aliquem de Libero Tenemento sine Brevi, Is a Writ to prohibit Bailiffs, *&c.* from distraining or impleading any Man touching his Freehold, without the King's Writ. *Reg. Orig.* 171.

Non intromittendo, quando Breve Præcipe in Capite subdole impetratur, Was a Writ directed to the Justices of the *Bench* or in *Eyre*, commanding them not to give one, that had, under Colour of intitling the King to Land, *&c.* as holding of him *in Capite*, deceitfully obtained the Writ called *Præcipe in Capite*, any Benefit thereof, but to put him to his Writ of Right. *Reg. Orig.* 4. This Writ having Dependance on the Court of *Wards*, since taken away, is now disused.

Nonjurors, Are Persons that refuse to take the *Oaths* to the Government, who are liable to certain Penalties; and for a third Offence to abjure the Realm, by 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Parsons, Vicars, *&c.* are to take the Oaths, and give their Assent to the Declaration 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. or they shall not preach, under the Penalty of 40 *l. &c. Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Ecclesiastical Persons not taking the Oaths on the Revolution, were rendered incapable to hold their Livings: but the King was impowered to grant such of the *Nonjuring* Clergy as he thought fit, not above twelve, an Allowance out of their Ecclesiastical Benifices for their Subsistence, not exceeding a third Part. 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *c.* 8. Persons refusing the Oaths, shall incur, forfeit, and suffer the Penalties inflicted on Popish Recusants, and the Court of *Exchequer* may issue out Process against their Lands, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 27. See the *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 55. and *Oaths*.

Non Merchandizando victualia, Is a Writ to Justices of Assise, to inquire whether the Magistrates of such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross, or by Retail, during the Time of their being in Office, which is contrary to an ancient Statute; and to punish them if they do. *Reg. Orig.* 184.

Non Molestando, A Writ that lies for a Person who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him. *Reg. Writs* 184.

Non obstante, (Notwithstanding) Is a Clause frequent in Statutes and Letters Patent, and is a Licence from the King to do a Thing which at the Common Law might be lawfully done; but being restrained by Act of Parliament, cannot be done without such Licence. *Vaugh.* 347. *Plowd.* 501. It is ordained by the Statutes of 2 *E.* 3. 14 *E.* 3. and 13 *R.* 2. that the King's Pardon of notorious Felonies, *&c.* should not be granted, although with the Words *Non obstante* any Statute: Yet Patents of Pardon of such Offences, were allowed with a *Non Obstante*, and notwithstanding any Clause to defeat the same. *Jenk. Cent.* 308. The *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. c.* 2. confirmed all Grants of the Queen by Letters Patent, of any Honours, Castles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* and that they should stand and be good in Law against the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, *Non obstante* any Mis-naming, Mis-recital, Want of Certainty, finding Offices or Inquisitions, Livery of Seisin, *&c.* By 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. it was declared, that all Grants of Pensions, *&c.* and every *Non obstante* therein contained, should be void. And the 1 *W. & M. c.* 2. makes Dispensations, *Non Obstante* to Statutes, void; unless allowed therein. See *Dispensations* and *Grants of the King*.

Non omittas, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, where the Bailiff of a *Liberty* or *Franchise* who hath the Return of Writs refuses or neglects to serve a Process, for the Sheriff to enter into the Franchise and execute the King's Writ himself, or by his Officer: Before this Writ is granted, the Sheriff ought to return, that he hath sent the Bailiff, and that he hath not served the Writ; but for Dispatch, the usual Practice is to send a *Non omittas* with a *Capias* or *Latitat. F. N. B.* 68, 74. 2 *Inst.* 453. If a Sheriff return that he sent the Process to the Bailiff of a Liberty, who hath given him no Answer; a *Non omittas* shall be awarded to the Sheriff: And if he returns that he sent the Process to such Bailiff, who hath returned a *Cepi Corpus*, or such like Matter; and the Bailiff bring not in the Body, or Money, *&c.* at the Day, the Bailiff shall be amerced, and a Writ issue to the Sheriff to distrain the Bailiff to bring in the Body. 2 *Hawk.* 143. Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, and of *Quo Minus* out of the Exchequer, and it is said all Writs whatsoever at the King's Suit, are of the same Effect as a *Non ommittas*; and the Sheriff may by Virtue of them enter into a Liberty and execute them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 229. The *Reg. of Writs* mentions three Sorts of this Writ, which was given to prevent Liberties being privileged to hinder or delay the general Execution of Justice: And the Clause of the *Non omittas* is, *Quod* Non omittas *propter aliquam Libertatem, (viz.* of the Liberty to which the Sheriff hath made a *Mandavi Ballivo, qui nullum dedit Responsum) quin in eam ingrediaris & Capias* A. B. *Si, &c.*

Non-plevin, *(Non-plevina)* Is defined to be *Defalta post Defaltam*; and in *Hengham Magna, cap.* 8. it is said, that the Defendant is to replevy his Lands seized by the King within fifteen Days; and if he neglects, then at the Instance of the Plaintiff at the next Court Day, he shall lose his Seisin, *Sicut per Defaltam post Defaltam:* But by Statute it was enacted, that none should lose his Land, because of *Non-plevin, i. e.* where the Land was not replevied in due Time. 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Non ponendis in Assisis & Juratis, Is a Writ granted for freeing and discharging Persons from serving on Assises and Juries; and when one hath a Charter of Exemption, he may sue the Sheriff for returning him. This Writ is founded on the *Stat.* of *Westm.* 2. *c.* 38. And the *Stat. Articuli super Chartas, cap.* 9. F. N. B. 165. 2 Inst. 127, 447.

Non procedendo ad Assisam Rege inconsulto, A Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one that is in the King's Service, *&c.* until the King's Pleasure be farther known. *Reg. Orig.* 220.

Non Pros. If a Plaintiff in an Action, doth not declare against the Defendant within reasonable Time, a Rule may be entered against him by the Defendant's Attorney to declare; and thereupon a *Non Pros. &c. Practis. Solic.* 222. And a Plaintiff may enter a *Non Pros.* against one Defendant, where there are two that sever in their Pleas, before the Record of the Cause is sent down by *Nisi prius* to be tried at the Assises: But it is said there cannot be a *Non Pros.* at the Trial at the Assises. 3 *Salk.* 246. Though in Action against several Defendants, it has been ruled otherwise. 2 *Salk.* 456. *Non Pros's* have been frequent upon Informations; but never upon Indictments, till the Reign of King *Charles* 2. *Ibid.* See *Nolle Prosequi*, and *Nonsuit*.

Non-Residence, Is applied to those *Spiritual Persons* that are not *Resident*, but do absent themselves wilfully by the Space of one Month together, or two Months at several Times in one Year, from their Dignities or Benefices, which is liable to Penalties, by the Statute against *Non Residence.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. But Chaplains to the King, or other great Persons, mentioned in this Statute, and the 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. may be *Non resident* on their Livings; for they are excused from *Residence* whilst they attend those that retain them: And Bishops are not punishable by Statute for *Non-Residency*; but if a Bishop hold a Deanery, Parsonage, *&c. in Commendam* with his Bishoprick, he is punishable by the *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. for *Non-Residence* on the same. Also where Bishops are *Non-resident* on their Bishopricks, they are liable to Ecclesiastical Censure; and the King may issue a mandatory Writ for their Attendance thereon, and compel them to it by seising their Temporalities, a notable

Precedent

Precedent whereof we have in the Case of the Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of King *Hen.* 3. 2 *Inst.* 625. See *Residence.*

Non Residentia pro Clericis Regis, Is a Writ directed to the Bishop, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, by Reason of his *Non-residence*; in which Case he is to be discharged. *Reg. Orig.* 58.

Non sane Memory, *(Non sanæ Memoriæ)* Is used in Law for an Exception to an Act, declared to be done by another, whereon the Plaintiff in any Action grounds his Plaint; and the Effect of it is, that the Party that did that Act, was not well in his Senses when he did it, or when he made his last Will and Testament. *New Book Entries* And *Sane Memory* for the Making of a Will is not always where the Testator can answer Yes or No, or in some Things with Sense; but he ought to have Judgment to discern, and be of perfect Memory, or the Will shall be void. *Moor, c.* 1051. See *Non compos Mentis.*

Nonsuit, *(Tergiversatio, Litis renunciatio)* Is the letting a Suit or Action fall; or a Renunciation of it by the Plaintiff or Demandant, most commonly upon the Discovery of some Error or Defect, when the Matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 7. Where a Man brings a personal Action, and doth not prosecute it with Effect, or if upon the Trial, he refuses to stand a Verdict; then he becomes nonsuited: If the Plaintiff be not ready at the Trial when the Jury is called and sworn, the Court may call him *Nonsuit*; it shall be intended he will not proceed in his Cause, though sometimes the Court hath staid a While in Expectation of his Coming, and making good his Action: And on a Trial, when the Jury comes to deliver in their Verdict, and the Plaintiff is called upon to hear their Verdict; if he do not appear after thrice called, by the Crier of the Court, he is *nonsuited*, and the *Nonsuit* is to be recorded by the Secondary, by the Direction of the Court, at the Prayer of the Defendant's Counsel; for the Court will not order it to be recorded, except the Counsel pray it. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. K.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 231. But where a Plaintiff doth not appear to hear the Verdict when he is called, and thereupon the Court directs the Secondary to record the *Nonsuit*; if afterwards he do appear before the *Nonsuit* is actually recorded, the Court may proceed to take the Verdict; it not being a *Nonsuit* till recorded by the Secondary, and then it is made Part of the Record, and is in the Nature of a Judgment against the Plaintiff. 2 *Lill.* 232. A Plaintiff in Ejectment not appearing at the Assises, he was *nonsuited*, and this was recorded; but as there was no *Venire* or *Habeas Corpora*, the *Nonsuit* was discharged, because the Judge of *Nisi prius* hath no Power to *nonsuit* without an *Habeas Corpora* or *Distringas*. *Sid.* 164. After a Demurrer joined, if the Court gives a Day over, the Plaintiff may be *nonsuited*; for the Plaintiff is then demandable: And after a Judgment *quod computet*, the Plaintiff may be *nonsuited*, because it is but an interlocutory Judgment; though after any Verdict, whereupon a final Judgment is to be given, he cannot. 1 *Inst.* 140. 2 *Lill.* 231. At Common Law, upon every Continuance or Day given, the Plaintiff might be *Nonsuit*; so that even after a Verdict, if the Court took Time to consider of it, the Plaintiff was demandable, and might be *nonsuited*; but this is now remedied by the *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 4. Yet after a privy Verdict, the Plaintiff may still be *nonsuit*; and so he may after a special Verdict found; and after a Demurrer, though the Matter was argued, if the Court give a Day over. 1 *Inst.* 139. *Dyer* 53. 3 *Salk.* 249. In real or mixed Actions, the *Nonsuit* of one of the Plaintiffs or Demandants is not the *Nonsuit* of both; in this Case, he which makes Default shall be summoned and severed: But regularly in personal Actions, the *Nonsuit* of one Plaintiff is the *Nonsuit* of the others, unless in some Particulars. 1 *Inst.* 138, 139. If an Action of Debt, *&c.* is brought against two or more Defendants, by several Counts and one *Præcipe*, a *Nonsuit* as to one, is so to the Rest; for the Writ is one, and the Pledges *de Prosequendo* are the same: It is otherwise in a Discontinuance; which being against one shall not extend to the others; because there are several Declarations against them. *Jenk. Cent.* 309. 3 *Salk.* 244. And where there is but one Defendant, who pleads to Issue as to Part, and demurs to the other Part, the Plaintiff may be *nonsuit* as to one, and proceed for the other. *Hob.* 180. The King cannot be *nonsuited*, because in Judgment of Law he is always present in Court; though the Attorney General may enter a *Nolle Prosequi*: And the King's Suit may be discontinued, upon the Prayer of the Party, after a Year; where it is delayed to be prosecuted. 1 *Inst.* 139. *Goldsb.* 53. Also notwithstanding the King cannot be *nonsuit* in any Information or Action, wherein he himself is the sole Plaintiff, an Informer *Qui tam*, or Plaintiff in a popular Action, may be *nonsuit*; and thereby wholly determine the Suit as well in Respect of the King as of himself. 1 *Inst.* 139. *Bro.* 68. *Fitzherb.* 13. A foreign King seeking to take the Benefit of the National Laws here, may be *nonsuit* in *England*; which was the Case of the King of *Spain*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* A *Nonsuit* after Appearance, in Appeals of Murder, Writs of *Quare Impedit*, Attaints, *&c.* is peremptory. 1 *Inst.* 139. In other Cases, when a Plaintiff is *nonsuit*, he may proceed again on a new Declaration; but not on that wherein he became *nonsuit*, that Declaration being void, and he hath no Day in Court. A *Nonsuit* is not generally a Bar to Actions of the like Nature, for the same Cause or Duty; yet a *Retraxit* is a Bar to all other Actions. 2 *Lill.* 231. On *Nonsuit* of the Plaintiff, *&c.* Costs are given to the Defendant in all Cases where the Plaintiff would have had Costs, if Judgment had been for him. *Stat.* 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. And on Appearance entered at the Return of the Writ, if the Plaintiff neglects to deliver a Declaration against the Defendant, in a personal Action, *&c.* before the End of the next Term following, a *Nonsuit* shall be entered against the Plaintiff; and he is to pay Costs to the Defendant. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Where a Plaintiff is *nonsuited* on the Issue, contingent Damages on the Demurrer shall not be assessed. 1 *Strange* 507.

Non sum Informatus, Is a formal Answer made of Course by an Attorney, who is not instructed or informed to say any Thing material in Defence of his Client's Cause; by which he is deemed to leave it undefended, and so Judgment passeth against his Client. *New Book Entries.*

Non-tenure, Is a Plea in Bar to a real Action, by saying, that he, the Defendant, holdeth not the Land mentioned in the Plaintiff's Count or Declaration, or at least some Part thereof. 25 *E.* 3. *c.* 16. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 250. And our Books mention *Non tenure* general and special: General, where one denies ever to have been Tenant of the Land in Question; and special is an Exception, alledging that he was not Tenant the Day whereon the Writ was purchased. *West. Symb. par.* 2. When the Tenant or Defendant pleads *Non-tenure* of the Whole, he need not say who is Tenant; but if he pleads *Non tenure* as to Part, he must set forth who is the Tenant. 1 *Mod.* 181. *Non tenure* in Part, or in the Whole is not pleadable after Imparlance. 3 *Lev.* 55.

Non-term, *(Non terminus)* Is the Vacation between *Term* and *Term*: And it was formerly called the Time or Day's of the King's Peace. *Lamb. Archa.* 126.

Non-user, Of Offices concerning the Publick, is Cause of Forfeiture. 9 *Rep.* 50. And if one have a Franchise, and do *not use* it, he shall forfeit the same; which

which likewiſe may be loſt by Default, as well as *Non uſer. Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 9. See *Office*.

Nook of Land, *(Nocata terræ)* In an old Deed of Sir *Walter de Pedwardyn*, twelve Acres and a Half of Land were called a *Nook of Land*; but the Quantity is generally uncertain. —— *Illi qui tenuerunt dimidiam Virgatam terræ, vel* Nocatam terræ, *vel Cottagium de Bondagii tenura.* Dugd. Warwick. pag. 665.

Norroy, *Quaſi North Roy*, the *Northern King at Arms*, mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33. See *Herald*.

Norwich. In the City of *Norwich* or County of *Norfolk*, no Perſons ſhall buy any worſted Yarn ſpun there, but ſuch as work at it in *Norwich*, *&c.* on Pain to forfeit 40*s.* for every Pound. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. The making of *Norwich* Stuffs is regulated by Statute, and Penalties and Forfeitures for Defaults in making them, are leviable by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* They are to be ſealed, and Perſons having them in their Poſſeſſion unſealed, other than the firſt Owner ſhall forfeit for every Piece 40*s.* *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. All Manufacturers of Stuffs, not Journeymen, *&c.* may be made Freemen of *Norwich*; and Perſons uſing Trades not being free, ſhall forfeit 10*l.* a Month. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 9. The Election of Officers, *&c.* in the City of *Norwich* how to be made by Statute. See 3 *Geo.* 2 *c.* 8.

Notary, *(Notarius)* Is a Perſon, uſually a Scrivener, who takes *Notes*, or makes a ſhort Draught of Contracts, Obligations, or other Writings and Inſtruments. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. At this Time we call him a *Notary Publick*, who publickly atteſts Deeds or Writings, to make them Authentick in another Country; but principally in Buſineſs relating to Merchants: They make Proteſts of Foreign Bills of Exchange, *&c.* And *Noting* a Bill is the *Notary's* going as a Witneſs, to take *Notice* of a Merchant's Refuſal to accept or pay the ſame. *Merch. Dict.*

Note of a Fine, Is a Brief of the Fine made by the *Chirographer*, before it is ingroſſed. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2.

Notes promiſſory, For Payment of Money. See *Bill of Exchange*.

Not guilty, Is the General Iſſue or Plea of the Defendant in any criminal Action; and *Not guilty* is a good Iſſue in Actions of Treſpaſs on the Caſe, and upon the Caſe for Deceits or Wrongs; but not on a Promiſe, *&c. Palm.* 393. If one hath Cauſe of Juſtification and Excuſe in Treſpaſs, and he pleads the General Iſſue *Not guilty*; he cannot give the Special Matter in Evidence, but muſt confeſs the Fact, and plead the Special Matter, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 119. Vide *Non eſt Culpabilis*.

Notice, Is the making of ſomething known, that a Man was or might be ignorant of before. And it produces divers Effects; for by it the Party that gives the ſame, ſhall have ſome Benefit which otherwiſe he ſhould not have had: And by this Means, the Party to whom the *Notice* is given, is made ſubject to ſome Action or Charge, that otherwiſe he had not been liable to; and his Eſtate in Danger of Prejudice. *Co. Litt.* 309. *Notice* is required to be given in many Caſes by Law, to juſtify Proceedings where any Thing is to be done or *demanded*, *&c.* But none is bound by the Law to give *Notice* to another Perſon of that which ſuch other may otherwiſe inform himſelf of. 22 *Car. B R.* If one be bound by an *Aſſumpſit* generally to do a Thing to another, he to whom the Promiſe is made muſt give *Notice* when he will have him to do it; but if he promiſe that another Perſon ſhall do it, there he to whom the Thing is to be done is not obliged to give *Notice* to that third Perſon when he will have it done, but the Party muſt procure it at his Peril: For it may be he may not know that other Perſon, and there is no Privity of Contract between them Two, as there is betwixt the other Two. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 239. And in Caſe of a Promiſe it has been adjudged, that where a Penalty is to be recovered, *Notice* is requiſite; but it is not ſo where Damages are to be recovered; in which Caſe the Party hath ſufficient *Notice* by the Action brought. 1 *Bulſt.* 12. If a Perſon promiſe to pay ſo much to another at his Day of Marriage; the Party at his Peril is to take *Notice* of the Marriage. *Cro. Car* 34, 35. And it is a neceſſary Intendment, that when after the Marriage the Plaintiff requeſted Payment of the Money, that *Notice* was given of the Marriage. *Cro Jac.* 228. It was held, that if a collateral Thing is to be done at or after Marriage, there *Notice* is to be given of it; though when Money is to be paid, it is a Debt due to the Party by the Marriage, and may be recovered without any *Notice* given. 2 *Bulſt.* 254. *Notice* muſt be given to an Heir at Law, of a Condition annexed to his Eſtate; or he is not bound to take *Notice* of the Condition. 1 *Lutw.* 809. 4 *Rep.* 82. 3 *Mod.* 28. Yet it is ſaid, that the Heir is bound to take *Notice* of a Proviſo in a Feoffment; and this Difference has been taken, that where *Notice* is required to be given by the original Deed or Agreement, it is hereditary, and deſcends to the Heir; but if it is collateral to the Father, it ſhall not bind his Heir without expreſs *Notice*. *Winch* 108. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1186. A Man who is a Stranger to a Deed, that hath an Eſtate by Way of Remainder, *&c.* ſhall not forfeit or determine his Eſtate by Virtue of any Proviſo in ſuch Deed, unleſs he hath *Notice* of it. 8 *Rep* 92. The Feoffee of Land, or Bargainee of a Reverſion, ſhall not take Advantage of a Condition, for Non-payment of Rent reſerved upon a Leaſe, on Demand made by them, without *Notice* thereof given to the Leſſee. 9 *Rep.* 31. If a Manor be conveyed or granted away, by Deed of Bargain and Sale *&c.* to another; the preſent Lord muſt give *Notice* of it to the Copyholder, otherwiſe if he deny to pay his Rent, it will be no Forfeiture. 5 *Rep.* 13. And Copyholders ſhall not forfeit their Eſtates for not appearing at the Lord's Court, if they have no *Notice* of the Court, *&c.* 1 *Leon.* 104. In a Covenant to make Aſſurance generally, *Notice* muſt be given to the Party to know what Eſtate he would have made to him. *Style* 61. Where one is bound to another to make ſuch an Aſſurance as *A. B.* ſhall adviſe, the Obligor is bound to make the Aſſurance, without *Notice* that *A. B.* had adviſed it; but if he had been bound to make ſuch Aſſurance as the Counſel of the Obligee ſhould adviſe, *Notice* ought to be given the Obligor, that the Counſel of the Obligee had adviſed it. 1 *Leon.* 105. If I am bound to enfeoff ſuch Perſons as the Obligee ſhould name, he is to give *Notice* of thoſe which he names, or I am not bound to enfeoff them. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 105. And if the Condition of an Obligation be to account before ſuch Auditors as the Obligee ſhall aſſign, and the Obligee aſſigns Auditors; he is to give *Notice* thereof to the Obligor, or he will not be bound to account. *Ibid. Notice* is not to be given ſo ſtrictly upon a Covenant, as upon a Bond; which is Point of Forfeiture. *Cro. Jac.* 391. If the Agreement be that a Perſon ſhall pay ſo much as *A. B.* hath paid, the Defendant is to inquire of him, and the Plaintiff is not bound to give *Notice:* But if the Perſon or Thing is altogether uncertain, the Plaintiff to intitle himſelf to an Action muſt give *Notice*. *Cro. Jac.* 432, 433. If an Act is to be done by a Stranger, and not by the Plaintiff, the Cogniſance thereof lies as well in the *Notice* of the Defendant as of the Plaintiff; and therefore the Plaintiff need not lay a *Notice*. *Cro. Jac.* 492. *Cro. Car.* 132. A Thing lies in the Knowledge of the Plaintiff, there ought to be *Notice* given to the Defendant. *March.* 156. *Mod.* 230. And when one may take *Notice*, and not the other; *Notice* is neceſſary. *Latch.* 15. It has been holden, that a

Defendant having undertaken to do a Thing, undertakes to do all Circumſtances incident to the Doing it, and that without *Notice*; but if he had been ignorant of the Thing to be done, then *Notice* muſt be given. 2 *Bulſt.* 143. If one make a Leaſe for Years, with Covenant that if the Leſſee, his Executors and Aſſigns, do not repair within ſix Months after *Notice* given, the Leaſe to be void; and the Leſſee makes a Leaſe for Part of his Term to another, and then the Houſe is decayed: In this Caſe the *Notice* is to be given to the firſt Leſſee in Perſon, and not to the Under-Tenant. 2 *Cro.* 9, 10. A *Notice* may not be pleaded to be given to Executors, without averring the Death of the Teſtator. *Hob.* 93. In all Writs of Enquiry of Damages, as well in real as perſonal Actions, *Notice* muſt be given to the other Party to the Suit, *March Rep.* 82. Want of *Notice*, upon various Occaſions, has been often the Cauſe of Arreſt of Judgment in Actions, *&c.*

Notice Is to be given, of *Trials* and Motions; of a *Robbery* committed, to recover againſt the Hundred; of a prior *Mortgage*, on making a ſecond; of an *Aſſignment* of a *Leaſe*, to charge the Aſſignee only on Acceptance of Rent; in Caſes of *Diſtreſs* for Rent, according to the Statute; and of *Avoidances* of Churches, by Reſignation, Deprivation, *&c.* to the Patron that he may preſent, *&c.*

Noval, Signifies Land newly ploughed or converted into Tillage, that without Memory of Man had not been tilled; and ſometimes it is taken for Ground which hath been ploughed for two Years, and afterwards lies Fallow for one Year; or that which lies Fallow every other Year: It is called *Noval*, becauſe the Earth *Novâ culturâ proſcinditur.* Cartular. Abbat. de Furneſſe in Com. Lanc. in Officio Ducat. Lanc. fol. 41.

Nova Oblata, Mentioned *in Clauſ.* 12 *Ed.* 1. *m.* 7. See *Oblata.*

Novel Aſſignment, *(Nova Aſſignatio)* Is an *Aſſignment* of Time, Place, or ſuch like, in Action of *Treſpaſs*, otherwiſe than as it was before *aſſigned*; or where it is more particularly in a Declaration than in the Writ, *&c. Bro. Treſpaſs*, 122. And if the Defendant juſtifies in a Place where no *Treſpaſs* was done, then the Plaintiff is to *aſſign* the Cloſe where, to which the Defendant is to plead, *&c. Terms de Ley* 459. Vide *Treſpaſs.*

Novel Diſſeiſin, *(Nova Diſſeiſina.)* See *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.*

Novellæ. Thoſe Conſtitutions of the *Civil Law*, which were made after the Publication of the *Theodoſian Code*, were called *Novellæ*, by the Emperors, who ordained them: But ſome Writers call the *Julian* Edition only by that Name. *Blount.*

Noyles. No Perſon ſhall put any Flocks, *Noyles*, Thrums, *&c.* or other deceivable Thing, into any Broad Woollen *Cloth*, by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 18.

Nuces colligere. To gather Hazle-Nuts, which was formerly one of the Works or Services impoſed by Lords upon their inferior Tenants. *Paroch. Antiq.* 495.

Nude Contract, (*Nudum Pactum*) Is a bare *naked Contract*, without any Conſideration had therefore. If a Man bargains or ſells Goods, *&c.* and there is no Recompence made or given for the doing thereof; as if one ſay to another, I ſell you all my Lands or Goods, but nothing is agreed upon what the other ſhall give or pay for them, ſo that there is not a *Quid pro Quo* of one Thing for another; this is a *Nude Contract*, and void in Law, and for the Non-performance thereof no Action will lie; *Ex* nudo pacto *non oritur Actio.* Terms de Ley 459, 460. The Law ſuppoſes Error in making theſe Contracts; they being as it were of one Side only.

Nude Matter, Is naked Matter, or a bare Allegation of a Thing done, *&c.* Vide *Matter.*

Nul tiel Record, Is the Plea of a Plaintiff *that there is no ſuch Record*, on the Defendant's alledging Matter of *Record* in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action. See *Failure of Record.*

Nullum Arbitrium, The uſual Plea of the Defendant proſecuted on an *Award.*

Nullity, is where a Thing is *null* and void, or of no Force. *Litt. Dict.* And there is a *Nullity* of Marriage, where Perſons marry within the prohibited Degrees, *&c.*

Numerum. *Civitas Cant. Reddit* 24 l. *ad numerum*, i. e. by Number or Tale, as we call it. *Domeſday.*

Nummata, Signifies the Price of any Thing generally by Money; as *Denariata* doth the Price of a Thing by Computation of Pence; and *Librata* by Computation of Pounds.

Nummus, A Piece of Money or Coin among the *Romans*; and it is a Penny according to *Mat. Weſtm. ſub. Ann.* 1095.

Nun, (*Nonna*) Is a conſecrated Virgin or Woman that by Vow hath bound herſelf to a ſingle and chaſte Life, in ſome Place or Company of other Women, ſeparated from the World, and devoted to an eſpecial Service of God by Prayer, Faſting, and ſuch like holy Exerciſes: It is an *Egyptian* Word, as we are told by St. *Hierome.*

Nuncius, A *Nuncio*, or Meſſenger, Servant, *&c.* And the Pope's *Nuncio* is *Legatus Pontificis.*

Nuncupative Will, (*Teſtamentum Nuncupatum*) Is a Will by Word of Mouth; it is a verbal Declaration of the Teſtator's Mind before a ſufficient Number of Witneſſes; which being reduced into Writing either before or after the Death of the Teſtator, is good to diſpoſe of his perſonal Eſtate, but not his Lands. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1191. Before the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. it was neceſſary not only to put a *Nuncupative Will* in Writing, but to prove it likewiſe by Witneſſes in the Spiritual Court, and to have it under the Seal of the Ordinary; until which it hath been decreed in Equity, that ſuch *Will* was not pleadable againſt an Adminiſtrator. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 122. And by that Statute, no *Nuncupative Will* ſhall be good, wherein the Eſtate bequeathed exceeds 30 *l.* unleſs proved by three Witneſſes who were preſent at the Making thereof, and bid by the Teſtator to bear Witneſs; nor except it be made in the Time of the laſt Sickneſs of the Deceaſed, and in his Houſe, or where he hath been reſident for ten Days before, unleſs ſurprized with Sickneſs from Home: And no Evidence ſhall be received to prove ſuch Will, after ſix Months after the ſpeaking of the Teſtamentary Words; if the ſame or the Subſtance of it be not committed to Writing within ſix Days after the Making. Nor ſhall any Probate of ſuch *Nuncupative Will* paſs the Seals till fourteen Days after the Death of the Teſtator; and until Proceſs hath iſſued to call in the Widow or next of Kin to the Deceaſed, to conteſt it if they think fit. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And by the ſame Act, no Will in Writing concerning perſonal Eſtate, ſhall be repealed by any Words or Will by Word of Mouth, except the ſame be put into Writing in the Life-time of the Teſtator, and read to and approved of by him, and proved to be ſo done by three Witneſſes, *&c.* All Witneſſes as are allowed to be good Witneſſes upon Trials at Law, ſhall be good Witneſſes to prove any *Nuncupative Will*, by Stat. 4 *&* 5 *Annæ.*

Nuper obiit, Is a Writ that lies for a Siſter and Coheir, deforced by her Coparcener of Lands or Tenements, whereof their Father, Brother, or any other common Anceſtor, died ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple: For if one Siſter do deforce another of Land held in Fee tail, her Siſter and Coheir ſhall have a *Formedon* againſt her, *&c.* and not a *Nuper obiit*; and where the Anceſtor being once ſeiſed, died

not

not seised of the Possession, but the Reversion, in such a Case a Writ of *Rationabile parte* lies. *Reg. Orig.* 226. *F. N. B.* 197. *Terms de Ley* 460. If one Coparcener be deforced by another, and a Stranger, she shall have a *Nuper obiit* against her Coparcener: And if two Coparceners after the Death of their Ancestor enter and deforce a third Sister, and afterwards they make Partition betwixt them, and then one of the two alieneth her Part to a Stranger in Fee; yet the third shall have the Writ *Nuper obiit* against her two Sisters, notwithstanding that Alienation, and shall recover the third Part of what the Coparcener who alienated not was seised, *&c.* And may sue an Assize of *Mordancestor*, or Writ of *Aiel*, as the Case is, in the Name of the other Coparcener, to recover her third Part in the Hands of the Stranger. *New Nat. Br.* 437, 438. A *Nuper obiit* ought to be brought by that Coparcener who is deforced, against all the other Coparceners; and although some of them have nothing in the Tenancy. *Ibid.* And this Writ lieth between Sisters of the Half Blood; and likewise between Coheirs in *Gavelkind*, as well as between Women Parceners, *&c.*

Nusance, *(Nocumentum*, from the Fr. *Nuire*, i. e. *Nocere)* Particularly so called, is where one makes any Encroachment on the King's Lands, or the Highways, common Rivers, *&c.* 2 *Inst.* 272. If a Man doth any Thing upon his own Ground, to the particular Damage of his Neighbour, *&c.* it is accounted a *Nusance:* And *Nusance* signifies not only a Thing done to the Annoyance of another, in his Lands or Tenements; but the *Assise* or Writ lying for the same. *F. N. B.* 183. And *Nusances* are Publick and *Common*, or *Private:* A Common *Nusance* is defined to be an Offence against the Publick, either by doing a Thing which tends to the Annoying of all the King's Subjects, and is common against all; or by neglecting to do any Thing which the Common Good requires. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 83. And Annoyances in Highways, as where a Gate, Hedge, *&c.* or Ditches are made therein; of Bridges and publick Rivers, disorderly Alehouses, Bawdy-Houses, Gaming-Houses, Stages for Rope-Dancers, Mountebanks, *&c.* Brewing-Houses, erected in Places not convenient; Cottages with Inmates; common Scolds, Eves-Droppers, *&c.* are generally *Common Nusances.* 2 *Inst.* 406. If a Man stops up the Light of another's House; or builds so near to and hanging over mine, that the Rain which falleth from his House falls upon mine; the Turning or diverting Water, running to a Man's House, Mill, Meadow, *&c.* or stopping up a Way, leading from Houses to Lands; Suffering the next House to decay to the Damage of my House; and setting up or making a House of Office, Lime pit, Dye-house, Tan house or Butcher's Shop, *&c.* and using them so near my House, that the Smell there of doth annoy me, or is infectious; or if they hurt my Lands or Trees, or the Corruption of the Water of Lime-pits spoils my Water or destroys Fish in a River, *&c.* These are in general *Private Nusances.* 3 *Inst.* 231. 9 *Rep.* 54. 5 *Rep.* 101. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 88. 2 *Roll.* 140. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 173. For a common *Nusance*, Indictment lies at the Suit of the King; and the Party shall be fined and imprisoned, *&c.* No Action lieth in this Case, because if one Man might have an Action, all Men may have alike: And the Indictment must be *ad Commune Nocumentum omnium Ligeorum, &c.* 5 *Rep.* 73. 1 *Inst.* 56. 1 *Ventr.* 208. But though Action may not be brought for a common *Nusance*, but Indictment or Presentment; yet where the Inhabitants of a Town had by Custom a watering Place for their Cattle which was stopped by another, it has been held, that any Inhabitant might have an Action against him, otherwise they would be without Remedy; because such a *Nusance* is not common to all the King's Subjects, and presentable in the Leet, or to be redressed by Presentment or Indictment in the Quarter Sessions. 5 *Rep.* 73. 9 *Rep.* 103. And if any one Person hath more particular Damage by a common *Nusance* than another, as if by Reason of a Pit dug in a Highway, a Man for whose Life I held Lands is drowned; or my Servant falling into it receives Injury, whereby I lose his Service, *&c.* for this special Damage, which is not common to other Persons, Action lies. 5 *Rep.* 73. 4 *Rep.* 18. *Cro. Car.* 446. *Vaugh.* 341. 4 *Bulst.* 344. For private *Nusances*, Action on the Case lieth, or *Assise of Nusance* by the Party grieved; and on Action for a private *Nusance*, Judgment shall be given that the *Nusance* shall be removed, and the Party injured recover Damages for the Injury sustained. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 391. 1 *Vent.* 208. There is a Difference between an *Assise* for a *Nusance*, and an *Action on the Case*; for the first is to abate the *Nusance*, but the last is not to abate it, but to recover Damages: Therefore if the *Nusance* be removed, the Plaintiff is intitled to his Damages which accrued before; and though 'tis laid with a *Continuando* for a longer Time than the Plaintiff can prove, he shall have Damages for what he can make Proof of before the *Nusance* was removed. 2 *Mod.* 253. A Man may have an Action for a *Nusance*, or he may abate or demolish the same; but if he destroy the *Nusance* himself, before he bring his Action, he may not after have an Action for the Wrong, nor recover any Damages. 9 *Rep.* 55. *F. N. B.* 185. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 745. It is said both of a common and private *Nusance*, that they may be abated or removed by those Persons that are prejudiced by them; and they need not stay to prosecute for their Removal. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 244. *Wood's Inst.* 443. And it has been adjudged, that every Person may remove a *Nusance*; and that the Cutting a Gate set cross an Highway is lawful. *Cro. Car.* 184, 185. Also if a House be on the Highway, or a House hang over the Ground of another, they may be pulled down; but no Man can justify the Doing more Damage than is necessary, or Removing the Materials. 1 *Hawk.* 199. A Man builds a House so near mine that it is a *Nusance*; I may enter and pull it down; and a Man indicted for a Riot in such a Case had only a small Fine set on him. 2 *Salk.* 459. Where two Houses, one whereof is a *Nusance* to the other, come both into one and the same Hand, the Wrong is purged. See *Hob.* 131. If a Ship be sunk in a Port or Haven, and it is not removed by the Owner, he may be indicted for it as a common *Nusance*, because it is prejudical to the Commonwealth in hindering Navigation and Trade. 2 *Lill.* 244. Indictment lies for laying Logs, *&c.* in the Stream of a publick navigable River: It is a common *Nusance* to divert Part of a publick navigable River whereby the Current of it is weakened, and made unable to carry Vessels of the same Burden as it could before: And if a River be stopped to the *Nusance* of the Country, and none appear bound by Prescription to cleanse it; those who have the Piscary, and the neighbouring Towns that have a common Passage and Eatement therein, may be compelled to do the same. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198, 199, 200. It is a common *Nusance* indictable, to divide a House in a Town for poor People to inhabit in, by Reason whereof it will be more dangerous in the Time of Sickness and Infection of the Plague. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 139. A common Play-house, if it draws together such Numbers of Coaches and People as incommode and disturb the Neighbourhood, may be a *Nusance*; but these Places are not naturally *Nusances*, but become so by Accident. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 109. 1 *Hawk.* 191. A prohibitory Writ was issued out of *B. R.* against *Betterton* and other Actors, for erecting a New Play-house in *Little Lincoln's Inn Fields*, reciting that it was a *Nusance* to the Neighbourhood; and they not obeying the Writ, an Attachment was granted against them: But it was objected that an Attachment could not be issued, and that the most proper Method was to proceed by Indictment,

dictment, and then the Jury would conſider whether it were a *Nuſance* or not; and this was the better Opinion. 5 *Mod.* 142. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1192. One *Hall* having begun to build a Booth near *Charing-Croſs* for Rope-dancing, which drew together a great many idle People, was ordered by the Lord Chief Juſtice not to proceed; he proceeded notwithſtanding, affirming that he had the King's Warrant and Promiſe to bear him harmleſs; but being required to give a Recogniſance of 300 *l.* that he would not go on with the Building, and he refuſing, he was committed, and a Record was made of this *Nuſance*, as upon the Judge's own View, and a Writ iſſued to the Sheriff of *Middleſex* to proſtrate it. 1 *Vent.* 169. 1 *Mod.* 96. Erecting a Dove cote is not a common *Nuſance*; though Action of the Caſe will lie at the Suit of the Lord of the Manor for erecting it without his Licence. 1 *Hawk.* 199. It was anciently held, that if a Man erected a Dove-cote, he was puniſhable in the Leet; but it has been ſince adjudged not to be puniſhable in the Leet as a common *Nuſance*, but that the Lord for this particular *Nuſance* ſhould have an Action on the Caſe, or an Aſſiſe of *Nuſance*; as he may for building an Houſe to the *Nuſance* of his Mill. 5 *Rep.* 104. 3 *Salk.* 248. Neither the King, nor Lord of a Manor, may Licence any Man to make or commit a *Nuſance*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 138. A Brewhouſe erected in ſuch an inconvenient Place, wherein the Buſineſs cannot be carried on without greatly incommoding the Neighbourhood, may be indicted as a common *Nuſance*; and ſo in the like Caſe may a Glaſs-houſe, *&c.* 1 *Hawk.* 199. Where there hath been an ancient Brewhouſe Time out of Mind, although in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *&c.* this is not any *Nuſance*, becauſe it ſhall be ſuppoſed to be erected when there were no Buildings near: Though if a Brewhouſe ſhould be now built in any of the High Streets of *London*, or trading Places, it will be a *Nuſance*, and Action on the Caſe lies for whomſoever receives any Damage thereby; and accordingly in an Action brought againſt a Brewer in the laſt Caſe, where a Perſon's Goods were injured in his Shop, the Jury gave the Plaintiff for two Years Damages ſixty Pounds. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 246. *Palm.* 536. A Plaintiff was poſſeſſed of an Houſe wherein he dwelled, and the Defendant built a Brewhouſe, *&c.* in which he burnt Coal ſo near the Houſe, that by the Stink and Smoak he could not dwell there without Danger of his Health; and it was adjudged that the Action lay, though a Brewhouſe is neceſſary, and ſo is burning Coal in it. *Hutton* 135. If a Perſon melt Lead ſo near the Cloſe of another Perſon, that it injures his Graſs there, and whereby Cattle are loſt; notwithſtanding this is a lawful Trade, and for the Benefit of the Nation, Action lies againſt him; for he ought to uſe his Trade in waſte Places, ſo as no Damage may happen to the Proprietors of the Land next adjoining. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 140. Building a Smith's Forge near a Man's Houſe, and making a Noiſe with Hammers, ſo that he could not ſleep, was held a *Nuſance*, for which Action lies; although the Smith pleaded that he and his Servants worked at ſeaſonable Times; that he had been a *Blackſmith*, and uſed the Trade above twenty Years in that Place, and ſet up his Forge in an old Room, *&c.* For though a *Smith* is a neceſſary Trade, and ſo is a Limeburner, and a Hog Merchant; yet theſe Trades muſt be uſed not to be injurious to the Neighbours. 1 *Lutw.* 69. But if a Schoolmaſter keeps a School ſo near the Study of a Lawyer by Profeſſion, that it is a Diſturbance to him; this is not a *Nuſance* for which Action may be brought. *Wood's Inſt.* 538. An Innkeeper brought an Action on the Cauſe againſt a Perſon for erecting a Tallow Furnace, and melting ſtinking Tallow ſo near his Houſe that it annoyed his Gueſts, and his Family became unhealthful; and adjudged that the Action lay. *Cro. Car.* 367. So where a Perſon kept a Hogſty near a Man's Parlour, whereby he loſt the Benefit of it. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 140. Yet 'tis ſaid to be no *Nuſance* to a Neighbourhood, for a Butcher, or Chandler, to ſet up their Trade and Houſes amongſt them: But it may be by ſuch Tradeſmen, laying ſtinking Heaps at their Doors; in other Caſes the Neceſſity of the Thing, ſhall diſpenſe with the Noiſomneſs of it. *Paſch.* 5 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* If a Man have a Spout falling down from his Houſe, and another Perſon erect any Thing above it, that the Water cannot fall as it did, but is forced into the Houſe of the Plaintiff, and rots the Timber; it is a *Nuſance* actionable. 18 *E.* 3. 22 *Roll. Abr.* 140. And in Treſpaſs for a *Nuſance*, in cauſing ſtinking Water in the Defendant's Yard to run to the Walls of the Plaintiff's Houſe, and piercing them ſo that it run into his Cellar, *&c.* Judgment was given for the Plaintiff. *Hardres* 60. An Action lies for hindering of the wholſome Air, and alſo for corrupting of the Air. 9 *Rep.* 58. And none ſhall caſt any Garbage, Dung, or Filth into Ditches, Waters, or other Places, within or near any City or Town, on Pain of Puniſhment by the Lord Chancellor at Diſcretion, as a *Nuſance*. Stat. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. The Continuation of a *Nuſance* is as it were a new *Nuſance:* Where a *Nuſance* is erected in the Time of the Deviſor, and continued afterwards by the Deviſee, it is as the new Erecting of ſuch a *Nuſance*. 2 *Leon.* 129. *Cro. Car* 231. If one hath a Freehold Land adjoining to the Highway, and he incroach Part of the Way, and lay Lands to it; and then dying it comes to his Heir, if he continues it, though he do nothing elſe, he may be indicted for the Continuance of the *Nuſance*. *Roll. Abr.* 137. A Man erects a *Nuſance*, and then lets it; the Continuance by the Leſſee has been held a *Nuſance*, againſt whom the Action lies. *Cro. Jac.* 373. *Moor* 353. But it is ſaid in another Caſe of this Nature, that admitting the Plaintiff might have an Aſſiſe of *Nuſance* againſt the Builder, the Leſſor, he cannot have an Action againſt his Leſſee, becauſe it would be Waſte in him to pull it down; but the Plaintiff may abate the *Nuſance* ſtanding on his own Ground; Yet where the Thing done is a *Nuſance per intervalla*, as a Pipe or Gutter, Action lies againſt the Leſſee, becauſe every freſh Running is a freſh *Nuſance*; and if a Man have a Way over the Ground of another, and ſuch other ſtops that Way, and then demiſes the Ground, an Action lies againſt the Leſſee for continuing this *Nuſance*. 1 *Mod.* 54. 3 *Salk* 248. If a Perſon aſſigns his Leaſe with a *Nuſance*, Action lies againſt him for continuing it, becauſe the Leaſe was transferred with the original Wrong, and his Aſſignment confirms the Continuance; beſides he hath a Rent as Conſideration for the Continuance, and therefore he ought to anſwer the Damages occaſioned by it. 2 *Salk.* 460. 2 *Cro.* 272, 555. If a *Nuſance* is levied in an Houſe, *&c.* to the Prejudice of another, and then the Houſe is aliened; Action of the Caſe lies againſt him that levied it, and alſo againſt the Alienee for continuing it, by Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. If a Fair or Market be ſet up to the *Nuſance* of another, the Party grieved may have his Writ or Action. *F. N. B.* 187. 2 *Saund.* 173. *Lutw.* 69, 91. And no ſpecial *Nuſance* need be aſſigned, when a Matter appears to the Court to be a *Nuſance*. 9 *Rep.* 54. A *Nuſance* in a Church yard, is properly of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance. *Carthew* 152. If a Man ſtraiten a Way only, and do not ſtop it up, Action of the Caſe lieth, not Aſſiſe of *Nuſance*. 33 *H.* 6. *c.* 26. But for ſtopping ſuch Way belonging to a Freehold Tenement, an Aſſiſe will lie; and where one may have Aſſiſe of *Nuſance* for an Injury to his Way, there he ſhall not have Action of Treſpaſs. 19 *H.* 6. 29. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 468. When a Man hath but a Term of Years in a Houſe

or

or Lands, and not a Freehold, he shall not have an *Assise* of *Nusance*; but Action upon the Case. *New Nat. Br.* 10. Writs of *Nusance*, called *Vicontiel*, are to be made at the Election of the Plaintiff determinable before the Justices of either Bench, or the Justices of Assise of the County, being in Nature of Assises, *&c.* 6 *R.* 2 *c.* 3. Making great Noises in the Night; a *Nusance* indictable. 1 *Strange* 704. Keeping Gunpowder in great Quantities a *Nusance*. 2 *Strange* 1167. See *Highway*.

Form *of a* Writ *of* Nusance.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting*: A. B. *hath complained to us, that* C. D. *unjustly*, &c. *hath raised, and set up a Wall, or stopped a certain Way, or made a Ditch*, &c. *to the* Nusance *of his Freehold in* R. *And therefore we command you, that if the said* A. *shall make you secure*, &c. *Then do you cause twelve free and lawful Men of the same Venue or Neighbourhood, to view the Wall, or Way*, &c. *and that Tenement, and their Names to be impanelled; and Summon them by good Summoners, that they be before our Justices at*, &c. *ready to recognize*, &c. *and summon the said* C. *that he be then there to hear*, &c.

Nutrimentum, Nourishment, particularly applied to Breed of Cattle.——*Quilibet Custumarius Dominæ non debet vendere Equum masculum neque Bovem de proprio* Nutrimento *suo*. Poroch. Antiq. 401.

Nyas, *(Nidarius, accipiter)* a Hawk or Bird of Prey. *Litt. Dict.*

O.

O, Is an *Adverb* of Calling; or Interjection of Sorrow: And the seven *Antiphones*, or alternate Hymn of seven Verses, *&c.* sung by the Choir in the Time of *Advent* was called *O*, from beginning with such Exclamation. In the Statutes of St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, there is one Chapter, *De faciendo* O. Liber Statut. MS. f. 86.

Oath, (Sax. *Eoth*, Lat. *Juramentum)* Is an Affirmation or Denial of any Thing, before one or more Persons who have Authority to administer the same, for the Discovery and Advancement of Truth and Right, calling *God* to Witness, that the Testimony is true; therefore it is termed *Sacramentum*, a Holy Band or Tie: And it is called a *Corporal Oath*, because the Witness when he swears lays his Right-hand upon and toucheth the Holy *Evangelists*, or Book of the *New Testament*. 3 *Inst.* 165. There are several Sorts of *Oaths* in our Law, *viz. Juramentum promissionis*, where *Oath* is made either to do or not to do such a Thing. *Juramentum purgationis*, when a Person is charged with any Matter by Bill in *Chancery*, *&c. Juramentum probationis*, where any one is produced as a Witness, to prove or disprove a Thing: And *Juramentum triationis*, when any Persons are sworn to try an Issue, *&c.* 2 *Nelf.* 1181. All *Oaths* must be lawful, allowed by the Common Law, or some Statute; if they are administred by Persons in a private Capacity, or not duly authorized, they are *Coram non Judice*, and void; and those administring them are guilty of a high Contempt, for doing it without Warrant of Law, and punishable by Fine and Imprisonment. 3 *Inst.* 165. 4 *Inst.* 278. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 257. One that was to testify on the Behalf of a Felon, or Person indicted of Treason, or other Capital Offence, upon an Indictment at the King's Suit, could not formerly be examined upon his *Oath* for the Prisoner against the King; though he might be examined without giving him his *Oath*: But by a late Statute, Witnesses on the Behalf of the Prisoner upon Indictments, are to be sworn to depose the Trut in such Manner as Witnesses for the King; and if convicted of wilful Perjury, shall suffer the Punishment inflicted for such Offences. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. And the Evidence for the Defendant in an Appeal, whether Capital or not, or on Indictment or Information for a Misdemeanor, was to be upon *Oath* before this Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 434. A Person that is to be a Witness in a Cause may have two *Oaths* given him, one to speak the Truth to such Things as the Court shall ask him concerning himself, or other Things which are not Evidence in the Cause; and the other to give Testimony in the Cause in which he is produced as a Witness: The former is called the *Oath* upon a *Voyer dire*. *Pasch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If *Oath* be made against *Oath* in a Cause, it is a *Non liquet* to the Court which *Oath* is true; and in such Case the Court will take that *Oath* to be true, which is to affirm a Verdict, Judgment, *&c.* as it tends to the expediting of Justice. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 247. And the Court will rather believe the *Oath* of the Plaintiff than the *Oath* of the Defendant, if there be *Oath* against *Oath*; because it is supposed that the Plaintiff hath Wrong done him, and that he is forced to fly to the Law to obtain his Right. *Ibid.* A voluntary *Oath*, by the Consent and Agreement of the Parties, is lawful as well as a compulsory *Oath*; and in such Case, if it is to do a Spiritual Thing, and the Party fail, he is suable in the Ecclesiastical Court, *pro Lasione Fidei*; and if to do a Temporal Thing, and he fail therein; he may be punished in *B. R.* Adjudged on *Assumpsit*, where if the Defendant would make *Oath* before such a Person, the Plaintiff promised, *&c. Cro. Car.* 486. 3 *Salk.* 248. By the Common Law, Officers of Justice are bound to take an *Oath* for the due Execution of Justice. *Trin.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* Though if *Promissory Oaths* of Officers are broken, they are not punished as Perjuries, like unto the Breach of *Assertory Oaths*; but their Offences ought to be punished with a severe Fine, *&c. Wood's Inst.* 412. Antiently at the End of a legal *Oath*, was added, *So help me God at his holy Dome*, i. e. Judgment; and our Ancestors did believe, that a Man could not be so wicked to call God to witness any Thing which was not true; but that if any one should be perjured, he must continually expect that God would be the Revenger: And thence probably *Purgations* of Criminals, by their own *Oaths*, and for great Offences by the *Oaths* of others, were allowed. *Malmsb lib.* 2. *c.* 6. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 64.

Oaths *to the Government*. By *Magna Charta*, the *Oaths* of the King, the Bishops, the King's Counsellors, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* were appointed, 9 *H.* 3. The *Oaths* of the Judges of both Benches; and of the Clerks in *Chancery* and the Cursitors, were ordained by 18 *Ed.* 3. Ecclesiastical Persons are required to take the Oaths of Supremacy, *&c.* And Clergymen not taking the *Oaths*; on their Refusal being certified into *B. R. &c.* incur a *Præmunire*. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. Officers and Ecclesiastical Persons, Members of Parliament, Lawyers, *&c.* are to take the *Oath* of Allegiance, or be liable to Penalties and Disabilities. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. Persons shall take the *Oaths*, and receive the Sacrament, to qualify them to bear any Office of Magistracy in Corporations. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. And Officers of the Lieutenancy and Militia are required to take the *Oaths* by 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. All Persons that bear any Office, Civil or Military, or receive any Salary, *&c.* from the King, are to take the *Oaths* of Allegiance and Supremacy; and Persons refusing are disabled, *&c.* 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. By the 1 *W. & M. Seff.* 1. *c.* 6. the Coronation *Oath* was altered and regulated; and the *Oaths* of Allegiance and Supremacy abrogated, and others appointed to be taken and enforced, on Pain of Disability, *&c.*

by 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. and 7 & 8 *W. 3. c.* 27. All that bear Offices in the Government, Peers and Members of the Houſe of Commons, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Members of Colleges, School-maſters, Preachers, Serjeants at Law, Counſellers, Attornies, Solicitors, Advocates, Proctors, *&c.* are enjoined to take the *Oaths* of Allegiance, Supremacy and Abjuration; and Perſons neglecting or refuſing, are declared incapable to execute their Offices and Employments, diſabled to ſue in Law or Equity, to be Guardian, Executor, *&c.* or to receive any Legacy or Deed of Gift, to be in any Office, *&c.* and to forfeit 500 *l.* This extends not to Conſtables, and other Pariſh Officers, nor to Bailiffs of Manors, *&c.* 13 *W. 3. c.* 6. The *Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 22. obliges the receiving the Abjuration *Oath*, with Alterations: And by 4 *Ann. c.* 8. the *Oath* of Abjuration is ſettled after the Death of Queen *Anne*, without Iſſue. Alſo the *Oath* of Abjuration, with further Alterations relating to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, is required to be taken by the 1 *Geo. 1. c.* 13. And by a late Statute, all Perſons whatſoever are to take the *Oaths* to the Government, or regiſter their Eſtates, upon Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* 9 *Geo. 1. c.* 24. There are almoſt every other Seſſions Acts made for indemnifying Perſons, who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices and Promotions within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpoſe. See *Papiſts*.

Perſons maintaining an *Oath* to be *unlawful*, are puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, *&c.* *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. Two Juſtices of Peace have Power to tender the *Oaths* to ſuſpected Perſons; and if they refuſe them, it is to be certified to the next Quarter-Seſſions, and from thence into *B. R.* and the Offenders ſhall be adjudged Popiſh Recuſants Convict, and forfeit Lands, Goods, *&c.* But it hath been held that a Perſon cannot be ſaid to refuſe the *Oaths* unleſs they are read or offered to be read to him. *Oaths* muſt be taken in the very Words expreſſed in the Acts, and cannot be qualified; yet uſing the Words *in* Conſcience, inſtead of *my* Conſcience, or *Sea* of *Rome*, inſtead of *See* of *Rome*, is not material. 1 *Bulſt.* 197.

Form *of the* Oaths *of* Allegiance *and* Supremacy.

I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majeſty King* George.

So help me God.

And I do ſwear, that I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, *or any Authority of the See of* Rome, *may be depoſed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Preheminence or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.*

So help me God.

Form *of the* Oath *of* Abjuration *required by Law.*

I A. B. *do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtify and declare in my Conſcience, before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King* George, *is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and all other the Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging. And I do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conſcience, that the Perſon pretended to be Prince of* Wales, *during the Life of the late King* James 2. *and ſince his Deceaſe pretending to be, and taking upon himſelf the Stile and Title of King of* England, *by the Name of* James 3. *or of* Scotland, *by the Name of* James 8. *or the Stile and Title of King of* Great Britain, *hath not any Right or Title whatſoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do Renounce, Refuſe and Abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him; and I do ſwear, that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majeſty K.* George, *and him will defend to the utmoſt of my Power againſt all traiterous Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his Perſon, Crown or Dignity. And I will do my utmoſt Endeavours to diſcloſe or make known to his Majeſty and his Succeſſors, all Treaſons and Traiterous Conſpiracies which I ſhall know to be againſt him or any of them. And I do faithfully promiſe, to the utmoſt of my Power to ſupport, maintain and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown againſt him the ſaid* James, *and all other Perſons whatſoever; which Succeſſion by an Act entitled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, *is and ſtands limited to the late Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants. And all theſe Things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to the expreſs Words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common Senſe and Underſtanding of the ſaid Words; without any Equivocation, mental Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promiſe, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian.*

So help me God.

Oatmeal, The Selling of corrupt *Oatmeal*, is puniſhable by Statute, which ſhall be forfeited for the ſecond Offence, *&c.* See 51 *Ed.* 1. *Pult. Kalend. Stat.* 323.

Obedientia, In the *Canon Law* is uſed for an Office, or the Adminiſtration of it: Whereupon the Word *Obedientialis*, in the Provincial Conſtitutions, is taken for Officers under their Superiors. *Can. Law, cap.* 1. And as ſome of theſe Offices conſiſted in the Collection of Rents or Penſions, Rents were called *Obedientiæ*; *Quia colligebantur ab Obedientialibus.* But though *Obedientia* was a Rent as appears by *Hoveden*, in a general Acceptation of this Word it extended to whatever was enjoined the Monks by the Abbot; and in a more reſtrained Senſe to the Cells or Farms which belonged to the Abbey to which the Monks were ſent, *Vi ejuſdem obedientiæ*, either to look after the Farms, or to collect the Rents, *&c.*——*Prohibemus ne Redditus quos* Obedientias *vocant ad firmam teneant.* Matt. Pariſ. Ann. 1213.

Obit, (Lat.) Signifies a Funeral Solemnity or Office for the Dead, moſt commonly performed when the Corpſe lies in the Church uninterred: Alſo the *Anniverſary Office.* 2 *Cro.* 51. *Dyer* 313. The Anniverſary of any Perſon's Death was called the *Obit*; and to obſerve ſuch Day with Prayers and Alms, or other Commemoration, was the Keeping of the *Obit*: And in Religious Houſes they had a Regiſter, wherein they entered the *Obits* or *Obitual* Days of their Founders and Benefactors, which was thence termed the *Obituary.* The Tenure of *Obit* or *Chancery Lands* is taken away and extinct, by the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. and 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Objurgatrices, Are Scolds or unquiet Women, puniſhed with the *Cucking-ſtool.* MS. LL. Lib. Burg. Villæ de Montgomery temp. Hen. 2.

Oblata, Gifts or Offerings made to the King by any of his Subjects, which in the Reigns of King *John* and K. *Hen.* 3. were ſo carefully heeded, that they were entered into the *Fine Rolls* under the Ti-

tle of *Oblata*; and if not paid, esteemed a Duty, and put in Charge to the Sheriff. *Philips of Purveyance.* In the *Exchequer* it signifies old Debts, brought as it were together from precedent Years, and put on the present Sheriff's Charge. *Pract. Exchcq.* 78.

Oblations, *(Oblationes)* Are thus defined in the *Canon Law: Dicuntur, quæcunque à piis fidelibusque Christianis offeruntur Deo & Ecclesiæ, sive res solidæ sive mobiles sint.* Spelm. de Concil. Tom. 1. p. 393. The Word is often mentioned in our Law Books; and formerly there were several Sorts of *Oblations*, viz. *Oblationes Altaris*, which the Priest had for saying Mass; *Oblationes Defunctorum*, which were given by the last Wills and Testaments of Persons dying to the Church; *Oblationes Mortuorum*, or *Funerales*, given at Burials; *Oblationes Pœnitentium*, which were given by Persons penitent; and *Oblationes Pentacostales*, &c. The Chief or Principal Feasts for the *Oblations of the Altar*, were *All Saints*, *Christmas*, *Candlemas* and *Easter*, which were called *Oblationes quatuor principales*; and of the Customary Offerings from the Parishioners to the Parish-priest, solemnly laid on the *Altar*, the Mass or Sacrament Offerings were usually Three-pence at *Christmas*, Two-pence at *Easter*, and a Penny at the two other principal Feasts: Under this Title of *Oblations* were comprehended all the accustomed Dues for *Sacramentalia* or Christian Offices; and also the little Sums paid for saying Masses and Prayers for the Deceased. *Kennet's Gloss. Oblationes funerales* were often the best Horse of the Defunct, delivered at the Church-Gate or Grave to the Priest of the Parish; to which old Custom we owe the Original of *Mortuaries*, &c. And at the Burial of the Dead, it was usual for the surviving Friends to offer liberally at the Altar for the pious Use of the Priest, and the good Estate of the Soul deceased, being called the *Soul Seat:* In *North Wales* this Usage still prevails, where at the Rails of the Communion Table in Churches, is a Tablet conveniently fixed, to receive the Money offered at Funerals, according to the Quality of the Deceased; which has been observed to be a providential Augmentation to some of those poor Churches. *Kennet's Gloss.* At first the Church had no other Revenues beside these *Oblations*, till in the fourth Century it was enriched with Lands and other Possessions. *Blount. Oblations, &c.* are in the Nature of Tithes, and may be sued for in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and it is said are included in the Act 7 & 8 *W.* 3. for Recovery of small Tithes under 40 *s.* by the Determination of Justices of Peace, &c. *Count. Parf. Compan.* 137, 138.

Obligation, *(Obligatio)* Is a Bond, containing a Penalty, with a Condition annexed for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, or the like; and it differs from a Bill, which is generally without a Penalty or Condition, though a Bill may be *Obligatory. Co. Litt.* 172. And *Obligations* may be by Matter of Record; as Statutes and Recognizances, to which there are sometimes added Defeasances, like to the Condition of an *Obligation:* But when the *Obligation* is Simple or Single, without any Defeasance or Condition, it is most properly called so. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 475. Simony or Usury against the Statutes, is pleadable in Avoidance of *Obligations*, &c. See *Bond.* See also *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. 28 *H.* 8. 5 *Ed.* 6. 13 & 31 *Eliz.* 16 *Car.* 2.

Obligor, Is the Party that enters into or makes an *Obligation*; and the *Obligee* is the Person to whom made.

Obolata terræ, Is according to some Accounts, Half an Acre of Land; but others hold it to be only Half a Perch. *Spelm. Gloss.*

Obventions, *(Obventiones)* Are Offerings or Tithes; and *Oblations, Obventions* and *Offerings* are generally one and the same Thing, though *Obvention* has been esteemed the most comprehensive. The Profits of the Churches in *London* were formerly the *Oblations* and *Obventions*; for which a Remedy is given by Law: But the Tithes and Profits arising to the *London* Clergy are now settled and appointed by Act of Parliament, *Count. Parf. Compan.* 138. Rents and Revenues of Spiritual Livings are called *Obventions.* 12 Car. 2. c. 11. —— *Margeria Comitissa de Warwick Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, &c. dedi omnes* Obventiones *tam in Decimis Majoribus & Minoribus, quam in aliis rebus de Assartis de W. & Decimam pannagii, &c.* MS. penes Will. Dugdale, Mil. See *Oblations.*

Occasio, Is taken for a Tribute which the Lord imposed on his Vassals or Tenants; *propter* occasiones *Bellorum vel aliarum Necessitatum.* And *Occasionare* signified to be charged or loaded with Payments; or *occasional* Penalties. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 24.

Occationes, Derived *ab occando, viz.* Harrowing or Breaking Clods, are Assarts: *Assarta vulgo dicuntur quæ apud Isidorum* Occationes *nominantur.* Lib. niger Scac. par. 1. cap. 13. Spelm.

Occupant, *(Occupans)* Is he that first seises or gets Possession of a Thing. An Island in the Sea, precious Stones on the Sea shore, and Treasure discovered in a Ground that has no particular Owner, by the Laws of Nations belong to him who finds them, and gets the first *Occupation* of them. *Treat. Laws* 342. Where a Man findeth a Piece of Land that no other possesses or hath Title unto, and he that so finds it doth enter upon the same, this gains a Property, and a Title by *Occupancy:* But this Manner of gaining Property of Lands has long since been of no Use in *England*; for Lands now possessed without any Title are in the Crown, and not in him that first enters. *Ibid.* 218. Though an Estate for another Person's Life, by our ancient Laws, may be gotten by *Occupancy:* As for Example; *A.* having Lands granted to him for the Life of *B.* dieth without making any Estate of it; in this Case, whosoever first enters into the Land after the Death of *A.* it is said getteth the Property for the Remainder of the Estate granted to *A.* for the Life of *B.* For to the Heir of *A.* it cannot go, not being an Estate of Inheritance, but only an Estate for another Man's Life; which is not descendible to the Heir, unless he be specially named in the Grant: And the Executors of *A.* cannot have it, as it is not an Estate Testamentary, that it should go to the Executors as Goods and Chattels; so that in Truth no Man can intitle himself unto those Lands: And therefore the Law preferreth him that first enters, and he is called *Occupans*, and shall hold the Land during the Life of *B.* paying the Rent, and performing the Covenants, &c. *Bac. Elem.* 1. And not only if Tenant *pur terme d'auter Vie* dies, living *Cestuy que Vie*; but if Tenant for his own Life grant over his Estate to another, and the Grantee dies before him, there shall be an *Occupant. Co. Litt.* 41, 388. A Man cannot be an *Occupant* but of a void Possession; and it is not every Possession of a Person entring that can make an *Occupancy*, for it must be such as will maintain Trespass without farther Entry. *Vaugh.* 191, 192, *Carter* 65. 2 *Keb.* 250. There can be no *Occupancy* by any Person of what another hath a present Right to possess: *Occupancy* by Law must be of Things which have natural Existence, as of Land, &c. and not of Rents, Advowsons, Fairs, Markets, Tithes, &c. which lie in Grant, and are incorporeal Rights; and Estates; and there cannot be an *Occupant* of a Copyhold Estate. *Vaugh.* 190. *Mod. cap.* 66. And *Occupancy* of Land in our Law now seldom happens; Leases and Grants being generally made to the Lessees or Grantees, and their Heirs, during the Life of *Cestuy que Vie*, whereby the Lands for the Remainder of the Term descend to the Heir, &c. *Wood's Inst.*

Inſt. 216. By Statute, any Eſtate *pur auter Vie* ſhall be deviſeable by Will in Writing; and if no Deviſe thereof be made, but the Heir become ſpecial *Occupant*, it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands by Deſcent to pay Debts; and if there be no ſpecial *Occupant*, it ſhall go to the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Party that had the Eſtate, and be Aſſets in their Hands. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. It hath been adjudged, that an Heir, Executor, *&c.* ſhall be charged on this Statute with Payment of Debts only, not Legacies, except deviſed particularly out of the Eſtate; and an Eſtate *pur auter Vie* of an Inteſtate, is not diſtributable. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 464.

Occupation, *(Occupatio)* Signifies in our Law Uſe or Tenure; as we ſay ſuch Land is in the Tenure or *Occupation* of ſuch a Man, that is, in his Poſſeſſion or Management: Alſo it is uſed for a Trade or Myſtery. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. 249. And *Occupationes* at large are taken for Purpreſtures, Intruſions and Uſurpations; and particularly for Uſurpation upon the King, by the *Stat. de Bigamis, c.* 4. 2 *Inſt.* 272.

Occupavit, Is a Writ that lies for him who is ejected out of his Freehold in Time of War; as the Writ *Novel Diſſeiſin* lies for one *diſſeiſed* in Time of Peace. *Ingham.*

Octave, The eighth Day after any Feaſt incluſively. See *Utas.*

Odio & Atia, Was a Writ anciently called *Breve de Bono & Malo*, directed to the Sheriff to inquire whether a Man committed to Priſon upon Suſpicion of Murder, were committed on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion, or only upon *Malice* and *Ill will:* And if upon the Inquiſition it were found that he was Not guilty, then there iſſued another Writ to the Sheriff to bail him. *Reg. Orig.* 133. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap* 20. *Stat* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 12. But now that Courſe is taken away, by the *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. *S. P. C.* 77. 2 *Inſt.* 42. 9 *Rep* 506.

Oeconomus, Is ſometimes taken for an Advocate or Defender; as, *Summus Secularium* Oeconomus & *Protector Eccleſiæ.* Matt. Pariſ. Anno 1245.

Oeconomicus, A Word uſed for the Executor of a Laſt Will and Teſtament, as the Perſon who had the *Oeconomy* or fiduciary Diſpoſal of the Goods of the Party deceaſed. *Hiſt. Dunelm. apud Whartoni Angl. Sacr. par.* 1. *pag.* 784.

Offence, *(Delictum)* Is an Act committed againſt a Law, or omitted where the Law requires it, and puniſhable by it. *Weſtm. Symb.* And all *Offences* are *Capital*, or not ſo; *Capital*, thoſe for which the Offender ſhall loſe his Life: And not *Capital*, where an Offender may forfeit his Lands and Goods, be fined or ſuffer corporal Puniſhment, or both; but not Loſs of Life. *H. P. C.* 2, 126, 134. Capital *Offences* are comprehended under *High Treaſon*, *Petit Treaſon*, and Felony: *Offences* not Capital include the remaining Part of the *Pleas of the Crown*, and come under the Title of Miſdemeanors. An *Offence* may be greater or leſs, according to the Place wherein it is done. *Finch* 25. But the *Offence* will be in equal Degree in them, who are equally tainted with it; and thoſe that Act and Conſent thereto, are alike Offenders. 5 *Rep.* 80. Some *Offences* are by the Common Law; but moſt of them are by Statutes.

Offerings, Are reckoned among Perſonal Tithes, payable by Cuſtom to the Parſon or Vicar of the Pariſh, either occaſionally, as at Sacraments, Marriages, Chriſtenings, Churching of Women, Burials, *&c.* or at conſtant Times, as at *Eaſter*, *Chriſtmas*, &c. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 137. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *Vide* Oblations.

Offerings of the King. All *Offerings* made at the Holy *Altar* by the King and Queen, are diſtributed amongſt the Poor by the Dean of the Chapel: And there are twelve Days in the Year, called *Offering Days*, as to theſe *Offerings*, viz. *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſunday*, *All Saints*, *New Year's Day*, *Twelfth Day*, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Aſcenſion*, *Trinity Sunday*, *St. John Baptiſt*, and *Michaelmas Day:* All which are high Feſtivals. *Lex Conſtitution.* 184. The *Offering* commonly made by King *James* 1. was a Piece of Gold, having on one Side the Portrait of the King kneeling before the Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumſcribed with this *Motto*, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other Side, a Lamb lying near a Lyon, with this Inſcription, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non deſpiciet Deus.* Ibid.

Offertorium, Is uſed for a Piece of Silk, or fine Linen, to receive and wrap up the *Offerings* or occaſional Oblations in the Church. *Statut. Eccl. S. Paul, London, MS. fol.* 39.——Offertorium *eſſe Sindonem ſericeam, ſeu Linteamen, in quo fidelium* Oblationes *reponebantur.*——Sometimes this Word ſignifies the *Offerings* of the Faithful; or the Place where they are made or kept: And ſometimes the Singing at the Time of the Sacrament, *&c.*

Office, *(Officium)* Is a Function, by Virtue whereof a Man hath ſome Employment in the Affairs of another, as of the King, or any common Perſon. And an *Officer*, is he that is in *Office*, who is ſo employed. The King in a general Senſe, is the Chief and Supreme *Officer*, for the Government of the Kingdom: And *Officers* under him are diſtinguiſhed into *Eccleſiaſtical*, for Church Affairs; *Civil*, concerning Matters of Juſtice; and *Military*, belonging to the Army, *&c.* Alſo *Officers* are *Judicial*, as thoſe who ſit as Judges in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and other Courts; or *Miniſterial*, the greater Part whereof attend upon the others, to make ready Things for them, or execute what they have determined. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 497, 498. And there are *Officers* of Counties; of Cities and Corporate Towns; and of Hundreds, Manors, and Pariſhes; ſome whereof hold their *Offices* for one Year only, others during Pleaſure, and ſome during Life. *Ibid.* 509. There is an *Office* in Fee, which a Man hath to him and his Heirs: And *Offices* may be granted in Fee ſimple, Fee tail, for Life, Years, *&c.* But *Offices* which concern the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, cannot be granted for Years, to go to Executors, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 97. Every Subject is capable of an *Office* generally by Grant; but if an *Office* that concerns the Adminiſtring or Execution of Juſtice, *&c.* be granted to one who is not ſkilled to execute it, the Grant is void. *Cro. Jac.* 605. And no Man, though never ſo ſkilful, is capable of a Judicial *Office* in Reverſion; for notwithſtanding a Perſon may be of Ability to execute the Place at the Time of the Grant of the Reverſion, yet before the *Office* falls, he may become unable and inſufficient to perform it: But miniſterial *Offices* may be granted in Reverſion, in Fee, or for Life, *&c.* as the *Office* of *Marſhal* of *England*, *Chamberlain* of the *Exchequer*, *Warden* of the Fleet, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 3. 11 *Rep.* 4. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 286. *Officers* of the King's Courts are to be ſworn to appoint ſuch Miniſters under them, for whom they will anſwer ſhall be faithful, and ſuch as are ſufficient, and attending the Performance of their reſpective Buſineſſes. *Stat.* 2 *H.* 6. *cap.* 10. By 12 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. it is enacted, That no *Officer* or Miniſter of the King ſhould be ordained or made for any Gift, Favour or Affection; nor ſhall any be put into *Office*, but ſuch as are ſufficient; a Law (ſaid Sir *Edward Coke*) worthy to be writ in Letters of Gold, but more worthy to be put in Execution: For certainly Juſtice will never be duly adminiſtred, but when the *Officers* and Miniſters of Juſtice are of ſuch Quality, and come to their Places in ſuch Manner as by this Law is required. *Co. Litt.* And by the *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 16. if any *Officers* touching the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or concerning the King's Treaſure, *&c.* ſhall bargain or ſell any of the ſaid *Offices*, or take

take any Money, Profit, Reward, &c. for the ſame, they ſhall not only forfeit their Eſtates therein, but every Perſon ſo buying, giving or aſſuring, ſhall be adjudged diſabled to hold the ſame *Office*, and all Contracts ſhall be void, &c. But the two Chief Juſtices, or Juſtices of Aſſiſe, may grant *Offices* as before this Act. And if an *Office* deſcribed by the Statute has a Salary annexed to it, a Deputation thereof reſerving a leſs Sum than the ſtanding Salary, will not be within the Statute; ſo reſerving a Sum out of the Fees, &c. as to making Bonds and Securities void. *Mod. Caſ.* 235. The Statutes 14 *R.* 2. & 1 & 13 *H.* 4. ordain, that *Officers* of the Cuſtoms ſhall not have any ſuch *Office* for Term of Life, only during the King's Pleaſure; and they ſhall be reſident on their *Offices* in their proper Perſons. An *Officer* of the Revenue withdrawing himſelf from the Execution of his *Office*, to the Intent a Grant or Deputation might be made to another, on certain Terms. *Vide Skinn.* 340. Sir *Robert Vernon* Cofferer in the Reign of King *James* 1. for a certain Sum of Money, did bargain and ſell his Place to Sir *A. J.* and agreed to ſurrender the ſame to the King, to the Intent a Grant might be made to Sir *A. J.* and he accordingly ſurrendered, and thereupon Sir *A.* was by the King's Appointment admitted and ſworn Cofferer; and yet it was adjudged by the Lord Chancellor *Egerton* and other Juſtices, that the ſaid *Office* was void; whereupon Sir *A. J.* was removed, and another ſworn in his Place. *Co. Litt.* 234. Queen *Elizabeth* granted the *Office* of Exigenter of *London* to one, when there was no Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*; and it was held that the Grant was void, becauſe the *Office* was incident to that of Chief Juſtice, &c. *Dyer* 257. 4 *Rep.* 33. Where an *Aſſiſe* has been brought on the King's granting an *Office* in the Gift of another, ſee *Moor* 844. The King may not grant an *Office* to the Prejudice of the Freehold of others in their *Offices*, which is contrary to Law, and the Judges in ſuch a Caſe refuſed to admit an *Officer*, though commanded to do it by Sign Manual. 1 *And.* 152. A Perſon who was Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, and held that *Office* by Patent for Life, was made a Baron of that Court; adjudged that the *Office* of Remembrancer was *ipſo facto* void and determined, becauſe a Man cannot be Judge and Miniſter in one and the ſame Court. *Dyer* 198. Several *Offices* were never inſtituted to be uſed by one Man: And no new *Office* can be erected with new Fees, or old *Offices* eſtabliſhed with new Fees, without an Act of Parliament; as the Fees amount to a Taxation upon the Subject, who may not be ſo charged but by Parliament. 2 *Inſt.* 533. 12 *Rep.* 117. Ancient *Offices* are to be granted in ſuch Manner as they uſed to be, unleſs an Alteration is made by Act of Parliament. If an *Officer* is conſtituted by Statute, he hath no greater Authority than the Statute gives him; he cannot preſcribe as an Officer at Common Law may. 4 *Inſt.* 75, 146, 267. 4 *Rep* 75. If a Man preſcribes to an *Office*, and the Profits thereof, he ought to ſhew it to be *Antiquum Officium*. *Cro. Jac.* 605. And a Fee may belong to an ancient *Office*, and Debt will lie for it. *Lutw.* 381. If a Perſon uſurps an *Office*, the Acts of the *Officer* are void; but if he comes in by Colour of Election, &c. his Acts ſhall be binding, though he is only an *Officer de facto*; for all miniſterial and judicial Acts done by an *Officer de facto* are good. 1 *Lutw.* 508. *Offices* of Truſt muſt be perſonally executed, except granted to be executed by Deputy; and *Offices* of perſonal Truſt cannot be aſſigned. *Vaugh.* 181. There ſhall be no Survivorſhip of an *Office* of Truſt, if it be not granted to two *Officers*, &c. and the Survivor. 2 *Mod.* 260. Where an *Office* of Truſt is granted to two for their Lives, by the Death of one the Grant is void: But if it were *& eorum diutius viventis*, the Survivor ſhall hold, to whom another may be added. 11 *Rep* 3, 4. A Man having an *Office* granted him, to enjoy ſo long as he behaves well, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit*, hath an Eſtate in it for Life. *Show.* 523, 531. 4 *Mod.* 167. An Eſtate in an *Office durante beneplacito*, is at the Will of the King only; and may be ſurrendered, forfeited, &c. 2 *Salk.* 465. Publick *Officers* by Patent, cannot be removed at Pleaſure; nor may any *Officer* be thus removed, where he hath any other Fees and Profits belonging to his *Office*, beſides a collateral certain Fee. But private *Officers* by Grant may be turned out at Pleaſure; and ſo may an *Officer* for Life, &c. where he hath no other Profit but a collateral certain Fee; as a Bailiff, Receiver, Auditor, &c. yet it is ſaid he muſt have his Fee. 1 *Inſt.* 233. *Litt.* 378. 9 *Rep.* 50. 3 *Cro*, 59, 60. Non-uſer of publick *Offices*, which concern the Commonwealth, is a Cauſe of Forfeiture: Though Non-uſer of it ſelf, without ſome ſpecial Damage, is no Forfeiture of a private *Office*; and the ſame may be ſaid of a Refuſal to execute the *Office* upon Requeſt. 9 *Rep.* 50. 1 *Inſt.* 233. For Miſ-uſer an *Office* is liable to be forfeited; as if a Steward of a Court, burns the Court Rolls, takes a Bribe, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 204. And where a Condition in Law requires Skill and Confidence in Caſes of *Offices*, which deſcend to an Infant or Feme Covert; if they do not obſerve it, they forfeit their Intereſt: But if an Infant or Feme Covert break a Condition in Law, that requires no Skill or Confidence, this is no abſolute Forfeiture. 1 *Inſt.* 233. 8 *Rep.* 44. *Officers* entruſted with a particular Adminiſtration of Juſtice; as Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Keepers of Houſes of Correction, Conſtables, &c. neglecting any Part of their Duties, may be fined and impriſoned. *Wood* 421. All *Officers* Civil and Military are to take the Oaths, and receive the Sacrament, &c. upon Pain of Diſability, and other Penalties. *Stat.* 25 *Car.* 2. 13 *W.* 3. And no ſuch *Office* ſhall be void on the Death of the King, but ſhall continue ſix Months; unleſs ſuperſeded, or made void by the next Succeſſor. 1 *Ann. c.* 8. Perſons that have forfeited any *Office* to which another is preferred, ſhall not be reſtored to the ſame. *Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 2. *Officers*, &c. having neglected to take the Oaths, allowed further Time to do it, &c. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 4. But all Perſons who ſhall hereafter be admitted into any *Office*, ſhall take the Oaths, &c. within ſix Months, or be actually liable to all Penalties and Diſabilities, by *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. and 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30.

Offices of the Government. The Parliament in former Times had a Right in nominating, placing, and diſplacing of the *Great Officers of the Kingdom*, when they corrupted or miſcounſelled the King, of which many Inſtances may be given. *Pryn.*

Office found, Is where an Inquiſition is made to the King's Uſe of any Thing by Virtue of his *Office* who inquireth, and it is found by the Inquiſition. In this Signification it is uſed in the *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 20. and *Staundford's Prærog. pag.* 60. where to *traverſe an Office*, is to traverſe an Inquiſition taken of *Office*: And to return an *Office*, is to return that which is found by Virtue of the *Office*. *Kitch.* 177. There are two Kinds of *Offices* iſſuing out of the *Exchequer* by Commiſſion, *viz.* an *Office* to entitle the King, in the Thing inquired of; and an *Office* of Inſtruction. 6 *Rep.* 52. The *Office* of Intitling, doth veſt the Eſtate and Poſſeſſion of the Land, &c. in the King, who had therein before only a Right or Title; as where an Alien purchaſes Lands, a Perſon is attaint of Felony, or the like: And the other *Office*, is where Land is veſted and ſettled before in the King, but the Particularity thereof doth not appear upon Record. 4 *Rep.* 58. *Plowd.* 484. And the Effect of this *Office* is, that the King from the Time of the Finding, ſhall be anſwered the Profits without any Entry, &c. 5 *Rep.* 32. 10 *Rep.* 115. If any *Office* be wrongly found; thoſe who are grieved, may be relieved by a Traverſe, or *Monſtrans de Droit*, by

Pleading or Petition: For every *Office* is in Nature of a Declaration, to which any Man may plead, and either deny or confeſs, *&c. Plowd.* 448. *Bro.* 506. Where *Offices* are found before the Eſcheators, they muſt be delivered by Indenture under the Hands and Seals of the Jurors. *Dyer* 170. The King by the Common Law is not in Poſſeſſion of Lands, forfeited for Treaſon, during the Life of the Offender, without an *Office found*: But the Lands, whereof a Perſon attainted of High Treaſon dies ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee, are actually veſted in the King, without any *Office*; becauſe they cannot deſcend, the Blood being corrupted, and the Freehold ſhall not be in Abeyance. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 448. Vide *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. There may be an *Office*, and *Scire facias*, and Seizure on ſuch *Office*, &c. See *Inquiſition.*

Office of the Court. It is the *Office* of the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, to take Notice of Cuſtoms of *London*, *&c.* and to allow of divers Things, grant new Trials, Prohibitions, *&c.* 1 *Keb.*

Official, *(Officialis)* By the ancient *Civil Law*, ſignifies him that is the Miniſter of or Attendant upon a Magiſtrate. In the *Canon Law*, it is he to whom any *Biſhop* doth generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Juriſdiction; and in this Senſe there is one in every Dioceſe called *Officialis Principalis*, whom the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom ſtile *Chancellor*; and the Reſt, if there are more, are by the *Canoniſts* term'd *Officiales foranei*, but by us *Commiſſaries.* In our Statutes this Word ſignifieth properly him whom the *Archdeacon* ſubſtitutes for the Executing his Juriſdiction, as appears by the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. The Archdeacon hath an *Official*, or Church Lawyer to aſſiſt him, and who is Judge of the Archdeacon's Court. *Wood's Inſt.* 30, 505.

Officiariis non faciendis vel amovendis, Is a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, requiring them not to make ſuch a Man an *Officer*, or to put one out of the *Office* he hath, until Inquiry is made of his Manners, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 126.

Officium curtagii Pannozum, Granted to *William Oſborn*, Anno 2 Edw. 2. Extract. Fin. Cancell.

Oil. The Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Maſter and Wardens of the Tallow Chandlers Company, are to ſearch all *Oils* brought to *London*; and if any is deceitfully mix'd, they may throw it away, and puniſh the Offenders: And Head Officers in Corporations have like Power. *Stat.* 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Old Jury, *(Vetus Judaiſmus)* The Place or Street where the *Jews* lived in *London.* See *Jews.*

Oleron Laws, *(Uliarenſes Leges)* Are the *Laws* of King *Rich.* 1. relating to *Maritime Affairs*, ſo called, becauſe made by him when he was at *Oleron*; which is an Iſland lying in the Bay of *Acquitain*, at the Mouth of the River *Charent*, and now belongs to the *French* King. *Co Litt.* 260. Theſe *Laws* are recorded in the *Black Book* of the Admiralty, and are accounted the moſt excellent Compoſition of *Sea Laws* in the World. See *Selden's Mare Clauſum*, 222, 254.

Olympiad, *(Olympias)* An Account of Time among the *Greeks*, conſiſting of five compleat Years, (or according to ſome a Space of four Years) having its Name from the *Olympick Games*, which were kept every fifth Year, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, near the City of *Olympia*; when they entered the Names of the Conquerors on publick Records: The firſt *Olympiad* fell in the Year of the World 3174. *Æthelred*, King of the *Engliſh Saxons*, computed his Reign by *Olympiads. Spelm.*

Omer, A Meaſure made Uſe of by the *Jews*, of three Pints and an Half. *Merch. Dict.*

Omiſſions, Are placed among Crimes and Offences; and *Omiſſion* to hold a Court-Leet, or not ſwearing Officers therein, *&c.* are Cauſes of Forfeiture. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 73. *Omiſſions* in Law Proceedings, render them vicious and defective; as want of Warrants of Attorney entred, *&c.* 1 *Keb.* 222, 204. Vide *Nonfeaſance.*

Oncunne, (Sax. *On cunnen*) Signifies as much as accuſed; *Accuſatus. Leg. Alfred. c.* 29.

Onerando pro Rata portionis, Is a Writ that lies for a Jointenant, or Tenant in Common, who is diſtrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land comes to. *Reg. Orig.* 182.

O. Ni. It is the Courſe of the *Exchequer*, that as ſoon as the *Sheriff* enters into and makes up his Account for Iſſues, Amerciaments, and mean Profits, to mark upon each Head, *O Ni* which denotes *Oneratur, niſi habeat ſufficientem Exoneretionem*, and preſently he becomes the King's Debtor, and a *Debet* is ſet upon his Head; whereupon the Parties *paravaile* become Debtors to the Sheriff, and are diſcharged againſt the King, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 116.

Onus Epiſcopale, Were cuſtomary Payments from the Clergy to their Dioceſan *Biſhop*, of Synodals, Pentecoſtals, *&c.* See *Epiſcopalia.*

Onus importandi, The Charge or Burden of *importing* Merchandize, mentioned in the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2.

Onus Probandi, *i. e.* The Burden of Proving. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Open Law, *(Lex Manifeſta)* Is the Making of *Law*; which Bailiffs may not put Men to, upon their bare Aſſertion, except they have Witneſſes to prove the Truth of it. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 21.

Open Theft, (Sax. *Openthef*) Is a Theft that is manifeſt. *Leg. Hen. cap.* 13.

Open-Tide, i. e. When Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. *Brit.*

Operarii, Were ſuch Tenants who had ſome little Portions of Land by the Duty of performing many bodily Labours, and ſervile Works for their Lord, being no other than the *Servi* and *Bondmen*: They are mentioned in ſeveral ancient *Surveys* of *Manors.*

Operatio, One Day's Work performed by a Tenant to his Lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Opposer, An Officer belonging to the *Green Wax* in the *Exchequer.* See *Exchequer.*

Oppreſſion, In a private Senſe, is the Trampling upon, or Bearing down one, on Pretence of Law, which is unjuſt: But where the Law is known and clear, though it be unequitable, the Judges muſt determine according to that. *Vaugh.* 37. In another Signification, it is ſaid by *Forteſcue*, that all the unjuſt Methods invented by Princes, to extort Money from their Subjects, are ſo many *Fountains* of *Oppreſſion*, which never dry up; for ſucceeding Kings ſeldom fail to follow the Example of their Predeceſſors. *Forteſc. Laud. Leg. Angl.*

Option, When a new Suffragan Biſhop is conſecrated, the *Archbiſhop* of the Province by a cuſtomary Prerogative doth claim the Collation of the firſt vacant Dignity or Benefice in that See, at his own Choice; which is called the Archbiſhop's *Option.* Cowel.

Ora. This was *Saxon* Money or Coin, valued at ſixteen Pence, and ſometimes according to Variation of the Standard at twenty Pence. It is a Word which often occurs in *Domeſday*, and the Laws of King *Canutus.*

Orando pro Rege & Regno, An ancient Writ. Before the *Reformation*, while there was no ſtanding Collect for a ſitting Parliament, when the *Houſes of Parliament* were met, they petitioned the King that he would require the Biſhops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a Continuance of the good Underſtanding between his Majeſty and the Eſtates of the Kingdom; and accordingly the Writ *De Orando pro Rege & Regno* was iſſued, which was common in the Time of King *Edw.* 3. Nicholſ. Engl. Hiſt. par. 3. p. 66.

Orchards. Persons robbing *Orchards* are to make such Recompence for Damage as a Justice shall award, and forfeit not exceeding 10 *s.* or be sent to the House of Correction, *&c. Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Orchel, Orchal, A Sort of Cork; or rather Stone like Allum, which Dyers use in their Colours. Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 8. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2.

Ordeff, or Ordelf, (From the Sax. *Ore*, i. e. Metallum, *& Delfan*, effodere) Is used in old Charters or Privileges, being taken for a Liberty, whereby a Man claims the *Ore* found in his own Ground; and also Coal, as a *Delfe* of Coal is that which lies in Veins under Ground, before it is digged up.

Ordeal, *(Ordalium)* A *Saxon* Word compounded of *Or*, Magnum, *& Dele* Judicium, that is a great Judgment, was a Form of Trial, for discovering Innocence or Guilt; and was used for a Kind of *Purgation*, practised in ancient Times, in the *Canon Law* called *Purgatio vulgaris*, whereby the Party purged was judged *expers Criminis*, or Not guilty. *Leg. Edw. Confess. cap.* 9. Anciently when an Offender being arraigned pleaded Not guilty, he might chuse whether he would put himself for Trial upon God and the Country, by twelve Men, as at this Day, or upon God only; and then it was called the Judgment of God, presuming that he would deliver the Innocent. *Terms de Ley* 462. 9 *Rep.* 32. This Trial was two Ways, one by *Water*, and another by *Fire:* The *Water Ordeal* was performed either in hot or cold; in cold Water the Parties suspected were adjudged Innocent, if their Bodies were not born up by the Water contrary to the Course of Nature; in hot Water, they were to put their bare Arms or Legs into scalding Water, which if they brought out without Hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the Crime. They that were tried by the *Fire Ordeal*, passed bare-footed and blind-fold over nine hot glowing Plow-shares; or were to carry burning Irons in their Hands, usually of one Pound Weight, which was called *Simple Ordeal*; or of two Pounds, which was *duplex*; or of three Pounds Weight, which was *triplex Ordalium*; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or nocent, acquitted or condemned: This Fire *Ordeal*, was for Freemen, and Persons of better Condition; and the Water *Ordeal* for Bondmen and Rusticks. *Glanv. lib.* 4. *c.* 1. And the horrible Trial by Fire *Ordeal*, in the First Degree, Queen *Emma*, Mother of *Edward* the Confessor, underwent on a Suspicion of her Chastity: Also an Example of the Second Kind is mentioned in our Books of a Company of Persons suspected to be Stealers of the King's Deer, in the Reign of King *Will.* 2. who having carried burning Irons without Injury, on its being reported to the King, he received it with a remarkable Indignation; and replied,

Quid est id; Deus est justus Judex: Pereat qui de inceps hoc crediderit.

The *Saxons*, besides the Trial by *Combat*, commonly used their *Fire* and *Water Ordeals*; but this *Ordalian Law* was condemned by *Pope Stephen* 2. and afterwards here totally abolished by Parliament, so as to be no Trials but by Jury. *Rot. Pat. Anno* 3 *Hen.* 3.

Orders, Are of several Sorts, and by divers Courts; as of the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. *Orders* of the *Court of Chancery*, either of Course or otherwise, are obtained on the Petition or Motion of one of the Parties in a Cause, or of some other interested in or affected by it; and they are sometimes made upon Hearings, and sometimes by Consent of Parties. *Pract. Solic.* 26. They are to be pronounced in open Court, and drawn up by the *Register* from his Notes; and if there be any Difficulty in adjusting the Notes, a Summons is given by the Register for the Clerk or Solicitor of the other Side to attend, whereupon they are settled, or the Court is applied to, if it cannot be otherwise done: And before the *Orders* are entered and passed by the Register, the other Side hath four Days allowed to object against them, for which Purpose Copies are delivered; and when they are perfected, they are to be served on the Parties, or the Clerk or Solicitor employed by them. *Ibid.* If an *Order* is of Course, the Solicitor usually draws up the Notes or Minutes, and gives them to the Register's Clerk, to draw up the *Order* from; and when the *Order* is drawn up, it is to be entered by the Entring Clerk, which must be within eight Days from the Pronouncing; and then the Register passes and signs it, after which is the Service, *&c.* For not obeying an *Order*, personally served, a Party may be committed.

Orders of the King's Bench, Are Rules made by the Court in Causes there depending; and when they are drawn up and entered by the *Clerk of the Rules*, they become *Orders* of the Court. 2 *Lill.* 261. This Court doth not take Notice of *Orders* made in *Chancery*, nor in any other Court, so as to be bound by them; but will proceed according to their own Rules and *Orders. Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And if a Cause be put in the Paper of Causes, that it may be spoke unto in the Matter of Law, by the *Order* of the Court; and the Attorney in the Cause doth not attend at the Day, the Cause is to be put out of the Paper, and not be put in again that Term; except very good Cause be shewn. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2. *Lill.* 261. The Court of *King's Bench* hath Power to quash any *Orders* made at the publick or private Sessions of the Peace; or by any other Commissioners, if they find good Reason for it. *Ibid.*

Orders of Justices of Peace. *Justices of Peace* that make *Orders*, must be said in such *Orders* to be Justices of the County, for residing in the County is not sufficient; but they need not be of the Division: It must also appear that one of the Justices was of the *Quorum.* 2 *Salk.* 474, 480. An *Order* signed separately by two *Justices of Peace*, not being present together at the doing of it, was ruled naught upon the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. See 1 *Ld. Raym.* 55. Also where 'tis said, that two Justices doth *Order* instead of *do*, the singular Number for the plural, it has been adjudged ill. 2 *Raym.* 1198. And if the Name of the County be not in the Body of *Orders*, but only in the Margin, they will be quashed; Though some *Orders* of Removal with the Name of the County in the Margin, have been held good. *Mich.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Ca. in L. and E.* 310. The Sessions of the Peace, during all their Sessions, may alter or revoke their *Orders*, and make a new *Order* to vacate the former, though it be drawn up; as Judgments in *B. R.* may be altered during the same Term, the Sessions as well as the Term being in Law accounted as one Day. *Ibid.* 606. And the Quarter-Sessions is not bound to set forth the Reason of their *Orders* and Judgments, no more than other Courts. 2 *Salk.* 607. Justices of Peace at the Quarter-Sessions may rectify Defects of Form in *Orders, &c.* upon Appeals, and then shall determine the Matters according to the Merits of the Case; and no *Orders* shall be removed into *B. R.* without entering into Recognizance of 50 *l.* to prosecute with Effect, *&c.* otherwise the Justices to confirm their *Order*, by Stat. 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. Sy the Stat. 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. No *Order* of Justices shall be set aside for not inserting that one of them is of the *Quorum.* See *Poor.*

Ordinale, Is a Book which contains the Manner of performing Divine *Offices: In quo* Ordinatur *modus, &c.*

Ordinance, *(Ordinatio)* Is a Law, Decree, or Statute, variously used. *Litt. Dict.*

Ordinance,

Ordinance of the Forest, *(Ordinatio Foreſtæ)* Is a Statute made touching Matters and Cauſes of the *Foreſt*, *Anno* 34 *Ed.* 1.

Ordinance of Parliament, Is ſaid to be the ſame with *Act of Parliament*; for in the Parliament Rolls, Acts of Parliament are often called *Ordinances*, and Ordinances *Acts*: But originally there ſeems to be this Difference between them; that an *Ordinance* was but a temporary Act, by Way of Prohibition, which the Commons might alter or amend at their Pleaſure; and an Act of Parliament is a perpetual Law not to be altered but by King, Lords and Commons. *Rot. Parl.* 37 *Ed.* 3. *Pryn's Animadver. on* 4 *Inſt.* 13. And Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, that an *Ordinance of Parliament* is to be diſtinguiſhed from an *Act*; in as much as the latter can be only made by the King and the three Eſtates, whereas the former is by one or two of them. *Co. Litt.*

Ordinary, *(Ordinarius)* Is a *Civil Law* Term, for any Judge that hath Authority to take Cogniſance of Cauſes in his own Right, and not by Deputation; but by the *Common Law*, it is taken for him that hath *ordinary* or exempt and immediate Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. *Co. Litt.* 344. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 19. This Name is applied to a *Biſhop* who hath original Juriſdiction; and an *Archbiſhop* is the *Ordinary* of the whole Province, to viſit and receive Appeals from inferior Juriſdictions, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 398. 9 *Rep.* 41. *Wood's Inſt.* 25. The Word *Ordinary* is alſo uſed for every *Commiſſary* or Official of the Biſhop, or other Judge Eccleſiaſtical, having judicial Power: An *Archdeacon* is an *Ordinary*; and *Ordinaries* may grant Adminiſtration of Inteſtates Eſtates, *&c.* Stat. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. 9 *Ref.* 36. But the *Biſhop* of the Dioceſe, is the true and only *Ordinary* to certify Excommunications, Lawfulneſs of Marriage, and ſuch Eccleſiaſtical and Spiritual Acts to the Judges of the Common Law; for he is the Perſon whom the Court is to write to in ſuch Things. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 472. For the *Ordinary's* Power, it is declared by many Statutes; as relating to viſiting Hoſpitals, by 2 *H.* 5. *c.* 1. The Certifying of Baſtardy, *&c.* 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 11. Concerning Queſtions of Tithes, that ſhall come in Debate before him. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. Allowance of Schoolmaſters, *&c.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And their Authority in general is reſtored, by 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. The *Ordinary's* Power and Intereſt in a Church, is of admitting, inſtituting and inducting Parſons; of ſeeing and taking Care that it be provided with a Paſtor, by the Patron who has the Right of preſenting; or in his Default, to beſtow the Church on ſome proper Perſon to ſerve the Cure, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Rep.* 453. Before Preſentation to a Church, the *Ordinary* may ſequeſter the Profits; and during the Vacation, 'tis ſaid he may make a Leaſe. 1 *Keb.* 370. When the *Ordinaries* or their Miniſters have committed Extortion or Oppreſſion, they may be indicted, putting the Things in certain, and in what Manner, *&c.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. Formerly Clerks accuſed of Crimes were delivered to the *Ordinary*, and the Bodies of ſuch Clerks kept in the *Ordinary's* Priſon until they had been tried before him by a Jury of twelve Clerks; and if condemned, they were liable to no greater Puniſhment than Degradation, Loſs of Goods, and the Profits of their Lands; unleſs they had been guilty of Apoſtacy, *&c.* This was when they had the Privilege of being tried only by Eccleſiaſtical Judges; which was ſo far indulged them, that after they had been once delivered to the *Ordinary*, they could not be remanded to any Temporal Court, until the Stat. 8 *Eliz. c.* 4. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 361. No Ornaments can be ſet up in a Church, without Conſent of the *Ordinary*. 1 *Strange* 576.

Ordinary of Newgate, Is one who is Attendant in *ordinary* upon the condemned Malefactors in that Priſon to prepare them for Death; and he records the Behaviour of ſuch Perſons.

Ordinatione contra Servientes, A Writ that lieth againſt a Servant, for leaving his Maſter contrary to the Statute. *Reg. Orig.* 189.

Ordination of Clergy. No Man is capable of taking any Parſonage, Vicarage, Benefice, or other Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, or Dignity whatſoever, but muſt be ordained a Prieſt, to qualify him for the ſame. A Clerk is to be twenty-three Years old, and have *Deacon's* Orders, before he can be admitted into any Share of the Miniſtry: And a Prieſt muſt be twenty-four Years of Age, before he ſhall be admitted into Orders to preach, or to adminiſter the Sacraments; but the Archbiſhop may diſpenſe with one to be made Deacon at what Age he pleaſes, though he cannot with one that is to be made a Prieſt. 13 *Eliz.* Deacons and Prieſts are to be *ordained* only upon the four *Sundays* immediately following the *Ember Weeks*, except upon urgent Occaſions; and it is to be done in the Cathedral or Pariſh-Church where the Biſhop reſides, in Time of Divine Service, and in the Preſence of the Archdeacon, Dean, and two Prebendaries, or of four other grave Divines. And no Biſhop ſhall admit any Perſon into Orders, without a *Title*, or Aſſurance of being provided for; and before any are admitted, the Biſhop ſhall examine them in the Preſence of the Miniſters, that aſſiſt him at the Impoſition of Hands; on Pain, if he admits any not qualified, *&c.* of being ſuſpended by the Archbiſhop from making either Deacons or Prieſts for two Years. *Can.* 31, 34. If any Impediment or Crime be objected againſt one that is to be made either Prieſt or Deacon, at the Time that he is to be *ordained*, the Biſhop is bound to ſurceaſe from *ordaining* him, until he ſhall be found clear of that Impediment or Crime; and it is generally held, that whatever are good Cauſes of Deprivation, are alſo ſufficient Cauſes to deny Admiſſion to Orders; as Incontinency, Drunkenneſs, Illiterature, Perjury, Forgery, Simony, Hereſy, Outlawry, Baſtardy, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 631. 5 *Rep.* A Perſon to be *ordained* Prieſt, muſt bring a Teſtimonial of four Perſons, known to the Biſhop of his Life and Doctrine; and be able to give an Account of his Faith in *Latin*: And a Deacon is not to be made a Prieſt, unleſs he produce to the Biſhop ſuch a Teſtimonial of his Life, *&c.* and that he hath been found faithful and diligent in executing the Office of a Deacon. A Biſhop ſhall not make any one a Deacon and Miniſter, both together upon one Day; for there muſt be ſome Time of Trial of the Behaviour of a Deacon in his Office, before he is admitted to the Order of Prieſthood, which Time is generally the Space of a Year, or it may be a a ſhorter Time on reaſonable Cauſe allowed by the Biſhop: And Prieſts and Deacons are not only to ſubſcribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, but take the Oath of the King's Supremacy, *&c.* as directed and altered by Stat. 1 *W. & M.* A Prieſt by his Ordination receives Authority to preach the Word, and adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, *&c.* (but he may not preach without Licence from the Biſhop, Archbiſhop, or one of the Univerſities): And *Ordination* of a Prieſt is thus performed: After *Veni Creator* is ſung, and ſome Prayers are read, the Biſhop, with the Divines preſent, laying their Hands ſeverally on the Prieſt's Head, the Biſhop pronounces the Words following.

Form of the Ordination *of a* Prieſt.

Receive the Holy Ghoſt for the Office and Work of a Prieſt in the Church of God, now committed to Thee by the Impoſition of our Hands; whoſe Sins Thou doſt forgive, are forgiven, and whoſe Sins thou doſt retain, are retained; and be thou a faithful Diſpenſer of

of the Word of God, and of his holy Sacraments, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt.——Then the Biſhop delivers a Bible to him with theſe Words, *viz. Take thou Authority to preach the Word of God, and to miniſter the Sacraments in the Congregation, where thou ſhalt be lawfully appointed.*

The Stat. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 6. puniſhes corrupt *Ordination* of Prieſts, *&c.* If any Perſons ſhall take any Reward, or other Profit, to make and *ordain* a Miniſter, or to licence him to Preach, they ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* and the Party ſo *ordained*, &c. 10 *l.* by this Statute.

Ordines Majores & Minores. The Holy Orders of Prieſt, Deacon, and Subdeacon, any of which were anciently a Qualification for Admiſſion to an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, were called *Ordines Majores*; and the inferior Orders of Reader, Chantor, Pſalmiſt, *&c.* termed *Ordines Minores*; for which the Perſons ſo ordained, had their *Prima Tonſura*, different from the *Tonſura Clericalis*.

Ordinum fugitivi, Signified thoſe of the Religious who deſerted their Houſes, and throwing off the Habits, renounced their particular *Order*, in Contempt of their Oath and other Obligations. *Paroch. Antiq.* 388.

Ordo, Is taken for that Rule which the *Monks* were obliged to obſerve. *In Eadmer. vita S. Anſelmi, cap.* 37.

Ordo Albus, The *White* Friars, or *Auguſtines*; and the *Ciſtertians* alſo wore *White*.

Ordo Niger, Were the *Black* Friars. *Sub normâ Benedicti famulantes*; as *Ingulphus* tells us, *pag.* 851. The *Cluniacs* likewiſe wore *Black*. Matt. Pariſ. 321, 514.

Orfgild, (from the Sax. *Orf*, i. e. Pecus, & *Gild*, Solutio, vel Redditio) Signifies a Payment or Delivery of Cattle: But it ſeems rather a Penalty for taking away Cattle. *Lambard.*

Orfraies, *(Aurifriſum)* A Sort of *Cloth of Gold*, frizled or embroidered, formerly made and uſed in *England*, worn by our Kings and Nobility: And the Cloaths of the King's Guards were called *Orfraies*, becauſe adorned with ſuch Works of Gold. Mention is made of theſe *Orfraies* in the *Records of the Tower*.

Orgallous, (From the Fr. *Orgueil*, i. e. Pride) Haughty and High-minded. 4 *Inſt.* 89.

Orgeis, Is the greateſt Sort of *North* Sea Fiſh, now called *Organ Ling*, which is a Corruption from *Orkney*; the beſt being taken near that Iſland. 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Orgild, *(Sine Compenſatione)* Without Recompence; as where no Satisfaction was to be made for the Death of a Man killed, ſo that he was judged lawfully ſlain. *Spelm.*

Original. In the Court of *King's Bench*, the uſual *Original* Writ iſſued in Actions, is for Action of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe; and this Court doth not iſſue *Originals* in Actions of Debt, Covenant, or Account, *&c.* Whereas the Court of *Common Pleas*, proceeds by *Original* in all Kinds of Actions: But to arreſt and ſue a Party to *Outlawry*, it is made Uſe of by both Courts. And for *Originals* in Treſpaſs on the Caſe, there is a Fine payable to the Crown, where the Damages are laid above forty Pounds in Proportion to the Damage. *Practiſ. Solic.* 254, 255. The *Original* is the Foundation of the *Capias*, and all ſubſequent Proceſs; the Return whereof is generally the *Teſte* of the *Capias*: Though the *Capias* may be taken out before the *Original*, by leaving the *Præcipe* with the Filazer, who will make out a *Capias* upon it, and afterwards carry it to the Curſitor to make an *Original*; and the Filazer when it is returned, is to file it with the *Cuſtos Brevium*. Proceedings in Actions by *Original* are thus,——When the Defendant is arreſted and appears, the Plaintiff's Attorney is to deliver a Copy of his Declaration to the Defendant's Attorney; and the Term he declares, after Rules given to plead, he calls upon him for his Plea, and draws his Replication, *&c.* He alſo makes up the Paper-Book, and delivers a Copy of it to the Defendant's Attorney: Then if it be an Iſſue, he gives Notice of Trial, ſigns his *Venire Diſtr. Jur' &c.* and ſeals the Record of *Niſi prius*; when he ſummoneth his Witneſſes, prepares Breviates, and goes to Trial as in Actions by *Bill*: After the Trial is over, the Iſſue muſt be entred in due Time on the Filizer's Roll; and Rules given to ſign Judgment, whereupon Judgment is entred, and Execution made out for the Party recovering. *Pract. Solic.* 256. Attornies being better ſkilled in the Method by Bill, *&c. Originals* are ſeldom proſecuted in *B. R.* unleſs it be in *Ejectment*, *&c.* where there is this Advantage, that a Writ of Error upon a Judgment in Ejectment by *Original* cannot be brought, or at leaſt is not returnable, but during the Sitting of the Parliament, which is of great Uſe for the ſpeedy getting into Poſſeſſion. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 130 There are *new Originals* to warrant Judgment; and in Caſes of Outlawry, Writs of Error, *&c.* And if a new *Original* be returned any Time before Judgment is ſigned, it is ſoon enough. *Ibid.* 319. An *Original* in Caſe, *&c.* ſets forth the whole Declaration of the Plaintiff; and the Writ runs thus; *George the Second, K. of* Great Britain, *&c. To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure in proſecuting his Claim, then put* C. D. *of*, &c. *in your County to find Pledges and ſufficient Sureties, that he be before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *to anſwer to the ſaid* A. B. *in an Action; That whereas the ſaid* C. *on the Day and in the Year*, &c. *at the Pariſh*, &c. *aforeſaid in your County, was indebted to the ſaid* A. *in the Sum of*, &c. *for Goods*, &c. *to the ſaid* C. *at the ſpecial Inſtance and Requeſt of him* C. *before that Time ſold and delivered, and being ſo indebted, he faithfully promiſed*, &c. (as in the Declaration to the End) *to the Damage of the ſaid* A, *&c. And have you there the Names of the Pledges and this Writ. Witneſs ourſelf at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*. &c. *in the ſeventh Year of our Reign.* See *Writ*.

Originalia. In the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office in the *Exchequer*, the Tranſcripts, *&c.* ſent thither out of the *Chancery* are called by this Name, and diſtinguiſhed from *Recorda*; which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits tried before the *Barons*.

Orped, Some *orped* Knight, *i. e.* a Knight whoſe Clothes ſhined with Gold. *Blount.*

Orphan, *(Orphanus)* Is a Fatherleſs Child; and in the City of *London* there is a *Court* of *Record* eſtabliſhed for the Care and Government of *Orphans*. 4 *Inſt.* 248. The *Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London* have the Cuſtody of *Orphans* under Age and unmarried, of *Freemen* that die; and the Keeping of all their Lands and Goods: And if they commit the Cuſtody of an *Orphan* to any Man, he ſhall have the Writ of *Raviſhment of Ward*, if the *Orphan* be taken away; or the Mayor and Aldermen may impriſon the Offender until he produces the Infant. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 311. If any one without the Conſent of the Court of Aldermen, marries ſuch an *Orphan* under the Age of twenty-one Years, though out of the City, they may fine and impriſon him, until paid. 1 *Lev.* 32. 1 *Ventr.* 178. Executors and Adminiſtrators of *Freemen* dying, are to exhibit true Inventories of their Eſtates before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Court of *Orphans*, and muſt give Security to the Chamberlain of *London* and his Succeſſors by Recognizance for the *Orphan*'s Part; which if they refuſe to do, they may be committed to Priſon until they obey. *Wood's Inſt.* 522. If any *Orphan*, who by the

Cuſtom of *London* is under the Government of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ſue in the Spiritual Court for any Legacy, *&c.* a Prohibition ſhall be granted; becauſe the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only have Juriſdiction of them. *5 Rep.* 73. But an *Orphan* may wave the Benefit of ſuing in the *Court of Orphans*, and file a *Bill in Equity* againſt any one for Diſcovery of the Perſonal Eſtate, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of *London* being anſwerable for the *Orphans* Money paid into the *Chamber of the City*, and by ſome Accidents become indebted to the *Orphans* and their Creditors, in a greater Sum than they could pay; by *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 10. it is enacted, that the Lands, Markets, Fairs, *&c.* belonging to the City of *London*, ſhall be chargeable for raiſing Eight thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to be appropriated for a perpetual Fund for *Orphans*; and towards raiſing ſuch a Fund, the Mayor and Commonalty may aſſeſs Two thouſand Pounds yearly upon the Perſonal Eſtates of Inhabitants of the City, and levy the ſame by Diſtreſs, *&c.* Alſo a Duty is granted of four Shillings *per* Tun on Wines imported, and on Coals; and every Apprentice ſhall pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* when he is bound; and 5 *s.* when he is admitted a Freeman; for raiſing of the ſaid Fund: The Fund is to be applied for Payment of the Debts due to *Orphans*, by Intereſt after the Rate of 4 *l. per Cent. &c.* And no Perſon ſhall be compelled by Virtue of any Cuſtom of the City, to pay into the Chamber of *London* any Sum of Money or perſonal Eſtate belonging to an *Orphan* of any Freeman for the Future. 5 & 6 *W. & M.* By the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. the Duty of 6 *d. per* Chaldron on Coals, given by the *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W. & M.* towards the *Orphan* Debt, is continued for thirty-five Years. See *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. for the further Relief of the *Orphans* of the City of *London*.

Oſtelli, (*Fr.*) Is a Foreſt Word, and ſignifies the Claws of a Dog's Foot. *Kitch.*

Oſtolagium, A Garden Plot, or *Hortilage. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1.

Oſtyal, (*Oriolum*) Is a Room, or Cloiſter, of a Monaſtery, Priory, *&c.* whence it is preſumed that *Oriel* or *Oryel College* in *Oxford* took Name. *Matt. Pariſ. in vit. Abb. St. Alban.*

Oſculum Pacis. A Cuſtom formerly of the Church, that in the Celebration of the Maſs, after the Prieſt had ſpoke theſe Words, *viz. Pax Domini vobiſcum*, the People kiſſed each other, was called *Oſculum Pacis*: Afterwards when this Cuſtom was abrogated, another was introduced; which was whilſt the Prieſt ſpoke the aforementioned Words, a Deacon offered the People an Image to kiſs, which was commonly called *Pacem. Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1100.

Oſmonds, A Kind of Ore, of which Iron is made; anciently brought into *England. Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14.

Oſtenſio, Was a Tribute paid by Merchants for Leave to expoſe their Goods to Sale in Markets.—— *Qui per terras ibant* Oſtenſionem *dabant & Teloneum.* Leg. Ethelred. cap. 23.

Oſwald's Law, (*Lex Oſwaldi*) The Law by which was underſtood the Ejecting *married Prieſts*, and introducing Monks into Churches, by *Oſwald* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, about the Year 964.

Oſwald's Law Hundred, Is an ancient *Hundred* in *Worceſterſhire*, ſo called of the ſaid Biſhop *Oſwald* who obtained it of King *Edgar*, to be given to St. *Mary's* Church in *Worceſter*; it is exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff, and comprehends 300 Hides of Land. *Camb. Brit.*

Ouch, A Collar of Gold, or ſuch like Ornament, worn by Women about their Necks. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Over, (Sax. *Ofer*, Ripa) In the Beginning or Ending of the Names of Places, ſignifies a Situation near the Bank of ſome River; as St. *Maryover* in *Southwark*, *Andover* in *Hampſhire*, *&c.*

Overcyted. (From the Sax. *Ofer*, i. e. ſuper, & *Cythan*, offendere) is uſed where a Perſon is convicted of any Crime; that it is found upon the Offender: This Word is mentioned in the Laws of *Edw. apud Brompton, pag.* 836.

Overhernissa, Contumacy, or Contempt of the Court. In the *Laws* of *Adelſtan, cap.* 25. it is uſed for Contumacy: But in a Council held at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1027, it ſignifies a Forfeiture: So *Leg. Æthelred. cap.* 27.

Overhamessa, Seems to have been an ancient Fine before the Statute for *Hue* and *Cry*, laid upon thoſe, who, hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not purſue the Maleſactor. 3 *Inſt.* 116.——*Si quis furi obviaverit, & fine vociferatione gratis eum dimiſerit, emendet ſecundum* Weram *ipſius furis, vel plena* lada *ſe adlegiet, quod cum eo falſum neſcivit: Si quis audito clamore ſi perſedit, reddat* Overſameſſa *Regis, aut plene ſe laidiet.* Lib. Rub. cap. 36.

Overseers of the Poor, Are publick Officers created by the *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 2. to provide for the *Poor* of every Pariſh; and are ſometimes two, three, or four, according to the Largeneſs of Pariſhes. *Churchwardens* by this Statute are called *Overſeers of the Poor*, and they join with the *Overſeers* in making a Poors Rate, *&c.* But the Churchwardens having diſtinct Buſineſs of their own, uſually leave the Care of the Poor to the *Overſeers* only; though anciently they were the ſole *Overſeers of the Poor.* Dalt. ch. 27. Wood's Inſt. 93. See *Poor.*

Overt, (*Fr.*) Is uſed for open; *Overture*, an Opening, alſo a Propoſal. *Law. Fr. Dict.*

Overt-Act, (*Apertum factum*) An open Act which by Law muſt be manifeſtly proved. 3 *Inſt.* 12. Some *Overt Act* is to be alledged in every Indictment for *High Treaſon:* Such as for Treaſon in compaſſing the Death of the King, the providing Arms to effect it, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 6, 12. *H. P. C.* 11. And no Evidence ſhall be admitted of any *Overt act*, that is not expreſly laid in the Indictment, by *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. *Vide* Treaſon.

Overt-Word, is an open plain Word, not to be miſtaken. *Stat.* 1 *Mar. Seſſ.* 2. 3.

Ovres, (*Fr.*) Acts, Deeds, or Works: And *Ovrages*, are Days Works. 8 *Co. Rep.* 131.

Ousted, (From the Fr. *Ouſter*, to put out) As *ouſted* of Poſſeſſion, is where one is removed or put out of Poſſeſſion. 3 *Cro. Rep.* 349.

Ouster le Main, (*Amovere manum*) Signifies a Livery of Land out of the King's Hand, or a Judgment given for him that ſued a *Monſtrans de droit*; and when it appeared upon the Matter, that the King had no Title to the Land he ſeiſed, Judgment was given in the *Chancery* that the *King's Hands be moved*, and thereupon an *Amoveas manum* was awarded to the Eſcheator, to reſtore the Land, it being as much as if the Judgment were given that the Party ſhould have his Land again. *Staundf. Prærog. cap.* 24. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 19. It was alſo taken for the Writ granted upon a Petition for this Purpoſe. *F. N. B.* 256. And it is written *Outer le Maine*, in the 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 22. But all Wardſhips, Liveries, and *Ouſter le mains*, *&c.* are taken away by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Ouster le Mer, (Fr. *Oultre*, i. e. Ultra, & *le Mer*, Mare) is a Cauſe of Eſſoin or Excuſe, if a Man appear not in Court on Summons, for that he was then beyond the Seas.

Outfangthef, (From the Sax. *Ut*, i. e. Extra, *fang*, captus, & *Theof*, fur) *Fur extra Captus, quem Dominus, quanquam in alieno fundo comprehenſum, in Curiam tamen ſuam revocat, ibique judicat.* Litt. It is a Liberty or Privilege, as uſed in the ancient Common Law, whereby a Lord was enabled to call any Man dwelling in his Manor, and taken for Felony in

in another Place *out* of his Fee, to Judgment in his own Court. *Rastal. Stat.* 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 15.

Outhest, Is the same with *Outhorn*; which is a Calling Men *out* to the Army, by the Sound of an *Horn*.

Out-houses, Are those belonging and adjoining to Dwelling-houses; and Taking away any Money, Goods, &c. from such *Outhouses*, in the Day-time of 5 *s.* Value, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Dalt. c.* 99. *Stat.* 32 *Eliz. c.* 15. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. See *Burglary*.

Outland. The *Saxon Thanes* divided their hereditary Lands into *Inland*, such as lay nearest to their own Dwelling, and which they kept to their own Use; and *Outland*, which lay beyond the Demeans, and was granted out to Tenants, but merely at the Will and Pleasure of the Lord, like to Copyhold Estates. This *Outland* they subdivided into two Parts, whereof one Part they disposed among such as attended on their Persons, called *Theodens*, or lesser *Thanes*; and the other Part they allotted to their Husbandmen, or Churls. *Spelm. de Feud, cap.* 5.

Outlaw, (Sax. *Utlaghe*, Lat. *Utlagatus*) One deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and out of the King's Protection. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 47. If where a Person is called into the Law, after an original Writ, and three Writs of *Capias*, *Alias* and *Pluries*, returned by the Sheriff *Non est Inventus*, and Proclamation made for him to appear, &c. he contemptuously refuses to appear, he is then *outlawed*: And in former Times no Person was *outlawed* but for Felony, the Punishment whereof being Death, any Man might kill an *Outlaw* as a Wolf; but this was prohibited by Statute, and none but the Sheriff by lawful Warrant, may put any Man *outlawed* for Felony to Death, on Pain to suffer the like Punishment, as if he had killed any other Person. *Bract. lib.* 5. 2 *Ass. pl.* 3. 1 *Inst.* 128. A Woman cannot be an *Outlaw*, because Women are not sworn to the King as Men are, to be ever *within* the Law; therefore they are said to be *waived*, as not regarded but forsaken of the Law. *F. N. B.* 160. And an Infant under twenty-one Years old, his Age to take the Oath of Allegiance, cannot be *outlawed*. When a Person is restored to the King's Protection, he is *Inlawed* again.

Outlawry, (*Utlagaria*) Is where a Person is *outlawed*, that he loses the Benefit of a Subject. Process of *Outlawry* lies in all Appeals, whether of Felony or Maihem, and in Indictments of Treason, or Felony; and also Indictments of Trespass *Vi & Armis*, Conspiracy, or Deceit; but not on any Indictment for a Crime of an inferior Nature: And it lies not in any Action on a Statute, unless it be given by such Statute, either expressly or impliedly: But by divers Statutes, *Outlawry* lies in many Civil Actions; as in Debt, Case, Account, Covenant, &c. and may be before Judgment had in the Suits, or after Judgment; and *Outlawries* are become frequent in personal Actions. *Finch* 346. 355. 1 *Inst.* 128. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 302, 303. As by committing Felony, by the Common Law, a Man forfeited all his Lands, Goods and Chattles; so by an *Outlawry* for Felony, at this Time he forfeits the same. 1 *Inst.* 128. *Outlawry* in personal Actions is by Statute only, in which Case the Goods and Chattels of the Person are only liable, as those alone were chargeable in personal Actions, and they are forfeited to the King, who shall likewise have the Pernancy of the Profits of the Chattels Real; though this seems by a Consequence only, for that the Party being *extra Legem*, is therefore incapable to take the Profits himself. 3 *Salk.* 263. Upon an *Outlawry* on a Judgment in Debt, &c. the Person immediately forfeits his Goods and Chattels to the King; but not the Profits of his Land or his Chattels Real, until Inquisition taken: And Alienation after an *Outlawry*, and before Inquisition, is a good Bar to the King, as to the Perception of the Profits. *Raym.* 17. *Hardr.* 101. 1 *Salk.* 395. If after *Outlawry* in a Personal Action, and before Seisure, the Party *outlawed* levy a Fine, the Cognisee shall hold against the King: But if the Seisure be before the Fine levied, it is good for the King. 1 *Lev.* 33. By a Feoffment made before a Seisure, upon an *Outlawry*, the King is ousted of the Pernancy of the Profits. *Ibid.* An *Outlawed* Person was sued in the *Exchequer* by Bill, to discover his real and personal Estate for the Benefit of the King; and upon a Demurrer to the Bill, because the Defendant is not bound to accuse himself, it was over-ruled, the King having a Title by the *Outlawry*, which is *quasi* a Judgment for him. *Hardr.* 22. And the King may dispose of the Land itself of a Person *Outlawed*, by the Course of the *Exchequer*. *Raym.* 17. Where two or more Persons have jointly any Goods or Chattels, and one of them is *outlawed*; by this all the Goods, &c. will be forfeited to the King; it may be otherwise of Lands: But the Sheriff ought not to sell the Goods of one *outlawed*; for he shall be restored to them again, if the *Outlawry* be reversed. *Dyer* 11. 8 *Rep.* 143. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 187. In Ejectment, Lessee for Years was indicted, and *Outlawry* had against him; and it being found by Inquisition that he was possessed of his Term at the Time of the *Outlawry*, the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* sold the Lease for a valuable Consideration: Then the *Outlawry* was reversed; and Judgment given that he should be restored to all which he had lost by Reason of the *Outlawry*; and though the Term was lawfully sold, and the Possession in another, yet it was held that the Lessee should have his Term again; for otherwise the Judgment upon the Reversal would be in vain, as by that he is to be restored to all which he lost, &c. which cannot be unless he have his Lease again. 1 *And.* 277. A Lessee was *outlawed* for Felony; he assigned his Term, and then the *Outlawry* was reversed, and the Assignee brought Trespass for the Profits taken between the *Outlawry* and the Assignment; and it was adjudged good, because the *Outlawry* being reversed, it was as if there was none, and there is no Record of it. *Cro. Eliz.* 270, 278. The King on Reversal of an *Outlawry*, may grant Restitution *de Omnibus quibus nobis non est Responsum*: And if there be Lands, there must be a *Scire facias* to the Lords mediate and immediate, to shew Cause why the Party should not have Restitution. 2 *Lev.* 49. 2 *Salk.* 495. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1217, 1218. *A. B.* was a Bankrupt, and sometime afterwards being *outlawed*, the King made a Lease of the Profits of his Lands, and granted his Goods; afterwards a Commission of Bankruptcy was taken out against him, but it was five Years after he had committed the Act of Bankruptcy; resolved, that by the *Outlawry* he forfeits his Goods and Chattels, his Leases for Years, and his Trust in such Leases, and the Profits of his Freehold Lands; but that this *Outlawry* cannot defeat any Interest which his Creditors had acquired in the Estate, because he voluntarily suffered himself to be *outlawed*. 1 *Salk.* 108. *Sid.* 115. A Man was indebted to one by Judgment, and to another on Bond, and was *outlawed* upon the Bond, and his Lands seized; and the Question being, Whether the Judgment Creditor could extend those Lands, it was held that the *Outlawry* shall be preferred, except the Judgment Creditor could shew any Practice between the Obligor and Obligee. 2 *Salk.* 495. By *Outlawry*, a Man is disabled to sue; of which all Men may take Advantage by Pleading, until the *Outlawry* is reversed. *Litt.* 197. 1 *Inst.* 122, 128. One *outlawed* cannot prosecute in any Court, unless it be to reverse his *Outlawry*. *Cro. Jac.* 425. But he may make a Will, and have Executors, or an Administrator. *Cro. Eliz.* 575, 150. And an Executor may reverse an *Outlawry* of the Testator, where he was not lawfully *outlawed*. 1 *Leon.* 325. An Executor or Administrator *outlawed*

lawed is not disabled to sue Actions in Right of the Testator or Intestate: Also a Mayor and Commonalty may sue for a Corporation, notwithstanding the *Outlawry* of the Mayor. 6 *Rep.* 53. On a Writ of Error to reverse an *Outlawry*, the *Outlawry* is no good Plea in Disability of the Person: But *Outlawry* may be pleaded in Bar to *Audita Querela*. *Sid.* 43. In *Assumpsit* upon a Bill of Exchange, &c. the Defendant pleaded an *Outlawry* in Bar; and on Demurrer to this Plea it was objected, that it ought to be pleaded in Abatement, because in this Action Damages are to be recovered, which are incertain, and therefore not forfeitable by *Outlawry*: But it was adjudged, that it is pleadable in Bar, for the Debt is certain, though it is to be recovered in Damages. 3 *Lev.* 29. And in *Indebitatus Assumpsit* and *Quantum meruit*, for Meat, Drink, &c. Plea of *Outlawry* by the Defendant is good, though in this Action Damages are only recovered; and it is the Consideration which creates the Debt or Duty, notwithstanding the Recompence is to be had by Way of Damages. 2 *Ventr.* 282. A Defendant pleaded an *Outlawry* in Bar to Action of Trover, and held good, though the Plaintiff in such Action could only recover incertain Damages; for the Action is founded on the Property of the Goods, and these being forfeited by the *Outlawry*, the Plea is good. 3 *Leon.* 205. In Action of Assault and Battery, the Plaintiff recovered in *C. B.* and upon Writ of Error in *B. R.* the Judgment was affirmed; and thereupon the Plaintiff brought a *Scire facias* to shew Cause *Quare Executionem not haberet*, to which the Defendant after an Imparlance pleaded an *Outlawry* before the Judgment had, in Bar to the Execution; and it was ruled a good Plea; in this Case, though before the Judgment nothing is forfeited, yet a certain Sum being recovered in the Action, that is forfeited by the *Outlawry* had against the Plaintiff. *W. Jones* 238. *Nelf. Abr.* 1219. A Plaintiff delivered his Declaration in *Trinity Term*, the Defendant imparled to *Michaelmas Term*, and in the long Vacation the Plaintiff was *outlawed*; and then in *Michaelmas Term* the Defendant pleaded this *Outlawry* in Bar to the Action, but did not say, That it was after the *last Continuance*, for which Reason the Plaintiff demurred; but the Plea was adjudged good, since the Record of the *Outlawry* doth appear. 5 *Mod.* 11. Where an *Outlawry* is pleaded, it must be *Sub pede Sigilli*, otherwise the Plaintiff may refuse it; but if he accepts the Plea, he shall not afterwards demur for that Cause. 1 *Salk.* 217. And how to plead an *Outlawry* in the same Court, or in another; and before, or after Judgment. *Lutw.* 40, 110, 111. An Attorney brought an Action of Debt by Bill of Privilege, and after Judgment the Defendant was *outlawed*, who brought a Writ of Error to reverse it; and it was adjudged that Process of *Outlawry* did not lie upon such Judgment, because there was no *Capias* in the original Action. 1 *Leon.* 229. A Judgment in Debt was had against two Defendants, and a *Capias ad satisfaciendum* sued forth against one of them, upon which he was *outlawed*; and afterwards he brought a Writ of Error to reverse the *Outlawry*, and assigned for Error that it ought to have been awarded against both; and so it was held. *Cro. Eliz.* 648. Two Persons were *outlawed*, one of them moved, that upon filing common Bail he might have Leave to reverse the *Outlawry*; and adjudged that the Writ of Error to reverse it, must be brought in the Name of both the Defendants; and where one appears, the other is to be summoned and severed, and then it may be reversed as to him who appears, but he must give Bail to appear and answer the Action. 2 *Salk.* 496. An *Outlawry* grounded upon Indictment on the Statute against Forcible Entry, preferred against several Persons, may be reversed as to some of the Parties, and stand good as to others that are *outlawed*, upon the same Indictment: For the *Outlawries* against them are several, and not entire, and the Proceedings to the *Outlawry* may be good as to some of them, and as to the others may not be good. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 263. If a Party *outlawed* comes in *gratis* upon the Return of the *Exigent*, *Alias*, or *Pluries*, he may be admitted by Motion to reverse the *Outlawry*, without putting in Bail: If he comes in by *Cepi Corpus*, he shall not be admitted to reverse the *Outlawry*, without appearing in Person, as in such Case he was obliged to do at Common Law; or putting in Bail with the Sheriff for his Appearance upon the Return of the *Cepi Corpus*, and for doing what the Court shall order; Appearance by Attorney is an Indulgence by the Statute 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. And the Bail is to be special or common, in this as in other Cases; but Treason and Felony are excepted out of the Act. 2 *Salk.* 496. It is said that on *Outlawry* the Party ought to appear in Person, and submit himself to his Trial; and it must be *ex gratia*, if he is admitted to assign Errors before. 3 *Salk.* 263. In Case of *Outlawry* for Felony, the Errors to reverse it are to be certainly alledged in Writing, and be sufficient, before a Writ of Error shall be allowed. *Jenk. Cent.* 165. Persons *outlawed* for Felony cannot be bailed, being attainted in Law; they may appear in Person, and plead Error in Avoidance of the *Outlawry*, &c. 2 *Inst.* 187. *H. P. C.* 101, 105. Upon *Outlawry* in Treason or Felony, it may be reversed by Writ of Error, or Plea; and it has been observed, that few *Outlawries* for Treason, Felony or Trespass, are valid, because the Statutes relating to the same are not pursued, as the Statutes 1 *H.* 5. *cap.* 5. 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* 10. By the Statute 5 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 11. *Outlawry* against one for Treason, being out of the Realm, or beyond Sea, shall be good in Law: And if the Party within one Year after the *Outlawry*, or Judgment thereon, shall yield himself to the Chief Justice of *England*, and traverse the Indictment whereupon he was *outlawed*, he shall be admitted to such Traverse, and being acquit shall be discharged of such *Outlawry*. Since this Statute, and the 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. In Case of Treason one is barred of his Writ of Error, if he does not come in within a Year after the *Outlawry*, while he was out of the Realm, or beyond Sea: And when an *Outlawry* of Treason or Felony is reversed, the Party must plead to the Indictment. *Wood's Inst.* 659. Sir *Thomas Armstrong* was *outlawed* for High Treason; and being taken in *Holland*, was brought into *England*, and he desired that he might have Leave of the Court of *B. R.* to reverse the *Outlawry*, and be tried by Virtue of the Statute of *Edw.* 6. alledging that it was not a Year since he was *outlawed*, &c. but it was denied, because he had not rendered himself according to the Statute, to have the Benefit thereof, but was apprehended and brought before the Chief Justice; wherefore a Rule was made for his Execution. 3 *Mod. Rep.* 47. It hath been adjudged, that if a Man commits a Murder, and, after the Exigent awarded against him, he flieth out of the Realm, and then is *outlawed*, he shall not reverse it for that Cause; because he fled on Purpose to avoid the Law, and therefore by his Absence he shall not have the Benefit of the Law; but if the Attorney General, &c. confess that he was beyond Sea both before and after he was *outlawed*, the *Outlawry* may be reversed. 2 *Cro.* 464. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1222, 1223. In a Civil Cause, if one appears before he is returned *outlawed*, he may *supersede* the Exigent, &c. And where a Defendant is beyond Sea, in Prison, &c. the Award of the Exigent may be reversed. As suing to the *Outlawry* is practised only where a Defendant is not easy to be taken, or hath not sufficient Estate in the County to be summoned; if, where the Party is well known, is sufficient, and may be arrested, the Plaintiff *outlaw* him, he shall be ordered to reverse it at his own Expence. But where Motion was made upon Affidavit, that the Defendant lived publickly, and therefore to order the Plaintiff

tiff to reverſe the *Outlawry* at his own Charge, it was not granted; becauſe the Charge is ſmall in *C. B.* to reverſe an *Outlawry*, *viz.* but 16*s.* 8*d.* But in *B. R.* it is very chargeable. 2 *Salk.* 495. 2 *Nelſ.* 1224. A Defendant was actually in Execution in the *Fleet* at the Suit of the Plaintiff in another Action, and yet he *outlawed* him; and upon Affidavit of this Matter, the Plaintiff was ordered to reverſe the *Outlawry* at his own Charge. *Ibid.* When a Perſon would reverſe an *Outlawry*, he muſt have an Attorney of Record to undertake an Appearance to a new Original; and put in ſpecial Bail, if the Debt or Damage amount to 10*l.* or above: And if it be an *Outlawry* after Judgment, it cannot be reverſed until Satisfaction is acknowledged by the Plaintiff on Record; or the Defendant hath brought the Money into Court. If an *Outlawry* be reverſed, the Plaintiff may declare againſt the Defendant for the ſame Cauſe of Action in two Terms, upon a new Original, and in another County than that where the Action was firſt laid. 3 *Lev.* 245. But if the Plaintiff proceeds not in two Terms after Notice, the Defendant ſhall have Coſts. In the Reverſing of *Outlawries*, Proceedings may be by Motion to inform the Court of ſome Fault; or by Writ of Error, *&c.* And an *Outlawry* may be reverſed, where the County-Court Days are miſtaken in the Proclamations; if ſufficient Time is not allowed between any of them; the Party is miſnamed, or the Sheriff's Name omitted or miſtaken; by any Error found in the Return of the Proclamation, or for Want of filing it; Want of Returns, and Miſtakes in the Writs of *Alias*, *Capias*, *&c.* And ſo if the Exigent and Proclamation do not go forth to the County where the Party dwells; if there be no Warrant of Attorney filed for the Plaintiff the ſame Term ſued forth, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 128. 2 *Inſt.* 670 When it is not had in a due Courſe of Proceſs, the *Outlawry* will be erroneous; ſo if a Man is *outlawed* in a Suit, wherein *Outlawry* doth not lie, as in Detinue of Charters, *&c.* Or on an original Writ, without any Addition of Eſtate, Myſtery, or Degree of the Party. And if the Principal Record be reverſed for Error, the *Outlawry* grounded upon it ſhall be reverſed alſo. *Golſb.* 148. *Dyer* 223. An *Outlawry* in *B. R.* may be reverſed there; becauſe it is the Judgment of the Coroner, and not of the Court: But although there be a *Superſedeas* to the Exigent, the *Outlawry* cannot be reverſed in this Court without a Writ of Error: In *C. B.* it is otherwiſe. *Jenk. Cent.* 116, 119. A Defendant is *outlawed* in a Civil Action in *B. R.* if the Proclamation therein is not filed, the Defendant may reverſe the *Outlawry* without any Writ of Error, by Pleading no Proclamation filed; and upon the *Cuſtos Brevium*'s attending the Court with the File of Writs, whereby it appears that the Proclamation is not filed, the Court will reverſe the *Outlawry*; but if the Proclamation be filed, then he muſt bring his Writ of Error to reverſe it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 263. If a Huſband and Wife are returned *Utlagati fuerunt*, as the Wife ought to be waived, this Error may be avoided by Exception, on a Motion to the Court in the ſame Term in which they were *outlawed*; but not afterwards without Writ of Error. 2 *Bulſt.* 213. If the Names of Coroners are not put to the Judgment of *Outlawry*; or it is not ſaid *Coronatores Comitatus*, *&c.* it is Error, for which the *Outlawry* may be reverſed. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 266. 2 *Cro.* 528. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 82. The Court of *B. R.* will not reverſe an *Outlawry*, though both Parties conſent, except there be Error in the *Outlawry*; the King being concerned as well as the Parties. 2 *Lill.* 262. Judgment in *Outlawry* is given by the Coroners of the County; for after the Defendant is *quinto exactus*, and maketh Default, the Judgment is *Ideo Utlagetur per Judicium Coronatorum*: In *London* it is pronounced by the Recorder; *per Judicium Recordatoris*, *&c.* 1 Inſt. 288.

To *ſue a Perſon to Outlawry*, in Debt, Treſpaſs, *&c.* in *B. R.* the two chief Terms for it are *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*, and Care is to be taken not to begin in *Hilary Term*, for then the Defendant will not be *outlawed* in leſs than four Terms, by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of *Eaſter* Vacation; but if you commence your Suit in any other Term, the *Outlawry* will be finiſhed in three Terms, the Original being returnable the firſt Return of the Term: And in *London* one may ſue to the *Outlawry* three Times in the Year, becauſe the *Huſtings*, wherein Proclamation is to be made, are oftner held than the County-Court in the Country; for which Reaſon in ſuing to the *Outlawry*, moſt Actions are laid in *London*. In this Action firſt a *Præcipe* is to be made out, if it be for Debt, or a *Pone* in Caſe, Treſpaſs, *&c.* And having carried it to the Curſitor of the County wherein the Action is laid, he makes the Original thereupon; which you are to carry to the Filazer of the County, who will make out a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries*, or for Diſpatch you may make them out yourſelf; all of which muſt have fifteen Days between the Date and Return, and are return'd *Non eſt Invent'* of Courſe, and filed with the *Cuſtos Brevium*. When the *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries* are returned, the *Pluries* is to be carried to the *Exigenter* of the County, who will make out your Exigent and Proclamation, which is to be ſent down to the Sheriff of the County where the Defendant lives; and the Exigent being carried to the proper Sheriff, you call for their Returns at the Time when returnable, allowing five County-Court Days between the Teſte and Return of the Exigent, if the Action be laid in the Country, and five *Huſtings* if it be laid in Town; and when your Exigent and Proclamation are returned, the latter is to be filed with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and the Exigent with the Filazer of the County; whereupon the Filazer will make out a *Capias Utlagatum* into any County you deſire, where the Defendant hath any Eſtate. *Practiſ. Solic.* 257. If Judgment be had againſt a Defendant, who, to evade the Law and Execution againſt him, lurks in ſeveral Counties, he may be ſued to *Outlawry* after Judgment, and on iſſuing a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* for the Debt and Coſts, and a *Non eſt Inventus* returned, an Exigent is made and returned by the Sheriff; upon which you may have a *Capias Utlagatum* into as many ſeveral Counties as you pleaſe, till the Defendant is taken; and then he cannot be diſcharged without making Satisfaction to the Plaintiff, a Pardon of the *Outlawry*, or reverſing the ſame for Error. *Ibid.* 322. And where a Plaintiff recovers Damages, and he againſt whom the Damages are recovered, is *outlawed* at the King's Suit; no Pardon ſhall be granted, unleſs the Chancellor is certified that the Plaintiff is ſatisfied his Damages, by *Stat.* 5 *Ed.* 3. One apprehended by an Officer, may ſurrender within the Year in Order to reverſe an *Outlawry* for Treaſon. 2 *Strange* 824. An Action lies for the Eſcape of a Priſoner *outlawed*. 2 *Strange* 901. On Error to reverſe an *Outlawry*, no Bail is required till the Reverſal. 2 *Strange* 951. On Reverſing an *Outlawry*, the Court have a diſcretionary Power to order Special or Common Bail. 2 *Strange* 1178. See *Capias Utlagatum*, and *Exigent*.

Outpartners, In Thieving and Stealing Cattle, *&c. without* the Liberty. *Stat.* 9 *H.* 5. Vide *Intakers*.

Out-Riders, Are *Bailiffs errant* imployed by *Sheriffs*, to *ride* to the fartheſt Places of their Counties or Hundreds, with the more Speed to ſummon Perſons into County-Courts, *&c.* 14 *E.* 3. *c.* 9.

Owel, Is a *French* Word for Equal. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Owelty, Is when there is *Lord*, *Meſne*, and Tenant, and the Tenant holds of the *Meſne* by the ſame Ser-

vice that the *Meſne* holds over of the Lord above him; this is called *Owelty* of Services. *F. N. B.* 136. And *Owelty* of Services is *Equality* of Services. *Co. Litt.* 169.

Owlers, Are Perſons that carry Wool, *&c.* to the *Sea* ſide by *Night*, in order to be ſhipped off contrary to Law: And this is prohibited by *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 23.

Oxfild, Is ſaid to be a Reſtitution made by a Hundred or County, of any Wrong done by one that was within the ſame. *Lamb. Archaion.* 125.

Oxford. No Purveyor or Badger, *&c.* ſhall bargain for, and take away Victuals in the Markets of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, or within five Miles, without Licence from the *Chancellor*, on Pain of Forfeiting four Times the Value, and three Months Impriſonment. 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 15. 13 *Eliz. c.* 21. See *Univerſity.*

Oxgang, (From *Ox*, i. e. *Bos*, and *Gang* or Gate, *Iter*) Is commonly taken for fifteen Acres of Land, or as much as one *Ox* can plough in a Year; ſix *Oxgangs* of Land are ſuch a Quantity of Ground as ſix Oxen will plough. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 220.

Oyer. This Word was anciently uſed for what we now call *Aſſiſes.* Anno 13 Edw. 1.

Oyer of a Deed, Is where a Man brings an Action of Debt upon a Bond, or other Deed, and the Defendant appears, and prays that he may *hear* the Bond, *&c.* wherewith he is charged, which ſhall be allowed him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 266. The Demand of *Oyer* is a Kind of Plea, and may be counterpleaded: Where there may be *Oyer*, the Party demanding it is not bound to plead without it; but the Defendant may plead without it if he will, on taking upon him to remember the Bond or Deed; though if he plead without *Oyer*, he cannot after waive his Plea, and demand *Oyer. Mod. Ca.* 28. 3 *Salk.* 119. In the Court of *B. R. Oyer* may be prayed after Imparlance; but not in *C. B.* 5 *Rep.* 74. After Imparlance, *Oyer* cannot be demanded, becauſe Imparlance is always to another Term: Alſo after a Plea in Abatement, *Oyer* may not be had the ſame Term, to plead another dilatory Plea. *Mod Ca.* 27. 2 *Lill.* 267. To demand *Oyer* of an Obligation is not only to deſire the Plaintiff's Attorney to read the ſame; but to have a Copy thereof, that the Defendant may conſider what to plead to the Action. *Hob.* 217. And when upon *Oyer* of a Deed it is entered, the whole Caſe appears to the Court, as if the Deed were in the Plea, and the Deed is become Parcel of the Record: Though *Oyer* of a Deed cannot be demanded only during the Term it is produced in Court; and then it may be entered *in hæc verba*, and there may be a Demurrer or Iſſue upon it, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 76. *Lutw.* 1644. 3 *Salk.* 119. Where *Oyer* is prayed, it is always intended that the Deed is in Court; which it is not of another Term. *Sid.* 308. 3 *Salk.* A Defendant ought to crave *Oyer* of the Plaintiff's Deed, on which he hath declared; and cannot ſet forth another, to plead Performance thereof. *Mod. Ca.* 154. 2 *Neſſ. Abr.* 1225. If there is *Miſnomer* in a Bond, *&c.* the Defendant is to plead the *Miſnomer*, and that he made no ſuch Deed, without craving *Oyer*; for if he doth, he admits his Name to be right. 1 *Salk.* 7. Executors bringing Action of Debt, the Defendant may demand *Oyer* of the Teſtament, *&c. Oyer* is not to be diſpenſed with though a Deed be loſt. 2 *Strange* 1186. Where a Deed is in the Hands of a third Perſon, the Court will oblige him to give *Oyer* and produce it. 2 *Strange* 1198. Where a Deed is pleaded, the other Party cannot alledge that there is other Matter contained in the Deed, but muſt ſet it forth upon *Oyer.* 1 *Strange* 227. A Party who has had *Oyer* is not obliged to ſet it forth in pleading. 2 *Strange* 1241.

Oyer de Record, (*Audire Recordum*) Is a Petition made in Court, that the Judges, for better Proof-ſake, will *hear* or look upon any *Record.* And it hath been adjudged, that the craving *Oyer* of an original Writ is not like the craving *Oyer* of a Deed; becauſe the Deed is always produced by the Plaintiff, and it is the Act of the Party, wherefore he ſhall not be admitted to ſay that it is not his Deed: But the filing a Writ, and having it read on *Oyer* demanded, is the Act of the Court. 2 *Lutw.* 1641. If a *Record* of the ſame Court is pleaded in Abatement, and the Plaintiff demands *Oyer* of that Record, and it is not given him in convenient Time, Plaintiff may ſign Judgment. *Carthew's Rep.* 454, 517. See 3 *Salk.* 119.

Oyer and Terminer, (Fr. *Ouir & Terminer*, Lat. *Audiendo & Terminando*) Is a Commiſſion directed to the Judges, and other Gentlemen of the County to which iſſued, by Virtue whereof they have Power to *hear* and *determine* Treaſons, and all manner of Felonies and Treſpaſſes. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 121. 4 *Inſt.* 152. 2 *Inſt.* 419. It is the firſt and largeſt of the five Commiſſions by which our Judges of *Aſſiſe* do ſit in their ſeveral Circuits: And is General, for trying all Offenders and Offences; or Special, to try only particular Perſons or Offences: And in our Statutes it is often printed *Oyer and Determiner.* 4 *Inſt.* 162. The uſual Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* of Juſtices of Aſſiſe is general; and when any ſudden Inſurrection or Treſpaſs is committed, which requires ſpeedy Reformation, then a ſpecial Commiſſion is immediately granted. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *E.* 1. *c.* 29. *F. N. B.* 110. And this Commiſſion was formerly iſſued only where ſome Inſurrection was made, or heinous Miſdemeanor was done in any Place; when the Manner and Uſage was to grant a Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, to hear and determine ſuch Miſbehaviours; and the *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. requireth that no Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer* be granted, but before the Juſtices of one Bench or other, or the Juſtices *itinerant*, and that for horrible Treſpaſſes. *New Nat. Br.* 243. A Man may have a ſpecial Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, to inquire of Extortions and Oppreſſions of Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Clerks of the Market, and all other Officers, *&c.* upon the Complaint and Suit of any one that will ſue it out: And the King may make a Writ of *Aſſociation* unto the Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, to admit thoſe into their Company whom he hath aſſociated unto them; alſo another Writ may be ſent to the Judges to proceed, although that all the Juſtices do not come at the Day of the Seſſions; and this Writ is called the Writ of *Si non omnes, &c. Ibid.* 245, 247. As to theſe Commiſſions it is ſaid, that if a Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer, &c.* be awarded to certain Perſons to inquire at ſuch a Place, they can neither open their Commiſſion at another, nor adjourn it thither, or give Judgment there; if they do, all their Proceedings ſhall be eſteemed as *coram non Judice:* But it is held, that Juſtices appointed *pro hac vice*, may adjourn their Commiſſion from one Day to another, though there be no Words in their Commiſſion to ſuch Purpoſe; for a general Commiſſion authoriſing Perſons to do a Thing, doth implicitly allow them convenient Time for the doing it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 18. Upon the general Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, there ſhould iſſue a Precept to the Sheriff in the Name of the Commiſſioners, bearing Date fifteen Days before their Seſſions, that he return twenty four Perſons for a Grand Jury *ad Inquirendum, &c.* on ſuch a Day; and the Sheriff is to return his Panel annexed to the Precept: And by the Statute 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer* may iſſue Proceſs of Outlawry in any County of *England*, againſt Perſons indicted before them; but all their Proceſſes are regularly to be in the Names, and under the Seals of the Commiſſioners, *viz.* three of

of them, one being of the *Quorum*. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 26, 31. The ſame Juſtices at the ſame Time may execute the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, and alſo that of Gaol-Delivery; and the ſame Perſons being authorized by both theſe Commiſſions, may proceed by Virtue of the One in thoſe Caſes, where they have no Juriſdiction by the other, and make up their Records accordingly. *Ibid.* 20. But Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer* cannot proceed but upon Indictments taken before themſelves, unleſs they have a Commiſſion of Gaol Delivery likewiſe or a ſpecial Commiſſion; for the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer* is, *Ad Inquirendum, Audiendum & Terminandum*, To inquire, hear and determine. *Wood's Inſt.* 478. And though Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery have a more general Commiſſion for proceeding againſt and trying Malefactors, than the Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer* have; yet ſuch Juſtices may not proceed but on Indictments found before other Juſtices, as Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 24. On Indictments found before the Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, they may proceed the ſame Day againſt the Parties indicted.

Form *of a Commiſſion* of Oyer and Terminer.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *to his beloved and faithful* A. B C D. E. F. *&c. Greeting: On the grievous Complaint of* G. H. *&c. we have heard or underſtand that* J. K. L. M. N. O. *and certain other Malefactors and Diſturbers of our Peace, upon the ſaid* G. H. *at* P. *with Force and Arms made an Aſſault, and him beat*, &c. *ſo that his Life was deſpaired of, and other Injuries did to him, to the great Damage of the ſaid* G. *and againſt our Peace; and becauſe the Treſpaſs, if it were otherwiſe done, we would not leave unpuniſhed: We aſſign you, and two of you, our Juſtices to inquire on the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men in the County of*, &c. *by whom the Truth of the Matter may be better known, of the Names of the Malefactors aforeſaid, who together with the ſaid* J. K. L. M. *and* N. O. *committed the ſaid Treſpaſs, and of the ſaid Treſpaſs more fully the Truth, and the ſame Treſpaſs to* hear and determine, *according to the Law and Cuſtom of our Realm; and therefore we command you, that at certain Days and Places, which you or two of you for this ſhall appoint, you make the ſaid Inqueſt, and the Treſpaſs aforeſaid you hear and determine, in Form aforeſaid done, as to Juſtice belongs, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of our Kingdom; Saving to us the Amercements, and other Things to us thence appertaining. Alſo we command our Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, that at certain Days and Places which you or two of you ſhall cauſe to be known to him, he cauſe to come before you or two of you, ſo many, and ſuch honeſt and lawful Men of his Bailiwick, by whom the Truth in the Premiſſes may be the better known, and inquired into*, &c. *Witneſs*, &c.

This is a *Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer* granted upon urgent Occaſion; and the Party ſuing it might thereupon take out a Writ to the Sheriff commanding him to arreſt Goods wrongfully taken away, and keep them in ſafe Cuſtody, till Order made concerning them by the *Juſtices* aſſigned to determine the Matter. *Reg. Orig.* 126. *F. N. B.* 112.

Oyes, (From the Fr. *Oyez*, i. e. *Audite*, hear ye) Is well known to be uſed by *Cryers* in our Courts, *&c.* to injoin Silence and Attention, when they make *Proclamation* of any Thing.

Oyſter-Fiſhery, In the River *Medway*, is regulated by Statute, and a Court to be kept for that Purpoſe at *Rocheſter* yearly, where by a Jury of free Dredger-men of the *Oyſter-Fiſhery*, the ſame is to be inquired into; and they may make Rules and Orders when *Oyſters* ſhall be taken, what Quantities in a Day, and to preſerve the Brood of *Oyſters*, *&c.* And may impoſe Penalties not exceeding 5 *l.* Alſo Water-Bailiffs ſhall be appointed to examine Boats, *&c.* Stat. 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. A Duty of 7 *d. per* Buſhel ſtrike Meaſure, is laid upon *Oyſters* imported from *France*. 10 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 30.

Oze, Or *Ooze* Ground, *(Solum uliginoſum)* Moiſt, wet and marſhy Land. *Litt. Dict.*

P.

Page, *Paagium*, The ſame with *Paſſagium*. Matt. Pariſ. 769.

Pacabilis, Payable or paſſable.——*Recipiet duodecim quarteria bonæ & pacabilis averiæ, &c.* Ex Regiſt. Grenefeld. Archiep. Ebor. MS.

Pacare, To pay; as *Tolnetum* Pacare, is to pay Toll. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 384. Hence *Pacatio*, Payment. *Matt. Pariſ.*

Pace, *(Paſſus)* A Step in going, containing two Feet and a half, the Diſtance from the Heel of the hinder Foot to the Toe of the fore Foot; and there is a *Pace* of five Foot, which contains two Steps, a Thouſand whereof make a Mile; but this is called *Paſſus major*.

Pacification, *(Pacificatio)* A Peace-making, Quieting, or Appeaſing; relating to the Wars betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, *Anno* 1638, mentioned in the Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 17.

Pack of Wool, Is a Horſe-load, which conſiſts of ſeventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pounds Weight. *Merch. Dict.*

Package, A Duty Set and Rated in a Table taken of Goods and Merchandizes; and all Goods not ſpecified in the Table are to pay for *Package* Duties, after the Rate of one Penny in the Pound, according as they are valued in the *Book of Rates*.

Packers, Are Perſons appointed to *pack* up Herrings, and ſworn to do it purſuant to the Statute, 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14.

Pact, *(Fr.)* A Contract or Agreement. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Pagus, A Word uſed in ancient Records for a County: Ælfred *Rex Anglo-Saxonum natus eſt in Villa Regia quæ dicitur Wantage in illa* Paga *quæ nominatur* Berkſh. *&c.*

Pain Fort & Dure, (Lat. *Pœna Fortis & Dura*, Fr. *Peine Forte & Dure*) Signifies an eſpecial Puniſhment inflicted by Law, on thoſe that being arraigned of Felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Trial, but ſtubbornly ſtand *mute*; and it is vulgarly called *Preſſing to Death*. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 12. If a Criminal doth not plead directly to the Fact, or put himſelf on Trial by the Country, he ſhall be put to the Penance of *Pain Fort & Dure*, in Caſes of Petit Treaſon and Felony; and forfeit his Goods; and ſome Criminals have undergone this Puniſhment, to prevent Attainder, Corruption of Blood, and Forfeiture of Lands; but upon ſtanding mute in High Treaſon, the higheſt Offence, and in Petit Larceny, the loweſt of all Felonies, the Offenders ſhall have the like Judgment as if they had been convicted by Confeſſion or Verdict. 3 *Inſt.* 217. *H. P. C.* 226. *Kel.* 27. Women ſtanding mute in Felony are liable to Penance of *Pain Fort & Dure* as well as Men. 2 *Inſt.* 177. The Judgment of *Pain Fort & Dure* by the Common Law, and according to the uſual Practice, as recorded in our Books, is as follows, *viz.* That the Criminal ſhall be remanded to the Priſon from whence he came, and put in ſome low dark Room, and there laid on his Back, without any Manner of Covering, except for the Privy Parts, with his Legs and Arms

Arms extended with Cords to the four Quarters of the Room, and that as many Weights ſhall be laid on his Body as he can bear, and more; and that he ſhall have no Suſtenance, but of the worſt Bread and Water, and ſhall not eat the ſame Day in which he drinks, nor drink the ſame Day he eats; and that he ſhall ſo continue till he die. *S. P. C.* 150. 2 *Inſt.* 178. But anciently the Judgment was not that he ſhould ſo continue 'till he were dead, but till he ſhould anſwer; and he might ſave himſelf from the Penance, by putting himſelf on his Trial. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 331. Before Judgment paſſes of *Pain Fort & Dure*, the Court orders a Taſte to be given to the Criminal of the *Pain* to be endured, if he will not comply; and the Court will not proceed to this Judgment, before all Methods are uſed to perſuade him to plead: This is the conſtant Practice of *Newgate* Seſſions. *Kel.* 27, 28. See *Mute*.

Pains and Penalties. An Act paſſed in the Ninth Year of King *George* 1. for inflicting *Pains and Penalties* on the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Mr. *Kelly*, and others, for being concerned in *Layer*'s Conſpiracy; by Virtue of which Statute, the Biſhop was deprived and baniſhed, and diſabled to hold any Office, Dignity, Benefice, *&c.* And the others were impriſoned during Life, and to forfeit all their Lands and Goods; and eſcaping from Priſon, or the Biſhop returning from Baniſhment, to be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* Alſo Perſons correſponding with the Biſhop, (except licenſed under the Sign Manual) were adjudged Felons by the Statute. They were condemned by Parliament for Want of ſuch Evidence as is ſtrictly required in the Common Law Courts. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 16, 17.

Painters. The Price of *Painters* Work is limited by Statute; who ſhall not take above 16 *d.* a Day, for laying any flat Colour mingled with Oil or Size, upon Timber, Stone, *&c.* And *Plaiſterers* are forbid uſing the Trade of a *Painter* in *London*, or to lay any Colour of *Painting*, unleſs they are Servants to *Painters*, *&c.* on Pain of 5 *l.* But they may uſe Whiting, Blacking, Red Lead, Oker, *&c.* mixt with Size only. Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 20

Pais, *(Fr.)* A Country or Region; *Trials per Pais* is Trial by the Country. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Palagium, A Duty to Lords of Manors for exporting and importing Veſſels of Wine in any of their Ports.——*Quieti de omni Telonio, & Paſſagio cohuagio*, Pallagio, *&c.*

Palatine, Counties of, and their Privileges. See *County*.

Palfrey, *(Palfredus, Palafredus, Palefridus)* Is one of the better Sort of Horſes uſed by Noblemen, or others for State: And ſometimes taken for a Horſe fit for a Woman to ride. *Camden* ſays, that *W. de Fauconberge* held the Manor of *Cuken* in the County of *Nottingham* in Serjeanty, by the Service of Shoeing the King's *Palfrey* when he came to *Manſfield*. Co. Litt. 149.

Palingman, Seems to be a Merchant Denizen, one born within the *Engliſh Pale*. Stat. 22 Ed. 4. c. 23 *and* 11 H. 7. c. 22.

Palla, A Canopy; alſo often uſed for an Altar-cloth. *Matt. Pariſ. ſub Ann.* 1236. *Chartular. Glaſton. MS. fol.* 12.

Pallio cooperire. It was anciently a Cuſtom, where Children were born out of Wedlock, and their Parents afterwards intermarried, that thoſe Children, together with the Father and Mother, ſtood under a Cloth extended while the Marriage was ſolemnizing, which was in the Nature of Adoption; and by ſuch Cuſtom, the Children were taken to be legitimate.——*In ſignum Legitimationis Nati ante Matrimonium conſuerunt poni ſub* Pallio *ſuper Parentes eorum extento in Matrimonii ſolemnizatione.* Epiſt. Rob. Groſthead Epiſc. Lincoln.

Pallium, Is a Word often mentioned in our old Hiſtorians; and *Durandus* tells us, that it is a Garment made of White Wool, after the following Manner, *viz.* The Nuns of St. *Agnus* every Year, on the Feaſt-Day of their Saint, offer two White Lambs on their Altar of their Church, during the Time they ſing *Agnus Dei* in a ſolemn Maſs; which Lambs are afterwards taken by two of the Canons of the *Lateran* Church, and by them given to the Pope's Subdeacons, who put them to Paſture 'till Shearing time, and then they are ſhorn, and the *Pall* is made of their Wool, mixed with other White Wool: The *Pall* being thus made is carried to the *Lateran* Church, and there placed on the High Altar by the Deacons of that Church on the Bodies of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; and after a uſual Watching, it is carried away in the Night, and delivered to the Subdeacons, who lay it up ſafe. And becauſe it was taken from the Body of St. *Peter*, it ſignifies the Plenitude of Eccleſiaſtical Power; and therefore it was the Prerogative of Popes, who pretend to be the immediate Succeſſors of that Saint, to inveſt other Prelates with it, which at firſt was done no where but at *Rome*, but afterwards at other Places. *Durandus's Rationale.*

Palls, The Pontifical Veſture made of Lamb's Wool, in Breadth not exceeding three Fingers, cut round that they may cover the Shoulders; they have two Labels or Strings on each Side, before and behind, and likewiſe four Purple Croſſes on the Right and Left, faſtened with Pins of Gold, whoſe Heads are *Saphire:* Theſe Veſtments the Pope gives or ſends to Archbiſhops and Metropolitans, and upon extraordinary Occaſions to other Biſhops; who wear them about their Necks at the Altar, above their other Ornaments. The *Pall* was firſt given to the Biſhop of *Oſtia*, by Pope *Marcus* the Second, *Anno* 336. And the Preface to an ancient Synod here in *England*, wherein *Odo*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* preſided, begins thus:——*Ego* Odo *humilis & extremus, divina largiente* Clementia, *Almi Præſulis &* Pallii *honore ditatus, &c.* Selden's Hiſt. Tithes 227. Creſſy's Church Hiſt. 972. Stat. 25 H. 8.

Palmeſtry, A Kind of Divination, practiſed by looking upon the Lines and Marks of the *Hands* and Fingers; being a deceitful Art uſed by *Egyptians*, prohibited by the Statute of 1 & 2 *P. & M. cap.* 4.

Pandects, Are the Books of the *Civil Law*, compiled by *Juſtinian*; mentioned in the Hiſtorians of this Nation. *Bede, cap.* 5.

Pandoxatrix, An Ale-wife that both brews and ſells Ale or Beer; from *Pandoxatorium*, a Brew-houſe, *Statut. & Conſuetud. Burgi Villæ de Montgom'.* Temp. Hen. 2.

Panel, *(Panella, Panellum)* According to Sir *Edward Coke*, denotes a little Part; but the learned *Spelman* ſays, that it ſignifies a *Schedula* vel *Pagina*, a Schedule or Page; as a *Panel* of Parchment, or a *Counterpane* of an Indenture: But it is uſed more particularly for a Schedule or Roll, containing the Names of ſuch *Jurors* as the Sheriff returns to paſs upon any Trial. *Kitch.* 226. *Reg. Orig.* 223. And the *Impanelling a Jury* is the entering their Names by the Sheriff into a *Panel* or little Schedule of Parchment; *in* Panello *Aſſiſæ*. 8 H. 6. c. 12. *Panels* of Juries are to be returned into Court, on Writs of *Niſi Prius*, *&c.* before Inqueſts can be taken upon them, by Stat. 42 *Ed* 3. *c.* 11. And Perſons indicted of High Treaſon ſhall have a Copy of the *Panel* of the Jurors, who are returned to try them, two Days at leaſt before tried. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. But it is ſaid, that in Trials before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, the

Priſoner has no Right to a Copy of the *Panel* before the Time of his Trial; except only in Caſes within that Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 410.

Panis vocat' Blackwhytloff, Bread of a middle Sort, between White and Brown; ſuch as in *Kent* is called *Ravel Bread*. In Religious Houſes it was the Bread made for ordinary Gueſts; and diſtinguiſhed from their Houſhold Loaf, or *Panis Conventualis*, which was pure Manchet or White Bread. *Cowel.*

Panis Armigerorum, Signifies Bread diſtributed to Servants. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 420.

Panis Militaris, Hard Biſket, or black coarſe Camp Bread. *Cartular. Eccl. Elyen. MS. fol.* 47.

Pannage or **Pawnage**, (*Pannagium*, Fr. *Paſnage*) Is that Food which the Swine feed upon in the Woods, as Maſt of Beech, Acorns, &c. *Alimentum, quod in Silvis colligunt Pecora, ab Arboribus dilapſum:* Alſo it is the Money taken by the *Agiſtors* for the Food of Hogs in the King's Foreſt. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 155. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 25. *Manwood* ſays *Pannage* ſignifies moſt properly the Maſt of the Woods or Hedge-rows: And *Linwood* thus defines it: Pannagium *eſt paſtus pecorum in Nemoribus & in Sylvis, utpote de glandibus & aliis fructibus arborum Sylveſtrium, quarum fructus aliter non ſolent colligi.* It is mentioned in the Statute 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And in ancient Charters this Word is variouſly written; as *Pannagium, Paſnagium, Pathnagium, Paunagium, & Peſſona.* See 8 *Rep.* 47.

Pannus, A Garment made with Skins. ——— *Statutum fuit quod nullus habet* Pannos *deciſos & laceratos.* Fleta, lib 2. cap. 14.

Pape, *Papa*, from the old *Greek* Word Πάππας, ſignifying a Father. See *Pope.*

Paper-Books, Are the Iſſues in Law, &c. upon Special Pleadings, made up by the Clerk of the *Papers*, who is an Officer for that Purpoſe. And the Clerks of the *Papers* of the Court of *King's Bench*, in all Copies of Pleas and *Paper-Books* by them made up, ſhall ſubſcribe to ſuch *Paper-Books*, the Names of the Counſel who have ſigned ſuch Pleas, as well on the Behalf of the Plaintiff as of the Defendant; and in all *Paper-Books* delivered to the Judges of the Court, the Names of the Counſellors, who did ſign thoſe Pleas, are to be ſubſcribed to the *Books*, by the Clerks or Attornies who deliver the ſame. *Paſch.* 18 *Car.* 2. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 268.

Paper-Office, Is an ancient *Office* within the Palace of *Whitehall*, wherein all the Publick *Papers*, Writings, Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's Miniſters abroad, and generally all the *Papers* and Diſpatches that paſs through the *Offices* of the Two Principal Secretaries of State, are lodged and tranſmitted, and there remain diſpoſed in the Way of Library. Alſo an *Office* belonging to the Court of *King's Bench* ſo called.

Papiſts, Are thoſe who profeſs the *Popiſh* Religion in this Kingdom: And ſince the *Reformation* there have been many Statutes concerning them. By the 35 *Eliz. cap.* 2. *Papiſts* are to repair to their uſual Place of Reſidence, and not remove above five Miles, without Licence, &c. The 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. enacts, That no *Papiſts*, or Popiſh Recuſant convict, ſhall come to Court; practice the Common Law, Civil Law, Phyſick, &c. or bear any Publick Office or Charge, but ſhall be utterly diſabled to exerciſe the ſame; and liable to a Penalty of 100 *l.* But Offices of Inheritance may be executed by Deputies taking the Oaths, by 1 *W. & M. Papiſts*, and Truſtees for *Papiſts*, are incapable to preſent to any Benefice, School, Hoſpital, &c. or to grant any Avoidance of a Benefice, and the two Univerſities ſhall preſent; the Chancellor, &c. of *Oxford*, to preſent to Benefices lying in ſuch and ſuch Counties; and the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to Benefices in others, particularly mentioned in the Statute; and a Bill may be brought in a Court of Equity to diſcover ſecret Truſt, &c. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. It has been adjudged on that Statute, that the Perſon is only diſabled to preſent; and that he continues Patron to all other Purpoſes. *Cawley* 230. That ſuch a Perſon by being diſabled to grant an Avoidance, is not hindered from granting the Advowſon itſelf, in Fee, or for Life, *bona fide* for good Conſideration. 1 *Jon.* 19, 20. And that if an Advowſon or Avoidance belonging to a *Papiſt* come into the King's Hands, by Reaſon of any Outlawry, or Conviction of Recuſancy, &c. the King and not the Univerſities, ſhall preſent. 1 *Jon.* 20. *Hob.* 126. But where a Preſentment is veſted in the Univerſity, at the Time when the Church became void, it ſhall not be deveſted again, by the Patron's conforming, &c. 10 *Rep.* 57. *Papiſts*, and Popiſh Recuſants, married not according to the Orders of the Church of *England*, are diſabled, the Huſband to be Tenant by the Curteſy, and the Wife to have Dower, &c. and incur a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* Alſo not Baptizing their Children by a lawful Miniſter, is liable to the like Penalty: And not being buried according to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, the Executors ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* &c. And *Papiſts* are incapable to be Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Guardians; diſabled to ſue Actions, and as Perſons excommunicate 'till they conform, &c. 3 *Jac.* 1. And it is ſaid that being convicted of Popiſh Recuſancy, they may be taken up by the Writ *de Excom. capiend.* And ſhall not be admitted as competent Witneſſes in a Cauſe: But this ſeems to be carried beyond the Intent of the Statute. 2 *Bulſt.* 155, 156. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 23. Perſons going beyond Sea to be trained up by *Papiſts*, ſhall forfeit their Goods and Chattels, if they do not conform within ſix Months after their Return: And ſending Children abroad to be thus trained up, is liable to a Penalty of 100 *l. Stat.* 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 2. The *Lord Mayor* of the City of *London*, and Juſtices of Peace, &c. are to cauſe to be brought before them *Papiſts*, within the ſaid City and ten Miles thereof, and tender them the Declaration 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. againſt Tranſubſtantiation; and refuſing to ſubſcribe it, they ſhall ſuffer as Popiſh Recuſants convict: But ſuch as uſe any Trade or manual Art; and Foreign Merchants, Servants to Ambaſſadors, &c. are excepted. 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 9. *Papiſts* refuſing to appear and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, are not to keep in their Houſes any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, &c. And Juſtices of Peace may order any ſuch to be ſeiſed: And they may not keep any Horſe above the Value of 5 *l.* which may be alſo ſeiſed. And Perſons concealing Arms or Horſes, or hindering a Search after them ſhall be committed, and forfeit treble Value. 1 *W. & M. c.* 15. If any Perſon refuſe to repeat and ſubſcribe the afore-mentioned Declaration, and ſhall thereupon have his Name and Place of Abode certified and recorded at the General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, as by the Act is appointed, he ſhall be diſabled to make any Preſentation, &c. And preſenting contrary to this Act ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* 1 *W. & M. c.* 26. *Papiſts* who keep Schools are to ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment: And Perſons educated in the Popiſh Religion, not taking the Oaths and ſubſcribing the Declaration in the 30 *Car.* 2. within ſix Months after they attain the Age of eighteen Years, ſhall be diſabled to take or inherit Lands, but not their Heirs or Poſterity; and during their Lives or Refuſal, the next Proteſtant Relation ſhall enjoy, &c. And where the Parents of Proteſtant Children are *Papiſts*, the *Lord Chancellor* may take Care of the Education of ſuch Proteſtant Children, and make Order for their Maintenance ſuitable to the Ability of the Parent. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. Every Truſtee, &c. for Popiſh Children is diſabled to preſent to any Benefice, &c. and Preſentations by them ſhall be void; and the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſities ſhall

preſent, as by the Act 3 *Jac.* 1. And Biſhops are required to examine Perſons preſented on Oath, before Inſtitution, whether the Perſon preſenting be the real Patron, and made the Preſentation in his own Right, or whether he be not a Truſtee for a *Papiſt*, *&c.* And if the Parſon preſented refuſe to be examined, his Preſentation ſhall be void: 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 14. Grants of Advowſons, or Right of Preſentation to Churches, *&c.* by any *Papiſts*, or Perſon any ways in Truſt for him, to be void; except made for valuable Conſideration to ſome Proteſtant Purchaſer, for the Benefit of a Proteſtant only; and Perſons claiming under ſuch Grant, ſhall be deemed as Truſtees for a *Papiſt*, and they and their Preſentees be compelled to make Diſcovery thereof and the Intent, as directed by 12 *Ann. &c.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *Papiſts* are to regiſter their Eſtates, as by this Statute is directed, on Pain of Forfeiture; and Lands regiſtred muſt be expreſſed in what Pariſhes they lie, who are the Poſſeſſors thereof, the Eſtate therein, and the yearly Rent, *&c.* Perſons ſuing in *Chancery* for Forfeitures for Default of Regiſtry, may demand all Diſcoveries as if Purchaſers; and they may bring Ejectment on their own Demiſe, and give the Act and ſpecial Matter in Evidence. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 55. Sales of Lands by *Papiſts* (incurring the Diſabilities 11 & 12 *W.* 3.) to Proteſtant Purchaſers, are confirmed notwithſtanding the Diſability of Perſons joining in the Sale; unleſs before ſuch Sales any Perſon who is to take Advantage of the Diſability, has recovered, or entered his Claim, and given Notice, *&c.* No Lands ſhall paſs from *Papiſts*, by Deed or Will, without Inrollment: And *Papiſts* are rendered incapable to purchaſe Lands 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. Deeds and Wills of *Papiſts* have further Time to be Inrolled, and not avoidable for Want thereof, *&c.* by 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. All Perſons within *England*, of the Age of eighteen Years, not having taken the Oaths, and who refuſe to take the ſame, ſhall regiſter their Eſtates as *Papiſts*; or neglecting ſuch Regiſtry, are to forfeit the Inheritance of their Lands, Two Thirds to the King, and the other Third to the Proſecutor. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24. But by a ſubſequent Act, this ſhall not extend to oblige any Woman to take the Oaths, or to regiſter her Eſtate; nor any Perſon that hath only an Intereſt in Lands in Reverſion; or to Eſtates under 10 *l.* a Year, *&c.* And only one Year's Rent and Profits of Lands is forfeited for Default of Regiſtring by this Statute, recoverable by Actions in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, within ſix Months after the Offence: Perſons in Priſon, beyond Sea, *Non Compos*, *&c.* are to have ſix Months to take the Oaths and regiſter their Eſtates, after the Removal of their Diſabilities; and Certificates by the proper Officers, ſhall be allowed as Evidence of Taking the Oaths, *&c.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 4. By the late Statute, the reputed Owners of Eſtates being *Papiſts*, on conforming to the Proteſtant Religion, and taking the Oaths, the ſame to be recorded, and they and all Proteſtants claiming under them, ſhall poſſeſs the Eſtates freed of Diſabilities incurred by ſuch Owners, *&c.* And any Perſon's Right intitled to a Reverſion, is ſaved if his Suit be commenced in Twelve Months after the Determination of the precedent Eſtate. But Perſons conforming as aforeſaid, and afterwards returning to the Popiſh Religion, ſhall be ever after incapable of any Benefit by the Act 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. A *Papiſt* Tenant in Tail ſuffers a Recovery to the Uſe of himſelf in Fee, in order to make a Marriage Settlement; this is not a Purchaſe within 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. 1 *Strange* 267. Acts are made almoſt every other Seſſions, for allowing further Time for the Inrolment of Deeds and Wills made by *Papiſts*, and for Relief of Proteſtant Purchaſers. See *Oaths*.

Papiſts taxed. *Papiſts* or reputed *Papiſts*, who refuſe to take the *Oaths* 1 *M.* & *M.* are to pay double to the Land Tax, *&c.* *Stat.* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. And a Tax of 100,000 *l.* for the Year 1723. was laid on the Lands of all *Papiſts*, over and above the double *Taxes*, towards reimburſing the Publick the Charges occaſioned by late Conſpiracies; charged ſo much on every County, *&c.* and leviable by the Commiſſioners of the Land *Tax*, by *Stat.* 9 *Geo* 1. *c.* 18.

Par, is a Term in *Exchange*, where a Man to whom a Bill is payable receives of the Acceptor juſt ſo much in Value, *&c.* as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter. *Merch. Dict.* And in Exchange of Money, *Par* is defined to be a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an *equal* Quantity of Silver to that of another Number of Pieces of the Coin of ſome other Country; as where thirty-ſix Shillings of the Money of *Holland*, have juſt as much Silver as twenty Shillings *Engliſh* Money: And *Bills of Exchange* drawn from *England* to *Holland*, at the Rate of thirty-ſix Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound *Sterling*, is according to the *Par*. Lock's Conſid. of Money, pag. 18.

Parage, *(Paragium)* Signifies Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but more eſpecially of Land, in the Partition of an Inheritance between Coheirs: Hence comes to *diſparage*, and *Diſparagement*. Co. Litt. 166.

Paragium, Was commonly taken for the equal Condition betwixt two Parties to be contracted in Marriage: For the old Laws of *England* did ſtrictly provide, that young Heirs ſhould be diſpoſed in Matrimony *cum Paragio*, with Perſons of equal Birth and Fortune, *Sine Diſparagatione*.

Paramount, (Compounded of two *French* Words, *Par*, *i. e. Per* and *Monter*, aſcendere) Signifies in our Law the higheſt Lord of the Fee, of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments. *F. N. B.* 135. As there may be a Lord Meſne, where Lands are held of an inferior Lord, who holds them of a Superior under certain Services; ſo this ſuperior Lord is Lord *Paramount*: And all Honours, which have Manors under them, have Lords *Paramount*. Alſo the King is Chief Lord, or Lord *Paramount* of all the Lands in the Kingdom. *Co. Litt.* 1.

Paraphernalia, or **Paraphernalia**, (From the *Gr.* Παρὰ, *Præter*, and Φερνὴ, *Dos*) Are thoſe Goods which a Wife challengeth over and above her Dower or Jointure, after her Husband's Death; as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, and Jewels, which are not to be put into the Inventory of her Husband. 1 *Cro. Rep.* A Wife, after the Death of her Husband, may claim her *Paraphernalia* or neceſſary Apparel for her Body, and Cloth given her to make a Garment, *&c.* beſides her Dower; ſo that the Husband cannot give them away by Will: But ſhe ſhall not have exceſſive Apparel, beyond her Rank. Pearl Necklaces, Chains of Diamonds, Gold Watches, *&c.* may be included under *Paraphernalia*, if they were uſually worn by the Wife, and were ſuitable to her Quality and the Faſhion of the Times, and they are Aſſets to pay Debts and Legacies; provided the Husband does not give theſe away by Will. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 911. 3 *Cro.* 343. *Kitch.* 369. *Noy's Max.* 168. It was adjudged in the *Viſcounteſs Bindon*'s Caſe, that *Paraphernalia* ought to be allowed to a Widow, having Regard to her Quality and Degree; and that her Husband being a Viſcount, ſhe ſhall be allowed her Jewels to the Value of 500 Marks, *&c.* 2 *Leon.* 166. A Widow retained a Chain of Diamonds and Pearls, againſt the Deviſe of her Husband; and two Judges held, that ſhe might detain them, becauſe they were convenient for a Woman of her Quality; but Two other Judges were of a contrary Opinion, that *Paraphernalia* ſhould be not only convenient, but neceſſary; otherwiſe the Widow ſhall not detain them againſt the expreſs Deviſe of the Husband: Though it is ſaid it was adjudged, that the Widow might detain neceſſary Apparel, and likewiſe Ornaments, againſt the

the Deviſe of her Huſband; and that he cannot diſpoſe of them by Will, though he might have ſold them in his Life time; for immediately upon his Death, the Property is veſted in the Widow. *Cro Car.* 347. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1225. All the Wife's wearing Apparel, more than that which is neceſſary and convenient, is a Chattel in the Huſband; and after the Huſband's Death ſhall go to his Executors: But what is neceſſary for her Condition and State, and comes under *Paraphernalia*, ſhe ſhall have as her own Goods, and may diſpoſe of at her Death; or take after the Death of her Huſband. *Bro* 9. *Doct. & Stud* 17. Though by our Law the Wife may not make a Will of and deviſe them, without the Aſſent of the Huſband whilſt he lives; becauſe the Property and Poſſeſſion is in him. 2 *Shep. Abr.* 423. *Mich.* 27 *Eliz.*

Paraſitus, A Word uſed for a Domeſtick Servant. *Blount.*

Paravail, *(Per-availe)* Signifies the loweſt Tenant of the Fee, or he that is immediate Tenant to one who holdeth over of another; and he is called Tenant *Paravail*, becauſe 'tis preſumed he hath Profit and *Avail* by the Land. *F. N. B.* 135. 2 *Inſt.* 296.

Parcella Terræ, A Parcel of Land, as uſed in ſome ancient Charters. ——*Sciant, quod ego* Stephanus W. *Dedi, &c.* Roberto de D. *Unam* Parcellam Terræ *cum pertinen. jacen', &c.* Sine dat.

Parcel-makers, Are two Officers in the *Exchequer*, that make the *Parcels* of the *Eſcheators* Accounts; wherein they charge them with every Thing they have levied for the King's Uſe, within the Time of their being in Office, and deliver the ſame to the *Auditors*, to make up their Accounts therewith. *Practice Excheq.* 99.

Parceners, (*Quaſi* Parcellers, *i. e. Rem in* Parcellas *dividentes*) Are of two Sorts, *viz. Parceners* according to the Courſe of the *Common Law*; and *Parceners* according to *Cuſtom*. *Parceners* by the Common Law, are where a Man or Woman ſeiſed of Lands or Tenements in Fee ſimple or Fee-tail hath no Iſſue but Daughters, and dieth, and the Tenements deſcend to ſuch Daughters, who enter into the Lands deſcended to them, then they are called *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir to their Anceſtor; and they are termed *Parceners*, becauſe by the Writ *de Partitione facienda* the Law will conſtrain them to make Partition; though they may make Partition by Conſent, *&c. Litt.* 243. 1 *Inſt.* 164. And if a Man ſeiſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple, or in Tail, dieth without any Iſſue of his Body begotten, and the Lands deſcend to the Siſters, they are *Parceners*; and in the ſame Manner where he hath no Siſters, but the Lands deſcend to his Aunts, or other Females of Kin in equal Degree, they are alſo *Parceners:* But where a Perſon hath but one Daughter, ſhe ſhall not be called *Parcener*, but Daughter and Heir, *&c. Litt. Sect.* 242. If a Man hath Iſſue two Daughters, and the eldeſt hath Iſſue divers Sons and divers Daughters, and the Youngeſt hath Iſſue divers Daughters; the eldeſt Son of the eldeſt Daughter ſhall not only inherit, but all the Daughters of the youngeſt ſhall inherit, and the eldeſt Son is Coparcener with the Daughters of the youngeſt Siſter, and ſhall have one Moiety, *viz.* his Mother's Part; ſo that Men deſcending of Daughters, may be *Parceners* as well as Women, and ſhall jointly plead and be impleaded, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 164. None are *Parceners* by the Common Law, but either Females, or the Heirs of Females, which come to Lands or Tenements by Deſcent. *Lit.* 254. *Parceners* by Cuſtom is where a Perſon ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, or in Fee-tail of Lands or Tenements of the Tenure called *Gavelkind*, within the County of *Kent*, *&c.* hath Iſſue, divers Sons, and dies; ſuch Lands ſhall deſcend to all the Sons as *Parceners* by the Cuſtom, who ſhall equally inherit and make Partition as Females do, and a Writ of Partition lies in this Caſe, as between Females, *&c. Litt. Sect.* 265. Women *Parceners* make but one Heir, and have but one Freehold: But between themſelves they have in Judgment of Law ſeveral Freeholds, to many Purpoſes; for one of them may infeoff the other of her Part; and the *Parcenary* is not ſevered by the Death of any of them; but if one dies, her Part ſhall deſcend to her Iſſue, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 164, 165. If one *Parcener* make a Feoffment in Fee of her Part, this is a Severance of the Coparcenary, and ſeveral Writs of *Præcipe* ſhall lie againſt the other *Parceners* and the Feoffee. 1 *Inſt.* 167. Though if two Coparceners by Deed alien both their Parts to another in Fee, rendring to them Two and their Heirs a Rent out of the Land, they ſhall have the Rent in Courſe of *Parcenary*; becauſe their Right in the Land out of which the Rent is reſerved was in *Parcenary. Ibid.* 160. If there be two *Parceners*, and each of them taketh Huſband, and have Iſſue, and the Wives die, the *Parcenary* is divided, and here is a Partition in Law. *Ibid* Partition of Lands held in Tail, by the Death of one Siſter without Iſſue is made void, and the other Siſter as Heir in Tail will be intitled to the whole Land; and may have Writ of *Formedon* where the other *Parcener* hath aliened. *New Nat. Br.* 476. And a Writ of *Nuper obiit* lies for one *Parcener* deforced by another, *&c. F. N. B* 197. If any *Parceners* or their Iſſues be diſſeiſed, they muſt join in an Aſſiſe againſt the Diſſeiſor; ſo if they have Cauſe to bring any Action of Waſte, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 95, 198. Two *Parceners* are of Land, one enters and claims the Whole, and is diſſeiſed, ſhe alone may maintain Aſſiſe; but if the Diſſeiſin be of Rent, the other *Parceners* muſt be named, or the Writ ſhall abate. *Jenk. Cent.* 41, 42. The Poſſeſſion of one *Parcener*, *&c.* of Land, without an actual Ouſter, gives Poſſeſſion to the other of them. *Hob.* 120. *Dyer* 128. One *Parcener* may juſtify the Detaining of the Deeds concerning the Land againſt another, as they belong to one as well as the other. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 31. *Parceners* are to make *Partition* of the Lands deſcended; and Eſtates of Coparceners at Common Law are applicable only to Inheritances: Partition may be made between *Parceners* of Inheritances, which are intire and dividable, as of an Advowſon, Rent-charge, or ſuch like; but it is otherwiſe of Inheritances which are intire and indiviſible, as of a Piſcary, Common without Number, or ſuch uncertain Profits out of Lands; for in ſuch Caſe the eldeſt *Parcener* ſhall have them, and the others have *Contribution* from her out of ſome other Inheritance, left by the Anceſtor; but if there be no ſuch Inheritance, then the Eldeſt ſhall have theſe uncertain Profits for one Time, and the Youngeſt for another Time. *Dyer* 153. *Parceners* cannot make Partition ſo as for one to have the Land for one Time, and another for another, *&c.* for each is to have her Part abſolutely: But where there is an Advowſon deſcended to them, they may preſent by Turns; and if there be a Common, *&c.* which may not be divided, one may have it for one Year, and another for another Year, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 164. An Advowſon is an intire Thing, and yet in Effect the ſame may be divided betwixt *Parceners*; for they may preſent by Turns: And if there be Coparceners of an Advowſon appendant to a Manor, and they make Partition of the Manor, without mentioning the Advowſon; the ſame is ſtill appendant, and they may preſent by Turns. 8 *Rep.* 79. If two *Parceners* be of an Advowſon, and they agree to preſent by Turns, this is a good Partition as to the Poſſeſſion; but it is not a Severance of the Eſtate of Inheritance. 1 *Rep.* 87. And where there are Coparceners of an Advowſon, the Eldeſt hath Privilege to preſent firſt; not in reſpect of her Perſon, but Eſtate:

And

And if one *Parcener* hath a Rent granted to her upon a Partition made, to make her Part equal with the other, ſhe may diſtrain for the Arrears of ſuch Rent of common Right; and ſo ſhall the Grantee of the Rent, becauſe it is not annexed to her Perſon only, but to her Eſtate. 3 *Rep.* 32. If there are two *Parceners* of a Manor, and on Partition made, each of them hath Demeſnes and Services allotted; in this Caſe each of them is ſaid to have a Manor. 1 *Leon.* 26. *Davis* 61. A Partition may not be of Franchiſes, as Goods of Felons, Waifs, Eſtrays, *&c.* which are caſual. 5 *Rep.* 3. Partition between *Parceners* may be made four Ways, *viz. Firſt*, when they themſelves divide the Lands equally into ſo many Parts as there are *Parceners*; and each chuſes one Share or Part, the Eldeſt firſt, and ſo the one after another, *&c. Secondly*, When they make Agreement to chuſe certain Friends to make Diviſion for them: *Thirdly*, Partition by drawing Lots, where having divided the Lands into as many Parts as there are *Parceners*, and written every Part in a diſtinct Scroll, being wrapt up, they draw each of them one out of a Hat, Baſon, *&c.* And *Fourthly*, Partition by Writ *De Partitione facienda*, which is by Compulſion, where ſome agree to Partition and others do not; and when Judgment is given on a Writ of Partition, it is that the Sheriff ſhall go to the Lands, and by the Oaths of twelve Men make Partition between the Parties, to hold to them in Severalty, without any Mention of Preference to the eldeſt Siſter, *&c. Litt.* 248. 1 *Inſt.* 164. But if there be a Capital Meſſuage on on the Land to be divided, the Sheriff muſt allot that wholly to the eldeſt of the *Parceners.* 1 *Inſt.* 165. The Partition made and delivered by the Sheriff and Jurors, ought to be return'd into the Court under the Seal of the Sheriff, and the Seals of the twelve Jurors; for the Words of the judicial Writ of Partition which doth command the Sheriff to make Partition are, *Aſſumptis tecum duodecim, &c. & Partitionem inde Scire facias Juſticiariis, &c. ſub ſigillo tuo & ſigillis eorum per quorum Sacramentum Partitionem illam feceris, &c.* If Partition be made by Force of the King's Writ, and Judgment thereof given, it ſhall be binding to all Parties, becauſe it is made by the Sheriff, by the Oath of twelve Men, by Authority of Law; and the Judgment is, that the Partition ſhall remain firm and ſtable for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 171. In a Writ of Partition, the Judgment was, *Quod Partitio fiat*; and before is was executed by the Sheriff, a Writ of Error was brought; and it was adjudged that a Writ of Error doth not lie upon this firſt Judgment, becauſe this is not like other Actions, where Error lies before the *Habere facias Seiſinam* is returned, and the Judgment is final; but it is not ſo in this Caſe, as there muſt be another Judgment, *i. e. Quod Partitio ſtabilis maneat*, which cannot be till the Partition is made and returned by the Sheriff. *Hetly* 36. *Dyer* 67. Where two Perſons hold Lands *pro Indiviſo*, and one of them would have his Part in Severalty, and the other refuſeth to make Partition by Deed, there lies the Writ *De Partitione facienda* againſt him who refuſes, directed to the Sheriff; and he muſt be preſent when the Partition is made; and if it is objected before the Return of the Writ, that he was not preſent, it may be examined by the Court; but after the Writ is returned and filed, 'tis too late. *Cro. Eliz.* 9 A Writ of Partition was taken forth, and the Sheriff made Partition, but was not upon the Land; and on Motion that the Return might not be filed, but that a new Writ might be awarded, becauſe the Sheriff was not on the Land, the Court ſtaid the Filing, and on examining the Sheriff, ordered a new Writ. *Cro. Car.* 9, 10. On Writ of Partition to the Sheriff to make Partition of Lands, Part of the Lands were allotted to one, and the Jury would not aſſiſt the Sheriff to make Partition of the other Part; which appearing upon the Return of the Writ, the Court was moved for an Attachment againſt the Jury, and a new Writ to the Sheriff. *Godb.* 265. Partition was brought by Tenant in Fee of one Moiety, againſt Tenant for Life of the other Moiety, on the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. And though it has been reſolved, if Partition be made between one that hath an Eſtate of Inheritance, and another who hath a particular Eſtate for Life; that the Writ ought to be fram'd upon the Statute, and to be made ſpecial, ſetting forth the particular Eſtate: Yet it was held to be good where the Writ was general. *Goldsb.* 84. 2 *Lutw.* 1015. A Partition may be made by Statute of any Eſtate of Freehold, or for Term of Years, *&c.* of Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whereof the Partition is demanded; and if after Proceſs of *Pone* return'd upon a *Writ of Partition*, and Affidavit of Notice given of the Writ ſo the Tenant to the Action, and a Copy left with the Tenant in Poſſeſſion at leaſt forty Days before the Return of the ſaid *Pone, &c.* there be no Appearance entred in fifteen Days; the Demandant having entered his Declaration, the Court may give Judgment by Default, and award a Writ to make Partition, whereby the Demandant's Part or Purpart will be ſet out ſeverally; which Writ being executed, after eight Days Notice, and return'd, and thereupon final Judgment entered, ſhall conclude all Perſons, *&c.* But the Court may ſuſpend or ſet aſide the Judgment, if the Party concerned move the Court in a Year, and ſhew good Matter in Bar. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. And by this Statute, if the High Sheriff by Reaſon of Diſtance, *&c.* cannot be preſent at the Execution of any Judgment in Partition, then the Under-Sheriff, in the Preſence of two Juſtices of Peace of the County, ſhall proceed to the Execution of the Writ, by Inquiſition, and the High Sheriff is to make the Return, *&c. Ibid.* When the Partition is made and returned, the Perſons who were Tenants of the Lands or any Part thereof, before divided, ſhall continue Tenants of the Lands they held, to the reſpective Owners, under ſuch Conditions and Rents as before: And no Plea in Abatement ſhall be admitted or received in any Suit of Partition; nor ſhall the ſame be abated by the Death of any Tenant, *&c. Ibid.* In a Writ of Partition the Defendant pleaded, that he himſelf formerly brought Writ of Partition againſt the now Plaintiff, and had Judgment to have Partition, and this was held a good Plea; but it was a Queſtion, whether it ſhould be pleaded in Bar or Abatement, or by Way of Eſtoppel. *Dyer* 92. No Damages can be recover'd on a Writ of Partition, though the Writ and Declaration conclude *ad Damnum. Hetl.* 35. *Noy* 143. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1237. Where Judgment for Debt is had againſt one *Parcener*, the Lands, *&c.* of both may be taken in Execution, and the Moiety undivided is to be ſold, and then the Vendee will be Tenant in Common with the other *Coparcener:* If the Sheriff ſeiſe only a Moiety and ſell it, the other *Parcener* will have a Right to a Moiety of that Money. 1 *Salk.* 392. All Partitions ought to be according to the Quality and true Value of the Lands, and be equal in Value: But if Partition be made by *Parceners* of full Age, and unmarried, and *Sanæ Memoriæ*, it binds them for ever, although the Value be unequal, if it be made of Lands in Fee; and if it be of Lands intailed, it ſhall bind the Parties themſelves for their Lives, but not their Iſſues unleſs it be equal: If it be unequal, the Iſſue of her, that hath the leſſer Part, may after her Deceaſe diſagree, and enter and occupy in Common with the Aunt: Alſo if any be covert, it ſhall bind the Huſband, but not the Wife or her Heirs; or if any be within Age, it ſhall not bind the Infant, but ſhe may at her full Age diſagree, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 166, 170. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 283. Though if a Wife af-

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ter the Coverture, or the Infant at her Age, accept of the unequal Part, they are concluded for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 170. And where there be two *Coparceners*, and one of them hath ſeven Daughters, and dieth; if the other *Parcener* releaſeth to any one of the Daughters her whole Part, here, although ſhe to whom the Releaſe is made, have not an equal Part, the Releaſe is good. *Ibid.* 193. It hath been adjudged, that notwithſtanding a Partition is unequal, if it is by Writ, it cannot be avoided; but if it be by Deed, it may be avoided by Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 171. If the Eſtate of a *Parcener* be in Part evicted, that ſhall defeat the whole Partition; Partition implying a Warranty and Condition in Law to enter upon the whole on Eviction, as in Caſe of Exchange of Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 1 *Rep.* 87. And if after Partition, one of the Parts is recovered from a *Parcener* by lawful Title, ſhe ſhall compel the others to make a new Partition. *Cro. Eliz.* 902. But as to Eviction of *Parceners*, if one of them ſell her Part, and then the Part which the other *Parcener* hath is evicted; in this Caſe ſhe that loſeth her Part, cannot enter on the Alienee, for by the Alienation the Privity is deſtroyed. 1 *Inſt.* 173. Among *Parceners*, a Partition upon the Land may be good without Deed; but not amongſt Jointenants, *&c.* *Dyer* 29, 194.

Form *of a common Writ of* Partition.

GEORGE the Second, *&c. To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *makes you ſecure, &c. then ſummon* E. B. *that ſhe be before, &c. to ſhew why, whereas the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *together and undivided hold the Manor of, &c. with the Appurtenances, Twenty Meſſuages, one Mill, one Dove-houſe, twenty Gardens, three hundred Acres of Land, two hundred Acres of Meadow, a hundred and fifty Acres of Paſture, one hundred Acres of Wood, two hundred Acres of Furze and Heath, and twenty Shillings Rent, with the Appurtenances of the Inheritance which was of* N. B. *Father of the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *whoſe Heirs they are, in, &c. the ſaid* E. B. Partition *thereof to be made between them, according to the Law and Cuſtom of* England, *doth deny, and unjuſtly will not permit that to be done, as it is ſaid: And have you there the Summons, and this Writ. Witneſs, &c.*

Form *of a* Deed of Partition *of Lands among* Parceners.

THIS Indenture *tripartite, made,* &c. Between A. B. *of, &c. of the firſt Part,* C. B. *of, &c. of the ſecond Part, and* E. B. *of, &c. of the third Part:* Whereas T. B. *of, &c. Father of the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. B. *&c. being ſeiſed in his Demeſne as of Fee, of and in all thoſe Meſſuages or Tenements, &c. ſituate, lying and being in, &c. is dead, without any Heir Male of his Body lawfully begotten, or making any Diſpoſition of the ſaid Premiſſes, whereby all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, &c. are deſcended and come unto the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. Now this Indenture witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. Have *agreed to make Partition, and by theſe Preſents do make a full, perfect and abſolute* Partition *of the ſaid Meſſuages, &c. to and amongſt them the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. *in three Parts, in Manner following, (that is to ſay) That ſhe the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, To the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever,* All *that Meſſuage called, &c. for the full Part, Share and Proportion of her the ſaid* A. B. *of and in all and every the Meſſuages, Tenements, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, deſcended to them the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. *as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold, and enjoy, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever,* All *that other Meſſuage, &c. for the full Part and Proportion of her the ſaid* C. B. *of and in, &c. And that the ſaid* E. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, &c. for the full Part and Share of her the ſaid* E. B. *&c.* And *the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe and confirm to the ſaid* A. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid Meſſuage called, &c. abovementioned, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title and Intereſt, which they the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, have or hath, or may or ought to have, of, in, and to the ſaid Meſſuage, &c.* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage and Premiſſes, with the Appurtenances, to the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe, and confirm to the ſaid* C. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid other Meſſuage, &c. And all the Eſtate, &c.* To have and to hold *the ſaid, &c. to the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only Uſe, &c. of the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe and confirm to the ſaid* E. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid, &c.* To have and to hold, *&c. to the ſaid* E. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, and for their ſeveral Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, do ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, Covenant, and Grant to, and with the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs, and Aſſigns, that ſhe the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may from henceforth for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage, &c. before allotted and granted for the Part of the ſaid* A. B. *free and diſcharged of and from all other Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Intereſts, Charges, and Incumbrances whatſoever, had, made or ſuffered, or hereafter to be had, made or ſuffered, of, or by the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, their or either of their Heirs or Aſſigns; and that without any Let, Hindrance, Interruption or Denial of them the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, their or either of their Heirs or Aſſigns, or of any Perſon or Perſons lawfully claiming by, from, or under them or any of them.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *ſeverally and apart, &c. Covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. B. *&c. (The like Covenant from* A. B. *and* E. B. *that* C. B. *ſhall enjoy her Part; and from* A. B. *and* C. B. *that* E. B. *ſhall hold her Proportion; and likewiſe a Covenant may be added for further Aſſurance.)* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Parcenary, Is the holding of Lands jointly by *Parceners*, when the Common Inheritance is not divided. *Lit.* 56.

Parchment, A Tax of 20 *l. per Cent.* is laid on *Parchment*, Paper, *&c.* by Stat. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7.

Parco fracto, Is a Writ that lies againſt him who violently breaks a Pound and takes out Beaſts from thence, which for ſome Treſpaſs done, *&c.* were lawfully impounded. *Reg. Orig.* 166. And if a Perſon hath Authority to take Beaſts out of the Pound; if he breaks the Pound before he demands the Cattle of the Keeper thereof, and he refuſeth, or interrupts him in the taking of them, *&c.* the Writ *Parco facto* lies. *Dr. and Stud.* 112. Damages are recoverable in this Writ; and the Party may be puniſhed, as for a *Pound Breach* in the Court Leet. 1 *Inſt.* 47. *F. N. B.* 100. The Word *Parcus* was frequently uſed for a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattle; whence *Imparcare* to impound, *Imparcatio* Pounding, and *Imparcamentum*, Right of Pounding, *&c.*

Pardon, *(Pardonatio,* Fr. *Perdonatio)* Is the forgiving an Offence againſt the King: I is a Work of Mercy, whereby the King, either before Conviction

or Attainder, or afterwards, forgiveth any Crime, Offence, Puniſhment, Execution, &c. And the King may extend his Mercy upon what Terms he pleaſes; and annex Conditions to his *Pardon*, on the Performance whereof the Validity of the *Pardon* will depend; as upon Condition of Tranſportation, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 233. 1 *Inſt.* 274. *Pardons* of Crimes and Tranſgreſſions againſt the King and the Laws, are *Ex gratia Regis*, or of *Courſe*; the Firſt is that which the King, in ſome ſpecial Regard of the Perſon or other Circumſtance, gives by his abſolute Prerogative or Power; yet where ſome Things are required for its Allowance by the Common Law and by Statute; and the other is that which he granteth, as Law and Equity perſuade for a light Offence, where a Perſon is convict of Homicide caſual and excuſable. *S. P. C.* 47. *H. P. C.* 38. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *Sect.* 46. And *Pardons of Grace* are either *General*, by Act of Parliament or Charter of the King; or *Particular*, at the Coronation or any other Time, when any Offence is committed, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 200. 3 *Inſt.* 233. *H. P. C.* 250. A general *Pardon* doth diſcharge, not only the Puniſhment which was to have been inflicted upon the Perſon that did commit the Offence *pardoned*; but alſo the Guilt of the Offence itſelf: It *pardons Culpa* ſo clearly, that in the Eye of the Law the Offender is as innocent as if he never had committed the Crime. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 270. And the *Pardon* of a Treaſon or Felony, even after a Conviction or Attainder, ſo far clears the Party from the Infamy, that he may have an Action for a Scandal in calling him Traitor or Felon, after the Time of the *Pardon*; and he may be a good Witneſs notwithſtanding the Attainder or Conviction, becauſe the *Pardon* makes him a new Man, and gives him a new Capacity and Credit. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 395. Alſo a Conviction of Felony, and Burning in the Hand, has in ſome Caſes the Effect of a *Pardon*; for by this the Party is cleared of his Offence, and becomes a lawful Witneſs: But it ſeems to be the better Opinion, that the *Pardon* of a Conviction of Perjury doth not ſo reſtore the Party to his Credit, as to make him a good Witneſs. *Ibid.* A Conviction of Barretry renders a Man infamous, and incapable of being a Witneſs; but a general *Pardon* will reſtore him: And according to *Holt, Ch. Juſt.* the Difference between the King's Special *Pardon* and a General *Pardon* is this; wherever the Diſability is Part of the Judgment by Act of Parliament, as in a Conviction of Perjury upon the Statute, there the King's Special *Pardon* cannot remove that Diſability, but a General *Pardon* may; but where the Diſability is by the Common Law, and only conſequential to the Conviction, and no Part of the Judgment, in that Caſe the King's *Pardon* will take it away. 2 *Salk.* 513. 3 *Salk.* 264. The King may by *Pardon* reſtore a Perſon attainted of Treaſon or Felony, to his Lands, &c. But full Reſtitution of the whole Blood cannot be made by him, which muſt be by Parliament. The King's *Pardon* reſtores the Blood as to all Iſſue begotten afterwards; If a Man be attainted of Treaſon, &c. and the King *pardons* him, after which he purchaſes Lands and marries, and hath Iſſue and dies, this Iſſue ſhall inherit; for by his *Pardon* he is well reſtored, and is thereby enabled to purchaſe, &c. *Dalif.* 14. The Words *Pardonavit, Remiſit & Relaxavit*, in a Charter of *Pardon* granted to one for Felony, doth not reſtore unto him what he hath forfeited to the King; there muſt be the Word *Reſtituit* in the *Pardon*, to reſtore him to the Goods, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 270. No *Pardon* by the King, without expreſs Words of Reſtitution, ſhall deveſt the King or a Subject of an Intereſt in Lands or Goods, veſted in them by an Attainder or Conviction precedent; but a *Pardon* prior to a Conviction, will prevent any Forfeiture of Lands or Goods. 5 *Rep.* 10. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 306. The Power of *Pardoning* all Offences is inſeparably incident to the Crown by our Common Law: Though the King's Power of *Pardoning* is reſtrained by Statute in Caſes of Murder; and where an Appeal may be brought at the Suit of the Subject, by the Laws of *England* a Murderer could never be *pardoned*. *Show.* 284. 2 *Inſt.* 316. 5 *Rep.* 50. In Appeals of Death, of Rape, Robbery, &c. the King cannot pardon. The King may *pardon* Crimes, Puniſhments and Forfeitures, and in Forgery, the corporal Puniſhment; but the Plaintiff cannot releaſe it. 3 *Inſt.* 171. An Offence *Malum in ſe* cannot be *pardoned* before committed. *Finch* 234. A *Pardon* of Murder, &c. ſhall not be allowed without Writ of Allowance directed to the Juſtices. *Raym.* 13. The King on granting theſe *Pardons*, ſpeaks with or hath a Certificate from the Judges, where they think the Caſe deſerves Mercy. *Jenk. Cent.* 173. In Caſe of Treaſon, a *Pardon* ſhall be admitted without Writ of Allowance; though not of Felony. *Cro. Eliz.* 814. And by our Statutes, no Charter of *Pardon* is to be granted for Murder, only where one killeth another in his own Defence, or by Miſadventure. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. Alſo no *Pardon* of the Death of a Man, or other Felony, is to be granted but where the King may do it conſiſtent with his Coronation-Oath. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 15. *Pardons* which have not in them the Suggeſtion, whereupon they are granted, and alſo the Suggeſtor's Name, &c. ſhall be void. 27 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 1. The Offence is to be particularly ſpecified in *Pardons*; no *Pardon* of Treaſon or Felony ſhall paſs, without Warrant of the Privy Seal; and if the Offence is found wilful Murder, the *Pardon* ſhall not be allowed. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. and 16 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. And Perſons *pardoned* of Felony, are to enter into a Recognizance with two ſufficient Sureties for Good Behaviour for ſeven Years, &c. 5 & 6 *W. & M. c.* 13. A Man was indicted for Murder and Robbery, which he confeſſed, and produced his *Pardon*, which was of all Murders, Robberies, &c. *Non obſtante* the Statute 13 *R.* 2. But the Court would not allow it; for after the ſaid Statute a general *Non obſtante* would not do, without a Recital of the Effect of the Indictment, that it may appear the King was appriſed of the Fact. *Sid.* 366. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1233. One *Parſons* being attainted for the Murder of Mr. *Wade*, pleaded the King's *Pardon*, which was for the Murder by expreſs Words, without any *Non Obſtante*, that being taken away by the Statute 1 *W. & M.* And he produced the Writ of Allowance, certifying that he had found Sureties for the Peace, &c. On its being objected againſt the Allowance of the *Pardon*, that the Crime could not be *pardoned* by Law: It was held, that there was as good Reaſon for the King to *pardon* an Indictment for Murder, which is his Suit; as for the Party to diſcharge an Appeal for the ſame Crime, which is the Suit of the Subject; and that the King was by his Coronation Oath, to ſhew Mercy as well as to do Juſtice: That the Statute 2 *Ed.* 3. did not prohibit the *Pardoning* Murder, it only meant that the King ſhould be fully informed before he *pardoned* any Felony; for before the Statute of *Glouceſter*, *c.* 9. it was uſual for Criminals of this Nature to apply to the Lord Chancellor, and by falſe Suggeſtions procure *Pardons* with general Words in them; and this was the Occaſion of theſe reſtrictive Statutes, that Application ſhould be made to the King in Perſon, to the Intent he himſelf might be appriſed of the Matter: 'Tis true, by the Statute 13 *R.* 2. great Difficulties were put upon Suitors for a *Pardon* of Murder; they were to incur a Penalty, &c. but by the Statute 16 *R.* 2. this was repealed, which ſhews that there is a Neceſſity that the King ſhould have Power to *Pardon*; and the *Pardon* was allowed. *Hill.* 3 *W. & M. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 499. 4 *Mod.* 63. It was moved in the Court of

of *B. R. Hill.* 1 *Ann.* That *Foxworthy*, who was *pardoned* for the Murder of a Perſon who came in Aid of a Conſtable to arreſt him, might be charged with an Action in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal; but for that, if he could not pay the Debt or find Bail, the *Pardon* might be fruſtrated thereby, it was refuſed: In this Caſe it was agreed, That if after the Allowance of the *Paraon* he had broke the Peace, he might, notwithſtanding his *Pardon*, be detained for that Offence; and be brought up again and aſk'd what he had to ſay why Sentence ſhould not paſs; and if he pleaded the *Pardon*, the Attorney General would reply the Condition and Breach, *&c. Fareſt. Rep.* 153. To arreſt a Felon after *Pardon* is not penal, if the Party arreſting knew it not, becauſe it is an Act of Juſtice: And the Breach of the Peace may be a Forfeiture of a *Pardon* of Felony, that is Conditional. *Hob.* 67, 82. *Moor, ca.* 662. The King *pardons* no Treaſons by Implication; but by Special Words of *Pardon. Hutt.* 21. In Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Caſe it was adjudged, That the King's Grant of a military Command to a Perſon attainted of High Treaſon, and in his Commiſſion called his True and loyal Subject, and having thereby judicial Power given him over the Lives of others, did not amount to a *Pardon* of Treaſon, becauſe every *Pardon* of Treaſon requires an expreſs Mention of it; and if the Offence had been but Felony, it could not have been *pardoned* after the Attainder, without expreſs Mention made both of the Felony and the Attainder. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 388. A Man commits Felony, and is attainted thereof, and abjured for the ſame; the King pardoneth him the Felony, without mentioning the Attainder or Abjuration, the *Pardon* is void. 3 *Inſt.* 238. *Pardon* of all Felonies doth not extend to Piracy; for it cannot be extended beyond the Words of it: And a *Pardon* of all Felonies is no Bar to Execution, where a Felon is attainted; nor will a *Pardon* of all Attainders, or Executions, *pardon* the Felony. 1 *Inſt.* 391. 3 *Inſt.* 15, 233. 2 *Hawk.* 384. But a *Pardon* of all Miſprifions, Treſpaſſes and Offences, *&c.* will *pardon* any Crime which is not Capital; here the Word *Offences* is very extenſive: And a Perſon convicted of a *Præmunire*, obtained a *Pardon* in theſe Words, *Pardonamus omnes & ſingulas Tranſgreſſiones, Offenſiones & Contemptus*; and it was adjudged, that the *Præmunire* was *pardoned.* 1 *Mod.* 102. 2 *Bulſt.* 299. If a General Act of *Pardon* be of all Felonies, Offences, Injuries, Miſdemeanors, and other Things done before ſuch a Day, and a Perſon has a Wound given before the Day, though he dies not till after the Day mentioned in the *Pardon*; as the Stroke which was the Cauſe of his Death is *pardoned*, all the Effects of it are *pardoned. Read. on Stat. Vol.* 4. *pag.* 327. And all Contempts being *pardoned*, Amerciaments, *&c.* depending upon them, are of Conſequence *pardoned.* 5 *Rep.* 49. A General *Pardon* of all Felonies, *&c.* except Murder, will *pardon a Felo de ſe.* 1 *Lev.* 8. By the *Pardon* of Murder, Manſlaughter is *pardoned. Finch* 21. In ſome Caſes, the Felony of one Man may be ſo far dependant upon that of another, that a *Pardon* of it may enure to his Benefit; as where the Principal pleaded his *Pardon*, and was allowed it at Common Law, before Attainder, this extended to the Acceſſary; and where he pleads, and is allowed it, at this Day, before his Conviction, 'tis ſaid the Acceſſary may take the Benefit of it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 387. If a Man be bound to the King, as Surety for another, for the Payment of a Fine, or other Debt due to the Crown; the *Pardon* of the Principal is a Diſcharge of the Surety. *Ibid. A.* bound in a Recogniſance of 1000 *l.* to the King, is attainted of Treaſon, and the King *pardons* him, and reſtores to him all his Chattels, *&c.* This Debt to the King remains. *Dyer* 124.

An outlawed Perſon was falſly returned upon the Exigent, and afterwards the Sheriff obtained the King's Charter of *Pardon* of all Miſprifions, Offences, *&c.* but yet the Judges fined him for his falſe Return, and upon an Attachment he was taken in Execution: He then ſued a ſpecial Writ on the *Pardon*, in Nature of an *Audita Querela*, and was diſcharged. *Jenk. Cent.* 109. If an Informer begins his Suit, before the Offender obtains a *Pardon*, he ſhall have his Part, though that of the King is diſcharged: 'Tis otherwiſe if the *Pardon* comes before the Suit of the Informer. *Ibid.* 111. A *Pardon* may be of all Suits in the Spiritual Court *pro ſalute Animæ*, as well before as after a Suit commenced: Not where the Party hath a Property in the Thing, as for Tithes, Legacies, *&c.* which the King cannot *pardon.* 5 *Rep.* 51. Although the Suit in the Spiritual Court be for the King, which he may *pardon*; when Sentence is given in a Cauſe of Defamation, *&c.* and Coſts are taxed for the Plaintiff, he hath thereby a particular Intereſt in them by the Sentence, which the King cannot *pardon:* Though if the *Pardon* had been before Sentence, it had diſcharged all. *Ibid.* Where a General *Pardon* pleaded in the Spiritual Court would not be allowed there; the Party had a Prohibition. *Moor* 1171. Notwithſtanding the King's *Pardon* to a Simoniſt, coming into a Church contrary to the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 6. or to an Officer coming into his Office by corrupt Contract, contrary to 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. may ſave ſuch Clerk or Officer, from any criminal Proſecution thereupon; yet it ſhall not enable the Clerk to hold the Church, nor the Officer to retain the Office, becauſe they are abſolutely diſabled by Statute. 2 *Hawk.* 395. But where one, who was Judge of the Prerogative Court, was ſentenced for Bribery, *&c.* and fined and impriſoned, and another obtained his Office; he afterwards brought an Aſſiſe for the ſaid Office, and produced the King's *Pardon* after Sentence, wherein all the Special Matter was recited, and all Penalties and Puniſhments by Reaſon thereof, and all Diſabilities were *pardoned:* Adjudged, that the *Pardon* had taken away the Force of the Sentence, and that he might proceed in the Aſſiſe. *Cro. Car.* 40. A General *Pardon* by Parliament ſhall ſet aſide a Judgment for a Crime; and relate to the firſt Day of the Parliament. *Latch* 22. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1227. And a General *Pardon* doth *pardon* publick Offences, done againſt the Commonwealth, but not private Injuries to particular Perſons: It ſhall be taken Beneficially for the Subject, and moſt ſtrongly againſt the King. 5 *Rep.* 49. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. A General *Pardon* by Act of Parliament, 'tis ſaid, ought to be taken Notice of by the Court; but if it hath Exceptions of Offences or Perſons, the Court cannot take Notice of it, nor can the Party have Benefit thereof unleſs he pleads it, and ſhews that he is none of the Perſons, *&c.* excepted. 3 *Inſt.* 233. 1 *Lev.* 25. He that will take the Benefit of a general *Pardon*, is to plead the Statute by which it is granted, that the Court may judge whether his Offence is *pardoned* or not, which they cannot do if the *Pardon* be not pleaded, and the Party do not ſhew that he is compriſed in the *Pardon.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 268. Sometimes Advantage is given to the Offenders by the Act itſelf without pleading: And it hath been held, where a Statute *Pardon* contains Exceptions in the Body of the Act, he who pleads ſuch Statute, to intitle himſelf to the Benefit thereof, muſt aver himſelf not to be a Perſon excepted; but when the Exception follows in a diſtinct Clauſe, by Way of Proviſo, he needs not. 1 *Ventr.* 134. 3 *Salk.* 266. A Charter of *Pardon* of the King under the Great Seal, cannot be allowed unleſs it be pleaded; and he who pleads ſuch a *Pardon*, ought to produce it *ſub pede Sigilli:* And it will be Error to allow a Man the Benefit of it, if it be

be not pleaded. *H. P. C.* 250. If there be Variance between the Record on which a Man is convicted or attainted, and his Charter of *Pardon*; if there be no Repugnancy that the ſame Perſon or Thing are meant in both, it may be ſupplied by proper Averments; as that he is the Perſon intended in the Indictment, and the *Pardon*, *&c.* And there are ſome Inſtances in the old Books, where upon ſuch Variance the Court took an Enquiry of Office, whether the ſame Perſon was meant in both Records: Alſo if ſuch variant *Pardon* be pleaded without any Averment, the Court may give a farther Day either for the Party to perfect his Plea, or to purchaſe a better *Pardon*. 2 *Hawk.* 398. *Pardon* for Treaſon cannot regularly be pleaded, until the Priſoner is charged with Indictment for the Offence committed. 4 *Rep.* 43. The Acceptance of a *Pardon* is an Argument of Guilt; and he that pleads it, confeſſeth the Fact: But a Perſon may wave it, if it be not a general *Pardon* by Parliament, which cannot be waved. 4 *Inſt.* 235. If a Peer hath a *Pardon*, he muſt plead it before the Judges of the Court where he is indicted. *Wood's Inſt.* 673. And if one have a Charter of *Pardon* of Felony, the Court will allow it upon the Prayer of the Party, and on his producing it at the Bar; for if he pray not the Allowance of it, the Court cannot tell whether he accepts of the Benefit thereof; and he is to do it upon his Knees, to expreſs his Thankfulneſs for the Mercy afforded him by the *Pardon*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. Gloves are due to the Judges on Allowance of a *Pardon*. *Pult.* 88. It is in the Diſcretion of the Court, whether Bail or Security ſhall be given on pleading a Pardon. 2 *Strange* 1203.

General Acts of Pardon. In the 5th and 13th Years of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and alſo 21 *Jac.* 1. *General Pardons* were granted, which were very extenſive and beneficial to the Subject. By *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. a *General Pardon* was granted to Perſons concerned in the Grand Rebellion againſt King *Charles* 1. except thoſe who ſat in the traiterous Aſſembly which proceeded againſt the King's Life; and the two Perſons that appeared diſguiſed on the Scaffold at the King's Murder, *&c.* The 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. likewiſe granted a *General Pardon*. By 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 10. A *General Pardon* was granted on Account of the Revolution and Abdication of King *James* 2. Treaſons againſt the King and Queen's Perſons, Murders, *&c.* excepted; and there was an Exception of the Marquiſs of *Powys*, the Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, the Lord *Jefferies*, *&c.* The *Stat.* 6 *& 7 W.* 3. *c.* 20. was made for a general and free *Pardon*. And by 7 *Ann. c.* 23. was granted the Queen's moſt Gracious, General and Free Pardon; Treaſon, Murder, *&c.* and Perſons employed in the Service of the Pretender excepted. By the 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 19. a General and Free *Pardon* was granted of Crimes and Offences; and out of this Act were excepted Murders, Piracies, Burglaries, Rapes, *&c.* and all ſuch Perſons as were in the Service of the Pretender, and levied War againſt his Majeſty in the late Rebellion; alſo *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, *Matthew Prior*, *Thomas Harley*, and *Arthur Moor*, Eſqrs. and ſuch who were impeached by Parliament. And the 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. granted a moſt gracious, general and free *Pardon*, without the Exception of the Perſons above named, ſo that it extended to thoſe Gentlemen; and the late Directors of the *South Sea* Company for their Conduct in the Year 1720. were excepted out of this Statute. See the *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 52. a General *Pardon* was paſſed, but with diverſe Exceptions. A Fact though pardoned by an Act of Grace, may be a ſufficient Foundation to demand and have Security for the Peace. 1 *Strange* 473.

Pardons, by *Statute* on *Diſcovery of Accomplices* in Crimes, are granted in the following Caſes. For the Diſcovery of *Highwaymen*, *&c.* 4 *& 5 W. & M.* 11 *W.* 3. for diſcovering Counterfeiters of the *Coin*, 6 *& 7 W.* 3. for the Diſcovery of Perſons guilty of *Burglary*, *&c.* 5 *Ann.* for diſcovering of Offenders in forcibly hindering or wounding any Officer of the *Caſtoms* in the Execution of his Office, 6 *Geo.* 1. and for Diſcovery of *Smuglers* of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* 7 *Geo.* 1.

Pardoners, Were Perſons that carried about the *Pope's Indulgences*, and ſold them to any that would buy them. *Stat.* 22 *H.* 8.

Parent, *(Parens)* A Father or Mother; but generally applied to the Father, *Parents* have Power over their Children by the Law of Nature, and the Divine Law; and by thoſe Laws they muſt educate, maintain and defend their Children. *Wood's Inſt.* 63. The *Parent* or Father hath an Intereſt in the Profits of the Childrens Labour while they are under Age, if they live with and are maintained by him: But the Father hath no Intereſt in the Eſtate Real or Perſonal of a Child, otherwiſe than as his Guardian. *Ibid.* The eldeſt Son is Heir to his Father's Eſtate; and if there are no Sons, but Daughters, the Daughters ſhall be Heirs, *&c.* And there being a reciprocal Intereſt in each other, *Parents* and Children may maintain the Suits of each other, and juſtify the Defence of each other's Perſons. 2 *Inſt.* 564.

Parentate, or *de Parentela ſe tollere*, Signified to renounce his Kindred or Family, which was done in open Court before the Judge, and in the Preſence of twelve Men, who made Oath that they believed it was done for juſt Cauſe; We read of it in the Laws of K. *Hen.* 1. *c.* 88.——*Si quis propter Faidam vel cauſam aliquam de* Parentela *ſe velit tollere & eam foris Juraverit, & de ſocietate & hæreditate & tota illius ratione ſe ſeparet, ſi poſtea aliquis a Parentibus abjuratis moriatur, vel occidatur, nihil ad eum de hæreditate vel compoſitione pertineat, &c.*

Pariſh, *(Parochia)* did anciently ſignify what we now call the *Dioceſe* of a Biſhop: But at this Day it is the Circuit of Ground in which the People that belong to one Church do inhabit, and the particular Charge of a Secular Prieſt. It is derived from the *Saxon* Ꝑꝛeoꝛ-ꝛcype, *Preoſtſcyre*, which ſignifies the Precinct of which the Prieſt had the Care, in *Engliſh* Prieſt-ſhire. This Realm was firſt divided into Pariſhes by *Honorius*, *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, in the Year of our Lord 636. according to *Camden*, who reckons 9284 *Pariſhes* in *England*, but other Authors differ in the Number. *Camd. Britan. pag.* 160. It is ſaid that *Pariſhes* were ordained by the *Lateran Council*; before which every Man being obliged to pay Tithes to a Prieſt, had his Liberty to pay them to what Prieſt he pleaſed; but then came the Council which made the *Pariſhes*, and decreed, that every Perſon ſhould pay his Tithes to his *Pariſh* Prieſt. *Hob.* 296. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* held, That *Pariſhes* were inſtituted for the Eaſe and Benefit of the People, and not of the Parſon; and the Reaſon why Pariſhioners muſt come to their *Pariſh* Churches, is, becauſe he having charged himſelf with the Cure of their Souls, that he may be enabled to take Care of that Charge. 3 *Salk.* 88, 89. A *Pariſh* may compriſe many Vills; but generally it ſhall not be accounted to contain more than one, except the contrary be ſhewed, becauſe moſt *Pariſhes* have but one Vill within them. *Hill.* 23 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* And it ſhall not be intended that there is more than one *Pariſh* in a City, if it be not made to appear; for ſome Cities have but one *Pariſh*. *Ibid.* Where there are ſeveral Vills in a *Pariſh*, they may have Peace-Officers, and Overſeers of the Poor for every particular Vill: And an ancient Vill in a *Pariſh*, that Time out of Mind hath had a Church of its

its own, and Churchwardens and Parochial Rights, being reputed a *Pariſh*, is a *Pariſh* within the *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 2. to provide for its own Poor, and ſhall not pay to the Poor of the *Pariſh* wherein it lies. *Cro. Car.* 92, 384, 396. But to make a Vill a reputed *Pariſh* within 43 *Eliz.* it muſt have a parochial Chapel, Chapel wardens and Sacraments at the Time that Statute was made. 2 *Salk.* 501. *Pariſhes* in Reputation are within that Statute, eſpecially when it has been the conſtant Uſage of ſuch *Pariſhes* to chuſe their own Overſeers; who may diſtrain for a Poor Tax, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 160. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1235. Money given by Will to a *Pariſh*, ſhall be to the Poor of the *Pariſh*, as adjudged in Equity. *Chanc. Rep.* 134. If a Highway lie in a *Pariſh*, the *Pariſh* is obliged to repair the ſame; and it is the moſt convenient and equal for the Pariſhioners in every *Pariſh*, to repair the Ways within it, if they are able to do it. 2 *Lill.* 272. And if any Vill, Liberty, *&c.* that uſes to repair their own Highways, ſhall after the uſual Rate levied and employed, find the Ways not ſufficiently repaired; the whole *Pariſh* may be ordered by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions to contribute to the Repairing thereof. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 29. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. Extraparochial drained Lands ſhall be aſſeſſed to the parochial Rates of ſuch *Pariſh* as lies neareſt to ſuch Lands, and if any Diſpute ſhall ariſe touching what *Pariſh* ſuch Lands ought to be aſſeſſed in, it ſhall be determined by the Juſtices in Seſſions.

Pariſh Clerk. In every Pariſh the Parſon, Vicar, *&c.* hath a *Pariſh Clerk* under him, who is the loweſt Officer of the Church. Theſe were formerly Clerks in Orders, and their Buſineſs at firſt was to officiate at the Altar, for which they have a competent Maintenance by Offerings; but now they are Laymen, and have certain Fees with the Parſon, on Chriſtnings, Marriages, Burials, *&c.* beſides Wages for their Maintenance. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 83, 34. They are to be twenty Years of Age at leaſt, and known to be of honeſt Converſation, ſufficient for their Reading, Singing, *&c.* And their Buſineſs conſiſts chiefly in Reſponſes to the Miniſter, Reading of Leſſons, Singing of Pſalms, *&c.* And in the large *Pariſhes* of *London*, they have ſome of them Deputies under them for the Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of their Places, which are more gainful than common Rectories. *Ibid.* The Law looks upon them as Officers for Life: And they are choſen by the Miniſter of the Pariſh, unleſs there is a Cuſtom for the Pariſhioners or Churchwardens to chuſe them; in which Caſe the Canon cannot abrogate ſuch Cuſtom; and when choſen it is to be ſignified, and they are to be ſworn into their Office by the Archdeacon. *Cro. Car.* 589. *Can.* 91. He may make a Deputy without Licence of the Ordinary. 2 *Strange* 942. And cannot ſue in the Spiritual Court for Fees as being a Temporal Officer. 2 *Strange* 1108.

Pariſhioner, *(Parochianus)* Is an Inhabitant of or belonging to any *Pariſh*, lawfully ſettled therein. See *Poor.*

Pariſh Offices. Divers Perſons are exempted from ſerving in *Pariſh Offices* on Account of their Profeſſions, *viz.* Phyſicians and Surgeons, Apothecaries, Diſſenting Teachers, Regiſtered Seamen, and Perſons having proſecuted any Felon to Conviction, *&c. Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 1 *W. & M.* 7 & 8 & 10 & 11 *W.* 3. 1 & 10 *Ann. &c.*

Park, (Lat. *Parcus*, Fr. *Parque*, i. e. *locus incluſus*) Is a large Quantity of Ground incloſed and privileged for wild Beaſts of Chaſe, by the King's Grant or Preſcription. 1 *Inſt.* 233. *Manwood* defines a *Park* to be a Place of Privilege for Beaſts of Venary, and of other wild Beaſts of the Foreſt and of the Chaſe, *tam Sylveſtres, quam Campeſtres*; and differs from a Chaſe or Warren, in that it muſt be incloſed, and may not lie open; if it do, it is good Cauſe of Seiſure into the King's Hands as a Thing forfeited; as a Free Chaſe is, if it be incloſed; beſides, the Owner cannot have an Action againſt ſuch as hunt in his *Park*, if it lies open. *Manw. Foreſt Laws. Crompt. Juriſd.* 148. No Man can now erect a *Park*, with out a Licence under the Broad Seal; for the Common Law does not encourage Matters of Pleaſure, which bring no Profit to the Commonwealth. *Wood's Inſt.* 207. But there may be a *Park* in Reputation, erected without lawful Warrant; and the Owner of ſuch a *Park* may bring his Action againſt Perſons killing his Deer. *Ibid.* To a *Park* three Things are required. 1. A Grant thereof. 2. Incloſures by Pale, Wall or Hedge. 3. Beaſts of a *Park*, ſuch as the Buck, Doe, *&c.* And where all the Deer are deſtroyed, it ſhall no more be accounted a *Park*; for a *Park* conſiſts of Vert, Veniſon and Incloſure, and if it is determined in any of them, it is a total *Diſparking. Cro. Car.* 59, 60. And the King may by Letters Patent diſſolve his *Park.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 273. *Parks* as well as Chaſes are ſubject to the Common Law, and are not to be governed by the Foreſt Laws. 4 *Inſt.* 314. Pulling down *Park* Walls or Pales, the Offenders ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalty as for killing Deer, *&c.* by Stat. and the Statutes againſt Deer-ſtealing, are the 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 10. 5 *G.* 1. *c.* 15. See *Deer-ſtealers.*

Park-bote, Signifies to be quit of incloſing a *Park*, or any Part thereof. 4 *Inſt.* 308.

Parle Hill, The learned *Spelman* gives us this Deſcription of it; it (ſays he) *Collis vallo plerunque munitus, in loco campeſtri, ne inſidiis exponatur, ubi convenire olim ſolebant Centuriæ aut Viciniæ incolæ ad lites inter ſe tractandas & terminandas:* Scotis *reor* Grith hail, *q. Mons pacificationis, cui Aſyli privilegia concedebantur: & in* Hibernia *frequentes vidimus*, the *Parle* and *Parling Hills.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Parliament, *(Parliamentum,* from the Fr. *Parler*, i. e. *loqui, & Ment, Mens*, to ſpeak the Mind, ſometimes called *Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, Magnum Concilium, &c.)* Is a grand Aſſembly, or Convention of the three Eſtates of the Kingdom, ſummoned to meet the King, to conſult of Matters relating to the Common Wealth; and particularly to enact and repeal Laws. Some Authors ſay, that the ancient *Britains* had no ſuch Aſſemblies; but that the *Saxons* had; which may be collected from the Laws of King *Ina*, who lived about the Year 712. And *William* the firſt, called the Conqueror, having divided this Land among his Followers, ſo that every one of them ſhould hold their Lands of him *in Capite*, the Chief of theſe were called *Barons*; who it is ſaid thrice every Year aſſembled at the King's Court, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſuntide*, among whom the King was wont to come in his Royal Robes, to conſult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom. This King called ſeveral *Parliaments*, wherein it appears, that the Freemen or Commons of *England* were alſo there, and had a Share in making of Laws: He by ſettling the Court of *Parliament* ſo eſtabliſhed his Throne, that neither *Britain*, *Dane*, nor *Saxon*, could diſturb his Tranquillity; the making of his Laws were by Act of *Parliament*, and the Accord between *Stephen* and him was made by *Parliament*; though all the Times ſince have not kept the ſame Form of aſſembling the States. *Dodderidge's Antiq. Parliament.* And according to the ſame Author, there was a *Parliament* before there were any Barons; and if the Commons do not appear, there can be no *Parliament*; for the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, repreſent the whole Commons of *England*, but the Peers only are preſent for themſelves, and none others. *Ibid.* Sir *Edward Coke* affirms, that divers *Parliaments* were held before the Conqueſt; and produces an Inſtance of one held in the Reign of King *Alfred:* He like

wiſe gives us a Concluſion of a *Parliament* holden by King *Athelſtan*, where Mention is made, that all Things were enacted in the great Synod or Council at *Grately*, whereat was Archbiſhop *Wolfhelme*, with all the Noblemen and Wiſemen, which the King called together. 1 *Inſt.* 110. It is apparent, (ſays Mr. *Pryn*) from all the Precedents before the Time of the Conqueſt, that our priſtine Synods and Councils were nothing elſe but *Parliaments*; that our Kings, Nobles, Senators, Aldermen, Wiſemen, Knights and Commons, were preſent and voting in them as Members and Judges: And Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Cambden*, and other Writers, prove the Commons to be a Part of the *Parliament* in the Time of the *Saxons*, but not by that Name, or elected as conſiſting of Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes. *Pryn's Sovereign Pow. Parliament.* As to the Original of the preſent Houſe of Commons, our Authors of Antiquity vary very much; many are of Opinion that the Commons began not to be admitted as Part of the *Parliament*, upon the Footing they are now, until the 49 *H.* 3. And the Reaſon for it is, becauſe the firſt Writ of Summons of any Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, is of no ancienter Date than that Time. But the great Charter in the 17th Year of King *John*, (about which Time the Diſtinction of *Barones Majores* and *Minores* is ſuppoſed to begin) was made *per Regem, Barones & Liberos Homines totius Regni.* Mr. *Selden* ſays, that the Borough of *St. Albans* claimed by Preſcription in the *Parliament*, 8 *Edw.* 2. to ſend two Burgeſſes to all *Parliaments*, as in the Reigns of *Edw.* 1. and his Progenitors, which muſt be the Time of King *John*; and ſo before the Reign of King *Hen.* 3. And in the Reign of *Hen.* 5. it was declared and admitted, that the Commons of the Land were ever a Part of the *Parliament*. *Selden's Tit. Hon.* 709. *Polydore Virgil, Hollinſhead, Speed* and others mention, that the Commons were *firſt ſummoned* at a *Parliament* held at *Saliſbury*, 16 *Hen.* 1. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in his Treatiſe of the *Prerogative of Parliaments*, thinks it was *Anno* 18 *H.* 1. And Dr. *Heylin* finds another Beginning for them, *viz.* in the Reign of K. *H.* 2. Thus much for the Original of our *Parliament*; Which is the higheſt and moſt honourable, and abſolute Court of Juſtice in *England*; conſiſting of the King, the Lords of *Parliament*, and the Commons; and again, the Lords are divided into two Sorts, *viz.* Spiritual and Temporal; and the Commons divided into three Parts; *i. e.* into Knights of Shires or Counties, Citizens out of Cities, and Burgeſſes from Boroughs; the Words of the old *Latin* Writ to the Sheriff for the Election, being *Duos Milites gladiis cinctos magis idoneos & diſcretos comitatus tui, & de qualibet civitate comitatus tui duos Cives, & de quolibet Burgo duos Burgenſes, de Diſcretioribus & magis ſufficientibus, &c. Inſt.* 109. The Juriſdiction of this Court is ſo tranſcendent, that it makes, enlarges, abrogates, repeals and revives Laws and Statutes, concerning Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Criminal, Martial, Maritime, *&c.* And for making of Laws and in proceeding by Bill, this ſupreme Court is not confined either for Cauſes or Perſons within any Bounds; nor is it tied down to any certain Rules or Forms of Law, in Proceedings and Determinations: The Court of *Parliament* hath Power to judge in Matters of Law; and redreſs Miſchiefs and Grievances that happen, eſpecially ſuch as have no ordinary Remedy; to examine into the Corruption of Judges and Magiſtrates, and illegal Proceedings of other Courts; to redreſs Errors, and determine on Petitions and Appeals, *&c.* and from this High Court there lies no Appeal. *Ibid.* Affairs of *Parliament* are to be determined by the *Parliament*; though the *Parliament* err, it is not reverſible in any other Court: And not only what is done in the Houſe of Commons, but what relates to the Commons during the *Parliament*, and ſitting the *Parliament*, is no where elſe to be puniſhed but by themſelves, or a ſucceeding *Parliament*. Sir *Robert Atkins*. Every Court of Juſtice having Laws and Cuſtoms for its Direction, the High Court of *Parliament* hath its own proper Laws and Cuſtoms, called the *Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament*; inſomuch that no Judges ought to give any Opinion of Matters done in *Parliament*, becauſe they are not to be decided by the Common Law: But the *Parliament*, in their Judicial Capacity, are governed by the Common and Statute Laws, as well as the Courts in *Weſtminſter. Hall.* 4 *Inſt.* 14, 15. *State Trials, Vol.* 2, 735. The Lords and Commons in their reſpective Houſes have Power of Judicature, and ſo have both Houſes together: And in former Times both Lords and Commons ſat together in one Houſe of *Parliament*. 4 *Inſt.* 23. The Lords have one that preſides as Speaker in common Affairs, uſually the *Lord Chancellor*; and the Commons have their Speaker, choſen by the Houſe, but to be approved of by the King: The Commons anciently had no continual Speaker, but after Conſultation, their Manner of Proceeding was to agree upon ſome Perſon of great Abilities, to deliver their Reſolutions: In the Reign of *William Rufus*, there was a great *Parliament* held at *Rockingham*, and a certain Knight came forth and ſtood before the People, and ſpake in the Name and Behalf of them all, who was undoubtedly the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons at that Time: But the firſt Speaker certainly known was *Peter de Mountford*, 44 *H.* 3. when the Lords and Commons ſat in ſeveral Houſes, or at leaſt gave their Aſſents ſeverally. *Lex Conſtitution.* 162. Sir *Richard Walgrave*, 5 *R.* 2. was the firſt Speaker that made any formal Apology for Inability, as now practiſed: *Richard Rich*, Eſq; 28 *H.* 8. was the firſt of our Speakers that is recorded to have made Requeſt for Acceſs to the King. *Thomas Moyle*, Eſq; 34 *H.* 8. is ſaid to be the firſt Speaker that petitioned for Freedom of Speech; and Sir *Thomas Gargrave*, 1 *Eliz.* was the firſt that made the Requeſt for Privilege from Arreſts, *&c.* Sir *John Buſhey*, 17 *R.* 2. was the firſt Speaker preſented to the King in full *Parliament* by the Commons: And when Sir *Arnold Savage* was Speaker, 2 *Hen.* 4. it was the firſt Time that the Commons were required by the King to chuſe a Speaker. *Ibid.* 163, *&c.* The King cannot take Notice of any Thing ſaid to be done in the Houſe of Commons but by the Report of the Houſe; and every Member of the Houſe of *Parliament* has a judicial Place, and can be no Witneſs. 4 *Inſt.* 15. When King *Charles* 1. being in the Houſe of Commons, and ſitting in the Speaker's Chair, aſked the then Speaker, whether certain Members, whom the King named, were preſent? The Speaker, from a Preſence of Mind which aroſe from the Genius of that Houſe, readily anſwered, That he had neither Eyes to ſee nor Tongue to ſpeak, but as the Houſe was pleaſed to direct him. *Atkins's Juriſd. and Antiquity of Houſe of Commons.* King *Henry* 8. having commanded Sir *Thomas Gawdy*, one of the Judges of the *King's Bench*, to attend the Chief Juſtices and know their Opinion, whether a Man might be attainted of High Treaſon by *Parliament*, and never called to anſwer; the Judges declared it was a dangerous Queſtion, and that the High Court of *Parliament* ought to give Examples to inferior Courts, for proceeding according to Juſtice, and no inferior Court could do the like. *Lex Conſtitution.* 161. The Houſe of Lords is a diſtinct Court from the Commons, to ſeveral Purpoſes, and is the Sovereign Court of Juſtice, and Dernier Reſort: They try Criminal Cauſes on Impeachments of the Commons; and have an original Juriſdiction for the Trial of Peers upon Indictments found by a Grand Jury: They alſo try Cauſes upon Appeals from the Court of *Chancery*, or upon

upon Writs of Error to reverſe Judgments in *B. R. &c.* And all their Decrees are as Judgments; and Judgment given in *Parliament* may be executed by the Lord Chancellor. 4 *Inſt.* 21. *Finch* 233. 1 *Lev.* 165. It is ſaid, that the Judicial Power of *Parliament* is in the Lords; but that the Houſe of Lords hath no Juriſdiction over original Cauſes, which would deprive the Subject of the Benefit of Appeal. 2 *Salk.* 510. Alſo the Houſe of Commons is a diſtinct Court to many Purpoſes; they examine the Right of Elections, expel their own Members, and commit them to Priſon, and ſometimes other Perſons, *&c.* And the Book of the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons is a Record. 2 *Inſt.* 536. 4 *Inſt.* 23. The Commons coming from all Parts are the General Inquiſitors and grand Inqueſt of the Realm; to preſent publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords to be puniſhed by them: And any Member of the Houſe of Commons, has the Privilege of impeaching the higheſt Lord in the Kingdom. *Wood's Inſt.* 455. As the Houſe of Lords ſeems to be politically conſtituted for the Support of the Rights of the Crown; ſo the proper Province of the Houſe of Commons, is to ſtand for the Preſervation of the People's Liberties. The Commons in making and repealing of Laws, have equal Power with the Lords; and for laying of Taxes on the Subject, the Bill is to begin in the Houſe of Commons, becauſe from thence the greateſt Part of the Money ariſes, and it is they that repreſent the whole Commons of *England*; for which Reaſon they will not permit any Alterations to be made by the Lords in a Bill concerning Money: And as formerly the Laying and Levying of new Taxes have cauſed Rebellions and Commotions, this has occaſioned, particularly 9 *E.* 3. when a Motion has been made for a Subſidy of a new Kind, that the Commons have deſired a Conference with thoſe of their ſeveral Counties and Places, whom they have repreſented before they have treated of any ſuch Matters. 4 *Inſt.* 34. There are no Places of Precedency in the Houſe of Commons as there are in the Houſe of Lords; only the Speaker has a Chair or Seat, fixed towards the upper End, in the Middle of the Houſe; and the Clerk, with his Aſſiſtant, ſits near him at the Table, juſt below the Chair: The Members of the Houſe of Commons never had any Robes, as the Lords ever had, except the Speaker and Clerks, who in the Houſe wear Gowns, as Profeſſors of the Law do during the Term Time. If a Lord be abſent from the Houſe, he may make another Lord his Proxy; though a Member of the Houſe of Commons cannot make a Proxy. *Wood's Inſt.* 456. No Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall depart from the *Parliament* without Leave of the Speaker and Commons aſſembled; and the ſame is to be entered in the Book of the Clerk of the *Parliament*. Stat. 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 16. And in the 1 & 2 *P. & M.* Informations were preferred by the Attorney-General againſt thirty-nine of the Houſe of Commons, for departing without Licence, whereof ſix of them ſubmitted to Fines; but it is uncertain whether any of them were ever paid. The Calling of the Houſe is to diſcover what Members are abſent, without Leave of the Houſe, or juſt Cauſe; in which Caſes Fines have been impoſed: On the Calling over, ſuch of the Members as are preſent, are marked; and the Defaulters being called over again the ſame Day, or the Day after, and not appearing, are ſometimes ſummoned, and ſometimes ſent for by the Serjeant at Arms. *Lex Conſtitution.* 159. Forty Members are requiſite to make a Houſe of Commons for Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and the Buſineſs of the Houſe is to be kept entirely a Secret among themſelves: In the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Arthur Hall*, Eſq; Member of Parliament, for publiſhing the Conferences of the Houſe, and writing a Book which contained Matters of Reproach againſt ſome particular Members, derogatory to the general Authority, Power, and State of the Houſe, and prejudicial to the Validity of the Proceedings, was adjudged by the Commons to be committed to the *Tower* for ſix Months, fined 500 *l.* and expelled the Houſe. But the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, according to the Duty of his Office, as Servant to the Houſe, may publiſh ſuch Proceedings as he ſhall be ordered by the Commons aſſembled; and he cannot be liable for what he does that Way by the Command of others, unleſs all thoſe other Perſons are liable. The Caſe of *William Williams*, Eſq; If any Member of either Houſe ſpeak Words of Offence in a Debate, after the Debate is over he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the Speaker; and if the Offence be great, he is ſent to the *Tower*. When the Bill of Attainder of the Earl of *Strafford*, was paſſing the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Taylor*, a Member of that Houſe, oppoſed it with great Violence and Indecency, and being heard to explain himſelf, was commanded to withdraw; whereupon it was reſolved he ſhould be expelled the Houſe, be made incapable of ever ſerving as a Member of *Parliament*, and ſhould be committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, there to remain during the Pleaſure of the Houſe: And he was called to the Bar, where he kneeled down, and Mr. Speaker pronounced the Sentence accordingly. And Sir *John Elliot*, *Denzil Hollis*, and another Perſon having ſpoken theſe Words, *(viz. The King's Privy Council, his Judges, and his Counſel learned in the Law, have conſpired to trample under their Feet the Liberties of the Subject, and of this Houſe*, an Information was brought againſt them by the Attorney General; and farther, for that the King having ſignified his Pleaſure to the Houſe of Commons for the *Adjournment of the Parliament*, and the Speaker endeavouring to get out of the Chair, they *Violenter*, *&c.* detained him in the Chair, upon which there was a great Tumult in the Houſe, to the Terror of the Commons there aſſembled, and againſt their Allegiance, in Contempt of the King, his Crown and Dignity: The Defendants pleaded to the Juriſdiction of the Court; and refuſed to anſwer but in *Parliament*; but it was adjudged, that they ought to anſwer, the Charge being for a Conſpiracy, and ſeditious Acts to prevent the Adjournment of the *Parliament*, which may be examined out of it; and not anſwering, Judgment was given againſt them, that Sir *John Elliot* ſhould be committed to the *Tower*, and fined 2000 *l.* and the other two were fined and impriſoned. *Cro. Car.* 130. Members of *Parliament* are not only privileged from Arreſts, but likewiſe in an extraordinary Manner from Aſſaults, Menaces, *&c.* Sir *Robert Brandling* made an Aſſault upon Mr. *Witherington*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, in the Country before his coming up to *Parliament*, and Sir *Robert* was ſent for up by the Houſe, and committed to the *Tower*. And *Anno* 19 *Jac.* 1. ſome Speeches paſſed privately in the Houſe between two of the Members, and one of them going down the *Parliament* Stairs ſtruck the other, who catching at a Sword in his Man's Hand, endeavoured to return the Stroke; and upon Complaint to the Houſe of Commons they were both ordered to attend, where he who gave the Blow was committed to the *Tower* during the Pleaſure of the Houſe. Aſſaulting a Member coming to or attending in *Parliament*, the Offender ſhall pay double Damages, and make Fine and Ranſom, *&c.* by Stat. 11 *Hen.* 6. All Members of *Parliament*, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, have Privilege of *Parliament* for themſelves and their menial Servants, to be free from Arreſts, Subpœnas, Citations, *&c.* and for their Horſes and Goods to be free from Diſtreſſes: And this Privi-

lege

lege of *Parliament* doth generally hold in all Caſes except in Treaſon, Felony and Breach of the Peace. 4 *Inſt.* 24, 25. There are many remarkable Caſes in our Books treating of the Privileges of *Parliament*, relating to Arreſts of Members of the Houſe of Commons and their Servants, and the Manner of their Confinement, Releaſement, *&c.* The firſt Year of King *Jac.* Sir *Thomas Shirley*, a Member of *Parliament*, was arreſted four Days before the Sitting of the *Parliament*, and carried Priſoner to the *Fleet*; on which a Warrant iſſued to the Clerk of the Crown for a *Habeas Corpus* to bring him to the Houſe, and the Serjeant was ſent for in Cuſtody, who being brought to the Bar, and confeſſing his Fault, was excuſed for that Time: But on hearing Counſel at the Bar for Sir *Thomas Shirley*, and the Warden of the *Fleet*, and upon producing Precedent, *Simpſon* the Proſecutor, who cauſed the Arreſt to be made, was ordered to be committed to the *Tower*; and afterwards the Warden refuſing to execute the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Delivery of Sir *Thomas* being denied, was likewiſe committed to the *Tower*; though on his agreeing to deliver up Sir *Thomas*, upon a new Warrant for a new Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and making his Submiſſion to the Houſe, he was diſcharged: This Affair taking up ſome Time, the Houſe entered into ſeveral Debates touching their Privileges, and how the Debt of the Party might be ſatisfied, which produced three Queſtions; Firſt, Whether Sir *Thomas Shirley* ſhould have Privilege? Secondly, Whether preſently, or to be deferred? And, Thirdly, Whether the Houſe ſhould Petition the King for ſome Courſe for ſecuring the Debt of the Party, according to former Precedents, and ſaving harmleſs the Warden of the *Fleet?* All which Queſtions were reſolved; and a Bill was brought in to ſecure *Simpſon*'s Debt, *&c.* which alſo occaſioned an Act 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 13. for Relief of Plaintiffs in Writs of Execution, where the Defendants in ſuch Writs are arreſted, and ſet at Liberty by Privilege of *Parliament*, by which a freſh Proſecution and new Execution may be had againſt them when that Privilege ceaſes. *Lex Conſtitut.* 141. And 19 *Jac.* 1. one *Johnſon*, a Servant to Sir *James Whitlock* a Member of the Houſe of Commons, was arreſted by two Bailiffs, who being told Sir *James Whitlock* was a *Parliament* Man, anſwered, that they had known greater Men's Servants than his taken from their Maſters in Time of *Parliament:* And this appearing, the two Bailiffs were ſentenced to aſk Pardon of the Houſe and Sir *James Whitlock*,, on their Knees; that they ſhould both ride on one Horſe bare backed, Back to Back, from *Weſtminſter* to the *Exchange*, with Papers on their Breaſts ſignifying their their Offence; all which was to be executed preſently, *Sedente Curia. Ibid.* In Action of Debt upon a Bond, conditioned that *B. B.* ſhould render himſelf at ſuch a Day and Place to an Arreſt; the Defendant pleaded, that by Privilege of *Parliament*, the Members, *&c.* and their Servants ought not to be arreſted by the Space of forty Days before the Sitting of the *Parliament*, nor during the Seſſion, nor forty Days afterwards; and that *B. B.* was at that Time Servant to ſuch a Member of *Parliament*, ſo as he could not render himſelf to be arreſted: Upon Demurrer to this Plea, it was adjudged ill, becauſe he might have rendered himſelf at the Time and Place; but then it would be at their Peril if he was arreſted. 1 *Brownl.* 81. The Commons in *Parliament* claim Privilege for forty Days before and after each Seſſions and Prorogation. 2 *Lev.* 72. Though the Statute 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. ordains, that Actions may be proſecuted in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* againſt Perſons intitled to Privilege of *Parliament*, after a Diſſolution or Prorogation, until a new *Parliament* is called, or the ſame is reaſſembled: And after Adjournment for above fourteen Days, and the reſpective Courts may proceed to Judgment, *&c.* Proceedings are to be by Summons and Diſtreſs *infinite*, *&c.* until the Parties ſhall enter a common Appearance; and the Real or Perſonal Eſtates of the Defendants may be ſequeſtred for Default of Appearance; but the Plaintiff may not arreſt their Bodies: And where any Plaintiff ſhall be ſtayed or prevented from Proceeding by Privilege of *Parliament*, he ſhall not be barred by any Statute of Limitation, or Nonſuited, Diſmiſſed, or his Suit diſcontinued for Want of Proſecution; but at the Riſing of the *Parliament* ſhall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. And by 2 *Ann. cap.* 8. Actions may be proſecuted againſt Officers of the Revenue, or in any Place of publick Truſt, for any Forfeiture or Breach of Truſt, *&c.* and ſhall not be ſtayed by Colour of Privilege: But ſuch Officer being a Member of *Parliament*, is not ſubject to Arreſt during the Time of Privilege, but Summons, Attachment, *&c.* By the 11 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 24. Any Perſon may proſecute a Suit in any Court of Record, *&c.* in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, againſt any Peer, or Member of the Houſe of Commons, or other Perſon intitled to Privilege, in the Intervals of *Parliaments*, or of Seſſions, if above fourteen Days; and the ſaid Courts, after Diſſolutions or Prorogations, are to give Judgment, and award Execution: And no Proceedings in Law againſt the King's immediate Debtor, as ſuch, *&c.* to be delayed under Colour of ſuch Privilege; only the Perſon of a Member of *Parliament*, *&c.* ſhall not be arreſted or impriſoned. A Defendant who was a Member of *Parliament*, brought a Letter from the Speaker to the Court of *King's Bench* to ſtay Proceedings; but the Court would not allow it, but told him he might bring his Writ of Privilege. *Latch* 150. Judgment was had againſt the Defendant, and afterwards he was choſen a Member of *Parliament*, and after his Election he was taken in Execution, yet he had his Privilege; though the Book tells us *minus juſte. Moor* 57. And where Judgment being had againſt a Defendant, and he was taken in Execution in the Morning, and about three Hours afterwards was choſen a Member of *Parliament*; the Houſe agreed, that being arreſted before he was choſen, *&c.* he ſhall not have his Privilege. *Moor* 340. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 27. The Courts at *Weſtminſter* may judge of the Privilege of *Parliament*, where it is incident to a Suit the Court is poſſeſſed of: And Courts may proceed to Execution between the Seſſions of *Parliament*, notwithſtanding Appeals lodged, *&c.* *State Trials*, 2 *Vol. pag.* 66, 209.

Election of Members of Parliament. The *Parliament* is called by Force of the King's Writ of Summons out of *Chancery*, at leaſt forty Days before the *Parliament* begins: And the Commons are elected by the People; and every Member, though choſe for one particular Place or Borough, ſerves for the whole Kingdom. Alſo as Attendants of this Nature is for the Service of the Publick, the whole Nation has ſuch an Intereſt therein, that the King cannot grant an Exemption to any Perſon from being elected as a Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs in *Parliament*; and for that Elections ought to be free. 29 *Hen.* 6. But an Alien cannot be elected of the *Parliament*, for he is not the King's Liege Subject; though if an Alien were Naturalized by Act of *Parliament*, he was eligible till the *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. A Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, or one outlawed, *&c.* is not eligible; nor ſhall ſuch Perſons be ſuffered in the Houſe of *Parliament*. 4 *Inſt.* 48. A Perſon under the Age of twenty-one Years, may not be elected to ſit in *Parliament*; neither can any Lord ſit there, until he be of the full Age of twenty-one Years. *Ibid.* It was formerly held, that Mayors and Bailiffs of Towns Corporate were not eligible; but now they may be elected. And ſo may a Sheriff of a County, for another Shire. 4 *Inſt.* 38 *H.* None of the

the Judges of the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, or Barons of the *Exchequer*, who have judicial Places, can be choſen Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs of *Parliament*, as it is now holden, and becauſe they are Aſſiſtants in the Houſe of Lords: And yet we find in the *Parliament Roll* 31 *Hen.* 8. that *Thorpe*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: Perſons that have Judicial Places in the other Courts, Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, are eligible. 4 *Inſt.* 47. Clergymen are not eligible to be Knights, Citizens or Burgeſſes of *Parliament*, they being of another Body, *viz.* of the Convocation. *Ibid.* Any of the Profeſſion of the Common Law, and which are in the Practice of the ſame, are eligible; but *Anno* 6 *H.* 4. a *Parliament* was ſummoned by Writ, and by Colour of a certain Ordinance, it was forbidden that any Lawyer ſhould be choſen; by Reaſon whereof my Lord *Coke* obſerves, this *Parliament* was fruitleſs: And the prohibitory Clauſe inſerted in the Writs was againſt Law, for Lawyers are eligible of Common Right, and cannot be diſabled by Ordinance without Act of *Parliament*. By *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. no Perſon who had any Office or Place of Profit under the King, or Penſion from the Crown, was to ſerve as a Member of the Houſe of Commons. And by 4 & 5 *Ann.* no Member of *Parliament* may enjoy any Office in the Government, and ſit in the Houſe at the ſame Time by Virtue of his former Election; for by the Acceptance of any Office, his Election is void: But he may be elected again, on a new Writ iſſued out, and ſit in the Houſe; and Officers in the Army or Navy, receiving any new Commiſſion, need not be re-elected. 6 *Ann.* When Perſons are incapable of being elected, the Election ſhall be void; and Sitting or Voting in the Houſe of Commons they ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* And the Statute 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 56. enacts, that no Man having any Penſion from the Crown, either in his own Name or in Truſt for him, ſhall be elected a Member of *Parliament*; and Penſioners preſuming to Sit and Vote, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* for every Day, &c. The Act mentions only a Penſion for any Term or Number of Years; and not a Penſion during Pleaſure, according to the 4 *Ann. cap.* 8. 'Tis now enacted, that no Perſon who ſhall be a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, Paymaſter of the Army, Secretary of State, &c. ſhall be capable of being a Member in any *Parliament*, which ſhall be hereafter ſummoned and holden. *Stat.* 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. But this Statute does not exclude the Secretaries of the Treaſury, or of thoſe other Officers; or any Perſon having an Office for Life. *Ibid.* By ancient Statutes, Knights of the Shire are to be reſident in the County, for which they are choſen; as likewiſe Citizens and Burgeſſes elected ſhall be reſident in and free of the ſame Cities and Boroughs, the Day of the Date of the Writ of Summons, and they are to be notable Knights of the ſame County, &c. notable Eſquires or Gentlemen: Alſo by a late Act, no Perſon ſhall be qualified to ſerve in *Parliament* as a Knight of the Shire, who hath not an Eſtate of Freehold or Copyhold for Life, or ſome greater Eſtate to his own Uſe, of 600 *l.* a Year, over and above what will ſatisfy all Incumbrances; and a Citizen and Burgeſs 300 *l. per Annum*, of which Oath is to be made at the Requeſt of a Candidate, or two Perſons having Right to Vote; and if any Perſon be elected and returned not ſo qualified, the Return ſhall be void. 9 *Ann. cap.* 5. And none ſhall be qualified by Virtue of any Mortgage, whereof the Equity of Redemption is in another; unleſs the Mortgagee ſhall have been in Poſſeſſion ſeven Years before the Election: Though the eldeſt Son of a Peer, or of any Perſon qualified to ſerve as a Knight of the Shire, ſhall not be incapable of being elected. *Stat. Ibid.* Members of *Parliament* muſt take the Oaths to the Government before they Sit and Vote in the Houſe; or ſhall be adjudged Popiſh Recuſants, and be diſabled to ſit in *Parliament*, and liable to certain Forfeitures, &c. *Stat* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 1. 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. And this Statute is confirmed and inforced by the 13 & 14 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. The Election of Knights of the Shire, is to be made by the Majority of People dwelling in the Counties, having each of them Lands or Tenements to the Yearly Value of 40 *s.* beſides Repriſes; and he that cannot expend 40 *s. per Ann.* ſhall have no Vote in the Election of Knights for the *Parliament*. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 7. And by the 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. an Elector of Knights of the Shire muſt be reſident, and have 40 *s. per Annum* Freehold over and above Repriſes in the ſame County. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. requires, that every Freeholder ſhall take an Oath that he is a Freeholder of the County, and has Freehold Lands or Hereditaments of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* lying at ſuch a Place, within the ſaid County, and that he hath not been before polled at the Election: No Perſon is to be admitted to vote in any Election of a Member to ſerve in *Parliament*, who is under the Age of twenty-one, or be intitled to any Vote by Reaſon of any Truſt or Mortgage; if the Truſtee or Mortgagee be not in actual Poſſeſſion, and receive the Rents and Profits of the Eſtate: But the Mortgagor or *Ceſtui que Truſt* in Poſſeſſion, ſhall and may vote for the ſame Eſtate: And all Conveyances of Lands, Tenements, &c. in order to multiply Votes, or ſplit and divide the Intereſt in any Houſes or Lands, among ſeveral Perſons, to enable them to vote, ſhall be void and of none Effect. By the 10 *Ann. c.* 22. none ſhall have a Voice for electing Knights of the Shire in Right of any Lands, who has not been charged or aſſeſſed to the publick Taxes, Church Rates and Pariſh Duties, in ſuch Proportion as other Lands and Tenements of 40 *s. per Annum*, lying within the ſame Pariſh; and for which he ſhall not have received the Rents and Profits, or be intitled to have received the ſame to the full Value of 40 *s.* or more, to his own Uſe for one Year, before the Election; except ſuch Lands or Tenements come by Deſcent, Deviſe, Preſentation to ſome Church, or Promotion to an Office, to which a Freehold is annexed; and Perſons voting contrary ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* This extends not to reſtrain Perſons from voting for Knights of the Shire, in reſpect of any Tithes, or other incorporeal Inheritances, or Meſſuages, &c. belonging to Offices, by reaſon the ſame have not been uſually aſſeſſed to any publick Taxes; or in regard to Lands not taxed to all Taxes, if they have been generally aſſeſſed to ſome one or more of the ſaid Rates, &c. by 12 *Ann. c.* 5. All Eſtates and Conveyances made to any Perſon in a fraudulent Manner, on purpoſe to qualify him to vote, ſubject to Conditions to defeat or determine ſuch Eſtate or re convey the ſame, ſhall be taken againſt the Perſons executing them as free and abſolute; and all Bonds, &c. for Redemption ſhall be void; alſo Perſons voting by Colour of ſuch Conveyance, incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* The above Statutes, for preventing fraudulent Conveyances to multiply Votes on Electing Knights of Shires, are made to extend to Lands or Tenements, for which any Perſons ſhall vote for the Election of Members to ſerve in *Parliament* for any City or Town, that is a County of itſelf; and if any Perſon votes at ſuch Election as a Freeholder, not having his Eſtate a Year before, and aſſeſſed as deſcribed in the Act 10 *Ann.* he is liable to the Penalties impoſed on unqualified Voters. 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Perſons refuſing to take the Oaths of Abjuration, &c. are made incapable to vote for Members of *Parliament*. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13. By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. No Perſon ſhall vote for the

Electing a Knight of the Shire in *England* and *Wales*, in Reſpect or Right of any Meſſuage, &c. which has not been charged or aſſeſſed to the Land-Tax twelve Kalendar Months next before the Election. But not to reſtrain any Perſon from voting in Right of any Rents or Chambers in the Inns of Court, &c. or any Meſſuages or Seats belonging to any Offices, in regard they have not been uſually aſſeſſed to the Land-Tax. No Perſon ſhall vote at any ſuch Election without having a Freehold in the ſame County, of the clear yearly Value of 40 *s.* over and above all Rents and Charges, or without having been in the actual Poſſeſſion or Receipt of the Profits above twelve Kalendar Months, unleſs the ſame came to him within the Time aforeſaid, by Deſcent, Marriage, Marriage Settlement, Deviſe or Promotion to any Benefice or Office; or ſhall vote in Right of any Freehold granted to him fraudulently, or vote more than once at the ſame Election, under the Penalty of 40 *l.* No Publick Tax, Rate or Aſſeſſment, ſhall be deemed a Charge on any Freehold. At every Election of a Knight of the Shire in *England* and *Wales*, the Sheriff ſhall erect, at the Expence of the Candidates, Booths for taking the Poll, not exceeding the Number of Rapes or Hundreds in the County, or the Number of fifteen, and affix at each Booth the Name of the Rape, &c. for which ſuch Booth ſhall be allotted, and depute a proper Clerk at each Booth for taking the Poll, at the Expence of the Candidates, not exceeding a Guinea a Day each Clerk; and ſhall make a Liſt for each Booth, of all the Towns, Villages, &c. lying in the Rape, &c. for which ſuch Booth is allotted, and deliver a Copy thereof to any Candidate on Requeſt. And no Sheriff or Clerk appointed to take the Poll for any of the ſaid Booths, ſhall admit any Perſon to vote for any of the Lands, &c. ſworn to be lying in ſome Pariſh, Town or Place, not mentioned in the Liſt made out for ſuch Booth, unleſs ſuch Lands, &c. lie in ſome Town, &c. not mentioned in any of the Liſts made out for all the ſaid Booths. And the Sheriff ſhall allow a Cheque Book for every Poll Book for each Candidate. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. the like Proviſion is made as in the preceding Act, touching the Qualification of Electors of Members of *Parliament*, to ſerve for ſuch Cities and Towns in *England* as are Counties of themſelves. No Perſon to vote in Election of ſuch Member, having a Right to vote in reſpect of Lands, &c. unleſs he have Lands, &c. in the ſame City or Town, of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* over and above all Rents and Charges, &c. *ut ſupra.* The Sheriff to allow each Candidate a Checque Book for each Poll Book. The Sheriff is to proceed to Election within eight Days after Receipt of the Writ, and give three Days Notice of the Election. As to who are or ought to be the Electors in Boroughs, it hath very much exerciſed the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons: In the 22 *Jac.* 1. it was reſolved, that where there is no Charter or Cuſtom to the contrary, the Election in Boroughs is to be made by all the Houſholders and not Freeholders only: And in a Queſtion whether the Commons or the Capital Burgeſſes of a certain Borough in *Lincolnſhire*, were the Electors of Members of *Parliament*, *Anno* 4 *Car.* 1. it was agreed, That the Election of Burgeſſes in all Boroughs did of common Right belong to the Commoners, and that nothing could take it from them but a Preſcription and conſtant Uſage beyond the Memory of Man. It has been holden, That the Commonalties of Cities and Burghs are only the ordinary and lower Sort of Citizens, Burgeſſes or Freemen; and that the Right of Election of Burgeſſes to *Parliament* in all Boroughs, belongs to the Commoners, *viz.* the ordinary Burgeſſes or Freemen; and not to the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council: Though the Meaning of the Words *Communitates Civitatum & Burgorum*, has always ſignified, rightly underſtood, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, where they were to be found; or the Steward or Bailiff, and Capital Bugeſſes, or the governing Parts of Cities and Towns, by what Perſons ſoever they were governed, or Titles called. The moſt extraordinary Caſe which has happened in this Age, with Relation to the Determinations of a Committee of Privileges and Elections, was the Caſe of *Aſhy* and *White*, concerning the Borough of *Aileſbury*; on a Queſtion put, Whether an Action at Law lies for an Elector who is denied his Vote? In this Caſe the Debates ended in the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That the Qualification of Electors and of Perſons elected, is cognizable only before the Commons in *Parliament*; and that the examining and determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, &c. belongs to them, where the Acts of *Parliament* give no particular Direction; that whoſoever ſhall proſecute any Action, &c. which ſhall bring the Right of Electors to the Determination of any other Juriſdiction than that of the Houſe of Commons, except in Caſes ſpecially provided for by ſome Statute, ſhall be guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the Houſe. Several Perſons were committed to *Newgate* by a Warrant ſigned by *Robert Harley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting Actions at Law againſt the Conſtables of the aforeſaid Borough of *Aileſbury*, who refuſed to take their Votes at the Election of Members of *Parliament*, &c. in Contempt of the Juriſdiction and Privileges of the Houſe; and this Matter being returned by *Habeas Corpus* ſeverally, and the ſeveral Perſons Defendants brought into Court, their Counſel moved that they might be diſcharged, for that the Proſecution of a Suit at Law could be no unlawful Act, nor a Breach of the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons: Three Judges were of Opinion, that the Houſe were the proper Judges of their own Privileges; but *Holt Chief Juſtice* held, That the Authority of the Commons was circumſcribed by Law; and if they ſhould exceed that Authority, then to ſay they were Judges of their own Privileges, is to make their Privileges to be what they would have them to be; and that if they ſhould wrongfully impriſon, there could be no Redreſs, ſo that the Courts at *Weſtminſter* could not execute the Laws upon which the Liberties of the Subject ſubſiſt. 2 *Salk.* 503. And in Action on the Caſe, by a Burgeſs of *Aileſbury*, againſt the Conſtables of the ſaid Borough, for refuſing to receive the Plaintiff's Vote in the Election of a Member of *Parliament*; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, but the Judgment was arreſted by the Opinion of three Judges, *viz.* That the Action is not maintainable, becauſe the Conſtables acted as Judges, and the not Receiving the Plaintiff's Vote is *Damnum ſine injuria*; for when the Matter comes before the Houſe, his Vote will be received; that the Right of electing Members to ſerve in *Parliament*, is to be decided in *Parliament*, and the Plaintiff may petition the Houſe for that Purpoſe, and after 'tis determined there, he may then bring his Action, and not before. *Holt Chief Juſtice contra*, That the Plaintiff had a Right to vote; a Freeholder has a Right to vote by Reaſon of his Freehold; and it is a real Right, and the Value of his Freehold was not material till the *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. which requires it to be 40 *s. per Annum*: That as it is *Ratione liberi tenementi* in Counties; ſo in ancient Boroughs, they have a Right to vote *ratione Burgagii*; and in Cities and Corporations, it is *ratione Franchiſiæ*, and a perſonal Inheritance, veſted in the whole Corporation, but to be uſed by the particular Members; that this is a noble Privilege, which entitles the Subject to a Share in the Government and Legiſlature; and that if the Plaintiff hath a Right,

Right, he muſt have a Remedy to aſſert that Right, for Want of Right and Want of Remedy is the ſame Thing; that refuſing to take the Plaintiff's Vote is an Injury, and every Injury imports a Damage; and that where a parliamentary Matter comes in incidentally to an Action of Property, in the King's Court, it muſt be determined there, and not in *Parliament*; the *Parliament* cannot judge of the Injury, nor give Damages to the Plaintiff, and he hath no Remedy by Way of Petition: And according to this Opinion, the Judgment of the other three Judges was reverſed upon a Writ of Error brought in the Houſe of Lords. 1 *Salk.* 19. *Mod. Caſ.* 45. This Caſe occaſioned great Diſputes between the two Houſes of *Parliament*; the Lords inſiſting, That if the Commons only could judge of the Right of their Electors, they would in Effect chuſe their Electors, &c. And the Commons alledging, that if the Right of Electors might be determined in the Courts of Law, from whence Cauſes are removed by Writ of Error into the Houſe of Lords, the Lords would become Judges of the Right of Electors to chuſe, and conſequently who were duly elected Members of the Commons Houſe, whereby the Commons would loſe their Independency, and be ſubject to the Lords, &c. But the *Parliament* being ſoon after prorogued, the Diſpute was dropped. By the Common Law of *England*, every Commoner hath a Right not to be ſubjected to Laws made without their Conſent; and becauſe ſuch Conſent cannot be given by every individual Man in Perſon, by Reaſon of Number and Confuſion; that Power is lodged in their Repreſentatives, elected and choſen by them, *viz.* Knights, Citizens, &c. 3 *Salk.* 18. And in ſeveral Counties, the Citizens and Burgeſſes were formerly choſen in the County-Courts, with the Knights of Shires, and jointly returned, &c. For there are commonly four or five Citizens or Burgeſſes ſent from the reſpective Cities or Boroughs to the County-Court; and there they were choſen, with full Power for themſelves and their ſeveral Communities, to do and conſent to ſuch Things, as by the Common Council of the Kingdom aſſembled in *Parliament*, ſhould be ordained and enacted. It is ſaid by ſome Writers, that in ancient Times the King hath nominated the very Perſons to be returned, and did not leave it to the Election of the People; for which they give an Inſtance in the 45th Year of *Ed.* 3. And among the *Parliament* Writs 14 *Eliz.* there appears to be an Appointment and Return of Burgeſſes, by the Lord of a Town, &c. But theſe are ſingle Inſtances in their Kind; and the Writs for Elections in the 23d Year of King *Edw.* 1. ran in *Engliſh* as follows, *viz.*

Form *of an ancient* Writ *for* Election of Members of Parliament.

TO the Sheriff of, &c. *Greeting: Becauſe we deſire to have a Conference and Treaty with the Earls, Barons, and other great Men of our Kingdom, to provide Remedies againſt the Dangers our Kingdom is in at this Time; therefore we have commanded them that they be with us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *next coming, to treat, ordain, and do, ſo as thoſe Dangers may be prevented: And we command, and firmly enjoin thee, that, without Delay, thou doeſt cauſe to be choſen, and to come to us, at the Time and Place aforeſaid, two Knights of the County aforeſaid, and of every City two Citizens, and of every Borough two Burgeſſes, of the beſt, moſt able, and diſcreet Men for Buſineſs; ſo as the ſaid Knights may have ſufficient Power for themſelves and the Community of the County aforeſaid; and the Citizens and Burgeſſes may have the ſame Power ſeparately from them, for themſelves and the Communities of Cities and Burghs, then to do in the Premiſſes what ſhall be ordained by the Common Council of the Realm, ſo that the Buſineſs aforeſaid may not remain undone; and have there the Names of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and this Writ. Witneſs the King*, &c.

The *Return of the Writ*, thereon indorſed, was thus:

I A. B. *Sheriff, by Vertue of this Writ have cauſed to be choſen in the County of*, &c. *two Knights, and of every City of the ſame County two Citizens, and of every Borough two Burgeſſes, of the beſt, moſt able, and diſcreet Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the County, City and Burghs aforeſaid, according to the Tenor of the Writ.*

By the *Stat.* 7 *H.* 4. *cap.* 15. the Election of Knights of the Shire is to be made in the following Manner: At the next County-Court, after the Delivery of the Writ, Proclamation is to be made by the Sheriff of the County, of the Day and Place the *Parliament* is to aſſemble, and that all as are there preſent ſhall attend at the Election of Knights of the Shire; and then in full County, a free and indifferent Election ſhall be made: And after ſuch Choice, the Names of the Parties choſen, are to be written on an Indenture under the Seals of the Electors; which Indenture ſo ſealed and tacked to the Writ, ſhall be the Sheriff's Return thereof. And by the 23 *H.* 6. *cap.* 7. it is enacted, That the Sheriff after Receipt of the Writ, ſhall deliver a Precept under his Seal to every Mayor and Bailiff of Cities and Boroughs within his County, reciting the Writ, and requiring them to chuſe two Citizens and Burgeſſes to come to the *Parliament*; and ſuch Mayors and Head Officers, are to make Return of the Precept to the Sheriff, by Indenture, &c. whereupon the Sheriff is enabled to make a good Return of the Writ: The Sheriff is to make Election between the Hours of eight and eleven in the Forenoon; and if any Knight, Citizen, or Burgeſs, returned by the Sheriff ſhall be put out, and the Name of another put in, diverſe Penalties are incurred; Sheriffs acting contrary to this Statute, and not returning a Member duly elected, are ſubject to a Forfeiture of 100*l.* recoverable by Action of Debt; and Officers of Corporations, making falſe Returns, liable to a Penalty of 40*l.* &c. It has been adjudged on this Act, that though no Election ſhould be made of any Knight of the Shire, but between eight and eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; if the Election be begun within that Time, and cannot be determined in thoſe Hours, it may be made after. 4 *Inſt.* 48. And if any Electors give their Voices before the Precept for Election is read and publiſhed, it will be of no Force; for after the Precept is thus read, &c. they may alter their Voices and make a new Election. *Ibid.* 49. The *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. ordains, if any Perſon ſhall return a Member to ſerve in *Parliament* for any Place, contrary to the Determination in the Houſe of Commons of the Right of Election for ſuch Place, the Return ſo made ſhall be judged a falſe Return; and the Party making it may be proſecuted, and double Damages with Coſts recovered againſt him: Officers wilfully and falſly returning more Perſons than are required to be choſen by the Writ or Precept, the like Remedy may be had againſt them; and all Contracts, Promiſes, &c. to return any Member of *Parliament*, are not only declared void, but the Makers or Givers of the Contracts, &c. or of any Gift or Reward to procure a falſe or double Return, ſhall forfeit 300*l.* one Third to the King, another to the Informer, and the other Third to the Poor of the Place, to be recovered in any Court of Record at *Weſtmin-*

ſter,

ſter, &c. By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 25. When any new *Parliament* ſhall be called, there ſhall be forty Days between the *Teſte* and Returns of the Writs; the Lord Chancellor, &c. is to iſſue out Writs for Election of Members of *Parliament*, with as much Expedition as may be; and the ſeveral Writs ſhall be delivered to the proper Officers for Execution, who are to indorſe the Day of the Receipt on the Back of the Writ, and forthwith make out the Precepts to each Borough, &c. which are to be delivered to the Officers of every ſuch Borough, within three Days, and they muſt likewiſe indorſe the Day of Receipt, and immediately cauſe publick Notice to be given of the Time and Place of Election, and proceed to Election thereupon in eight Days: For electing of Knights of the Shire, the Sheriff is to hold his County Court at the moſt publick and uſual Place, and there proceed in the Election at the next Court, unleſs it fall out to be within ſix Days after the Receipt of the Writ, and then the ſame is to be adjourned, giving ten Days Notice of the Election; if the Election be not determined on View, but a *Poll* is demanded, the Sheriff is to take the ſame, and likewiſe a *Scrutiny*, and he or his Under-Sheriff ſhall appoint and ſwear Clerks for that Purpoſe, &c. The County-Court is not to be adjourned to any other Place, without the Conſent of the Candidates; nor ſhall any unneceſſary Adjournments be made, but the Poll to proceed; alſo every Sheriff, &c. is to deliver a Copy of the Poll to any Perſon deſiring it; and Officers for every wilful Offence againſt this Act, are ſubject to a Forfeiture of 500 *l.* And by 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 23. the County Court for electing Knights of the Shire in *Parliament*, may be adjourned over from Day to Day, until the Election, &c. is determined; but not to a *Monday*, or *Friday*, &c. only, which will be void. The 10 & 11 *W.* 3. directs, That the Sheriff or other Officer having the Execution and Return of Writs of Summons for *Parliament*, ſhall on or before the Day of Meeting of the *Parliament*, and with all Expedition, not exceeding fourteen Days after Election, make Returns to the Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery* to be filed, on Pain of forfeiting 500 *l.* And the returning Officer, within twenty Days after the Election, is to deliver over to the Clerk of the Peace, all the Poll Books on Oath made before two Juſtices, to be preſerved among the Records of the Seſſions of the Peace, &c. 10 *Ann. cap.* 23. In double Returns, it has been formerly a general Practice in the Houſe of Commons, that neither one nor the other ſhould ſit in the Houſe, until it be decided; *Anno* 1640. two Returns were made for *Great Marlow*, and in both Indentures one Perſon was returned, and he was admitted to ſit, but the others ordered to withdraw until the Queſtion was determined: And in the ſame Year, it was ordered, That where ſome are returned by the Sheriff or ſuch other Officer as by Law hath Power to return, and others returned by private Hands; in ſuch Caſe, thoſe that are returned by the Sheriff or other Officer, ſhall ſit until the Election is quaſhed by the Houſe. *Ordin.* 1640. If one be duly elected Knight, Citizen, or Burgeſs, and the Sheriff, &c. return another, the Return muſt be reformed and amended; and he that is duly elected, is to be inſerted, for the Election is the Foundation, and not the Return. 4 *Inſt.* 49. In Action of the Caſe, &c. the Plaintiff declared, that he was duly elected a Member of *Parliament* for ſuch a Borough, and the Defendant returned two other Perſons; and that he petitioned the Houſe of Commons, and was adjudged to be duly elected, and his Name ordered to be inſerted in the Roll, and the Name of the other to be razed out: The Plaintiff had a Verdict; but it was adjudged in Arreſt of Judgment, that this Declaration was not founded on the Act 7 & 8 *W.* 3. becauſe that Statute gave an Action where there was none before, and therefore the Fact muſt be laid agreeable to it, which not being done, the Defendant had Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 504. The Court will not meddle in an Action upon a double Return, until it is determined in *Parliament*. *Lutw.* 88. And it hath been holden that for a double Return, no Action lay before the Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. becauſe it is the only Method that the Sheriff had to ſecure himſelf; and when the Right was decided in the *Parliament*, then one Indenture was taken off the File, ſo that it is not then a double Return; neither can the Party have an Action for a falſe Return, for the Matter may be determined in the Houſe whether true or falſe; and if ſo, there will be an Inconvenience in contrary Reſolutions, if they ſhould determine one Way, and the Courts at Law another Way; but after a Diſſolution the Action may lie for a falſe Return, as then the Right cannot be determined in *Parliament*. 2 *Salk.* 502. A double Return is of the ſame Nature with a falſe Return, as to Action on the Caſe; in both it is grounded on the Falſity; but there is another Reaſon why this Action will not lie for a double Return, (*viz.*) becauſe the Law doth not take any Notice of ſuch a Return, it is only allowed by the Uſage of *Parliament*, and in Caſes wherein the proper Officer cannot determine who is choſen; therefore when he doubts, he makes a double Return, and ſubmits the Choice to the Determination of the Houſe of Commons; and if that Houſe doth admit ſuch Returns, and make Determinations on them, it will be hard for the Law to ſubject a Man to the Action only for ſubmitting a Fact to be determined by a Court, which hath a proper Juriſdiction to determine it: And by Reaſon of the Variety of Opinions, that an Action in this Caſe would lie, and would not; it hath been enacted by *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. That the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons concerning the Right of Election, is to be purſued. 2 *Lev.* 114. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 50. A Member elected and returned for ſeveral Places, is to make his Choice for which Place he will ſerve; and if he doth not, by the Time which the Houſe ſhall appoint, the Houſe may determine for what Place he ſhall continue a Member, and Writs ſhall go out for the other Place. Candidates are not to make Preſents of Money to, or treat, &c. Electors, after the *Teſte* of the Writ of Summons, or iſſuing out the Writs of Election, or after any Place of a Member becomes vacant; if they do, for this Bribery they ſhall be incapacitated to ſerve as Members. 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. And no Officers of the Exciſe, Poſt-Office, &c. are to make any Intereſt for Members of *Parliament*, on Pain of forfeiting 100 *l.* and Diſability, &c. 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.* *cap.* 20. By a late Act, an *Oath* is to be taken by Electors of Members of *Parliament*, That they have not received or had any Money, Gift, Reward, Office, Place or Imployment, or any Promiſe for Money, Gift, Place, &c. to them or their Uſe, to give their Votes; and if they aſk, take, or contract for any Money, or Reward, by Gift or other Device, to give or refuſe their Votes, or if any Perſons by Gift, &c. corruptly procure any one to give his Vote, they ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* and be diſabled to vote in any Election of Members of *Parliament*, and to hold any Office, or Franchiſe, &c. And Officers admitting Perſons to Vote, without taking the aforeſaid Oath, if demanded, incur a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* Likewiſe an Oath is to be adminiſtred to Returning Officers, That they have not received any Money, Gift, Office, Place, &c. or Promiſe for ſuch, for making any Returns, &c. *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. Perſons are to be proſecuted within two Years, after any Offence againſt this laſt Statute, for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Elections of Perſons to ſerve in *Parliament*, or ſhall not be liable

to

to any Incapacity or Forfeiture, &c. by the 9 *Geo.* 2. c. 38. And when Election of any Members of *Parliament* ſhall be made, the Secretary at War ſhall iſſue Orders for the Removal of all Soldiers quartered in any City, Town, or Borough, where ſuch Election ſhall be, one Day at leaſt before, to the Diſtance of two or more Miles; and not to make a nearer Approach, until after the Poll taken is ended, &c. But this not to extend to the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, &c. in Reſpect of his Majeſty's Guards; nor to fortified Places, &c. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 30.

Parliaments holden, and Proceedings in. All *Parliaments* are to be held without Force. 7 *Ed.* 1. Before the *Conqueſt*, *Parliaments* were held twice every Year: The 4 *Ed.* 3. enacted, That a *Parliament* ſhould be holden once a Year, and oftner if neceſſary; and the 36 *Ed.* 6. requires a *Parliament* to be held every Year. But by the Means of Cardinal *Wolſey*, the Favourite of King *Hen.* 8. a *Parliament* was held but once in fourteen Years during that Reign; which was upon a remarkable Occaſion, *viz.* to attaint the Duke of *Buckingham*. The *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *cap* 1. ordains, That the Sitting and Holding of *Parliaments*, ſhall not be diſcontinued above three Years. And the 6 *W. & M. cap.* 2. enacts, That new *Parliaments* ſhall be choſen once in three Years; and no *Parliament* continue longer than three Years. But by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 38. The Time of Continuance of *Parliament* is inlarged to ſeven Years; to be computed from the Day appointed for their Meeting, by the Writ of Summons. The occaſional Law, 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 1. declared, That the Lords and Commons convened at *Weſtminſter*, were the two Houſes of *Parliament*, notwithſtanding the Want of any Writ of Summons, or other Defect of Form, &c. Though the *Stat.* 12 and 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. made it very Penal, for any Perſons to affirm that the Houſes of *Parliament* have a Legiſlative Power without the King. An old Statute ordains, That every Perſon and Commonalty, having Summons to *Parliament*, ſhall come thither, in Pain to be amerced, or otherwiſe puniſhed: And if the Sheriff doth not ſummon them, he ſhall likewiſe be amerced, &c. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. On the holding of a *Parliament*, the King the firſt Day ſits in the upper Houſe, and by himſelf or the Lord Chancellor, ſhews the Reaſons of their Meeting; and then the Commons are commanded to chuſe cheir Speaker, which they having done, two or three Days afterwards he is preſented to the King, and after ſome Speeches is allowed, and ſent down to the Houſe of Commons; when the Buſineſs of *Parliament* proceeds. 12 *Rep.* 115. A *Parliament* cannot begin on the Return of the Writs, without the Preſence of the King, in Perſon, or by Repreſentation; and by Repreſentation two Ways, either by a Guardian of *England*, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, when the King is out of the Realm; or by Commiſſion, to certain Noble Lords in Caſe of Indiſpoſition, &c. when his Majeſty is at Home. 4 *Inſt.* 6, 7. And if any *Parliament* is to be holden before a Guardian of the Realm, there muſt be a ſpecial Commiſſion to begin the Parliament; but the *Teſte* of the Writs of Summons is to be in the Guardian's Name: And by an ancient Law, if the King being beyond the Seas, cauſe a *Parliament* to be ſummoned in this Kingdom, by Writ under the *Teſte* of his Lieutenant; and after the King returns hither, the *Parliament* ſhall proceed without any new Summons. 8 *H.* 5. In the fifth Year of King *Henry* 5. a *Parliament* was held, before *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Brother to the King, and Guardian of the Kingdom. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 4. a *Parliament* was begun in the Preſence of the King, and prorogued to a further Day; and then *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, the King's Commiſſary by Letters Patent, held the ſame *Parliament*, and made an Adjournment, &c. And 28 *Eliz.* the Queen by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, reciting, that for urgent Occaſions ſhe could not be preſent in her Royal Perſon, did authoriſe *John Whitgift* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, Lord Steward, to hold a *Parliament*, &c. *Ad faciendum omnia & ſingula, &c. necnon ad* Parliamentum *Adjornand' & Prorogand'*, &c. And in the upper Part of the Page, above the Beginning of the Commiſſion is written, *Domina Regina Repræſentatur per Commiſſionarios, viz.* &c. Theſe Commiſſioners ſat on a Form before the Cloth of State, and after the Commiſſion read, the *Parliament* proceeded. A *Parliament* may be holden at any Place the King ſhall aſſign; but it ought not to be diſſolved as long as any Bill remains undiſcuſſed, and Proclamation muſt be made in the *Parliament*, that if any Perſon have any Petition, he ſhall come in and be heard, and if no Anſwer be given, it is intended that the Publick are ſatisfied. *Lex Conſtitution.* 157. In former Times, by the Death of the King during the Sitting of the *Parliament*, the *Parliament* was *ipſo facto* diſſolved: But by the *Stat.* 4 *Ann. c.* 8. A *Parliament* ſitting or in Being, at the Demiſe of the King, ſhall continue for ſix Months; unleſs prorogued or Diſſolved, by ſuch Perſon to whom the Crown ſhall come; by one and 12 *W.* 3. All Orders of *Parliament* determine by Prorogation; and one taken by Order of the *Parliament*, after their Prorogation, may be diſcharged on an *Habeas Corpus*, as well as after a Diſſolution: But the Diſſolution of a *Parliament* doth not alter the State of Impeachments, brought up by the Commons in a preceding Parliament. *Raym.* 120. 1 *Lev.* 384. And it hath been reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that Caſes of Appeals and Writs of Error, ſhall continue, and are to be proceeded in *Statu quo*, &c. as they ſtood at the Diſſolution of the laſt *Parliament*. *Raym.* 381. A Prorogation of the *Parliament* is always by the King, and in this Caſe the Seſſions muſt begin *de Novo*; and if a *Parliament* is prorogued upon the Return of the Writ of Summons, it begins at the End of the Prorogation: An Adjournment is by each Houſe, and the Seſſions continues notwithſtanding ſuch Adjournment. 1 *Mod* 242. By a Prorogation of a *Parliament*, there is a Seſſion; and every ſeveral Seſſion of *Parliament* is in Law a ſeveral *Parliament*: Though if it be only an Adjournment, there is no Seſſion; and when a *Parliament* is called and doth ſit, but is diſſolved without any Act paſſed, or Judgment given, it is no Seſſion of *Parliament*, but a Convention. 4 *Inſt.* 27. If a *Parliament* is aſſembled, and ſeveral Orders are made, and Writs of Error brought in the Houſe of Peers, and ſeveral Bills agreed on, but none ſigned; this is but a Convention, and no *Parliament*, or Seſſions of *Parliament*: But every Seſſion, in which the King ſigns a Bill, is a *Parliament*; and ſo every *Parliament* is a Seſſion. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 29. *Hutt.* 61. And a Seſſion doth continue, until it is prorogued or diſſolved. The *Parliament* from the firſt Day of ſitting is called the firſt Seſſion of *Parliament*, &c. *Raym.* 120. And the Courts of Juſtice *ex Officio* are to take Notice of the Beginning, Prorogation, and Ending of every *Parliament*; alſo of all general Statutes: And Acts of Parliament take Effect from the Beginning of the *Parliament*, unleſs it be otherwiſe ordered by the Acts. 1 *Lev.* 296. 4 *Rep. Hob.* 111. On a Prorogation, ſuch Bills as have paſſed either or both Houſes, not having received the Royal Aſſent, muſt fall: For there can be no Act of *Parliament*, without the Conſent of the Lords, and Commons, and the Royal *Fiat* of the King, giving his Conſent Perſonally, or by Commiſſion; and by the *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. The King may paſs Acts by Commiſſion un-

der the Great Seal, ſigned by his Hand; and ſuch Acts ſhall be of equal Force as if the King were preſent in Perſon. Every Man in Judgment of Law is Party to an Act of *Parliament*; after the Royal Aſſent is given, it is the Prince's, and whole Realm's Deed. The Determination of the High Court of *Parliament*, being preſumed to be the Act of every particular Subject, who is either preſent perſonally, or conſenting by his Repreſentative. Publick Bills or Acts of *Parliament* are commonly drawn by ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons as are moſt inclined to the Effecting the Good of the Publick, particularly in Relation to the Bill deſigned, taking Advice thereupon; and Acts for the Revival, Repeal, or Continuance of Statutes, are penned by Lawyers, Members of the Houſe appointed for that Purpoſe: And in the bringing in and paſſing of Statutes, the following Formalities are obſerved, *viz.* Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in, except it be for impoſing a Tax, which is to be done by Order of the Houſe; and being granted, the Perſon making the Motion, and thoſe who ſecond it, are ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame: When the Bill is ready, ſome of the Members ordered to prepare it, preſent it; and upon a Queſtion being agreed to, it has the firſt Reading by the Clerk at the Table; after this the Clerk delivers the Bill to the Speaker, who, ſtanding up, declares the Subſtance of it; and if any Debate happens, he puts the Queſtion, whether the ſame ſhall have a ſecond Reading: And ſometimes upon Motion appoints a Day for it; for publick Bills, unleſs upon extraordinary Occaſions, are ſeldom read more than once in a Day, the Members being allowed convenient Time to conſider of them: If nothing be ſaid againſt a Bill, the ordinary Courſe is to proceed without a Queſtion; but if the Bill be generally diſliked, a Queſtion is ſometimes put, whether the Bill ſhall be rejected? And if it be rejected, it cannot be propoſed any more that Seſſions: When a Bill hath been read a ſecond Time, any Member may move to have the ſame amended; but no Member of the Houſe is admitted to ſpeak more than once in a Debate, except the Bill be read more than once that Day, or the whole Houſe is turned into a Committee; and after ſome Time ſpent in Debates, the Speaker collecting the Senſe of the Houſe, reduces the ſame to a Queſtion, which he ſubmits to the Houſe, and is put to the Vote: And a Queſtion is to be put, after the Bill is ſo read a ſecond Time, whether it ſhall be committed? which is either to a Committee of the whole Houſe or a private Committee, as the Importance of the Bill ſhall require; and this Committee is to report their Opinion of the Bill, with the Amendments, to the Houſe, the Chairman having cauſed the Clerk attending to read the Bill, and read it himſelf, putting every Clauſe to the Queſtion, *&c.* The Chairman makes his Report at the Side Bar of the Houſe, reading all the Alterations made, and then delivers the ſame to the Clerk of the *Parliament*; who likewiſe reads all the Amendments, and the Speaker puts the Queſtion, whether they ſhall be read a ſecond Time? And if that be agreed unto, he reads the Amendments himſelf, and puts the Queſtion, whether the Bill ſo amended ſhall be ingroſſed, and read a third Time ſome other Day? And then the Speaker takes the Bill in his Hand, holds it up, and puts the laſt Queſtion, whether the Bill ſhall paſs? If a Majority of Voices are for it, then the Bill paſſes; and it is ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, where, when it is twice read, the Queſtion is to be for Commitment; or if it be not committed, then it is to be read a third Time, and the next Queſtion to be for its Paſſing; and upon the third Reading of the Bill, any Member may ſpeak againſt the whole Bill to throw out the ſame, or for Amendment of any Clauſe thereof; and if it be amended, it is to be ſent back again to the Commons for their Concurrence, and being returned, is then paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, and ready for the Royal Aſſent. If a Bill paſſes in one Houſe, but a Demur happens upon it when ſent to the other Houſe, in this Caſe a Conference is demanded; wherein certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet in the *Painted Chamber*, and Debate the Matter; and when they have agreed, the Bill paſſed is brought to the King in the Houſe of Lords, where having his Royal Robes on, he declares the Royal Aſſent, by the Clerk of the *Parliament*. *Pract. Solic. in Parliam.* 397, 398. As for private Bills, Leave is to be obtained by Petition, *&c.* to bring in the ſame; and the Subſtance thereof is to be ſet forth, until which a Bill is not to be offered; and when the Petition is read, and Leave given to bring in the Bill whereupon it is accordingly brought into the Houſe, the Perſons concerned and affected by it may be heard by themſelves or Counſel at the Bar, or before a Committee, to whom ſuch Bill is referred; (and in Caſe of a Peer, he ſhall be admitted to come within the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, and ſit covered on a Stool whilſt the ſame is debating.) And after Counſel is heard on both Sides, and the Houſe is ſatisfied with the Contents of the Bill, it is committed, and paſſed, *&c.* All Bills, Motions and Petitions, are by Order of *Parliament* to be entred on the *Parliament* Rolls, although they are denied, and never proceed to the Eſtabliſhment of a Statute, together with the Anſwers. *Lex Conſtitution.* 154. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons is not allowed to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing of a Bill, only to make a ſhort Narrative of it; opening the the Parts of the Bill, ſo that all may underſtand it; if any Queſtion be upon the Bill, he is to explain, but not enter into Argument or Diſpute: and he is not to vote, except the Houſe is equally divided: When Mr. Speaker deſires to ſpeak, he ought to be heard without Interruption; and when the Speaker ſtands up, the Member ſtanding up is to ſit down: If two ſtand up to ſpeak to a Bill, he that would ſpeak againſt the Bill, if it be known, is to be firſt heard; otherwiſe he that was firſt up, which is to be determined by the Speaker: No Member is to be taken down, unleſs by Mr. Speaker, in ſuch Caſes as the Houſe do not think fit to admit; and if any Perſon ſpeak impertinently, or beſides the Queſtion, the Speaker is to interrupt him, and know the Pleaſure of the Houſe whether he ſhall be further heard: But if he ſpeaks not to the Matter, it may be moderated: And whoſoever hiſſes or diſturbs any Perſon in his Speech, ſhall anſwer it at the Bar of the Houſe. In the enacting of Laws, and other Proceedings in *Parliament*; the Lords give their Voices in their Houſe, from the puiſne Lord *ſeriatim*, by the Word *Content*, or *Not Content*: The Manner of Voting in the Houſe of Commons, is by *Yea* and *No*; and if it be difficult to determine which are the greater Number, the Houſe divides, and four Tellers are appointed by the Speaker, two of each Side, to Number them, the *Ay's* going out, and the *No's* ſtaying in; and thereof Report is made to the Houſe. When the Members of the Houſe go forth, none is to ſtir, until Mr. Speaker riſes from his Seat; and then all the Reſt are to follow after.

Parliament de la Bonde, A *Parliament* in King *Edw.* 2d's Time, ſo called, whereunto the Barons came armed againſt the two *Spencers*, with coloured *Bands* for Diſtinction. *Baronag. Engl.* 1 *part.*

Parliamentum Diabolicum, Was a *Parliament* held at *Coventry* 38 *H.* 6. wherein *Edward* Earl of *March*, (afterwards King) and divers of the Chief Nobility were attainted; but the Acts then made

were

were annulled by the ſucceeding *Parliament*. *Holingſh. Cron.*

Parliamentum Indoctorum, A *Parliament* 6 *H.* 4. whereunto by ſpecial Precept to the Sheriffs in their ſeveral Counties, no *Lawyer* or Perſon ſkilled in the Law was to come; and therefore it was ſo termed. *Rot. Parl.* 6. *H.* 4.

Parliamentum infantum, Was a *Parliament* aſſembled at *Oxford*, *Anno* 41 *H.* 3. ſo ſtiled, from the *Madneſs* of their Proceedings; and becauſe the Lords came with great Numbers of armed Men to it, and Contentions grew very high between the King, Lords and Commons, whereby many extraordinary Things were done and enacted. 4 *Co. Inſt.*

Parliamentum Religioſorum. In moſt *Convents*, they had a common Room, into which the Brethren withdrew for Diſcourſe and Converſation; and the Conference there had was termed *Parliamentum*. *Matt. Pariſ.* And beſides the ſupream Court of *Parliament*; the Abbot of *Croyland* was wont to call a Parliament of his Monks, to conſult about the Affairs of his Monaſtery: And at this Day, the Societies of the two Temples, or *Inns of Court*, do call that Aſſembly a *Parliament*, wherein they conſer upon the Common Affairs of their ſeveral Houſes. *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 1.

Parochial, Belonging to *Pariſh*; and there are ſome Places that are *Extraparochial*.

Parol, Is a *French* Word, uſed for a Plea in Court. *Kitch.* 193. And being joined with Leaſe, as *Leaſe Parol*, is a Leaſe by *Word of Mouth*; to diſtinguiſh it from one in *Writing*.

Parol Arreſt. Any Juſtice of Peace may by Word of Mouth, authoriſe any one to arreſt another who is guilty of a Breach of the Peace in his Preſence, *&c. Dalt.* 117.

Parol Demurrer, Is a Privilege allowed to an *Infant*, who is ſued concerning Lands which came to him by Deſcent; and the Court thereupon will give Judgment, *Quod loquela prædicta remaneat quouſque* the Infant comes to the Age of Twenty one Years: And where the Age is granted on *Parol Demurrer*, the Writ doth not abate, but the Plea is put *ſine Die*, until the Infant is of full Age; and then there ſhall be a Reſummons. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 280. 2 *Inſt.* 258. *Raſt. Entr.* 363. The Granting of a *Parol Demurrer* is in Favour of an Infant, and for his Benefit, that he may not be prejudiced in his Right for Want of well knowing his Eſtate, *&c.* And if his Anceſtor dies ſeiſed, and the Lands deſcend to him, and he enters and takes the Profits, it would be a Prejudice to the Infant to loſe the Poſſeſſion which he hath; ſo that in that Caſe it ſhall ſtay until his Age. 6 *Rep.* 3. The Tenant in an Action, cannot pray *Parol Demurrer*, until the Infant Demandant comes of Age: This is expreſly provided for by 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. And it would damage the Infant, if he ſhould be ſo delayed upon an Action brought by him, where an Eſtate is deſcended to him from his Anceſtor. 6 *Rep.* 3, 5. In *Parol Demurrer* when it may be had, if two are vouched, and there is *Parol Demurrer* for the Nonage of one; it ſhall be for the other alſo. 45 *Ed.* 3. 23. See *Age Prier*.

Parricide, *(Patricida)* Is properly he that kills his Father, and may be applied to him that killeth his Mother. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Parſon, *(Perſona)* Signifies the Rector of a Church becauſe for his Time he repreſents the Church, and in his *Perſon*, the Church may ſue for and defend her Right, *&c.* Or he is called *Parſon* as he is bound by Virtue of his Office, *in propria Perſona ſervire deum. Fleta, lib.* 9. *cap.* 18. 1 *Inſt.* 300. Alſo the Word *Parſon* in a large Senſe, includes all Clergymen having Spiritual Preſentments. And there may be two ſeveral *Parſons* in one Church, one of the one Moiety, and the other of the other; and a Part of the Church and Town allotted to each; and may be two that make but one *Parſon* in a Church, preſented by one Patron. 1 *Inſt.* 17, 18. To a *Parſon* of a Church, theſe Things are requiſite; Holy Orders, Preſentation, Inſtitution, and Induction; and where a Perſon is compleat *Parſon*, he may ceaſe to be *Parſon* of the Church, by Death, or Ceſſion, Reſignation, Deprivation for Simony, Nonconformity to the Canons, for Adultery, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 120. 4 *Rep.* 75, 76. A *Parſon* hath the entire Fee of his Church; and where 'tis ſaid he hath not the Right of Fee-ſimple, that is underſtood as to bringing a Writ of Right. *Cro. Car.* 582. And in the Time of the *Parſon*, the Patron hath nothing to do with the Church; but if the *Parſon* waſtes the Inheritance thereof to his own private Uſe, in cutting Trees, *&c.* his Patron may have a Prohibition, ſo that to ſome Purpoſes he hath an Intereſt in the *Parſon's* Time. 11 *H.* 6. 4. 11 *Rep.* 49. Sir *Edward Coke* was of Opinion, That at Common Law a *Parſon* could not be arreſted; and ſaid, he had ſeen a Report grounded on the Statutes 50 *Edward* 3. *c.* 5. and 1 *Henry* 2. *c.* 15. which are in Affirmance of the Common Law, and in Maintenance of the Liberties of the Church; that a *Parſon* ought not to be arreſted in going, ſtaying, or returning to celebrate Divine Service, nor any other Perſon who attended him in ſuch Service; and that if he was, he might have an Action upon thoſe Statutes, againſt the Perſon making the Arreſt. 12 *Rep.* 100. A *Parſon* ought not to appear at the Sheriff's Turn, or the Court Leet, without an abſolute Neceſſity, *F. N. B.* 160. No *Parſon* or Spiritual Perſon, ſhall take a Farm or Leaſe of Lands, *&c.* to himſelf, or any one for his Uſe, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* a Month, one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Informer. Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. Nor ſhall he buy, to ſell again, any Merchandiſe, Corn, Cattle, *&c.* upon Forfeiture of treble Value: But it is provided, that he may buy Horſes, or any other Cattle, for his neceſſary Uſe in manuring his Glebe and Church Lands. *Ibid.* On Information upon this Statute for renting a Farm, the Defendant pleaded in Bar, that he had not ſufficient Glebe for paſturing his Cattle, nor Corn for his Family; but the Plaintiff traverſed his having ſpent the Product thereof in his Family, *&c.* 1 *Lutw.* 134. See *Church*.

Parſon Impariſonee, *(Perſona imperſonata)* Is he who is in Poſſeſſion of a Church, be it preſentative or impropriate, and with whom the Church is full. *Perſona*, according to the *New Book of Entries*, ſeems to be the Patron that has Right to give the Benefice, by Reaſon he had anciently the Tithes in reſpect of his Liberality in erecting or endowing the Church, *Quaſi ſuſtineret Perſonam Eccleſiæ*; and *Perſona Impерſonata* is the *Parſon* to whom the Benefice is given in the Patron's Right. *Perſona Impерſonata* is uſed for the Rector of a Church preſentative. *Reg. Judic.* 24. And *Dyer* ſays, a Dean and Chapter are *Parſons Imparſonees* of a Benefice appropriated to them; who alſo ſhews that *Perſona Impерſonata* is one that is inducted and in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. *Dyer* 40, 221. So that *Perſona* may be termed *Impерſonata*, only in Regard of the Poſſeſſion he hath of the Rectory, by the Act of another. 1 *Inſt.* 300. In a *Quare Impedit* the *Parſon* is to plead *Perſona Impерſonata*; but if he doth not ſay at the Time of obtaining the Writ, it will be inferred by the Writ that he is. *Cro. Car.* 105. And this is a Plea that he is admitted and inſtituted in the Church, *&c.* 7 *Rep.* 26.

Parſon mortal. The Rector of a Church inſtituted and inducted, for his own Life, was called *Perſona mortalis*: And any Collegiate or Conventual Bo-

dy,

dy, to whom the Church was for ever appropriated, were termed *Perſona Immortalis*. Cartular. Rading. MS. fol. 182.

Parſonage, or Rectory, is a Pariſh Church, endowed with a Houſe, Glebe, Tithes, *&c.* Or it is a certain Portion of Lands, Tithes, and Offerings, eſtabliſhed by Law, for the Maintenance of the Miniſter that hath the Cure of Souls within the Pariſh whereof he is Rector: And though properly a *Parſonage* or Rectory doth conſiſt of Glebe Land and Tithes; yet it may be a Rectory, though it have no Glebe, but the Church and Church-yard: Alſo there may be neither Glebe nor Tithes, but annual Payments in Lieu thereof. *Parſ. Counc.* 190. The Rights to the *Parſonage* and Church Lands are of ſeveral Natures; for the Parſon hath a Right to the *Poſſeſſion*; the Patron hath the Right of *Preſentation*; and the Ordinary a Right of *Inveſtiture*, &c. But the Rights of the Patron and Ordinary are only collateral Rights; neither of them being capable of poſſeſſing or retaining the Church themſelves; though no Charge can be laid on the Church or *Parſonage*, but by the Conſent and Agreement of all of them. *Hugh's Parſ. Law* 188.

Partes finis nihil habuerunt, &c. An Exception taken againſt a *Fine* levied. 3 *Rep.*

Participatio, Is Charity ſo called, becauſe the Poor are thereby made *Participes* of other Men's Goods: We read it in ſeveral Places in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 321, *&c.*

Parties, Are the Perſons which are named in a *Deed* or *Fine*, *viz.* that make the *Deed* or levy the *Fine*; and alſo to whom made and levied. The *Parties* to a *Suit*, are the Plaintiff and Defendant who carry on the ſame.

Partitione faciendâ, Is a Writ that lies for thoſe who hold Lands or Tenements *pro indiviſo*, and would ſever to every one his Part, againſt them that refuſe to join in Partition; as *Coparceners*, &c. *F. N. B.* 61. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Partition, *(Partitio)* Is a Dividing of Lands deſcended by the Common Law, or by Cuſtom, among Coheirs or *Parceners*, where there are two at the leaſt. And *Partition* may be made by Jointenants, and Tenants in Common; but after ſuch *Partition* they ſhall have Aid one of another, and their Heirs to deraign Warranty, and to recover, *&c.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. Vide *Parceners.*

Partners, Are where two or more agree to come in Share and Share alike to any Trade or Bargain. If there are two *Partners* in Trade, and Judgment is recovered againſt one of them, his Moiety of the Goods in *Partnerſhip* only ſhall be taken in Execution. *Show. Rep.* 174. See *Cuſtom of Merchants.*

Part-Owners, Are thoſe that are concerned in *Ship* Matters, and who have joint Shares therein. And when there are *Part owners* of a Ship, the Majority may fit her out, without the Conſent of the Reſt; and if they do, ſuch Majority run all the Hazard, and are to partake of the Profits. *Show.* 13, 30. Action lies as well againſt the *Part owners* of a Ship, for the Loſs or Spoiling of Goods delivered to the Maſter, as againſt the Maſter; for as the Maſter of a Ship is chargeable in Reſpect of his Wages, ſo are the *Part-owners* in Reſpect of the Freight; but the Action againſt the *Part-owners* muſt be brought againſt all of them, or the Defendants may take Advantage of it by pleading in Abatement, *&c. Show. Rep.* 30, 105. 3 *Lev.* 259.

Party Jury, Is a Jury *de medietate Linguæ*, in Actions brought by Foreigners. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Parviſe, *(Parviſa, Parviſus, non à* Parvus *adject. ſed à Gal. le* Parvis) *Sed placitantes, tunc, i. e.* poſt meridiem, *ſe divertunt ad* Parviſum *& alibi conſulentes cum ſervientibus ad legem & aliis conſiliariis, &c.* Thus ſaith *Forteſcue* in his *de Laudibus LL. Angl. cap.* 51. *pag.* 124. And *Selden* in his Notes on *Forteſcue* defines it to be, an Afternoon's Exerciſe, or *Moot* for the Inſtruction of young Students; bearing the ſame Name originally with the *Parviſiæ* at *Oxford. Seld. Notes pag.* 56. Of which *Chaucer* has Mention in one of his Prologues.

A Serjeant at Law, that ware and wiſe,
That often had been at the Parviſe.

Paſcha clauſum, The Octaves of *Eaſter* or *Low Sunday*, which *cloſes* that Solemnity: And *Die (tali) poſt* Paſcha clauſum, is a Date in ſome of our old Deeds. The firſt Statute of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 3 *Edw.* 1. is ſaid to be made the *Monday* after *Eaſter* Week; *poſt de la cluſe de Paſche, &c.*

Paſcha floridum, Is the *Sunday* before *Eaſter*, called *Palm Sunday*; when the proper Hymn or Goſpel ſung was *occurrunt turbæ cum* Floribus & Palmis, *&c.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. f. 75.

Paſchal Rents, Are Rents or yearly Tributes paid by the Clergy to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, at their *Eaſter* Viſitations.

Paſcua, A Meadow or Paſture Ground, ſet apart to feed Cattle. See *Paſtura.*

Paſcuage, *(Paſcuagium*, Fr. *Paſcage)* The Graſing or Paſturing of Cattle.——*Et habere viginti Porcos quietos de* Paſcuagio, *&c. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 23.

Paſuage, And *Pathnage* in Woods, *&c.* See *Pannage.*

Paſſage, *(Paſſagium)* Is properly over Water, as Way is over Land; it relates to the Sea, and great Rivers, and is a *French* Word ſignifying *Tranſitum.* In the Stat. 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. it is uſed for the Hire that a Man pays for being tranſported over Sea, or over any River: And it is mentioned among *Cuſtoms* and Duties, as *Theolonio*, Paſſagio, *& Laſtagio Chart. Hen.* 1. All Perſons ſhall have free *Paſſage* on the River *Severn*; and if any be diſturbed, he may have his Remedy by Action at the Common Law. Stat. 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. There are other Statutes for regulating the *Paſſage* of this River, and preventing Diſorders therein by the *Welch, &c.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 18. 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Alſo *Paſſagio* is a *Writ* directed to the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to *paſs* over Sea, who has the King's Leave. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

Paſſagium Regis, Was a *Voyage* or Expedition to the *Holy Land*, when made by the *King's* of *England* in Perſon. *Pryn's Collect. par.* 3. *p.* 767.

Paſſator, Is he that hath the Intereſt or Command of the *Paſſage* of a River; or the Lord to whom a Duty is paid for *Paſſage.* Pat. Edw. 3. par. 3. Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 505.

Paſs-port, Signifies a Licence granted by any Perſon in Authority, for the ſafe Paſſage of a Man, or any Ship, *&c.* from one Place or Country to another. Stat. 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2. *Paſſes* for Ships to the *Mediterranean* Sea, by Statute 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 18. See *Mediterranean.*

Paſtoral Staff, The Staff or *Croſier* of a Biſhop, wherewith they were inveſted.

Paſture, *(Paſtura)* Is any Place where Cattle may feed; and Feeding for Cattle is called *Paſture*, wherefore we call Feeding Grounds *Common of Paſture:* But Common of *Paſture* is properly a Right of putting Beaſts to *Paſture* in another Man's Soil; and in this, there is an Intereſt of the Lord and of the Tenant. *Wood's Inſt.* 196, 197. *Paſtura* differs from *Paſcua*, as appears from what follows, *viz.* Paſtura *omne genus paſcendi ſignificat, ſive fiat in Patris, ſive in ſtipula, ſive in Agris, ſive in Campis; ſed* Paſcua *eſt locus principaliter deputatus pecoribus paſcendis, ut-*

puta

puta in montibus, moris, mariſcis & planis non cultis nec aratis. Lindewood. Provin. Angl. lib. 3. c. 1.

Paſtus, A Procuration or Proviſion, which the Tenants of the King, or other Lords, were bound to make for them at certain Times, or as often as they made a Progreſs to their Lands.——*Hoc modo per ævum liberabo a* Paſtu *Regis & Principum.* Chart. Walgaſi Regis Merciorum in Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 123.

Patentee, Is one to whom the King grants his Letters Patent. 7 *Ed.* 6 *c.* 3.

Patents, Are the King's Writings, ſealed with the Great Seal, having their Name from being *open:* And they differ from Writs. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 126. The King is to adviſe with his Council touching Grants and *Patents* made of his Eſtate, *&c.* And in Petitions for Lands, Annuities or Offices, the Value is to be expreſſed; alſo a former *Patent* is to be mentioned where the Petition is for a Grant in Reverſion, or the *Patents* thereupon ſhall be void. 1 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 6. 6 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. And *Patents* which bear not the Date and Day of Delivery of the King's Warrants into *Chancery*, are not good. Statute 18 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 1. Where the King's *Patent* creates a new Eſtate, of which the Law does not take Knowledge; the *Patents* are void. 8 *Rep.* 1. 5 *Rep.* 93. But *Patents* ſhall not be avoided by nice and ſubtile Conſtructions: If a *Patent* may be taken to two Intents; and it is good as to one Intent, and not as to the other; this *Patent* is valid. *Jenk. Cent.* 138. When the King would paſs a Freehold, it is neceſſary that the Patent be under the Great Seal; and it ought to be granted *de Adviſamento* of the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* and Lord Treaſurer, in the uſual Manner. *Fitzgib.* 291. *Trin.* 5 *Geo.* 2. See *Grants of the King.*

Patria, Signifies the Country; but in the Law it is taken for a *Neighbourhood*, and when we ſay *Inquiratur per Patriam*, it is meant a *Jury of the Neighbourhood.*

Patriarch, *(Patriarcha)* Is a *Greek* Word applied to a Chief Father. *Anno* 385. in the general Council held at *Conſtantinople*, it was decreed that the Biſhop of that Place ſhould for ever be called a *Patriarch.*

Patrimony, *(Patrimonium)* An Hereditary Eſtate; or Right deſcending from Anceſtors. The legal Endowment of a Church, or Religious Houſe, was likewiſe called *Eccleſiaſtical Patrimony*; and the Lands and Revenues united to the *See* of *Rome*, are term'd St. *Peter's Patrimony.* Cowel.

Patrinus, Is uſed for Godfather, and *Matrina* a Godmother, in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1.

Patritius, Was an Honour conferred on Men of the firſt Quality, in the Time of the Engliſh *Saxon* Kings.——*Pro ampliori firmitatis Teſtamento, Principes & Senatores, Judices & Patritios ſubſcribere fecimus.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 13.

Patron, *(Patronus)* Signifieth in the *Civil Law* him that hath manumitted a Servant; and thereby is accounted his great Benefactor, and claims Duty and Reverence of him during his Life. *Digeſt.* Tit. *de Jure Patronatus.* In the *Canon* and *Common Law*, it is he who hath the Gift and Diſpoſition of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice; and the Reaſon of it is, becauſe the Gift of Churches and Benefices belonged unto ſuch good Men as either built or endowed them with great Part of their Revenues. *Terms de Ley* 473. And there are three Cauſes of *Patronage: Ratione Fundationis*, where one ſolely founds a Church; *Ratione Donationis*, when a Man only endows it; and *Ratione Fundi*, where a Perſon erects a Church on his own Ground. *Litt. Rep.* 137. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 286. The *Patron* is to preſent within ſix Kalendar Months after an Avoidance of the Church; and where the Church becomes void by the Death of the Incumbent, the *Patron* at his Peril muſt take Notice of it, in making Preſentation; but if there be an Avoidance by Deprivation, *&c.* he ſhall have Notice, and ſix Months after to preſent. 6 *Rep.* 61. 3 *Leon.* 46. If a Church becomes litigious by the Preſentation of two ſeveral *Patrons* of their Clerks, a *Jus Patronatus* may be awarded by the Biſhop to inquire into who is rightful *Patron*, and he is to admit accordingly.. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 384, 385. The *Patron*'s Right is the moſt worthy and firſt Act and Part of a Promotion to a Benefice, and is granted and pleaded by the Name of *Libera Diſpoſitio Eccleſiæ.* Hob. 152. But during the Vacancy of a Church, the Freehold of the Glebe is not in the *Patron*; for it is in *Abeyance.* 8 *H.* 6. 24. *Litt.* 144. A *Patron* ſhall not have an Action for Treſpaſs done when the Church is vacant: And if a Man who hath a Right to Glebe Lands, releaſeth the ſame to the *Patron*, that is not good; becauſe the *Patron* has not any Eſtate in the Land. 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. If the *Patron* grants a Rent out of a Church, it is void even againſt himſelf. 38 *Ed.* 3. 4. See *Advowſon, Parſon, Preſentation, &c.*

Pavage, *(Pavagium)* Money paid towards the *Paving* of Streets or Highways. *Rot. Parl.* 10 *Edw.* 3.

Paving The Streets of *London*, *&c. Stat.* 24 & 32 *H.* 8. 23 *Eliz.* Vide *Scavengers.*

Pauper, Signifies a poor Man, according to which we have a Term in Law to ſue *in Forma Pauperis.* See *Forma Pauperis.*

Pawn, (*Pignus*) A Pledge or Gage for Surety of Payment of Money lent: It is ſaid to be derived *à* Pugno, *quia Res quæ* Pignori *dantur*, pugno *vel manu traduntur. Litt. Dict.* The Party that *pawns* Goods, hath a general Property in them; they cannot be forfeited by the Party that hath them in *Pawn* for any Offence of his, nor be taken in Execution for his Debt; neither may they otherwiſe be put in Execution, till the Debt for which they are *pawned* is ſatisfied. *Litt. Rep.* 332. If a Man *pawns* Goods for Money, and afterwards a Judgment is had againſt the *Pawner* at the Suit of one of the Creditors; the Goods in the Hands of the *Pawnee* ſhall not be taken in Execution upon this Judgment, until the Money is paid to the *Pawnee*, becauſe he had a qualified Property in them, and the Judgment Creditor only an Intereſt. 3 *Bulſt.* 17. And when a Perſon hath Jewels in *Pawn* for a certain Sum, and he that putteth them in *Pawn* is attainted; the King ſhall not have the Jewels unleſs he pay the Money. *Plowd.* 487. The *Pawnee* of Goods hath a ſpecial Property in them, to detain them for his Security, *&c.* and he may aſſign the *Pawn* over to another, who ſhall hold it ſubject to the ſame Conditions: And if the *Pawnee* die before redeemed, his Executors ſhall have it upon the like Terms as he had it. If Goods *pawned* are periſhable, and no Day being ſet for Payment of the Money, they lie in *Pawn* till ſpoiled, without any Default in him that hath them in Keeping; the Party that *pawned* them ſhall bear the Damage, for it ſhall be adjudged his Fault that he did not redeem them ſooner; and he to whom *pawned* may have Action of Debt for his Money: Alſo if the Goods are taken from him, he may have Action of Treſpaſs, *&c. Co. Litt.* 89, 208. Where Goods are *pawned* for Money borrowed, without a Day ſet for their Redemption, they are redeemable at any Time during the Life of the Borrower. They may be redeemed after the Death of him to whom *pawned*; but not after the Death of him who *pawned* the Goods. 2 *Cro.* 245. But where a Day is appointed, and the *Pawner* dieth before the Day; his Executors may redeem the *Pawn* at the Day, and this ſhall be *Aſſets* in their Hands. 1 *Bulſt.* 30, 31. Goods *pawned* generally, without any Day of Redemption, if the *Pawner* dies, the *Pawn* is abſolute and irredeemable; if the *Pawnee* dies,

it is not ſo. *Noy* 137. 1 *Bulſt.* 9. If Goods are redeemable at a Day certain, it muſt be ſtrictly obſerved; and the *Pawnee*, in Caſe of Failure of Payment at the Day, may ſell them. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 181, 215. In other Caſes, Brokers commonly ſtay but a Year for their Money lent on *Pawns*, at the End of which, if not redeemed, they ſell the Goods. *Law. Secur.* 99. He who borrows Money on a *Pawn* is to have again the Pledge when he repays it, or he may have Action for the Detainer; and his Tender of the Money reveſts the Special Property. 2 *Cro.* 244. And it hath been held, that where a Broker or *Pawnee* refuſes upon Tender of the Money to redeliver the Goods in *Pawn*, he may be indicted; becauſe being ſecretly *pawned*, it may be impoſſible to prove a Delivery for Want of Witneſſes, if Action of Trover ſhould be brought for them. *Paſch.* 5 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 268. Adjudged, that if Goods are loſt, after the Tender of the Money, the *Pawnee* is liable to make them good to the Owner; for after Tender he is a wrongful Detainer, and he who keeps Goods wrongfully muſt anſwer for them at all Events, his wrongful Detainer being the Occaſion of the Loſs: But if they are loſt before a Tender, it is otherwiſe; the *Pawnee* is not liable, if his Care of Keeping them was exact; and the Law requires nothing of him, but only that he ſhould uſe an ordinary Care in Keeping of the Goods, that they may be reſtored on Payment of the Money for which they were depoſited; and in ſuch Caſe if the Goods are loſt, the *Pawnee* hath ſtill his Remedy againſt the *Pawner* for the Money lent. 2 *Salk.* 522. 3 *Salk.* 268. If the *Pawn* is laid up, and the *Pawnee* robb'd, he is not anſwerable: Though if the *Pawnee* uſeth the Thing, as a Jewel, Watch, *&c.* that will not be the worſe for Wearing, which he may do, it is at his Peril; and if he is robbed, he is anſwerable to the Owner, as the Uſing occaſioned the Loſs, *&c. Ibid.* If the *Pawn* is of ſuch a Nature that the Keeping is a Charge to the *Pawnee*, as a Cow or a Horſe, *&c.* he may milk the one, or ride the other, and this ſhall go in Recompence for his Keeping: Things which will grow the worſe by Uſage, as Apparel, *&c.* he may not uſe. *Owen* 124. A Perſon borrows 100 *l.* on the *Pawn* of Jewels, and takes a Note from the Lender acknowledging them to be in his Hands, for ſecuring the Money; afterwards he borrows ſeveral other Sums of the ſame Perſon, for which he gave his Notes, without taking any Notice of the Jewels. As in this Caſe it was natural to think the Lender would not have advanced the Sums on Note only, but on the Credit of the Pledge in his Hands before; it was decreed in Equity, that if the Borrower would have his Jewels he muſt pay all the Money due on the Notes. *Preced. Canc.* 419, 421. A Factor cannot *pawn* the Goods of his Principal. 2 *Strange* 1178. He to whom Goods are delivered for ſafe Cuſtody cannot *pawn* them. 2 *Strange* 1187. There can be no Market-overt for *Pawning*. *Ibid.* Where Money is lent on a *Pledge*, the Borrower is perſonally liable to the Payment of it, unleſs there be an Agreement to the Contrary. 2 *Strange* 919.

Pawnage, In Woods and Foreſts for Swine. Vide *Pannage*.

Payment of Money before the Day appointed, is in Law *Payment* at the Day; for it cannot, in Preſumption of Law, be any Prejudice to him to whom the Payment is made, to have his Money before the Time; and it appears by the Party's Receipt of it, that it is for his own Advantage to receive it then, otherwiſe he would not do it: Yet it is ſaid, that the Defendant muſt not plead, that the Plaintiff accepted it in full Satisfaction; but that he paid it in full Satisfaction. 5 *Rep.* 117. *Payment* of a leſſer Sum in Satisfaction of a greater, cannot be a Satisfaction for the Whole, unleſs the *Payment* be before the Day: Though the Gift of an Horſe, or Robe, *&c.* in Satisfaction may be good. *Ibid.* And where Damages are uncertain, a leſs Thing may be done in Satisfaction of a greater. 4 *Mod. Rep.* 89. Upon *Solvit ad Diem* pleaded, it is good Evidence to prove *Payment* at any Time after the Day, and before the Action brought; and *Payment*, although after the Day, may be pleaded to any Action of Debt, upon Bill, Bond or Judgment, or *Scire facias* upon a Judgment. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 287. Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* But though *Payment* after the Day, is good by Way of Diſcharge, it will not be ſo by Way of Satisfaction. 4 *Mod.* 250. *Payment* is no Plea to Debt on a Covenant, or an Obligation, without Acquittance; but if the Obligation have a Condition, it is otherwiſe. *Dyer* 25, 160. If a Bond, *&c.* be for Payment of Money, and no Day is ſet, Damages cannot be recovered till a Demand is made. *Bridgm.* 20. For *Payment* of Rent there are ſaid to be four Times; 1. A voluntary Time, that is not ſatisfactory, and yet good to ſome Purpoſe; as where a Leſſee pays his Rent before the Day, this gives Seiſin of the Rent, and enables him to whom paid to bring his Aſſiſe for it. 2. A Time voluntary and ſatisfactory in ſome Caſes; when it is paid the Morning of the laſt Day, and the Leſſor dies before the End of the Day, this is a good *Payment* to bind the Heir or Executor, but not the King. 3. The legal, abſolute and ſatisfactory Time, which is a convenient Time before the laſt Inſtant of the laſt Day, and then it muſt be paid. 4. Is ſatisfactory, and not voluntary, but coercive, when forced and recovered by Suit at Law. *Co. Litt.* 200. 10 *Rep.* 127. *Plowd.* 172. *Payment* of Money ſhall be directed by him who pays it, and not by the Receiver, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 117. *Cro. Eliz.* 68. If the Payer does not apply the *Payment* the Receiver may, but he muſt not apply it to an uncertain Demand, as to a Debt from a Teſtator. 2 *Strange* 1194. In the *Payment* of a Teſtator's Debts by *Executors*, they are to pay theſe firſt; on Judgments, Mortgages, Rent due by Leaſe, *&c.* then Bonds and Bills, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 927. Vide *Bond and Rent.*

Peace, (*Pax*) In the general Signification, is oppoſite to War; but particularly with us it ſignifies a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards the King and his People. *Lamb. lib.* 1. *c.* 2. All Authority for keeping of the *Peace* comes originally from the King, who is the ſupreme Officer or Magiſtrate for Preſervation thereof; though it is ſaid the King cannot take a Recognizance of the *Peace*, becauſe it is a Rule in Law that no one can take any Recognizance, who is not either a Juſtice of Record, or by Commiſſion: Alſo it is certain, that no Duke, Earl, or Baron, as ſuch, have any greater Power to keep the *Peace*, than meer private Perſons. *Lamb. lib.* 1. *ch.* 3. *Dalt. ch.* 1. But the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Marſhal, and every Juſtice of the King's Bench, have as incident to their Offices, *&c.* a general Authority to keep the *Peace* throughout the Realm, and to award Proceſs for the Surety of the *Peace*, and take Recognizances for it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 32. And every Court of Record hath Power to keep the *Peace* within its own Precinct: As have likewiſe Sheriffs of Counties, who are intruſted with the Cuſtody of the Counties, and conſequently have by it an implied Power of Keeping the *Peace* within the ſame; and Coroners may bind Perſons to the *Peace* who make an Affray in their Preſence; but theſe laſt may not grant Proceſs of the *Peace*, *&c. Ibid.* It is ſaid every Man is to be a Conſtable, to keep the *Peace* amongſt others, and the Juſtices of *Peace* are to do the ſame eſpecially; and no Man may break it. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 14. *Peace* ſhall be kept, and

and Juſtice and Right duly adminiſtred to all Perſons. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 2, *&c.* See *Juſtice of Peace* and *Good Behaviour.*

Peace of God and the Church, *(Pax Dei & Eccleſiæ)* Was anciently uſed for the Reſt and Ceſſation, which the King's Subjects had from Trouble and Suits at Law between the Terms. According to *Spelman*, Pax Dei *Tempus dicitur cultui Divino adhibitum, eaque appellatione omnes Dies Dominici, Feſta & Vigiliæ cenſentur.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Peace of the King, *(Pax Regis)* Is that *Peace* and Security, for Life and Goods, which the King promiſes to all his People under his Protection: And where an Outlawry is reverſed, a Perſon is reſtored to the *King's Peace*, called *Ad Pacem redire. Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. There is, beſides theſe, the *Peace of the King's Highway*, which is the Immunity that the King's Highway hath to be free from Annoyance or Moleſtation. *The Peace of the Plough*, whereby the Plough and the Plough Cattle are ſecured from Diſtreſſes. *F. N. B.* 90. And *Fairs* have been ſaid to have their *Peace*; becauſe no Man might be troubled in them for any Debt contracted elſewhere.

Pecia, A Piece or ſmall Quantity of Ground. ——*Cum duabus* Peciis, *&c. dictæ terræ pertinentibus.* Paroch. Antiq. 240.

Pectorale, A Word often met with in old Writings; and moſt Authors agree, that it is the ſame with the Garment called *Rationale*, which the High Prieſt in the old Law wore on his Shoulders as a Sign of Perfection, and the High Prieſts of the new Law wear as a Sign of the greateſt Virtue: It is by ſome taken to be that Part of the *Pall* which covers the Breaſt of the Prieſt, and from thence termed *Pectorale*; but it is by all agreed to be the richeſt Part of that Garment, embroidered with Gold, and adorned with precious Stones. *Item Capa cum* Pectorale *optime brendato cum rotundis* Pectoralibus *aurifrigiis, &c. humerali vincato de Fino auro brendato, & lapidibus inſertis, &c.*

Pectorel, Armour for the Breaſt, a Breaſt-plate or *Petrel*, for a Horſe; from the Lat. *Pectus:* It is mentioned in the *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Peculiar, (Fr. *Peculier*, *i. e.* Private) Is a particular Pariſh or Church, that hath Juriſdiction within itſelf, and Power to grant Adminiſtration or Probate of Wills, *&c.* exempt from the Ordinary. There are *Royal Peculiars*, and *Archbiſhops Peculiars:* The King's Chapel is a Royal *Peculiar*, exempted from all Spiritual Juriſdiction, and reſerved to the immediate Government of the King himſelf; and there are alſo ſome *peculiar* Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions belonging to the King, which formerly appertained to Monaſteries and Religious Houſes. *Wood's Inſt.* 504. It is an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that whereſoever any Manors or Advowſons do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed *Peculiars* of that See; not becauſe they are under no Ordinary, but becauſe they are not under the Ordinary of the Dioceſe, *&c.* For the Juriſdiction is annexed to the *Court of Arches*, and the Judge thereof may originally cite to theſe *Peculiars* of the Archbiſhop. *Ibid.* The *Court of Peculiars* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, hath a particular Juriſdiction in the City of *London*, and in other Dioceſes, *&c.* within his Province, in all fifty-ſeven *Peculiars.* 4 *Inſt.* 338. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. There are ſome *Peculiars* which belong to *Deans* and *Chapters*, or a *Prebendary*, exempted from the Archdeacon only; they are derived from the Biſhop, of ancient Compoſition, and may be viſited by the Biſhop in his primary or triennial Viſitation: In the mean Time an Official of the Dean and Chapter, or Prebendary, is the Judge; and from hence the Appeal lies to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. *Wood* 504. Appeal lieth from other *peculiar* Courts to the King in *Chancery. Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* have a *peculiar* Juriſdiction; and the Dean and Chapter of *Saliſbury* have a large *Peculiar* within that Dioceſe; ſo have the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, *&c.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1240, 1241. There is Mention in our Books of *Peculiars* of *Archdeacons*; but they are not properly *Peculiars*, only ſubordinate Juriſdictions; and a *Peculiar* is *prima facie* to be underſtood of him who hath a co-ordinate Juriſdiction with the Biſhop. *Hob.* 185. *Mod. Ca.* 308. If an Archdeacon hath a *peculiar* Authority by Commiſſion, this ſhall not take away the Authority of the Biſhop; but if he hath Authority and Juriſdiction by Preſcription, it is ſaid it ſhall. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 357. Where a Man dies inteſtate, leaving Goods in ſeveral *Peculiars*, it has been held that the Archbiſhop is to grant Adminiſtration. *Sid.* 90. 5 *Mod.* 239.

Pecunia, An Eſtate in Money, Goods and Chattels, *&c. Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. c.* 10.

Pecunia Eccleſiæ, Has been uſed for the State of the Church. *Till. Animadv. on Selden's Tithes.*

Pecunia Sepulcralis, Money paid to the Prieſt at the Opening of the *Grave*, for the Benefit of the Deceaſed's Soul. *Leg. Canut.* 102. And this the *Saxons* called *Saulſcead*, *Soulſcot*, and *Animæ Symbolum.* Spelm. de Concil. Tom. 1. fol. 517.

Pecuniary. All Puniſhments of Offences were anciently *Pecuniary*, by Mulct, *&c.* See *Fine.*

Pedage, *(Pedagium)* Signifies Money given for the Paſſing by Foot or Horſe through any Country, Pedagium *à* Pede *dictum eſt, quod a tranſeuntibus ſolvitur, &c.* Caſſan. de Conſ. Burgun. pag. 118. Pedagia *dicuntur quæ dantur a tranſeuntibus in locum conſtitutum à Principe, &c. Et capiens* Pedagium, *debet dare ſalvum Conductum, & Territorium ejus tenere ſecurum. Spelm.* This Word is likewiſe mentioned by *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1256. And King *Edw.* 3. granted to Sir *Nele Loring* Pedagium *Sancti Matharii, &c.* Rot. Paſch. 22 Ed. 3.

Pedale, A Foot-Cloth, or Piece of Tapeſtry laid on the Ground to tread on for greater State and Ceremony. *Ingulph. pag.* 41.

Pedis abſciſſio, Cutting off the Foot, was a Puniſhment of Criminals in former Times inflicted here inſtead of Death; as appears by the Laws of *William*, called *The Conqueror*, viz. *Interdicimus ne quis occidatur vel ſuſpendatur pro aliqua Culpa, ſed eruantur Oculi*, Abſcindantur Pedes, *vel Teſticuli, vel Manus.* Leg. Will. 1. cap. 7. Fleta, lib. 1. c. 38. Bract. lib. 3. c. 32.

Pedones, A Word uſed for Foot Soldiers. *Simeon de Durh. Anno* 1085.

Peer, or **Pier,** (Fr. *Pierre*) Is a Fortreſs or Defence made againſt the Force of the Sea; for the better Security of Ships that lie at Harbour in any Haven: Such as the *Pier of Dover. Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 27. and the *Pier of Great Yarmouth*, mentioned 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Peerage, A Duty or Impoſition for Maintenance of a *Sea Pier:* Alſo the Dignity of the Lords or *Peers* of the *Realm.*

Peers, *(Pares)* Signifies in our Common Law thoſe that are impanelled in an Inqueſt for the Trial of any Man, and convicting or clearing him of the Offence for which he is called in Queſtion: And by the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, every Man is to be tried by his *Peers* or *Equals.* Kitch. 78. *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 29. And as every one of the Nobility being a Lord of Parliament, is a *Peer* or Equal to all the other Lords, though they are of ſeveral Degrees; ſo the Commons are *Peers* to one another, although diſtinguiſhed as Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 29. 3 *Inſt.* 31.

Peers of Fees. The Word *Peer* denoted originally one of the ſame Rank and Condition; afterwards

wards 'tis said it was used for the Vassals or Tenants of the same Lord, who were obliged to serve and attend him in his Courts, being equal in Function: these were termed *Peers of Fees*, because holding Fees of the Lord, or for that their Business in Court was to sit and judge under their Lord of Disputes arising on *Fees*: But where there were too many such in one Lordship, the Lord usually chose out Twelve, who had the Title of *Peers*, by Way of Distinction and Eminence; from whom it is said we derive our common Juries, and other *Peers*. *Cowel*.

Peers of the Realm, *(Pares Regni, Proceres)* Are the Nobility of the Kingdom, and Lords of Parliament; who are divided into Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons: And the Reason why they are called *Peers*, is for that notwithstanding there be a Distinction of Dignities in our Nobility, yet in all publick Actions they are *equal*; as in their Votes of Parliament, and in Passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. And this Appellation seems to be chiefly borrowed from *France*, from those *twelve Peers* that *Charlemaine* instituted in that Kingdom, (called *Pares vel Patricii Franciæ*) but we have applied this Name to all our Lords of Parliament, and have no set Number of *Peers*, for they are more or less at the King's Pleasure. All Nobility and *Peerage* is granted by the Crown; and created either by Writ, or Letters Patent: The Calling up a Lord by Writ is the most ancient Way, and gives a Fee-simple in a Barony, without Words of Inheritance, *viz.* To him and his Heirs; but the King may limit the general Estate of Inheritance to Heirs Male, or the Heirs of the Body: And as soon as the Person called sits in Parliament by Virtue of this Writ, his Blood is ennobled, and he is a *Peer*; but if he dies before he sits in Parliament, he is not, the bare Direction and Delivery of the Writ having no Effect. 1 *Inst.* 9, 16. But Creation by Letters Patent is good, and makes the *Peerage* sure, although he never sits in Parliament, and his Heirs shall inherit the Honour pursuant to the Words of the Patent: Though the Persons created must in this Case have the Inheritance limited by apt Words; as to him and his Heirs, or the Heirs Male of his Body, Heirs of his Body, &c. otherwise he shall have no Inheritance. 1 *Inst.* 2 *Inst.* 48. The King may create either Man or Woman Noble for Life only: And *Peerage* may be gained for Life, by Act of Law; as if a Duke take a Wife, she is a Dutchess in Law by the Intermarriage; so of a Marquiss, Earl, &c. 1 *Inst.* 16. 9 *Rep.* 97. Also the Dignity of an Earl may descend to a Daughter, if there be no Son, who shall be a Countess; and if there are many Daughters, it is said, the King shall dispose of the Dignity to which Daughter he pleases. 1 *Inst.* 165. *Wood's Inst.* 42. It has been resolved in the House of *Peers*, that if a Person is summoned as a Baron to Parliament by Writ, and sitting die, leaving two or more Daughters, who all dying, one of them only leaves Issue a Son, such Issue has a Right to demand a Seat in the House of *Peers*. *Skinner's Rep.* 441. Before the Time of King *Edw.* 3. there were but two Titles of Nobility, *viz.* Earls and Barons: The Barons were originally by Tenure, afterwards created by Writ, and after that by Patent; but as to Earls, they were always created by Letters Patent. *Seld.* 536. And King *Hen.* 6. created *Edmond* of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, by Patent, and granted him Precedency before all other Earls. Queen *Mary* 1. likewise granted to *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Sussex*, a Privilege by Patent beyond any other Nobleman, *viz.* that he might at any Time be covered in her Presence, like unto the *Grandees* of *Spain*; and some few others of our Nobility have had conferred on them this Honour. The *Stat.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. settles the Precedency of the Lords of Parliament, and great Officers, &c. After whom, the Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, take Place according to their Antienty; but it is declared, that Precedence is in the King's Disposition. *Thomas de la Warre* was summoned to Parliament by Writ, *Anno* 3 *Hen.* 8. and *William* his Son, *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 6. was disabled by Attainder to claim any Dignity during his Life, but was afterwards called to Parliament by Queen *Elizabeth*, and sat there as *puisne* Lord, and died; then *Thomas*, the Son of the said *William*, petitioned the Queen in Parliament to be restored to the Place of *Thomas* his Grandfather; and all the Judges to whom it was referred were of Opinion that he should, because his Father's Disability was not absolute by Attainder, but only personal and temporary during his Life; and the Acceptance of the new Dignity by the Petitioner shall not hurt him, so that when the old and new Dignity are in one Person, the old shall be preferred. 11 *Rep.* 1. A Dignity of Earl, &c. is a Title by the Common Law; and if a Patentee be disturbed of his Dignity, the regular Course is to petition the King, who indorses it and sends it into *Chancery*. *Staundf. Prærog.* 72. 22 *Edw.* 3. And where Nobility is gained by Writ, or Patent, without Descents, it is triable by Record; but when it is gained by Matter of Fact, as by Marriage, or where Descents are pleaded, Nobility is triable *per Pais*. 22 *Assiz.* 24. 3 *Salk.* 243. A Person petitioned the Lords in *Parliament* to be tried by his *Peers*; the Lords disallowed his *Peerage*, and dismissed the Petition: And it was held in this Case, that the Defendant's Right stood upon his Letters Patent, which could not be cancelled but by *Scire facias*; and that the Parliament could not give Judgment in a Thing which did not come in a judicial Way before that Court. 2 *Salk.* 510, 511. 3 *Salk.* 243. Where *Peerage* is claimed *ratione Baronii*, as by a *Bishop*, he must plead, that he is *unus Parium Regni Angliæ*; but if the Claim is *ratione Nobilitatis*, he need not plead otherwise than pursuant to his Creation. 4 *Inst.* 15. 3 *Salk.* 243. There are no feudal Baronies at this Day: But there are Barons by Succession, and those are the *Bishops*, who by Virtue of antient Baronies held of the King, (into which the Possessions of their Bishopricks have been converted) are called by Writ to Parliament, and have Place in the House of *Peers* as Lords Spiritual: The Temporal Possessions of Bishops are held by their Service, to attend in Parliament when called; and that is in the Nature of a Barony; and all the Bishops together, it hath been said, made one of the three Estates in Parliament; but this is denied, because they have separately from the other Lords no negative Vote, &c. And though the Bishops are Lords of Parliament, and called by the King's Writ, and have a Vote there; they shall not be tried by the *Peers*, as they do not sit in Parliament by Reason of their Nobility, but of their Baronies which they hold in Right of the Church: They are not of the Degree of Nobility; their Blood is not ennobled, nor their *Peerage* hereditary; so that they are to be tried by the Country, *i. e.* by a common Jury: And when one of the Nobility is to be tried by his *Peers* in Parliament, the Spiritual Lords must withdraw, and make their *Proxies*. 1 *Inst.* 70, 97, 110. 3 *Inst.* 30. 4 *Inst.* 1, 2. Some Bishops have been tried by *Peers of the Realm*; but it hath been when impeached by the *House of Commons*, as upon special Occasions many others have been who have not been *Peers*: And the Bishops may claim all the Privileges of the Lords Temporal; saving they cannot be tried by their *Peers*, because the Bishops cannot in like Cases pass upon the Trial of any other *Peers*, they being prohibited by *Canon* to be Judges of Life and Death, &c. When a Lord is newly created, he is introduced into the House of *Peers*, by two Lords of the same Form in their Robes, Garter

King at Arms going before, and his Lordſhip is to preſent his Writ of Summons, *&c.* to the Lord Chancellor; which being read, he is conducted to his Place: And Lords by Deſcent, where Nobility comes down from the Anceſtor, and is enjoyed by Right of Blood, are introduced with the ſame Ceremony, the preſenting of the Writ excepted. *Lex Conſtitution.* 79. A Nobleman, whether a Native or Foreigner, who has his Nobility from a Foreign State, although the Title of Dignity be given him, (as the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged) in all our legal Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility, for he is no *Peer:* And the Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince, without the Conſent of the Sovereign. *Ibid.* 80, 81. Though Dignities of *Peerage* are granted from the Crown; they cannot be ſurrendered to the Crown, except it be in order to new and greater Honours, nor are they transferrable over, unleſs they relate to an Office: And notwithſtanding there are Inſtances of Earldoms being transferred, and wherein one Branch of a Family ſat in the Houſe of *Peers*, by Virtue of a Grant from the other Branch, particularly in the Reigns of *Hen.* 3. and *Ed.* 2. Theſe Precedents have been diſallowed; and the Duke of *Bedford*, who in the Reign of King *Edw.* 4. was degraded for Poverty, and Want of Poſſeſſions to ſupport his Title, loſt not his *Peerage* by Surrender, but by the Authority of Parliament: And as Dignities may not be ſurrendered or transferred, without Authority of Parliament; ſo it hath been holden, that Honour and *Peerage* cannot be extinguiſhed but by Act of Parliament, the King and Kingdom having an Intereſt in the *Peerage* of every Lord. *Lex Conſtit.* 85, 86, 87. An Earldom conſiſts in Office, for the Defence of the Kingdom; and of Rents and Poſſeſſions, *&c.* and may be intailed as any other Office may, and as it concerns Land: But the Dignity of *Peerage* cannot be transferred by Fine, becauſe it is a Quality affixed to the Blood, and ſo merely Perſonal, that a Fine cannot touch it. 2 *Salk.* 509. 3 *Salk.* 244. A perſonal Honour or Dignity may be forfeited, on committing Treaſon, *&c.* for it is implied by a Condition in Law, that the Perſon dignified ſhall be loyal; and the Office of an Earl, *&c.* is *ad Conſulendum Regem tempore Pacis, & Defendendum tempore Belli*, therefore he forfeits it when he takes Counſel or Arms againſt the King. 7 *Rep.* 33. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 934. All *Peers of the Realm* are looked upon as the King's hereditary Counſellors: And as to the Privileges belonging to the *Peerage*, they are very great. At Common Law, it was lawful for any *Peer* to retain as many Chaplains as he would; but by Statute 21 *Hen.* 8. their Number is limited, *viz.* a Duke to have Six, Marqueſs or Earl Five, Viſcount Four, Baron Three, *&c.* In many Caſes, the Proteſtation of Honour ſhall be ſufficient for a *Peer*; as in Trial of *Peers*, they proceed upon their Honour, not upon Oath; and if any *Peer* is a Defendant in a Court of Equity, he ſhall put in his Anſwer upon his Honour; (though formerly it was to be on Oath); And in Action of Debt upon Account the Plaintiff being a *Peer*, it ſhall ſuffice to examine his Attorney, and not himſelf on Oath: But where a *Peer* is to anſwer Interrogatories, or make an Affidavit, or to be examined as a Witneſs, he muſt be upon his Oath. *Braſt. lib.* 5. *c.* 9. 9 *Rep.* 49. 3 *Inſt.* 29. *W. Jones* 152. 2 *Salk.* 512. A *Subpœna* ſhall not be awarded againſt a *Peer* out of the *Chancery*, in a Cauſe; but a Letter from the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in Lieu thereof. In any Trial where a *Peer* of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there muſt be two or more Knights on the Jury. 2 *Mod.* 182. Though it is ſaid, if a Knight is return'd on a Jury where a Nobleman is concerned, it is not material whether he appear and give his Verdict or not. 1 *Mod.* 226. A *Peer* may not be impanelled upon any Inqueſts, though the Cauſe hath Relation to two *Peers*; and if any *Peer* be return'd upon a Jury, a ſpecial Writ ſhall iſſue for his Diſcharge from Service. No *Peer* can be aſſeſſed towards the Militia, but by an Aſſeſſment made by Six or more *Peers*; and the Houſes of *Peers* ſhall not be ſearched for Conventicles, but by Warrant under the Sign Manual, or in the Preſence of the Lord Lieutenant, or one Deputy Lieutenant, and Two Juſtices of the Peace. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2. A *Peer* of the Realm being ſent for by the King, in coming and returning may kill a Deer or Two in a Foreſt through which he paſſes; being done by the View of the Foreſter, or on blowing a Horn. 9 *H.* 3. If any Perſon ſhall divulge falſe Tales of any of the Lords of Parliament, by which Diſſention may happen, or any Slander ariſe, the Offender ſhall be impriſoned, *&c.* *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 34. A Nobleman menacing another Perſon, whereby ſuch other Perſon fears his Life is in Danger, no Writ of *Supplicavit* ſhall iſſue, but a *Subpœna*; and when the Lord appears, inſtead of Surety, he ſhall only promiſe to keep the Peace. 35 *H.* 6. No *Capias* or Outlawry can be ſued out againſt *Peers of the Realm*, in Civil Cauſes; and no Eſſoign lies againſt them. 9 *Rep.* 49. The Perſon of a *Peer*, as well out as in Parliament-time is privileged from all Arreſts; unleſs for Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, *&c.* *Peers* are not to be arreſted upon mean Proceſs, or on Execution for Debt or Treſpaſs, becauſe they are preſumed not only to attend the King and the Publick Affairs, but the Law doth intend that they have ſufficient Lands in which they may be diſtrained: But they may be arreſted or apprehended in Criminal Caſes. 6 *Rep.* 52, 53. And though a *Peer* may not be arreſted in his Body; yet his Eſtate may be ſequeſtred for Debt, *&c.* upon a Proſecution after a Diſſolution and Prorogation of Parliament, or Adjournment for above the Space of fourteen Days, when he refuſes to appear and anſwer. 12 *W.* 3. See the 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24. And of late Years, on Non-appearance, *&c.* the Coaches and Horſes of ſeveral *Peers* of this Kingdom, have out of the Time of Privilege been diſtrained, and Cattle ſeized upon their Lands, to compel them to appear: But the Privilege of a *Peer* is ſo great in Reſpect of his Perſon, that the King may not reſtrain him of his Liberty, without Order of the Houſe of Lords, except it be in Caſes of Treaſon, *&c.* A memorable Caſe wherein was that of the *Earl of Arundel* impriſoned by the King in the Reign of *Charles* 1. Every Lord of Parliament is allowed his Clergy in all Caſes, where others are excluded by the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. 12. except wilful Murder; and cannot be denied Clergy for any other Felony wherein it was grantable at Common Law, if it be not ouſted by ſome Statute made ſince the firſt of King *Ed.* 6. *S. P. C.* 130. And the Lord *Morley*, who was tried by his *Peers* for Murder, and found guilty of Man-ſlaughter, was diſcharged without Clergy. *Sid.* 277. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1181. *Peers of the Realm* are to be tried by their *Peers* in Parliament. *Magna Charta*, *c.* 29. and 15 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. But Noblemen of *France*, *Ireland*, *&c.* and Sons of Dukes or Earls who are Noble, and have the Title of Lords, but are not Lords of Parliament, ſhall not be permitted to have this Trial. 2 *Inſt.* 50. A *Peer* ſhall be tried by his *Peers*, on Indictment for Treaſon, Murder or Felony; though in Appeal of Felony, he ſhall be tried by Freeholders: And Indictments of *Peers* for Treaſon or Felony, are to be found by Freeholders of the County, and then they plead before the Lord High Steward, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 156. 3 *Inſt.* 28.

On *the Trials of Peers* in Criminal Matters, all the *Peers* who have a Right to ſit and vote in Parliament, are to be duly ſummoned twenty Days at leaſt before the Trial, to appear and vote at the ſame; every ſuch *Peer* firſt taking the Oaths required by the Act 1 *W. & M. &c.* The *Peer* being indicted for the Treaſon or Felony, before Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, or in the *King's Bench*, if the Treaſon, *&c.* be committed in the County of *Middleſex*; then the King by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, conſtitutes ſome *Peer* (generally the Lord Chancellor) *Lord High Steward*, who is Judge in theſe Caſes; and the Commiſſion commands the *Peers of the Realm* to be attendant on him, alſo the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, with the Priſoner, *&c.* A *Certiorari* is awarded out of the *Chancery*, to remove the Indictment before the Lord High Steward: And another Writ iſſues for the Bringing of the Priſoner; and the Lord Steward makes his Precepts for that Purpoſe, aſſigning a Day and Place, as in *Weſtminſter Hall* incloſed with Scaffolds, *&c.* and for ſummoning the *Peers*, which are to be Twelve and above at leaſt preſent: At the Day, the Lord High Steward takes Place under a Cloth of State; his Commiſſion is read by the Clerk of the Crown, and he has a White Rod delivered him by the Uſher, which being return'd, Proclamation is made, and Command given for Certifying of Indictments, *&c.* and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to return his Writ, and bring the Priſoner to the Bar; after this, the Serjeant at Arms returns his Precept with Names of the *Peers* ſummoned, and they are called over, and anſwering to their Names are recorded, when they take their Places: The Ceremony thus adjuſted, the High Steward declares to the Priſoner at the Bar, the Cauſe of their Aſſembly, aſſures him of Juſtice, and encourages him to anſwer without Fear; then the Clerk of the Crown reads the Indictment, and arraigns the Priſoner, and the High Steward gives his Charge to the *Peers*; this being over, the King's Counſel produce their Evidence for the King; and if the Priſoner hath any Matter of Law to plead, he ſhall be aſſigned Counſel; but if he pleads Not guilty, and has nothing farther, he ſhall be allowed no Counſel, for the Court are inſtead of it; after all the Evidence given for the King, and the Priſoner's Anſwer heard, the Priſoner is withdrawn from the Bar, and the Lords that are *Triers* go to ſome Place to conſider of their Evidence: But the Lords can admit no Evidence, but in the Hearing of the Priſoner; they cannot have Conference with the Judges, (who attend on the Lord High Steward, and are not to deliver their Opinions before Hand) but in the Priſoner's Hearing; nor can they ſend for the Opinion of the Judges, or demand it, but in open Court; and the Lord Steward cannot collect the Evidence, or confer with the Lords, but in the Preſence of the Priſoner; who is at firſt to require Juſtice of the Lords, and that no Queſtion or Conference be had but in his Preſence: Nothing is done in the Abſence of the Priſoner, until the Lords come to agree on their Verdict; and then they are to be together as Juries until they are agreed, when they come again into Court and take their Places; and the Lord High Steward, publickly in open Court, demands of the Lords, beginning with the *Puiſne* Lord, whether the Priſoner, calling him by his Name, be guilty of the Treaſon, *&c.* whereof he is arraigned, who all give in their Verdict, and he being found Guilty by a Majority of Votes more than Twelve, is brought to the Bar again, and the Lord Steward acquainting the Priſoner with the Verdict of his *Peers*, paſſes Sentence and Judgment accordingly: After which, an *O Yes* is made for diſſolving of the Commiſſion, and the White Rod is broken by the Lord High Steward; whereupon breaks up this Grand Aſſembly, which is eſtemed the moſt ſolemn and auguſt Court of Juſtice upon Earth. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 421, 422, *&c.* The Lord High Steward gives no Vote himſelf on a Trial by Commiſſion; but only on a Trial by the Houſe of *Peers*, while the Parliament is ſitting: Where a *Peer* is tried by the Houſe of Lords in full Parliament, the Houſe may be adjourned as often as there is Occaſion, and the Evidence taken by Parcels; and it hath been adjudg'd, that where the Trial is by Commiſſion, the Lord Steward, after a Verdict given, may take Time to adviſe upon it, and his Office continues till he has given Judgment. But the Triers may not ſeparate upon a Trial by Commiſſion, after the Evidence is given for the King; and it hath been reſolved by all the Judges, that the *Peers* in ſuch Caſe muſt continue together till they agree to give a Verdict. *State Trials, Vol.* 2. *fol.* 702. *Vol.* 3. *fol.* 657. 2 *Hawk.* 425. A *Peer of the Realm* arraigned in Parliament, muſt be tried before a Lord Steward; and if he appear not, he ſhall be outlawed: And he cannot waive a Trial by his *Peers*; for if a *Peer* on Arraignment before the Lords refuſe to put himſelf upon ſuch Trial, he ſhall be proceeded againſt as one who ſtands mute: But if one who has a Title to *Peerage*, be indicted and arraigned as a Commoner, and plead Not guilty, and put himſelf upon his Country; it hath been held, that he cannot afterwards Suggeſt that he is a *Peer*, and pray Trial by his *Peers*. 3 *Inſt.* 30. *Kel.* 57. *Daliſ.* 16. It is ſaid a Writ of Error lies in the *King's Bench* of an Attainder of a *Peer* before the Lord High Steward. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 462. If a *Peer* be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, he may be brought before the Court of *B. R.* and demanded what he has to ſay why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him? And if he plead any Matter to ſuch Demand, his Plea ſhall be heard, and Execution ordered by the ſaid Court, upon it its being adjudg'd againſt him. 1 *H.* 7. 22. *pl.* 15. *Bro. Coro.* 129. *Fitz. Coro.* 49. Likewiſe the Court of *King's Bench* may allow a Pardon pleaded by a *Peer* to an Indictment in that Court. But that Court cannot receive his Plea of Not guilty, *&c.* but only the Lord Steward on an Arraignment before the Lords. 2 *Inſt.* 49. The Sentence againſt a *Peer* for Treaſon, is the ſame as againſt a common Subject; though the King forgives all but Beheading, which is a Part of the Judgment: For other Capital Crimes, Beheading is alſo the general Puniſhment of a *Peer*; but 33 *H.* 8. the Lord *Dacres* was attainted of Murder, and had Judgment to be hanged; and *Anno* 3 & 4 *P. & M.* the Lord *Stourton* being attainted of Murder, had Judgment againſt him to be hanged by the Neck until he was dead, which Sentences were executed. If Execution be not done; the Lord Steward may by Precept command it to be done according to the Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 31. Trial by *Peers* is a Practice very ancient: In the Reign of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror*, the Earl of *Hereford*, for conſpiring to receive the *Danes* into *England*, and depoſe the Conqueror, was tried by his *Peers*, and found guilty of the Treaſon, *per Judicium parium ſuorum*; but he lived in Priſon his whole Life, 2 *Inſt.* 50. The Duke of *Suffolk*, 28 *H.* 6. being accuſed of High Treaſon by the Commons, put himſelf upon the King's Grace, and not upon his *Peers*, and the King alone adjudg'd him to Baniſhment; but he ſent for the Lord Chancellor, and all the Lords that were in Town to his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and alſo the Duke, and commanded him to quit the Kingdom in their Preſence: The Lords nevertheleſs entered a Proteſt to ſave the Privilege of their *Peerage*; and this was deemed no legal Baniſhment, for the King's Judging in that Manner was no Judgment at all; he was extrajudicially bid to abſent himſelf

himſelf out of the Realm, and in doing it he was taken on the Sea and ſlain. The Caſe of the Lord *Cromwell*, in the Reign of K. *H.* 8. was very extraordinary; this Lord was attainted in Parliament, and condemned and executed for High Treaſon, without being allowed to make any Defence: And ſeveral great Perſons during this Reign were brought to Trial before *Lords Commiſſioners*. *Anno* 32 *Car.* 2. the Lord *Stafford* was tried for Treaſon; and after the Evidence was given for the King, and the Priſoner had ſummed up all his Objections to the King's Evidence, he inſiſted upon ſeveral Points of Law, *viz.* That no Overt-Act was alledged in his Impeachment; that they were not competent Witneſſes who ſwore againſt him, but that they ſwore for Money; and whether a Man could be condemned for Treaſon by one Witneſs, there not being two Witneſſes to any one Point, *&c.* But the Points inſiſted upon being over-ruled, he was found Guilty by a Majority of twenty four Votes; and was executed on *Tower-Hill*. See more of *Peers* under *Baron*, *Deſcent of Dignities*, *Lords*, &c.

Peereſs. As we have Noblemen of ſeveral Ranks; ſo we have Noble Women, and theſe may be by Creation, Deſcent, or Marriage: And firſt, King *Hen.* 8. made *Anne Bullen*, Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*: King *James* 1. created the Lady *Compton*, Wife to Sir *Tho. Compton*, Counteſs of *Buckingham* in the Life time of her Huſband, without any Addition of Honour to him; and alſo the ſame King made the Lady *Finch* Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, and afterwards Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, to her and the Heirs of her Body: And the late King *Geo.* 1. made the Lady *Schulingburgh*, Dutcheſs of *Kendal*. A Woman Noble by *Creation* or Deſcent marrying one under the Degree of Nobility, ſtill remaineth Noble; but if ſhe be noble by Marriage only, ſhe loſeth her Dignity if ſhe marry afterwards a Commoner; though not if the ſecond Huſband is noble, and inferior in Dignity to the firſt Huſband: And by the Curteſy of *England*, Women noble by Marriage always retain their Nobility. 1 *Inſt.* 16. 1 *Inſt.* 50. 6 *Rep.* 53. If an *Engliſh* Woman born takes to Huſband a *French* Nobleman, ſhe ſhall not bear the Title of Dignity; and if a *German* Woman, *&c.* marry a Nobleman of *England*, unleſs ſhe be made Denizen, ſhe cannot claim the Title of her Huſband, no more than her Dower, *&c.* *Lex Conſtitution.* 80. A Counteſs or Baroneſs may not be arreſted for Debt or Treſpaſs; for though in Reſpect of their Sex, they cannot ſit in Parliament, they are nevertheleſs *Peers* of the Realm, and ſhall be tried by their *Peers*, *&c.* But a *Capias* being awarded againſt the *Counteſs of Rutland*, it was held that ſhe might be taken by the Sheriff; becauſe he ought not to diſpute the Authority of that Court from whence the Writ iſſued, but muſt execute it, for he is bound by Oath ſo to do; and although by the Writ itſelf it appeared, that the Party was a Counteſs, againſt whom a *Capias* would not generally lie, for that in ſome Caſes it may lie, as for a Contempt, *&c.* therefore the Sheriff ought not to examine the judicial Acts of the Court. 6 *Rep.* 52. By the Statute 20 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 9. a Dutcheſs, Counteſs, or Baroneſs, married or ſole, ſhall be put to anſwer, and judged upon Indictments of Treaſon and Felony, before ſuch Judges and *Peers* as the *Peers of the Realm* ſhall be: And it has been agreed, that a Queen Conſort, and Queen Dowager, whether ſhe continue Sole after the King's Death, or take a ſecond Huſband, and he be a *Peer* or Commoner; and alſo all *Peereſſes* by Birth, whether they be ſole or married to *Peers* or Commoners; and all Marchioneſſes and Viſcounteſſes are intitled to a Trial by the *Peers*, though not expreſly mentioned in the Act. 2 *Inſt.* 50 *Cromp. Juriſd.* 33. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 423. A Dutcheſs, Marchioneſs, Counteſs, or Baroneſs, may retain two Chaplains, by 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. But it is ſaid that a Baroneſs, *&c.* may not retain Chaplains during her Coverture. *Wood's Inſt.* 44. 4 *Rep.* 89. Vide *Chaplain*.

Peiſa, A Pound weight; it was anciently uſed for *Pondus*, whence to *Peiſe* or *Poiſe*, and *Peſage*.

Pela, A Peel, Pile or Fort; and the Citadel or Caſtle in the *Iſle of Man* was granted to Sir *John Stanley* by this Name. *Pat.* 7 *H.* 4.

Peles, Iſſues ariſing from, or out of a Thing. *Fitzh. Juſt.* 205.

Pelfe and **Pelfre**, *(Pelfra)* In Time of War, the *Earl Marſhal* is to have of Preys and Booties, all the gelded Beaſts, except Hogs, *&c.* which is called *Pelfre*. Old MS. And we read, that Tho. Venables *Arm. clamat Quod ſi aliquis Tenent. ſive Reſident. infra Dominium ſive Manerium de* Kinderton *feloniam fecerit, & Corpus ejus per ipſum* Thomam *ſuper factum illud captum, & convict. fuerit, habere* Pelfram, *viz. Omnia Bona & Catalla hujuſmodi feifire, &c.* Plac. in Itin. apud. Ceſtr. 14 Hen. 7.

Pellage, The Cuſtom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4.

Pellicia, A Pilch: *Tunica vel Indumentum* Pelliceum, *hinc* Super-pellicium, A Sur-pilch or Surplice. *Spelm.*

Pelt-wool, Is the Wool ſtripped off the Skin or *Pelt* of a dead Sheep. Stat. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 22.

Pen, A Word uſed by the *Britains* for a high Mountain, and alſo by the ancient *Gauls*; from whence thoſe high Hills, which divide *France* from *Italy*, are called the *Appennines*. Camd. Britan.

Penal Laws, are of three Kinds, *viz. Pœna Pecuniaria*, *Pœna Corporalis*, and *Pœna Exilii*. *Cro. Ja.* 415. And *Penal* Statutes have been made upon many and various Occaſions, to puniſh and deter Offenders; and they ought to be conſtrued ſtrictly, and not be extended by Equity; but the Words of them may be interpreted beneficially, according to the Intent of the Legiſlators. 1 *Inſt.* 54, 268. Where a Thing is prohibited by Statute under a *Penalty*, if the *Penalty*, or Part of it be not given to him who will ſue for the ſame; it goes and belongs to the King. *Raſt. Entr.* 433. 2 *Hawk.* 265. But the King cannot grant to any Perſon, any *Penalty* or Forfeiture, *&c.* due by any Statute, before Judgment thereupon had; though after Plea pleaded, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.* having Power to hear and determine Offences done againſt any *Penal* Statute, may compound the *Penalties* with the Defendant, by Virtue of the King's Warrant or Privy Seal. Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. There are *Penalties* ordained by ſeveral *Penal* Acts of Parliament, to be recovered in any Court of Record; but this is to be underſtood only of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and not of the Courts of Record of inferior Corporations. *Jenk. Cent.* 228. The Spiritual Court may hold Plea of a Thing forbidden by Statute upon a *Penalty*; but they may not proceed on the *Penalty*. 2 Lev. 222. See *Information*.

Penalty of Bonds, &c. If a Man brings an *Action of Debt* upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Plaintiff ſhall recover the whole *Penalty of his Bond*; becauſe in Debt, the Judgment muſt be according to the Demand, and the Demand is to be for the whole *Penalty*: But upon the Defendant's bringing a Bill in Equity, and praying an Injunction to the Suit at Common Law, the Court of Equity uſually grants it till the Hearing of the Cauſe; and upon the Hearing of the Cauſe, they will continue the Injunction farther, and order a Trial at Law on a *Quantum damnificatus*, for the Jury to find what Damage the Plaintiff received by Reaſon of the Breach of Covenants, *&c.* And they farther order, that after ſuch Verdict given at the Common Law, both Parties ſhall reſort back for the Decree

Decree of that Court: So that here must be several Actions and Suits at Law and in Equity; whereas a bare *Action of Covenant*, without suing for the *Penalty of the Bond*, will make an End of the Business in less Time, and for a much less Charge. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 288, 289. A Person being intitled to the *Penalty* by Law, a Court of Equity will not relieve against it, without paying Principal, Interest and Costs; and where a *Penalty* is recovered at Law and paid, Chancery may decree the Party to refund all, except the Principal and Interest, &c. *Chan. Rep.* 437. This Court will not generally carry the Debt, beyond the *Penalty of a Bond:* Yet where a Plaintiff came to be relieved against such *Penalty*, though it was decreed, it was on the Payment of the Principal Money, Interest, and Costs; and notwithstanding they exceeded the Penalty, this was affirmed. 1 *Vern.* 350. *Abr. Cas. Eq.* 92.

Penance, *(Pœnitentia)* Is a Punishment imposed for a Crime by the Ecclesiastical Laws. It is an Acknowledgment of the Offence, and standing in some publick Place, &c. to satisfy the Church for the Scandal given by an evil Example; particularly in the Cases of Adultery, &c. for which the Offender stands in the Church, Bare-foot and Bare-headed, in a White Sheet, &c. But for smaller Faults it may be made in the Court or before the Minister and Churchwardens, or some of the Parishioners; as in Case of Defamation, &c. *Wood's Inst.* 507. *Penance* may be changed into a Sum of Money, to be applied to pious Uses, called *Commuting*. 3 Inst. 150. 4 Inst. 336.

Penance, At *Common Law*, where a Person stands *mute*. See *Pain Fort & Dure*.

Penerarius, An Ensign-bearer; as *John Parient* was 'Squire of the Body, and *Penerarius* to King *Rich.* 2.

Penon, (Fr. *Pennon*) A Standard or Banner carried in War. 11 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Pensa Salis, A Weigh of Salt, containing 256 Pounds.

Pensam, *Ad Pensam*, The ancient Way of paying Money by Weight; opposed to the Payment of the Pound *de numero*, importing twenty Shillings. *Lownd's Eff. on Coin.* See *Scalam.*

Pension, *(Pensio)* Is an yearly Payment of Money in Recompence of Service, &c. And to receive a *Pension* from a foreign Prince or State, without Leave of our King, has been held to be criminal, because it may incline a Man to prefer the Interest of such foreign Prince to that of his own Country. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 59. Persons having *Pensions* from the Crown are declared incapable of being elected Members of Parliament, &c. by Statutes 12 *W.* 3. 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. See *Parliament.*

Pensions of Churches, Are certain Sums of Money paid to Clergymen in Lieu of Tithes. And some *Churches* have settled on them Annuities, *Pensions*, &c. payable by other *Churches*; which *Pensions* are due by Virtue of some Decree made by an Ecclesiastical Judge upon a Controversy for Tithes, by which the Tithes have been decreed to be enjoyed by one, and a *Pension* instead thereof to be paid to another; or they have arisen by Virtue of a Deed made by the Consent of the Parson, Patron, and Ordinary; and if such *Pension* hath been usually paid for twenty Years, then it may be claimed by Prescription, and be recovered in the Spiritual Court; or a Parson may prosecute his Suit for a *Pension* by Prescription, either in that Court or at Common Law, by a Writ of Annuity; but if he takes his Remedy at Law, he shall never afterwards sue in the Spiritual Court: If the Prescription be denied, that must be tried by the Common Law. *F. N. B.* 51. *Hardr.* 230. *Ventr.* 120. A Spiritual Person may sue in the Spiritual Court, for a *Pension* originally granted and confirmed by the Ordinary; but where it is granted by a Temporal Person to a Clerk, he cannot; as if one grant an Annuity to a Parson, he must sue for it in the Temporal Courts. *Cro. Eliz.* 675. If a Parson or Vicar have a *Pension* out of another Church, and it is not paid, they may bring a Writ of Annuity; because a *Pension* issuing out of a Rectory is the same Thing as a Rent, for it may be demanded in a Writ of Entry, and a Common Recovery may be suffered of it. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1243. Upon a Bill in the *Exchequer* for a *Pension*, issuing out of a Vicarage, it hath been held, that though there is no Glebe nor Tithes, but only Offerings, &c. yet the Vicar is chargeable; and a Suit may be brought in this Court as well as at Common Law, &c. for a *Pension* by Prescription. *Hardr.* 230. A *Pension* out of an *Appropriation* by Prescription is suable in the Spiritual Court; and if the Duty is traversed, it may be tried there. 1 *Salk.* 58. A *Libel* was had in the Spiritual Court for a *Pension*, to which the Plaintiff made a Title by Prescription; and a *Prohibition* was prayed, for that the Court had no Cognisance of Prescriptions; but adjudged, that they having Cognisance of the Principal, it shall draw the Accessary. 1 *Vent.* 3. The Curate of a Chapel of Ease libelled against the Vicar of the Parish for the Arrears of a *Pension*, which he claimed by Prescription; though a Prohibition was granted, because the Curate is removeable at the Will of the Parson, and therefore cannot prescribe; he must bring a *Quantum meruit.* 2 *Salk.* 506. The Statute 13 *Edw.* 1. appoints a Remedy for *Pensions* in the Ecclesiastical Court: And the 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. gives Damages to the Value and Costs, &c.

Pensions of the Inns of Courts, Are annual Payments of each Member to the Houses. And also that which in the Two *Temples* is called a Parliament, and in *Lincoln's Inn* a Council, in *Gray's Inn* is termed a *Pension*, being usually an Assembly of the Members to consult of the Affairs of the Society.

Pension-Writ, Is a Writ or peremptory Order against those who are in Arrear for *Pensions* and other Duties; and when once issued, none sued thereby in any of the Inns of Court shall be discharged or permitted to come in Commons till all Duties are paid. *Ord. Gray's Inn.*

Pensioners, *(Pensionarii)* Are a Band of Gentlemen so called, that attend as a private Guard on the King's Person; they were first instituted *Anno* 1539.

Pentecostals, *(Pentecostalia)* Certain pious Oblations paid at the Feast of *Pentecost* or Whitsuntide by Parishioners to the Priest of the Parish, &c. Which Oblations were likewise termed *Whitson Farthings*, and divided into four Parts; one to go to the Parish Priest, a Second to the Poor, a Third for the Repairs of the Church, and the Fourth to the Bishop of the Diocese. *Steph. of Pentecostals*, &c.

Peny, Was our ancient current Money; and the *Saxons* had no other Sort of Silver Coin. 2 *Inst.* 575. It was equal in Weight to our Three Pence now; five of those *Penies* made one *Saxon* Shilling, and thirty *Pence* a Mark, which weighed as much as Three of our Half-Crowns: And this *Peny* was made with a Cross in the Middle, and so broke into Half-pence and Farthings. *Matt. Paris.* 1279. The *English Peny* called *Sterling* is round, and anciently weighed 32 *grana frumenti in medio Spicæ.* Stat. Edw. 1. *See* Denarius.

Peny-weight, As every Pound contains 12 Ounces, so each Ounce was formerly divided into twenty Parts, called *Peny-weights*; and though the *Peny-weight* be alterered, the Denomination still remains: Every *Peny-weight* is subdivided into twenty-four Grains.

Perambulation, *(Perambulatio)* Signifies a Travelling through, or over: As *Perambulation of the Foreſt* is the Surveying or Walking about the Foreſt, and the utmoſt Limits of it; by certain Juſtices, or other Officers thereto aſſigned, to ſet down and preſerve the Metes and Bounds thereof. 17 *Car. c.* 16. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 30. *Perambulation of Pariſhes* is to be made by the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Pariſhioners, by going round the ſame once a Year, in or about *Aſcenſion* Week: And the Pariſhionres may well juſtify going over any Man's Land in their *Perambulation*, according to Uſage; and it is ſaid may abate all Nuſances in their Way. *Cro. Eliz.* 444. And there is a *Perambulation of Manors*; and a Writ *Perambulatione facienda*, which lies where any Incroachments have been made by a neighbouring Lord, *&c.* then by the Aſſent of the Lords, the Sheriff ſhall take with him the Parties and Neighbours, and make a *Perambulation*, and ſettle the Bounds: Alſo a Commiſſion may be granted to other Perſons to make *Perambulation*, and to certify the ſame in the *Chancery*, or the *Common Pleas*, *&c.* And this Commiſſion is iſſued to make *Perambulation* of Towns, Counties, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 296. If Tenant for Life of a Lordſhip, and one who is Tenant in Fee-ſimple of another Lordſhip adjoining ſue forth this Writ or Commiſſion, and by Virtue thereof a *Perambulation* is made; the ſame ſhall not bind him in Reverſion: Nor ſhall the *Perambulation* made with the Aſſent of Tenant in Tail, bind his Heir. *Ibid.* And 'tis ſaid this Aſſent of the Parties to the *Perambulation* ought to be acknowledged and made Perſonally in the *Chancery*, or by *Dedimus Poteſtatem*; and being certified, the Writ or Commiſſion Iſſues, *&c.* The Writ begins thus: *The King to the Sheriff*, &c. *We Command you, that taking with you Twelve diſcreet lawful Men of your County, In your proper Perſon you go to the Land of* A. B. *of*, &c. *And the Land of* C. D. *of*, &c. *And upon their Oaths, you cauſe to be made* Perambulation *betwixt the Lands of the ſaid* A. *in*, &c. *and of the ſaid* C. *in*, &c. *So that it be made by certain Metes or Bounds and Diviſions*, &c. *And make known to our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *&c.*

If *Perambulation* be refuſed to be made by a Lord, the other Lord who is grieved thereby ſhall have a Writ againſt him, called *de Rationabilibus Diviſis.*

Perca, For *Pertica*, a *Perch* of Land,——*Et unam acram Prati per majorem* Percam. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 87.

Percaptura, Is a Place in a River made up with Banks, *&c.* for the better Preſerving and Taking of Fiſh. *Paroch. Antiq.* 120.

Perch, Is uſed with us for a Rod or *Pole* of ſixteen Foot and a Half in Length, whereof forty in Length and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Ground. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 222. But by the Cuſtoms of ſeveral Counties, there is a Difference in this Meaſure: In *Staffordſhire* it is twenty-four Foot; and in the Foreſt of *Sherwood* twenty-five Foot, the Foot there being eighteen Inches long: And in *Herefordſhire*, a *Perch* of Ditching is twenty-one Foot; the *Perch* of Walling ſixteen Foot and a Half; and a Pole of denſhiered Ground is twelve Foot, *&c.* *Skene.*

Per cui & poſt, Writs of Entry ſo called. See *Entry.*

Perdings, Signifies the Dregs of the People *viz.* Men of no Subſtance. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 29.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ, Is a Pardon for a Man who for Contempt in not yielding Obedience to the Proceſs of the King's Court is outlawed, and afterwards of his own Accord ſurrenders himſelf. *Reg. Orig.* 28.

Peremptory, *(Peremptorius)* Joined with a Subſtantive, is taken for a final and determinate Act, without Hope of Renewing or Altering the ſame: And there is a *Peremptory Day*, *Action*, *&c.* *Brac. lib.* 4. *cap.* 20. *F. N. B.* 35, 38, 104. If a Defendant in an Action, tender an Iſſue in Abatement of the Plaintiff's Writ, and the Plaintiff demurs upon the Iſſue, if on arguing the Demurrer the Iſſue is over-ruled as not good; the Court will give the Defendant a Day over to *anſwer peremptorily*, viz. To plead a Plea to the Merits of the Cauſe; the former Plea which was over-ruled, being only in Abatement of the Writ: But it is otherwiſe where ſuch an Iſſue and Demurrer is in Bar of the Action; for there the Merits of the Cauſe are put upon it. *Trin.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 190. A *Peremptory Day* is when a Buſineſs is by a Rule of Court to be ſpoken to at a preciſe Day; but if it cannot be ſpoken unto then, by Reaſon of other Buſineſs, the Court at the Prayer of the Party concerned will diſpence with the not ſpeaking to it at that Time, and give a farther Day without Prejudice to him; and this is called the putting off of a *Peremptory*, and is uſed to be moved for by Counſel at the Riſing of the Court, when it is granted of Courſe. 2 *Lill. Ibid.* If a *Peremptory* Day is put off by the Court, the Party that will take Advantage of it, muſt enter the Rule of Court that was made for the Putting it off. *Trin.* 651. *Peremptory Challenge* of Jurors in Capital Caſes, Vide *Challenge.*

Perinde valere, Is a Term in the Eccleſiaſtical Law; and ſignifieth a Diſpenſation granted to a Clerk, who being defective in his Capacity, is nevertheleſs admitted *de facto* to a Benefice, or other Eccleſiaſtical Function: And it is alſo called a *Writ.* Stat. 25 Hen. 8. c. 21.

Periphraſis, (*Lat.*) Is a Circumlocution; a Figure of *Rhetorick*, when that which might have been ſaid in one or two Words is expreſſed by many. *Litt. Dict.* No *Periphraſis*, or Circumlocution will ſupply Words of Art, which the Law hath appropriated for the Deſcription of Offences in Indictments: And not any *Periphraſis*, Indictment and Concluſion ſhall make good an Indictment, which doth not bring the Fact within all the material Words of a Statute; unleſs the Statute be recited, *&c.* *Cro. Eliz.* 535, 749. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 224, 249.

Perjury, *(Perjurium)* Is a Crime committed, when a lawful *Oath* is adminiſtered by one that hath Authority to any Perſons in a judicial Proceeding, who ſwear abſolutely and falſly in a Matter that is material to the Iſſue or Cauſe in Queſtion, by their own Act, or the Subornation of others. 3 *Inſt.* 164. And *Perjury*, before the Conqueſt, was puniſhed ſometimes by Death, other Times by Baniſhment, and ſometimes by corporal Puniſhment, *&c.* Afterwards it came to a Fine and Ranſom, and Diſability to bear Teſtimony. 3 *Inſt.* 163. At Common Law, *Perjury* and Subornation of *Perjury* is puniſhed by Fine, Impriſonment, Pillory, *&c.* and the Offender is ever after incapable to be a Witneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 163. By Statute, Perſons committing wilful and corrupt *Perjury*, in any Cauſe depending concerning Lands or Goods, *&c.* in any of the Courts of Record, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and be impriſoned ſix Months, and their Oath ſhall not be received in any Court of Record, until the Judgment is reverſed; and if the Offenders have not Goods or Chattels to the Value of 20 *l.* they ſhall be ſet on the Pillory in ſome Market-place, and have both their Ears nailed thereto: And on lawful and corrupt Procuring and Suborning a Witneſs to give falſe Teſtimony in any Court of Record, *&c.* or corruptly Procuring any Witneſs to teſtify *in perpetuam rei Memoriam*, the Offender ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* And if he be not worth 40 *l.* he ſhall ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment, and ſtand on the Pillory in ſome open Market near the Place where the Offence was committed; and ſhall not be received as a Witneſs till ſuch Judgment be reverſed; but if the Judgment be reverſed, the Party grieved ſhall

recover Damages againſt the Proſecutor, by Action on the Caſe, &c. 5 *Eliz. cap* 9. And not only in a Court of Record, but in any other lawful Court, as a Court-Baron, &c. *Perjury* may be committed. *Wood's Inſt.* 412. It has been adjudged, that if a Man be convicted of *Perjury* at the *Common Law*, a Pardon will reſtore the Party to his Teſtimony; but not in a Conviction on the *Statute*, for there he muſt reverſe the Judgment before he can be reſtored, and Diſability is Part of the Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 513. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 978. Yet a Perſon convict of *Perjury* was allowed to make Affidavit, to ſet aſide a Judgment for Irregularity; though the Affidavits of ſuch Perſons have been refuſed to be read. 2 *Salk.* 461. *Perjury*, if it relates to Juſtice, is puniſhable by Statute; and if it be in a Spiritual Matter in the Spiritual Court, it may be puniſhed there. 3 *Salk.* 269. A falſe Oath in a Court of Juſtice is more criminal than elſewhere. And 'tis an Offence for which the Party may be indicted, either by the Common Law, or upon the Statute 5 *Eliz.* by which the Puniſhment is enlarged, but the Nature of the Offence is not altered by that Statute; and in many Caſes an Indictment will lie at Common Law, when it will not lie upon the Statute; as for Inſtance: A Perſon may be indicted at Common Law for a falſe Affidavit taken before a Maſter in *Chancery*, but not on the Statute; becauſe this is not *Perjury* in a Matter relating to the Proof of what was in Iſſue. *Style* 336. *Sid.* 106. *Bulſt.* 322. The Statute extends to no other *Perjury* than that of Witneſſes; but Perſons *perjuring* themſelves in their Anſwers in *Chancery*, or in the *Exchequer*, by Affidavit, or Swearing the Peace againſt another, &c. may be puniſhed for the *Perjury* at the Common Law; which is eſteemed the ſafeſt Way to proſecute for *Perjury*, or Subornation of *Perjury*. 3 Inſt. 166. 2 Roll. Abr. 77. Wood's Inſt. 414. In an Indictment of *Perjury*, upon an Anſwer in *Chancery*, it was ruled, That the Complainant in *Chancery* is no Witneſs pending the Suit; but if the Bill be diſmiſſed he is a Witneſs. And in this Caſe, there being but the Oath of the Proſecutor, and ſo Oath againſt Oath, the Defendant was acquitted. *Mich.* 4 *W. & M. B. R. Skin. Rep.* 327. *Perjury* at Common Law may be in an immaterial Thing in an Anſwer in *Chancery*; but if one ſwear falſe to an Interrogatory, in a Thing not materially charged therein, this is not *Perjury*, becauſe he who adminiſtred the Oath had not Power to adminiſter it, but in Matters charged in the Interrogatory. *Sid.* 274. And where an Oath is taken before one, that hath not Authority to do it; or when a Court hath no Authority to hold Plea of the Cauſe; there *Perjury* cannot be committed. 3 *Inſt.* 164. 4 *Inſt.* 278. Alſo if an Oath be given by him that has lawful Authority, and any Breach be made therein, if it be not in a judicial Proceeding, it is not puniſhable as *Perjury* by the Common or Statute Law; as where one takes an Oath to the Government, or duly to perform an Office, &c. and breaks it. *Read. on Stat. Vol.* 4. 349. Indictment will not lie at the Seſſions before Juſtices of Peace, for a *Perjury* at Common Law; though it will for a *Perjury* upon the *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* that Statute giving the Juſtices Juriſdiction. 1 *Salk.* 406. It is ſaid a Man may be indicted for *Perjury* upon a voluntary and extrajudicial Oath; a Caſe being cited where a Perſon ſtole the Daughter of another, and made Oath before a Juſtice of the Peace, that he had her Father's Conſent, and this in order to get a Licence to marry her; he was indicted and convicted thereupon. 1 *Vent.* 370. On Indictment for *Perjury*, for that the Defendant ſwore at a Trial by *Niſi prius*, that a Perſon was on ſuch a Day in *London*, to be arreſted; this was material, as the Iſſue to be tried was concerning the Arreſting him by the Sheriff, and it was proved that he was in *Southwark* at that Time, and the Defendant being found Guilty was fined 20 *l.* *Sid.* 404. A Perſon was indicted for *Perjury*, and convicted of Swearing that he was Servant to *W. R.* when in Truth he was Servant to his Servant, and fined 10 *l.* *Allen* 79. If any falſe Oath hath Relation to the Iſſue, 'tis *Perjury*; and there may be Things circumſtantial which amount to this Crime, when they tend to prevent Diſcovery of the Truth: To ſwear to the Credit of a Witneſs, if it be falſe, is *Perjury*. *Comberb.* 461. *Perjury* in Witneſſes, if it is not of Conſequence in the Deciſion of the Cauſe, though it is a falſe Oath, it is not to be puniſhed as *Perjury:* But if a falſe Oath be given by a Man, attended with Circumſtances, which make them Reaſons of his Remembrance of a Thing, to ſtrengthen the ſubſtantial Part of his Evidence, by this Means the Jury may be induced in the Giving of a Verdict, and he may be guilty of *Perjury*. 3 *Inſt.* 167. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 41, 78. 1 *Cro.* 428. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 291. *Palm.* 382, 535. Though where a Witneſs being aſked, Whether ſuch a Sum of Money were paid for two Things in Controverſy between the Parties? Anſwered, That it was, where the Truth of it was, that it was paid only for one of them by Agreement; ſuch Witneſs ought not to be puniſhed for *Perjury*; for as the Caſe was, it was no Way material whether it was paid for one or both. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 41. To make an Offence *Perjury*, it muſt be wilful and deliberate, and not committed through Surprize, Inadvertency, or Miſtake of the Queſtion; and the Depoſition is to be direct and abſolute, not as the Perſon ſwearing thinks or believes, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 167, 266. Nothing which the Party offers upon his Belief is aſſignable for *Perjury*. *Sid.* 418. It muſt be falſe, in expreſs Words or Intention, to make it *Perjury:* For Falſhood in Intention may be puniſhed by the Common Law, though the Words be true: And if one knows not what he ſwears, it is a falſe Oath in him, ſo that one may ſwear the Truth, and yet be *perjured*; as where the Plaintiff in an Action cauſed two Men to ſwear the Value of his Goods, who never ſaw or knew them, although that which they ſwore was true, yet becauſe they knew it not, it was a falſe Oath in them, for which the Procuror and the Witneſſes were ſentenced in the Star Chamber. 3 *Inſt.* 166. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 77. But here 'tis held, a Man ought not to be drawn into a conſtructive *Perjury*. 2 Salk. 514. *Perjury* may not be in a private Matter, howſoever wilful or malicious the Oath may be; and upon this Ground it hath been holden, that a falſe Oath taken by one upon the Making of a Bargain, that the Thing ſold is his own, is not *Perjury*. 1 Hawk. 173. An Indictment for *Perjury* may be preferred againſt one for Taking a falſe Oath raſhly, and for want of Conſideration, in a Court of Record; and he may be convicted and fined thereupon, but the Fine ſhall be more moderate than where committed out of Malice. 2 *Lill Abr.* 291. The Words *Wilfully* and *Corruptly* muſt be inſerted in the Proſecution upon the Statute; and an Indictment was held ill, becauſe it did not alledge that the Defendant voluntarily ſwore, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 166. 1 *Cro* 147. *Perjury* or Subornation of *Perjury*, in Proceedings on an Indictment, is not within the Statute, which mentions only Suits by Writ, Bill, Plaint, or Information: And no falſe Oath is within the Intent of the Act, that is not prejudicial to ſome Perſon in this Cauſe; and gives him juſt Cauſe of Complaint, that he was aggrieved by the Depoſition of the Witneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 164. But it hath been held not to be material upon an Indictment of *Perjury* at Common Law, whether the falſe Oath were at all credited, or whether the Party in whoſe Prejudice it was intended were in the Event any Way grieved by it, or not; as this

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is not a Profecution grounded on the Damage of the Party, but on the Abuſe of publick Juſtice. 3 *Leon.* 230. 2 *Leon.* 211. And if a Perſon procure another to take a falſe Oath amounting to *Perjury*, but he doth not take it, though the Perſon who incited him is not guilty of Subornation of *Perjury*, he is puniſhable by Fine. *Read. Stat.* 4 *Vol.* 360. Where a Plaintiff loſes his Action by a falſe and *perjured* Witneſs produced on the Part of the Defendant, it is ſaid he cannot have an Action againſt that Witneſs, till he is indicted and convicted; unleſs it be ſuch a *Perjury*, or in ſuch a Court, that an Indictment would not lie for it. *Sid.* 90. 3 *Salk.* 270. On Motion to amend an Information for *Perjury*, it was granted, giving Notice to the Defendant what they would amend; and he to ſhew Cauſe why they ſhould not. 1 *Lev.* 189. Acquittal upon a bad Indictment of *Perjury* is no Plea to a good one, and the Party may be indicted *de novo*; but an Acquittal upon a good One is peremptory. *Mod. Ca.* 167. A Perſon was found guilty in an Information for *Perjury*, and upon ſeveral Affidavits the Court was moved for a new Trial; though it was denied, except the King's Counſel would conſent, notwithſtanding it appeared to the Court that there was Cauſe for a new Trial. *Sid.* 49. Sir *John Jackſon* being acquitted of a great Debt, by the *Perjury* of *Fenwick* and *Holt*, they were indicted for the *Perjury*, and the Trial being appointed, the Witneſſes who could prove it were arreſted and committed, ſo that they could not be preſent at the Trial; and this being done by the Contrivance of Sir *John*, he was found guilty of the Miſdemeanor on an Information, and fined 1000 Marks, and committed for a Month: But the Court would not grant a new Trial in *Perjury*. *Sid.* 149, 153. An Indictment for *Perjury* will not be quaſhed for any Inſufficiency until the Merits are tried, and 'tis Time enough to move to quaſh it after a Verdict; and no *Certiorari* ſhall be had to remove an Indictment for *Perjury* or Forgery; for when they are removed, they are ſeldom proceeded on. *Sid.* 54. 2 *Nelſ. Abr* 975. Indictment at Common Law is to be brought where a Witneſs for the King ſwears falſly; or he may be puniſhed by Information: And the Offence of *Perjury*, if proſecuted by Indictment, is local; but 'tis otherwiſe on an Information. 3 *Inſt.* 164. 1 *Vent.* 182. Perſons guilty of *Perjury*, by a late Statute, ſhall, over and beſide the Puniſhment already inflicted by Law, be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for a Time not exceeding ſeven Years, or may be Tranſported to the Plantations for ſeven Years in like Manner as Felons, *&c.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Two Perſons cannot be jointly indicted for a *Perjury*. 2 *Strange* 921. There can be no Conviction of a *Perjury* upon the Oath of a ſingle Witneſs. 2 *Strange* 1230. By the *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11. In every Information or Indictment for *Perjury*, it ſhall be ſufficient to ſet forth the Subſtance of the Offence charged upon the Defendant, and by what Court, or before whom the Oath was taken, (averring the Court or Perſon to have competent Authority to adminiſter the ſame), toge her with the proper Averments to falſify the Matter wherein the *Perjury* is aſſigned, without ſetting forth the Bill, Anſwer, Information, Indictment, Declaration, or any other Part of any Record or Proceeding either in Law or Equity, other than as aforeſaid; and without ſetting forth the Commiſſion or Authority of the Court, or Perſons before whom the *Perjury* was committed. And in every Information or Indictment for Subornation of *Perjury*, or for corrupt Bargaining or Contracting with others to commit *Perjury*, it ſhall be ſufficient to ſet forth the Subſtance of the Offence charged upon the Defendant, without ſetting forth the Bill, Anſwer, Information, Indictment, Declaration, or any Part of any Record or Proceeding either in Law or Equity; and without ſetting forth the Commiſſion or Authority of the Court or Perſon before whom the *Perjury* was committed, or was agreed or promiſed to be committed. And it ſhall and may be lawful for any of the Juſtices of Aſſize, or *Niſi Prius*, or General Gaol Delivery, or of any of the Great Seſſions of *Wales* or of the Counties Palatine, and they are authoriſed (ſitting the Court, or within twenty-four Hours after) to direct any Perſon examined as a Witneſs upon any Trial before Him, or Them, to be proſecuted for the ſaid Offence of *Perjury*, in caſe there ſhall appear to Him or Them a reaſonable Cauſe for ſuch Proſecution, and to aſſign to the Party injured, or other Perſon undertaking ſuch Proſecution, Counſel, who ſhall do their Duty without Fee. And every ſuch Proſecution, ſo directed as aforeſaid, ſhall be carried on without Payment of any Tax or Duty, and without Payment of any Fees in Court to any Officer, who might otherwiſe claim the ſame. And the Clerk of Aſſize, or his Aſſociate or Prothonotary, or other proper Officer of the Court (who ſhall be attending when ſuch Proſecution ſhall be directed) ſhall, without Fee or Reward, give the Party injured, or other Perſon undertaking ſuch Proſecution, a Certificate of the ſame being directed, together with the Names of the Counſel aſſigned him by the Court; which Certificate ſhall be ſufficient of ſuch Proſecution having been directed, but ſhall not be given in Evidence upon any Trial to be had againſt any Perſon, upon a Proſecution ſo directed.

Form of an *Indictment* for *Perjury*.

THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *of* M. *in the County aforeſaid Gentleman, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, came before* C. D. *Eſquire a Commiſſioner*, &c. *(then having Authority to adminiſter the Oath to the ſaid* A. B.) *and being ſworn upon the Holy Goſpel of God, did then and there upon his Oath, maliciouſly, falſly, wilfully, and corruptly depoſe, ſwear and affirm in Writing, of and concerning*, &c. *in a Cauſe between* E. F. *Plaintiff, and* G. H. *Defendant, that*, &c. *(here reciting the Perjury) when in Fact*, &c. *And ſo the ſaid* A. B. *on the ſaid Day*, &c. *in the*, &c. *Year aboveſaid, at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, did falſly, maliciouſly, wilfully and corruptly, commit wilful and corrupt* Perjury, *before the ſaid* C. D. *Eſquire, then and there having ſufficient Authority to adminiſter the Oath aforeſaid to the ſaid* A. B. *contrary to the Statute*, &c. *and againſt the Peace*, &c.

Per my & per tout, Are Words uſed where a Jointenant is ſaid to be ſeiſed of the Land he holds jointly, *by every Parcel, and by the Whole*; which Signification they bear in the Law. *Litt. Tenur. Sect.* 288.

Permit, (from *Permitto*) Is a *Permiſſion* or Licence for Perſons to paſs with and ſell Goods, on their having paid the Cuſtom Duties for the ſame. It is mentioned in the Statute 9 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 35. See *Cuſtoms*.

Permutatione Archidiaconatus & Eccleſiæ eidem annexæ cum Eccleſia & Prebenda, &c. Is a Writ to the Ordinary, commanding him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon an *Exchange* made with another. *Reg. Orig.* 307.

Pernancy. (From the Fr. *Prendre*) Signifies a Taking or Receiving; as *Tithes in Pernancy*, are Tithes taken or that may be taken in Kind.

Pernor of Profits, Is he that takes or receives the Profits of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments; and is ſaid to be all one with *Ceſtui que uſe*. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. 1 *Rep.* 123. The King has the Pernancy of the Profits of the Lands of an Outlaw, in perſonal Actions; and by Seiſure ſhall hold againſt the Alienation of ſuch Outlaw, *&c. Raym.* 17. See *Co. Litt.* 589.

Perpars,

Perpars, A Part of the Inheritance ——*Tanquam terram quæ ſibi deſcendit in* perpartem *de hæreditate*, &c. Fleta, lib. 2. c. 54.

Perpetuity, *(Perpetuitas)* Is a Continuance everlaſtingly; and in Law, it is when an Eſtate is deſigned to be ſo ſettled in Tail, &c. that it cannot be undone or made void: As where if all the Parties that have Intereſt join, they cannot bar or paſs the Eſtate; but if by the Concurrence of all having the Eſtate-tail, it may be barred, it is no *Perpetuity*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 292. An Eſtate tail, by the Device of a Common Recovery, being made barrable; to prevent the ſame, Men did entail their Lands with Condition, that none of them that had the Land, ſhould do any Act to put it from the next Heir; and if any did, that he ſhould forfeit his Eſtate, and ſuch Heir ſhould enter, &c. but this being found of ill Conſequence, the Law hath adjudged all theſe Conditions void, and ſo avoided *Perpetuities*. 1 *Anderſ.* 237, 341. It is a Rule that hath deſtroyed *Perpetuities*, that an Eſtate cannot be made to ceaſe for a Time, and then to riſe again; or to ceaſe as to one Perſon, and having Being as to another; or deprive a Tenant in Tail by Condition or Limitation of the Power of Alienation. *Hob.* 257. 1 *Rep.* 84. *Perpetuities* are odious in the Law; and an executory Deviſe of Lands after an Eſtate-tail generally tends to a *Perpetuity*; though not where it depends upon one Life, when a Fee-ſimple may be to one, and remain to another, &c. 2 *Cro.* 695. A Term for Years may not be deviſed in Tail, with Remainders over to raiſe a *Perpetuity:* But a Limitation of a Term in Reverſion, to ſeveral Perſons *in eſſe*, doth not extend to create a *Perpetuity*; though if it be to Perſons not *in eſſe*, it is otherwiſe. *Moor* 495. *Chanc. Rep.* 8. A Leaſe for Years, to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, &c. is not good; but it may be aſſigned to Truſtees, for the Iſſue in Tail to receive the Profits, &c. yet if ſuch a Leaſe comes then to be limited in Tail, a preſent Remainder may not be limited thereon; but the Law will allow a future Contingent Eſtate, ſo as it wears out in a ſhort Time, as in the Compaſs of two Lives, &c. 10 *Rep.* 87. 4 *Inſt.* 27.

Per quæ ſervitia, Is a judicial Writ, iſſuing on the Note of a *Fine*, and lies for the Cogniſee of a Manor, Lands, Rents, or other Services, to compel the Tenants at the Time of the Fine levied to attorn to him thereupon. *Old Nat. Br.* 155.

Perquiſite, *(Perquiſitum)* Signifies in Law Profit, or any Thing gained by one's own Induſtry or Purchaſe: contradiſtinguiſhed from that which deſcends to a Man from a Father or Anceſtor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30.

Perquiſites of Courts, Are commonly thoſe Profits that ariſe to Lords of Manors, from their Court-Baron, over and above the certain and yearly Revenue of the Lands; as Fines of Copyholds, Heriots, Amerciaments, &c. *Perk.* 20, 21. *Perquiſites of Officers.* See *Fees.*

Per quod conſortium amiſit, And *per quod ſervitium amiſit*, are Words neceſſary in Declarations for Treſpaſs, &c. where a Man's Wife or Servant is beaten, or taken from him, and he loſes their Service, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 595, 596.

Perſon, A Man or Woman; alſo the State or Condition, whereby one Man differs from another.

Perſonable, *(Perſonabilis)* Is as much as to ſay enabled to hold Plea in Court; as the Defendant was judged *perſonable* to maintain the Action. *Old Nat. Br.* 142. And in *Kitchen*, the Tenant pleaded, that the Demandant was an Alien, born in *Portugal*, without the Allegiance of the King; and Judgment was aſked Whether he ſhould be anſwered: To which the Demandant ſaid, he was made *perſonable* by Parliament, *i. e.* as the Civilians would ſpeak it, *Habere* Perſonam *ſtandi in Judicio.* Kitch. 214. *Perſonable* likewiſe ſignifieth to be of Capacity to take any Thing granted. *Plowd.* 27.

Perſonal, *(Perſonalis)* Goods or Chattels, ſignifies any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, be it quick or dead. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *Sect.* 58. *Perſonal Things*, may be given to a Corporation; as a Horſe, a Cow, Sheep, or other Goods, &c. *Kitch.* 139. See *Chattels.*

Perſonal Action, *(Actio Perſonalis)* Is that which one Man may have by Reaſon of a Contract for Money or Goods againſt another: It is ſuch an Action whereby a Debt, Goods and Chattels are demanded, or Damages for them; or Damages for Wrong done to a Man's *Perſon. Terms de Ley* 19. In the *Civil Law*, it is called *Actio in Perſonam*, and is brought againſt him who is bound by Covenant, to grant or to do any Thing, &c. And in our Law, *Actio Perſonalis moritur cum perſona.* 1 *Inſt.* 53. Action of Debt lieth not againſt Executors, upon a Contract for the Eating and Drinking of the Teſtator; for that Action in ſuch Caſe dieth with him. 9 *Rep.* 87. If a Perſon commit a Battery or Treſpaſs, and he or the Perſon beaten, &c. die; the Action dieth, and is gone. *Noy's Max.* 5. An Executor cannot bring an Appeal for a Larceny from the Teſtator; the Appeal for it is ſaid to be a mere *Perſonal Action*, veſted in the Teſtator, and dies with him as all Actions for *Torts* do. *H. P. C.* 184. *S. P. C.* 50. And an Appeal of Death is a *Perſonal Action* given to the Heir, in Reſpect to his immediate Relation to the Perſon killed; and like other *Perſonal Actions*, ſhall die with the Perſon. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 165.

Perſonal Tithes, Are Tithes paid of ſuch Profits as come by the Labour and Induſtry of a Man's *Perſon*; as by Buying and Selling, Gains of Merchandize, and Handicrafts, &c.

Perſonalty, (*Perſonalitas*) Is an Abſtract of *Perſonal:* The Action is in the *Perſonalty*, i. e. it is brought againſt the right *Perſon*, or the Perſon againſt whom in Law it lies. *Old Nat. Br.* 92. Or it is to diſtinguiſh Actions and Things *Perſonal*, from thoſe that are *Real.*

Perticata terræ, The fourth Part of an Acre. See *Perch.*

Perticulas, Poor Scholars of the *Iſle of Man:* The King granted to *L. Macguin de Inſula de* Man *Scholari, quandam Eleemoſynam vocat.* Perticulas, *ad ſuſtentationem cujuſdam Pauperis Scholaris de Inſula prædicta ad exercend. Scholas, per Progenitores noſtros quondam Reges Angliæ datam & conceſſam.* Pat. Hen. 4.

Perviſe, According to *Somner* ſignifies *Palatii atrium vel area illa à fronte Aulæ Weſtm. hodie* the Palace-Yard *vulgo nuncupata.* Soma. Gloſſ. See *Parviſe.*

Peſa, A certain Weight and Meaſure, And *Peſarius*, a Weigher. *Pat.* 2 *Ed.* 4. See *Peiſa.*

Peſage, *(Peſagium)* A Cuſtom or Duty paid for the Weighing of Merchandize, or other Goods.—— Galfridus Plantagenet *Regis* Henrici *Filius, Dux* Britanniæ & *Comes* Richmundiæ, *Dedi Thronagium* & Peſagium *de Nundinis ſancti* Botulphi, &c. *Selden's Tit. Hon.*

Peſſona, Maſt of Oaks, &c. or the Money taken for Maſt, or feeding of Hogs. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 213. See *Maſt.*

Peſtarable, As Wares *peſtarable*, ſeem to be ſuch as *peſter*, and take up much Room in a Ship. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Peter-corn, Is mentioned in ſome of the ancient Regiſters of our Biſhops, particularly in that of St. *Leonard de Ebor.* which contains a Grant thereof by King *Athelſtane*, &c. *Collect. Dodſw. MS.*

Peter-pence, *(Denarii Sancti Petri)* Otherwiſe called in the Sax. *Romefeob*, i. e. the *Fee* due to *Rome*, was a Tribute or rather Alms given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, in his Pilgrimage at *Rome* in the Year 725. And the like was given by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, through his Dominions, *Anno* 794. But it is ſaid not to be as a Tribute to the *Pope*, but for the Suſtentation of the *Engliſh* School or College at *Rome*; and it was called *Peter-pence*, becauſe collected on the Day of St. *Peter ad vincula*, and was a *Penny* for every Houſe. King *Edgar*'s Laws contain a ſharp Conſtitution touching this Money. *Leg. Edg.* 78. *cap.* 4. It was prohibited by King *Edw.* 3. and by *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. But it revived 1 & 2 *Ph. & Mar.* and was wholly abrogated by 1 *Eliz. c.* 1.

Peter ad vincula, Mentioned in the *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1, *&c.* See *Gule of Auguſt.*

Petition, *(Petitio)* Hath a general Signification for all Kinds of Supplications made by an Inferior to a Superior, and eſpecially to one having Juriſdiction. *S. P. C. c.* 15. And it is uſed for that Remedy which the Subject hath to help a Wrong done by the King, who hath a Prerogative not to be ſued by Writ: In which Senſe it is either general, That the King do him Right and Reaſon, whereupon follows a general Indorſement upon the ſame, *Let Right be done the Party:* Or it is Special, when the Concluſion and Indorſement are ſpecial, for this or that to be done, *&c. Staundf. Prærog. c.* 22. By Statute, the Soliciting, Labouring or Procuring the Putting the Hands or Conſent of above twenty Perſons to any *Petition*, to the King, or either Houſe of of Parliament, for Alterations in Church or State; unleſs by Aſſent of three or more Juſtices of Peace of the County, or a Majority of the Grand Jury, at the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, *&c.* and repairing to the King or Parliament to deliver ſuch *Petition*, with above the Number of ten Perſons, is ſubject to a Fine of 100 *l.* and three Months Impriſonment, being proved by two Witneſſes, within ſix Months, in the Court of *B. R.* or at the Aſſiſes, *&c.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. And if what is required by this Statute be obſerved, Care muſt be taken that *Petitions* to the King contain nothing which may be interpreted to reflect on the Adminiſtration; for if they do, it may come under the Denomination of a Libel: And 'tis remarkable, that the *Petition* of the City of *London*, for the Sitting of a Parliament was deemed libellous; becauſe it ſuggeſted that the King's Diſſolving a late Parliament was an Obſtruction of Juſtice. *Read.* Stat. Vol. 4. 353. Alſo the *Petition* of the ſeven *Biſhops*, ſent to the Tower by King *James* 2. was called a Libel, *&c.* 3 *Mod. Rep.* 212. To ſubſcribe a *Petition* to the King, to frighten him into a Change of his Meaſures, intimating that if it be denied, many Thouſands of his Subjects will be diſcontented, *&c.* is included among the Contempts againſt the King's Perſon and Government, tending to weaken the ſame, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 60.

Petition of Right. In the Reign of K. *Charles* 1. there was a famous *Petition of Right:* That none ſhould be compelled to make or yield any Gift, Loan, Benevolence, Tax, and ſuch like Charge, without Conſent by Act of Parliament; nor upon Refuſal ſo to do, be called to make Anſwer, take any Oath not warranted by Law, give Attendance, or be confined, or otherwiſe moleſted concerning the ſame, *&c.* And that the Subject ſhould not be burdened by the Quartering of Soldiers or Mariners; and all Commiſſions for proceeding by Martial Law, to be annulled, and none of like Nature iſſued thereafter, leſt the Subject (by Colour thereof) be deſtroyed or put to Death, contrary to the Laws of the Land, *&c.* See *Stat.* 3. *Car.* 1. *cap.* 1.

Petit Larceny, *Parvum Latrocinium.* See *Larceny.*

Petit Treaſon, (Fr. *Petit Trabiſon*, i. e. *Proditio minor)* Treaſon of a leſſer or lower Kind. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. and 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. See *Treaſon.*

Petra, Is a Weight, which we call a Stone, but differing in many Parts of *England*; in ſome Places conſiſting of Sixteen, in others Fourteen or Twelve, and eight Pounds. *Cowel.*

Petus, *Pete*, Combuſtible Earth dug up in ſmall Pieces for Fuel; it is uſually found in low Meadow Ground. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS.*

Pettyfogger, (From the Fr. *Petite*, ſmall, and Sax. *Fogere*, a Suitor or Solicitor) Signifies a Petty Attorney, or inferior Solicitor in the Law, or rather a Pretender to the Law, having neither Law nor Conſcience.

Petwterers, Are not to teach their Trades to Foreigners, *&c. Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. Vide *Braſ.*

Pharos, (From *Pharus*, a ſmall Iſland in the Mouth of the *Nile*, wherein ſtood a high Watch-Tower) A Watch-Tower or Sea-Mark: And no Man can erect a *Pharos*, Light-Houſe, Beacon, *&c.* without lawful Warrant and Authority. 3 *Inſt.* 204.

Pheaſants and Partridges. Theſe Birds of Game are not to be taken or killed under Penalties, by ſeveral Statutes. 11 *H.* 7. 23 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 4 & 5 *W. & M. &c.* See *Game.*

Phyſicians. No Perſon within the City of *London*, or ſeven Miles thereof, ſhall practice as a *Phyſician* or Surgeon, without a Licence from the Biſhop of *London*, or Dean of St. *Paul*'s; who are to call to their Aſſiſtance four Doctors of Phyſick, on Examination of the Perſons before granted: And in the Country, without Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* a Month, 3 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. By the 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. the King's Charter for incorporating the *College of Phyſicians in London*, is confirmed: They have Power to chuſe a *Preſident*, and have perpetual Succeſſion, a Common Seal, Ability to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* Eight of the Chiefs of the College are to be called *Elects*, who from among themſelves ſhall chuſe a Preſident yearly: And if any ſhall practice Phyſick in the ſaid City, or within ſeven Miles of it, without the Licence of the ſaid College under their Seal, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Alſo Perſons practiſing Phyſick in other Parts of *England*, are to have Letters teſtimonial from the Preſident and three Elects, unleſs they be graduate *Phyſicians* of *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, &c. The Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. ordains, that four *Phyſicians*, (called *Cenſors)* ſhall be yearly choſen by the College of *Phyſicians*, to ſearch Apothecaries Wares, and have an Oath given them for that Purpoſe by the Preſident; Apothecaries denying them Entrance into their Houſes, *&c.* incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* And the *Phyſicians* refuſing to make the ſaid Search, are liable to a Penalty of 40 *s.* And every Member of the College of *Phyſicians*, is authorized to practice Surgery in *London* or elſewhere. Perſons having a Knowledge and Experience in Herbs and Roots, may practice and miniſter to outward Sores or Swellings, any Herbs or Ointments, according to their Skill; and alſo Drinks for the Stone, Strangury, or Agues, without Licence, or incurring any Penalties by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. Stat. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. Popiſh Recuſants are diſabled to practice Phyſick, or to uſe the Trade of an Apothecary, *&c.* under Penalties. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. The four Perſons called Cenſors, annually choſen by the Preſident and College of *Phyſicians*, calling to their Aſſiſtance the Wardens of the Apothecaries Company in *London*, or one of them, are empowered to enter into the Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes of Apothecaries, *&c.* and ſearch and examine Medicines, and to burn and deſtroy thoſe that

are defective or decayed, or not fit for Use; but subject to appeal to the College of *Physicians*, &c. 10 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 20. In the Case of Dr. *Bonham.* 7 *Jac.* 1. is shewn the Power of the College of *Physicians*, in punishing Persons for practising Physick without Licence: they imprisoned the Doctor for practising without a Licence; but it was adjudged that they could not lawfully do it, for in such Case they had no Power by the Statute to commit, but they ought to sue for the Penalty of 5 *l. per* Month, *qui tam*, &c. But in Case of Male Practice, the *Censors* have Power to commit a Person; for they may in such Case fine and imprison by their Charter, and they are Judges of Record, and not liable to an Action for what they do by Virtue of their Judicial Power. 8 *Rep.* 107. *Carthew's Rep.* 494. Apothecaries taking upon them to administer Physick, without the Advice of a Doctor, has been adjudged Practising of Physick within the Statutes; the proper Business of an Apothecary being to prepare the Prescriptions of the Doctor: In this Case the Practice of *Physick* was said to consist in judging of the Disease and Constitution of the Patient; and of the fittest and propereſt Remedy for the Distemper; and in directing or ordering the Application of the Remedy to the Diseased: And so it was resolved, though no Fee was given the Apothecary. *Mich.* 2 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 451. But this Judgment was afterwards reversed in the House of Lords. *Mod. Caſ.* 44. It has been holden, that if a Person not duly authorised to be a *Physician* or Surgeon, undertakes a Cure, and the Patient dies under his Hands, he is guilty of Felony; but 'tis said not to be excluded the Benefit of Clergy. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 87.

Philosopher's Stone. King *Hen.* 6. granted Letters Patent to certain Persons, who undertook to find out the *Philosopher's Stone*, and to change other Metals into Gold, &c. to be free from the Penalty of the Stat. 5 *Hen.* 4. made against the Attempts of *Chymists* of this Nature. *Pat.* 34 *Hen.* 6. 3 *Inſt.* 74. See *Multiplication of Gold and Silver.*

Picard, A Kind of a large Boat, of about fifteen Tons or upwards, used on the River *Severn.* Stat. 35 H. 8. c. 9. 13 Eliz. c 11.

Piccage, (*Piccagium*, From the Fr. *Piquer*, i. e. *Effodere*) A Consideration of Money, paid for the Breaking up of Ground to set up Booths, Stalls or Standings, in Fairs; it is payable to the Lord of the Soil.

Pickards. No Person shall use any Iron *Cards*, or *Pickards*, in rowing any Woollen *Cloth*, upon Pain to forfeit the same, and 20 *s.* for every Offence. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6 *c.* 2.

Picle, (*Pictellum*) A small Parcel of Land inclosed with a Hedge; a little Close: This Word seems to come from the Italian *Picciola*, i. e. *Parvus*; and in some Parts of *England*, it is called *Pightel.*

Pictures. A large Duty is granted on all *Pictures* imported, payable into the *Exchequer*, &c. Stat. 8 *Geo.* 1.

Piece of Eight, *Spaniſh* Coin valued at about 4 *s.* 6 *d. Engliſh* Money, brought from *Mexico*, *Peru*, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Piepowder-Court. A Court incident to *Fairs* and *Markets:* And the Fair of St. *Giles*, held on the Hills of that Name, near the City of *Winchester*, by Virtue of Letters Patent of K. *Edw.* 4. hath a Court of *Piepowder* of a transcendent Jurisdiction; the Judges whereof are called *Justices of the Pavilion*, and have their Power from the Bishop of *Winchester*, Prin. Animad. on 4 Inst. 191. *See* Court of Piepowder.

Pies, *Freres pies*, Were a Sort of *Monks*; so called, because they wore *black* and *white* Garments like *Magpyes:* They are mentioned by *Walsingham*, *p.* 124.

Pietantia, A small Portion of Meat and Drink, distributed to the Members of some Collegiate Body, or other People, upon a high Festival, or stated Anniversary. *Libr. Statut. Eccl. Paul. Lond. A. D.* 1298.

Pietanciarius, The Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to distribute the *Pittances*, at such Times and in such Proportions as were appointed by the Donors. See *Pitance.*

Pigeons. Every Person who shall shoot at and kill a *Pigeon*, may be committed to the common Gaol for three Months, by two or more Justices of the Peace, or he shall pay 20 *s.* to the Poor of the Parish. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 27. And to steal *Pigeons* in a *Pigeon house*, shut up so that the Owner may take them, is Felony. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94.

Pigeon-house, Is a Place for the safe Keeping of *Pigeons.* A Lord of a Manor may build a *Pigeon-house* or *Dovecote* upon his Land, Parcel of the Manor; but a Tenant of a Manor cannot do it, without the Lord's Licence. 3 *Salk.* 248. Formerly none but the Lord of the Manor, or the Parson, might erect a *Pigeon-house*; though it has been since held, that any Freeholder may build a *Pigeon-house*, on his own Ground. 5 *Rep.* 104. *Cro. Eliz.* 548. *Cro. Jac.* 440, 382. A Person may have a *Pigeon-house*, or Dove-cote, by Prescription. *Game Law*, 2 *Pa.* 133. See *Nusance.*

Pila, Is that Side of *Money* which is called *Pile*, because it is the Side on which there was an Impression of a Church built on *Piles*; and he who brings an Appeal of Robbery against another, must shew the certain Quantity, Quality, Price, Weight, &c. *valorem* & Pilum, where *Pilum* signifies *Figuram Monetæ.* Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 39.

Pilettus, Was anciently used for an Arrow, as had a round Knob a little above the Head, to hinder it from going far into a Mark; from the Lat. *Pila*, which signifies generally any round Thing like a Ball——*Et quod Foreſtarii non portabunt ſagittas barbatas, ſed* Piletos. *Chart.* 31 *H.* 3. Persons might shoot without the Bounds of a *Forest* with sharp or pointed Arrows; but within the Forest, for the Preservation of the Deer, they were to shoot only with Blunts, Bolts, or *Piles:* And *Sagitta Pileta* was opposed to *Sagitta barbata*; as *Blunts* to *Sharps*, in Rapiers. *Matt. Parif.*

Pileus Suppotationis, A Cap of Maintenance; Pope *Julius* sent such a Cap with a Sword to King *Henry* 8. *Anno* 1514. Holling. pag. 827.

Pille, At *Foudrey* in the County of *Lancaster*, is called *Pille* by the Idiom of the Country, for a *Pile* or Fort, built for the Safeguard and Protection of any Place: This *Pille* was erected by the Abbot of *Fornesse* in the first Year of King *Ed.* 3. See *Pela.*

Pillory, (*Collistrigium, Collum ſtringens*; *Pilloria* From the Fr. *Pilleur*, i. e. *Depeculator*, or *Pelori* derived from the Greek Πύλη, *Janua*, a Door, because one standing on the *Pillory*, puts his Head, as it were, through a Door, and Ὀράω, *video*) Is an Engine made of Wood to punish Offenders, by exposing them to publick View, and rendring them infamous. There is a *Statute of the Pillory*, 51 H. 3. And by Statute, it is appointed for Bakers, Forestallers, and for those that use false Weights, Perjury, Forgery, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 219. Lords of Leets are to have a *Pillory* and Tumbrel, or it will be cause of Forfeiture of the Leet; and it is said that a Vill may be bound by Prescription to provide a *Pillory*, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 73.

Pilot, Is he that hath the Government of a *Ship*, under the Master. And *Pilots* of Ships, taking upon them to conduct any Ship or Vessel from *Dover*, or *Deal*, &c. to any Place up the River of *Thames*, are to be first examined and approved by the Master and Wardens of the Society of *Trinity House*, &c. or

shall

ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* for the firſt Offence, 20 *l.* for the ſecond, and 40 *l.* for every other Offence; one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens; but any Maſter or Mate of a Ship, *&c.* may *pilot* his own Veſſel up the ſaid River: And if any Ship ſhall be loſt, through the Negligence and Careleſſneſs of any *Pilot*, he ſhall be for ever after diſabled to act as a *Pilot*. 3 *Geo.* 1. 13. Alſo the *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports* may make Rules for Government of *Pilots* at *Dover*, *Deal*, &c. and order a ſufficient Number to ply at Sea to conduct Ships up the *Thames*. 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap* 21. No Perſon ſhall act as a *Pilot* on the *Thames*, &c. (except in Collier Ships) without Licence from the Maſter and Wardens of *Trinity-Houſe* at *Deptford*, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* And *Pilots* are to be ſubject to the Government of that Corporation; and pay ancient Dues not exceeding 1 *s.* in the Pound out of Wages, for the Uſe of the Poor thereof. *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. By the Laws of *France*, no Perſon ſhall be received as a *Pilot*, till he has made ſeveral Voyages, and hath paſſed a ſtrict Examination; and after that, on his Return in long Voyages, he is to lodge a Copy of his Journal in the *Admiralty*: And if a *Pilot*, by Ignorance or Negligence, ſhall occaſion the Loſs of a Ship, he is to pay 100 Livres Fine, and be for ever deprived of the Exerciſe of *Pilotage*; and if he doth it deſignedly, he ſhall be puniſhed with Death. *Lex Mercat.* 70, 71. The *Laws of Oleron* ordain, That if any *Pilot* ſhall deſignedly miſguide a Ship, that it may be caſt away, he ſhall be put to a rigorous and unmerciful Death, and hung in Chains: And if the Lord of the Place where a Ship ſhall be thus loſt, ſhall abet ſuch Villains in Order to have a Share in the Wreck, he ſhall be apprehended, and all his Goods forfeited for the Satisfaction of the Perſons ſuffering; and his Perſon ſhall be faſtened to a Stake in the Midſt of his own Manſion, which being fired on the four Corners thereof, it ſhall be burnt to the Ground, and he with it. *Leg. Ol. cap.* 25. And by the Laws of *Oleron*, if the Fault of a *Pilot*, be ſo notorious, that the Ship's Crew ſee an apparent Wreck, they may lead him to the Hatches, and ſtrike off his Head; but the Common Law denies this haſty Execution: An ignorant *Pilot* is ſentenced to paſs thrice under the Ship's Keel, by the Laws of *Denmark*. *Lex Mercat.* 70. Maſters of Ships ſhall not oblige *Pilots* to paſs through dangerous Places, or to ſteer Courſes againſt their Wills; but if there be a Difference in Opinions, the Maſter may in ſuch Caſe be governed by the Advice of the moſt expert Mariners. *Ibid.* Before the Ship arrives at her Place or Bed, while ſhe is under the Charge of the *Pilot*, if ſhe or her Goods periſh, or be ſpoiled, the *Pilot* ſhall make good the ſame: But after the Ship is brought to the Harbour, then the Maſter is to take the Charge of her, and anſwer all Damages, except that of the Act of God, *&c.* *Leg. Ol. cap.* 23. In Charter parties of Affreightment, the Maſter generally covenants to find a *Pilot*, and the Merchant to pay him: And in Caſe the Ship ſhall miſcarry through the Inſufficiency of the *Pilot*, the Merchant may charge either the Maſter, or the *Pilot*; and if he charges the Maſter, ſuch Maſter muſt have his Remedy againſt the *Pilot*. Lex Mercat. 70. *See* Lodmanage. See 1 *Strange* 249. for the Conſtruction of the Statute relating to the *piloting* of Ships. 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13.

Pimp-Tenure. —— Willielmus Hoppeſhort, *tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ in* Rockhampton *de Domino Rege, per ſervitium cuſtodiendi ſex Damiſellas, ſcil. Meretrices, ad uſum Domini Regis.* 12 Ed. 1. *viz.* by *Pimp-Tenure*. Blount's Ten. 39.

Pinnas bibere, Or *Ad pinnas bibere*. The old Cuſtom of Drinking brought in by the *Danes*, was to fix a *Pin* in the Side of the Waſſal Bowl, and ſo to drink exactly to the Pin; as now is practiſed in a ſealed Glaſs, *&c.* This Kind of Drunkenneſs was forbid the Clergy, in the Council at *London*, *Anno* 1102.

Pioncers, (Fr. *Pionniers*, i. e. *Foſſores*) Are ſuch Labourers as are employed in the King's Army, to caſt up Trenches, or undermine Forts. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 20.

Pipe, *(Pipa)* Is a Roll in the *Exchequer*, otherwiſe called the *Great Roll*; and there are ſeveral Officers of the *Pipe*, &c. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. It is alſo a Meaſure of Wine, containing two Hogſheads, or Half a Ton, that is, one hundred and twenty-ſix Gallons; mentioned in 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3.

Piquant, A *French* Word for Sharp, made uſe of to expreſs Malice or Rancour againſt any one. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Pirates, *(Piratæ)* Are common Sea Rovers, without any fixed Place of Reſidence, who acknowledge no Sovereign and no Law, and ſupport themſelves by Pillage and Depredations at Sea: But there are Inſtances wherein the Word *Pirata* has been formerly taken for a Sea Captain. *Spelm. Pirates* are Enemies to all; for which Reaſon neither Faith nor Oath is to be kept with them: They are denied Succour by the Laws of Nations; and by the *Civil Law*, a Ranſom promiſed to a *Pirate*, if not complied with, creates no Wrong; for the Law of Arms is not communicated to ſuch, neither are they capable of enjoying that Privilege, which lawful Enemies are entitled to in the Caption of another. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Comp.* 183. If a *Pirate* enters a Port or Haven, and aſſaults and robs a Merchant Ship at Anchor there; this is not *Piracy*, becauſe it is not done upon the High Sea; but it is a Robbery at the Common Law, the Act being *infra Corpus Comitatus*: And if the Crime be committed either *ſuper Altum mare*, or in great Rivers within the Realm, which are looked upon as common Highways, there it is *Piracy*. Sir *Fra. Moor* 756. And it has been held, that *Piracy* being an Offence by the Civil Law only, ſhall not be included in a Statute ſpeaking generally of Felonies, as to Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* which ſhall be conſtrued only of thoſe Felonies which are ſuch by our Law; as thoſe *Piracies* are which are committed in a Port or Creek, within the Body of a County. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 345. If a Ship be riding at Anchor at Sea, and the Mariners Part in their Ship-Boat, and the Reſt on Shore, ſo that none are left in the Ship; and a *Pirate* ſhall attack her, and commit a Robbery, the ſame is *Piracy*. 14 *Ed.* 3. And where a *Pirate* aſſaults a Ship, and only takes away ſome of the Men, in order to the Selling them for Slaves; this is *Piracy*: And if a *Pirate* ſhall make an Attack on a Ship, and the Maſter for the Redemption is compelled to give his Oath to pay a certain Sum of Money, though there be no Taking, the ſame is *Piracy* by the *Marine Law*; but by the Common Law there muſt be an actual Taking, as in Caſe of Robbery on the Highway. *Lex Mercat.* 185. But the Taking by a Ship at Sea, in great Neceſſity, of Victuals, Cables, Ropes, *&c.* out of another Ship, is no *Piracy*; if that other Ship can ſpare them, and paying or giving Security therefore. *Ibid.* 183. A *Pirate* takes Goods upon the Sea, and ſells them, the Property is not thereby altered, no more than if a Thief upon the Land had ſtolen and ſold them. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. *Godb.* 193. Yet by the Laws of *England*, if a Man commits a *Piracy* upon the Subjects of any other Prince, and brings the Goods into *England* and ſells them in a Market-overt, the ſame ſhall be binding and the Owners be concluded. *Hob.* 79. When Goods are taken by a *Pirate*, and afterwards the *Pirate* making an Attack upon another Ship, is conquered and taken by the other, by the Law

Marine

Marine the Admiral may make Reſtitution of the Goods to the Owners, if they are Fellow Subjects of the Captor's, or belong to any State in Amity with his Sovereign, on paying the Coſts and Charges, and making the Captor an equitable Conſideration for his Service. *Lex Mercat.* 184. If a *Pirate* at Sea aſſault a Ship, and in the Engagement kills a Perſon in the other Ship, by the Common Law all the Perſons on board the *Pirate* Ship are Principals in the Murder, although none enter the other Ship; but by the Marine Law, they who gave the Wound only ſhall be Principals, and the Reſt Acceſſaries, if the Parties can be known. 28 *Eliz. Yelv.* 134. It has been holden, that there cannot be an Acceſſary of *Piracy*, by the Law of this Realm; but if it happens, that there is an Acceſſary upon the Sea, ſuch Acceſſary may be puniſhed by the Civil Law, before the Lord Admiral: And it was made a Doubt, whether one, who was an Acceſſary at Land to a Felony at Sea, were triable by the Admiral, within the Purview of 28 *Hen.* 8. Though this is ſettled by 11 & 12 *W.* 3. which provides that Acceſſaries to *Piracy*, before or after, ſhall be inquired of, tried and adjudged according to the ſaid Statute. 2 *Hawk.* 222. In Caſe the Subjects of a Prince in Enmity with the Crown of *England*, enter themſelves Sailors on Board an *Engliſh* Pirate, and a Robbery is committed by them, who are afterwards taken; it is Felony in the *Engliſh*, but not in the Strangers: But in ancient Times it was Petit Treaſon in the *Engliſh*, and Felony in the Strangers: And if any *Engliſhman* commits *Piracy* upon the Subjects of any Prince or State in Amity with the Crown of *England*, they are within the Stat. 28 *H.* 8. If the Subjects of any Nation or Kingdom in Amity with *England*, ſhall commit a *Piracy* on the Ships or Goods of the *Engliſh*, the ſame is Felony, and puniſhable by this Statute: And *Piracy* committed by the Subjects of *France*, or of any other Country in Friendſhip with us, upon the *Britiſh* Seas, is properly puniſhable by the Crown of *England* only. *Lex Mercat.* 186, 187. A *Piracy* is attempted on the Ocean, if the *Pirates* are overcome, the Takers may immediately inflict a Puniſhment, by hanging them up at the Main-yard End; though this is underſtood where no legal Judgment may be obtained; And hence it is, that if a Ship ſhall be on a Voyage to any Part of *America*, or the Plantations there, on a Diſcovery of thoſe Parts; and in her Way ſhe is attacked by a *Pirate*, but in the Attempt the *Pirate* is overcome; the *Pirates* may be forthwith executed, without any Solemnity of Condemnation, by the Marine Law. *Ibid.* 184. By Stat. 28 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. all Robberies and Felonies committed by *Pirates* at Sea, &c. ſhall be enquired of, heard and determined in any County of *England*, by the King's Commiſſion, as if the Offences had been committed on Land; and ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be directed to the Lord Admiral, &c. and three or four other Perſons, as ſhall be named by the Lord Chancellor, who ſhall hear and determine ſuch Offences after the common Courſe of the Laws of the Kingdom uſed for Felonies and Robberies, &c. and award Judgment and Execution againſt Perſons indicted on the Statute, as againſt Felons for any Felony done upon the Land; and the Offenders ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains of Death, Loſs of Lands and Goods, as if they had been Attainted of ſuch Offence committed on Land, &c. This Statute doth not alter the Offence of *Piracy*, but leaves it as it was before, *viz.* Felony only by the Civil Law; but giveth a Trial according to the Common Law, and inflicts Pains of Death, &c. as if the Offenders had been convicted of any Felony done upon the Land. 3 *Inſt.* 112. *H. P. C.* 77. And no Attainder for this Offence corrupts the Blood, the Statute mentioning only that the Offender ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains of Death, Loſs of Lands, &c. as if he were attainted of a Felony at Common Law; but ſays not, that the Blood ſhall be corrupted. 3 *Inſt.* 112. Likewiſe the Offender is to be tried on the Statute, to forfeit his Lands, &c. which are not forfeited by the Civil Law. 1 *Lill. Abr.* The *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. enacts, That all *Piracies*, Felonies and Robberies committed in or upon the Sea, or in any Haven, &c. where the Admiral hath Juriſdiction, may be tried at Sea or upon the Land, in any of his Majeſty's Iſlands, Plantations, &c. abroad, appointed for that Purpoſe, by Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, or Seal of the Admiralty, directed to ſuch Commiſſioners as the King ſhall think fit; who may commit the Offenders, and call a Court of Admiralty, conſiſting of ſeven Perſons at leaſt; or for Want of ſeven, any three of the Commiſſioners may call others; and the Perſons ſo aſſembled may proceed according to the Courſe of the Admiralty, paſs Sentence of Death, and order Execution of the Criminals, &c. And Commiſſions for Trial of the ſaid Offences within the Juriſdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, ſhall be directed to the Warden of the ſaid *Cinque Ports*, and the Trial to be by the Inhabitants of the ſame Ports. And by the ſaid Statute 11 & 12 *W.* 3. if any natural born Subjects or Denizens of *England*, ſhall commit *Piracy* againſt any of his Majeſty's Subjects at Sea, under Colour of any Commiſſion from any foreign Prince, they ſhall be adjudged *Pirates*: If any Maſter of a Ship or Seaman give up his Ship, &c. to *Pirates*, or combine to yield up or run away with any Ship; or any Seaman ſhall lay violent Hands on his Commander, or endeavour a Revolt in the Ship, he ſhall be adjudged a *Pirate*, and ſuffer accordingly; alſo if any Perſon ſhall diſcover a Combination for running away with a Ship, he ſhall be intitled to a Reward of 10 *l.* for every Veſſel of 100 Tons, and 15 *l.* if above: And all Perſons who ſhall ſet forth any *Pirate*, or be aſſiſting to thoſe committing *Piracy*; or that ſhall conceal ſuch *Pirates*, or receive any Veſſel or Goods piratically taken, ſhall be deemed acceſſary to the *Piracy*, and ſuffer as Principals. The 6 *Geo.* 1. makes the *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. perpetual: And by 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 24. Maſters of Ships trading with *Pirates*, or furniſhing them with Stores, &c. and Perſons correſponding with *Pirates*, are declared guilty of *Piracy*; and ſhall be tried according to the Statutes 28 *Hen.* 8. and 11 & 12 *W.* 3. and ſuffer Death, forfeit Lands, &c. Ships fitted out with Deſign to trade with *Pirates*, and the Goods ſhall be forfeited: And Maſters of Ships, and Seamen of Ships carrying Guns, being attacked by *Pirates*, if they do not defend their Ships, ſhall forfeit their Wages, and be impriſoned ſix Months; but Seamen wounded in the Defence of Ships againſt *Pirates*, ſhall be admitted into *Greenwich* Hoſpital, &c. When an *Engliſh* Ship ſhall have been defended by Fight againſt *Pirates*, and any of the Officers or Seamen ſhall be killed or wounded, the Judge of the Admiralty, or Mayor or chief Officer of any Port, aſſiſted by four Merchants, may by Proceſs levy a Sum not exceeding 2 *per Cent.* of the Value of the Ship and Goods defended, to be diſtributed among the Officers and Seamen, or the Widows and Children of the Perſons killed. *Lex Mercat.* 186. *Pirates* are always excepted in general Pardons: And the Indictment for *Piracy* muſt alledge the Fact to be done upon the Sea; and have both the Words *Felonice* and *Piratice*, &c. By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. All Subjects, who during any War, ſhall commit Hoſtilities upon the Sea againſt any of his Majeſty's Subjects by Colour of any Commiſſion from the Enemy, or adhere, or any Ways give Aid to the Enemy upon the Sea, may be tried as *Pirates*, Felons

and Robbers, in the Court of *Admiralty*, on Shipboard or on Land, and being convicted, shall suffer Death, &c. as other *Pirates*, &c. by the *Stat.* 11 *W.* 3. But Persons convicted on this Act, shall not be tried for the same Crime as for High-Treason; but if not tried on this Act, may be tried for High-Treason on the *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8.

Pirates Goods. In the Patent to the Admiral he has granted to him *Bona Piratar'*: The proper *Goods of Pirates* only pass by this Grant; and not piratical Goods. So it is of a Grant *de bonis Felonum*, the Grantee shall not have Goods stolen, but the true and rightful Owner. But the King shall have piratical Goods, if the Owner be not known. 10 *Rep.* 109. *Dyer* 269. *Jenk. Cent.* 325.

Piscary, *(Piscaria, vel Privilegium Piscandi)* Is a Right or Liberty of *Fishing* in the Waters of another Person: And there are three Sorts of *Piscaries*, *Libera Piscaria*; *Separalis Piscaria*; and *Communis Piscaria*. See *Fishing*, and *Common of Piscary*.

Piscenarius, Is used in old Records for a Fishmonger. *Pat.* 1 *Ed.* 3.

Pit, Is a Hole wherein the *Scots* used to drown Women Thieves; and to say condemned to the *Pit*, is as when we say condemned to the Gallows. *Skene.*

Pit and Gallows. See *Fossa* and *Furca*.

Pitance, *(Pitancia, modicum)* A little Repast, or Refection of Fish or Flesh, more than the common Allowance.——Johannes *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Concessimus*, &c. *In usus Pauperum, & ad Refectionem Monachorum, qui illis diebus Officia divina pro Defunctis celebrabant, quæ Refectio* Pitancia *vocat'*, &c. Rot. Char. ad Hospital. S. Salvator. Sancti Edmundi, &c. Ann. 1. Reg. Johan. p. 2.

Pitching-pence, Is that Money, commonly a *Peny*, which is paid for *Pitching*, or setting down every Bag of Corn, or Pack of Goods, in a Fair or Market.

Placard, (Fr. *Plaquart*, Dutch *Placcaert*) Hath several Significations: In *France*, it is a Table, wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up; and in *Holland*, it is an Edict or Proclamation; also it signifies a Writing of safe Conduct; with us it is little used; but it is mentioned as a Licence to use certain Games, &c. in the *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 7.

Place, *(Locus)* Where a Fact was committed, is to be alledged in Appeals of Death, Indictments, &c. And *Place* is considerable in Pleadings, in some Cases: Where the Law doth require a Thing to be set down in a Place certain, the Party must in his Pleadings say, it was done there. *Co. Litt.* 282. When one Thing doth come in the *Place* of another, it shall be said to be of the same Nature; as in Case of an Exchange, &c. *Shep. Epit.* 700. See *Local*.

Placita, Is a Word often mentioned in our Histories, and Law Books: At first it signified the publick Assemblies of all Degrees of Men where the King presided, and they usually consulted upon the great Affairs of the Kingdom, and these were called *Generalia Placita*, because *Generalitas universorum majorum tam Clericorum quam Laicorum ibidem conveniebat*: And this was the Custom in our neighbouring Nation of *France*, as well as here, as we are told by *Bertinian*, in his *Annals of France*, in the Year 767. Some of our Historians, as *Simeon of Durham*, and others, who wrote above 300 Years afterwards, tell us, that those Assemblies were held in the open Fields; and that the *Placita Generalia*, and *Curiæ Regis*, were what we now call a Parliament: It is true, the Lords Courts were so called, *viz. Placita Generalia*, but other *Curiæ generales*, because all their Tenants and Vassals were bound to appear there. The Word *Placita* was likewise sometimes applied to Penalties, Fines, Mulcts, or Emendations, according to the *Black Book* in the *Exchequer*, *lib.* 2. *Tit.* 13. And hence is the old Custom, *Comes habet tertium denarium* Placitorum. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 12. It is now taken for Pleadings or Debates, and Trials at Law.

Placitare, i. e. *Litigare & Causas agere*, to plead: And the Manner of Pleading before the *Conquest* was, *Coram Aldermanno & Proceribus, & coram Hundredariis*, &c. MS. in Bibl. Cotton'.

Placitator, A Pleader: *Ralf Flambard* is recorded to be *Totius Regni Placitator*. Temp. W. 2.

Placitum nominatum, Is the Day appointed for a Criminal to appear and plead, and make his Defence. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 29, 46.

Plague. Mayors, Bailiffs, Head Officers of Corporations, and Justices of Peace, have Power to tax Inhabitants, Houses and Lands, &c. within their Precincts, for the Relief of Persons infected with the *Plague*; and Justices of the County may tax Persons within five Miles round, on a Parish's Inability; the Tax to be levied by Distress and Sale of Goods, or in Default thereof by Imprisonment: Infected Persons going abroad, after commanded to keep House for avoiding further Infection, may be resisted by Watchmen, &c. and punished as Vagrants, if they have no Sores upon them; and if they have infectious Sores on them, it is Felony; Justices of Peace, &c. are to appoint Searchers, Examiners, and Buriers of the Dead, in Places infected, and administer Oaths to them for the Performance of their Duties; &c. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 31. Some Places in the *Baltick* being infected with the *Plague*, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, an Act was made for obliging Ships coming from thence to perform their *Quarentine* during the Infection in Foreign Parts; and Masters of Ships coming on Shore, during the Quarentine, are to forfeit their Ships, &c. And others directed to take Care of the Quarentine, permitting any to come on Shore, shall forfeit 100 *l.* 9 *Ann. cap.* 2. During the late Reign that *Marseilles* in *France* was infected, a Statute was made with further Provisions for the Preventing of Infection: By this Act, Ships coming into Ports, are to perform Quarentine; and Persons quitting Ships before performed, shall incur the Forfeiture of 200 *l.* Goods after Quarentine performed are to be aired; and Ships infected, to be burnt: His Majesty may make Orders concerning Quarentine; and, in Time of Infection here, cause Lazarets to be provided for the Sick, and Lines and Trenches to be cast up about Places, &c. And infected Persons were to be removed from their Houses to such Lazarets; and escaping from thence, or out of the Lines of Places, to be guilty of Felony: Watches to be appointed by Justices of Peace, to keep People within the Lines, &c. 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 3. And by a subsequent Act, the King is enabled to prohibit Commerce with any Countries infected, by Proclamation; Persons trading contrary to the Proclamation, their Goods and Ships shall be forfeited, and Officers of Ports may resist the Entrance of Ships, by firing of Guns, &c. Persons going to Places infected, incur a *Præmunire*; and coming from such Places, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony. 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 8. The Clauses in the Act 7 *Geo.* 1. relating to Removal of Persons infected to Lazarets, and making Lines about Towns, &c. are repealed by 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 10. And these last Acts, are since *expired*: But further Provision is made for performing *Quarentine*, by 1 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17. And against exporting Goods to any Places infected, or importing any Merchandize from thence, &c. by *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 34.

Plaint, (Fr. *Plainte*, Lat. *Querela*) Is the Exhibiting any Action, real or personal, in Writing; and the Party making his *Plaint* is called the *Plaintiff*.

tiff. Kitch. 231. A *Plaint* in an inferior Court is the Entry of an Action, after this Manner: A. B. *complains againſt* C. D. *of a Plea of Treſpaſs, &c. and there are Pledges of Proſecuting, that is to ſay,* John Doe *and* Richard Roe. The firſt Proceſs in an inferiour Court is a *Plaint*, which is in the Nature of an Original Writ, becauſe therein is briefly ſet forth the Plaintiff's Cauſe of Action; and upon this *Plaint* there may iſſue a *Pone*, till the Return of a *Nihil*, upon which a *Capias* will not lie againſt the Body of the Defendant. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 294. Where a *Plaint* is levied in an inferior Court, the Defendant muſt be firſt diſtrained for Non-appearance, by ſomething of ſmall Value; and then if he doth not appear, a farther Diſtreſs is to be taken to a greater Value, and ſo on; if all his Goods are diſtrained upon the firſt Diſtreſs, Attachment may be iſſued out of *B. R.* againſt the Officers, *&c. Ibid.* A Plaintiff in an *Aſſiſe* may abridge his *Plaint* of any Part whereupon a Bar is pleaded. 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 8. See *County Court.*

Plaint in a *Superior Court*, is ſaid to be the Cauſe for which the Plaintiff doth complain againſt the Defendant; and for which he doth obtain the King's *Writ:* For as the King denies his Writ to none, if there be Cauſe to grant it; ſo he grants not his Writ to any, without there be Cauſe alledged for it. 2 *Lill.* 294.

Plantation, *(Plantatio, Colonia)* Is a Place whither People are ſent to dwell; or a Company of People tranſplanted from one Place to another, with an Allowance of Land for their Tillage. *Litt. Dict.* All Waſtes, which the Natives of any Country make no Uſe of, nor can receive any Damage by their being in the Hands of others, may lawfully be poſſeſſed by *Planters:* If a Nation or People ſhould happen to be expelled out of their own Land, they may ſeek void Places in ſome other Country, and there may juſtly plant; and the immediate poſſeſſing ſuch *Plantations* creates a Right againſt all Perſons but he that hath Empire there. *Lex Mercat.* 156. And where Perſons having arrived in any Territories and planted there, if before they can reap the Fruits of their Labour the Neceſſities of human Life are wanting, by the Laws of Nature they may force a Subſiſtence from a Neighbour *Planter*; and the Reaſon is this, that a Subſiſtence belongs to every Man, unleſs he has merited to loſe the Life which he ſeeks to preſerve. *Ibid.* Our *Plantations* abroad are chiefly Iſlands in *America*, over which there are particular Governors; and the Iſlands of *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*, with ſome others, are very populous, and much frequented by unfortunate Perſons, who have ſo great Privileges and Advantages in Trade, that by their Induſtry and Application, a preſent Misfortune is oftentimes attended with a future Happineſs, by accumulating great Wealth from the Products of theſe foreign Colonies. *Geograph. Epitom.* 228. The *Engliſh Plantations* contain *Jamaica, Barbadoes, Virginia, Maryland, New England, New York, Carolina, Bermudas*, and the *Leeward Iſlands, &c.* And there is lately a Settlement in *America* much encouraged, called *Georgia*, under the Management of divers Truſtees, *&c.* The *Plantation Iſlands* being gotten by Conqueſt, or by ſome of the King's Subjects going in Search of ſome Prize, and planting themſelves there, the King is not reſtrained by the Laws of *England* to govern them by any particular Laws, but may govern them by what Law he will: But it has been adjudged, That the Laws and Cuſtoms by which the People of any Iſland or *Plantation* were governed before the Conqueſt thereof, do bind them until new Laws are given; for there is a Neceſſity that the former Laws ſhould be in Force till new are obtained, and even then ſome of their old Cuſtoms may remain, as they do in *Barbadoes, &c.* If an uninhabited Country be newly found out by *Engliſh* Subjects, all the Laws of the Kingdom of *England* are immediately in Force there. 2 *Salk.* 411. 3 *Mod* 159. 4 *Mod. Rep.* 225, 226. All that are appointed Governors of the *Plantations*, ſhall, before their Entrance into their Government, take an Oath to do their utmoſt to put the Laws in Force in the ſaid *Plantations*; and upon Complaint to the King, or ſuch as he ſhall appoint, that ſuch Governors have been wittingly negligent therein, the Governors ſo offending ſhall be removed, *&c.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. And by the *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 12. If any Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Commander in Chief of any *Plantation* or Colony within his Majeſty's Dominions beyond the Seas, ſhall oppreſs any of his Majeſty's Subjects within their reſpective Governments, or be guilty of any other Crime or Miſdemeanor, contrary to the Laws of this Realm, or thoſe in Force within their Governments; ſuch Oppreſſions, *&c.* ſhall be inquired of, heard and determined in the Court of *King's Bench* in *England*, or before ſuch Commiſſioners, and in ſuch County of this Realm, as the King ſhall appoint, and by good and lawful Men of ſuch County; and the like Puniſhments ſhall be inflicted as are uſual for ſuch Offences here in *England*. The Courts of Juſtice abroad, cannot tranſmit a Matter or Cauſe to the King and Council here for Difficulty, but are to determine the Right, and give Judgment one Way or other. But on an Appeal brought in the *Plantations*, the Party appealing muſt procure the Proceedings to be tranſmitted, and proceed within a Year after the Appeal, allowed there, or it ſhall be diſmiſſed with Coſts. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1447. All Laws, Uſages or Cuſtoms in Practice in any of the *Plantations*, which are repugnant to the Laws made in this Kingdom, are declared null and void. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 22. By the ſame Statute, all Places of Truſt in the Courts of Law, or relating to the Treaſury, in any Iſland, Colony or *Plantation*, belonging to *England*, ſhall be in the Hands of the Native-born Subjects of *England, Ireland*, or of the ſaid Iſland; alſo Tracts of Land on the Continent of *America*, held by Charter or Letters Patent, ſhall not at any Time be aliened or ſold to any other than the Natural born Subjects of *England, Ireland, &c.* without the King's Licence. *Stat. Ibid.* No Alien ſhall be a Merchant or Factor in any of the Territories and *Plantations* belonging to *England*, in *Aſia, Africa* or *America*, on Pain to loſe all his Goods, one Third to the King, another Third to the Governor of the *Plantation*, and the other Third to any Perſon ſuing in any of the King's Courts there. 12 *Car.* 2. And no Governor abroad ſhall be a Factor or Agent under the Penalty of 500 *l. &c.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. Governors of the *Plantations* are not to ſuffer any Foreign-built Ship or Veſſel to load or unload Goods, till a Certificate is produced, that the Owner or Owners are not Aliens, and Examination is made: And no Sugars, Tobacco, Ginger, Indico, *&c.* of the Growth of any *Engliſh Plantations* in *America*, ſhall be tranſported to any Place but to ſome *Engliſh Plantation*, or to *England, Ireland, &c.* on Pain of Forfeiture and the Ship, one Moiety to the King, and the other to him that will ſeize and ſue for the ſame. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. For every Veſſel which ſets out from *England* or *Ireland* for any of the ſaid *Plantations*, Bond ſhall be given, with one Surety, to the chief Officer of the Cuſtom-houſe of the Place whence ſhe ſails, of 1000 *l.* if the Ship be under 100 Tuns, and of 2000 *l.* Penalty if of greater Burthen; that if the ſaid Veſſel load any of the ſaid Commodities at ſuch *Plantations*, it ſhall bring them to ſome Port of *England, &c.* And for all Ships coming from any other Ports to thoſe *Plantations*, the Governors, before the Ship be permitted to load, ſhall take ſuch Bond that it ſhall carry the Merchandize

to

to ſome other *Engliſh Plantations*, or to *England* or *Ireland*; and every Ship taking on board any of the aforeſaid Goods before ſuch Bond given, or Certificate thereof, &c. ſhall be forfeited; and the ſaid Governors ſhall twice in every Year return true Copies of ſuch Bonds to the chief Officers of the Cuſtoms in *London*, &c. Ibid. If any Veſſel ſhall take on board any of the Commodities aforeſaid, at any of the ſaid *Engliſh Plantations*, before Bond be given, as directed by 12 *Car.* 2. or Certificate produced from the Officers of ſome Cuſtom-houſe in *England*, &c. that ſuch Bond hath been there given; or ſhall carry the ſaid Goods to any Place, contrary to the Tenor of ſuch Bonds, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, with the Ship and all her Furniture, Guns, Ammunition, &c. one Moiety to the King, and the other Moiety to him that will ſue for the ſame in any of the ſaid *Plantations*, or in the Court of the High Admiral of *England*, or of any Vice-Admiral, or any Court of Record in *England*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 26. But theſe Penalties ſeem to be taken off by the *Stat.* 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. which ordains, that if any Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to any of his Majeſty's *Plantations* to ſhip any Sugar, Tobacco, &c. and Bond ſhall not be firſt given to bring the ſame to *England*, there ſhall be anſwered to the King ſeveral Duties before Lading thereof, and under ſuch Penalties as for Non-payment or Defrauding the King of his Cuſtoms in *England*. Goods are to be imported and exported from and to the *Plantations* in Ships built in *England* or *Ireland*, or the ſaid *Plantations*; and navigated with the Maſter and three Fourths of the Mariners of the ſaid Places, on Pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, &c. And all Ships, lading or unlading any Goods at any of the *Plantations* in *America*, and the Maſters and Commanders thereof ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Rules, Viſitations, Searches, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as Ships and their Ladings are liable to in *England*; and the Officers for collecting the Cuſtoms there, ſhall have the like Powers as the Officers of the Cuſtoms in this Kingdom; and Perſons aſſiſting in Concealments, ſhall be ſubject to the like Penalties, &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 22. Perſons ſerving on Board, or retained to ſerve on Board any Trading Ships, in any Part of the *Plantations* of *America*, or any Perſons being on Shore there, may not be impreſſed by any Ships of War; unleſs ſuch Perſons ſhall be Deſerters from ſuch Ships, on the Penalty of 20 *l.* *Stat.* 6 *Ann.* In Actions depending in the *Plantations*, Debts may be proved here on Oath before Mayors of Towns, &c. and certified abroad: And Lands, Houſes, Negroes, &c. in *Plantations*, ſhall be liable to ſatisfy all Debts and be Aſſets, as Real Eſtates are here, and Perſonal Eſtates there. 5 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 7. A Duty is laid on Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar of foreign *Plantations*, imported into any *Britiſh Plantations* in *America*; and no Sugars, Rum, or Spirits of *America*, may be imported in *Ireland*, but what are loaden in *Great Britain*, in Ships lawfully navigated, on Pain of Forfeiture, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. The Duties payable here on importing refined Sugar, &c. from the *Plantations*, to be repaid on Exportation out of the Kingdom. *Ibid.* Any of his Majeſty's Subjects, in Ships built in *Great Britain*, may carry Rice from the Province of *Carolina* in *America*, directly to any Part of *Europe* ſouthward of *Cape Finiſtre*, without going to any other *Plantations*, &c. being licenſed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; and thereupon ſhall be allowed Half Subſidy. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. And Perſons reſiding here, and in the Sugar Colonies abroad, may in Ships built in this Kingdom load in the ſaid Colonies, any Sugars of the Growth and Manufacture of the *Plantations*, and carry them to any foreign Part of *Europe*; on taking out a Licence therefore, and ſo as they do not take in Tobacco, or other enumerated Goods; or Sugars, not being the Product of his Majeſty's Subjects, upon Pain of Forfeiture, and the Veſſel, &c. And when any Ship hath delivered her Lading in foreign Parts, ſhe is to return to *Great Britain*, and having other Goods on Board, they are there to be entred at the Cuſtom-houſe and Landed, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Every Maſter of a Ship carrying Merchandizes to or from the *Plantations* in *America*, ſhall upon Oath before the Governor or Collectors of the Cuſtoms there, give a true Account of the Name and Burthen of the Ship, and of the Place from whence ſhe came; and depoſe that it is the ſame Ship, deſcribed in the Certificate, and regiſtered to be built in *Great Britain*, &c. which he believes to belong wholly to *Britiſh* Subjects, and that no Foreigner has any Share therein to his Knowledge, &c. And if ſuch Proof be not made, the Veſſel and Goods will be forfeited. 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 31. Rum or Spirits imported from the *Britiſh* Sugar *Plantations*, on Entry may be landed, and put into Warehouſes, provided by the Importers, they firſt giving Bond for paying the Duty within ſix Months, if the ſame be ſold, or at that Time on Delivery of the Goods, &c. by 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Perſons born in the *Plantations* are accounted Subjects; and by a late Statute, ſuch Foreigners as have inhabited for ſeven Years or more in our *Plantations*, ſhall be taken as natural born Subjects here. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 7. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. no Mariner on board any Privateer or Trading-Veſſel, imployed in any of the *Britiſh* Sugar Colonies, or on Shore there, ſhall be impreſſed by any Ship of War, unleſs he be a Deſerter. The Maſter of ſuch Privateer, &c. before he entertain any Mariner, muſt inquire whether he be a Deſerter, under the Penalty of 50 *l.* By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. Encouragement is given to the People called *The United Brethren*, to ſettle in the *Plantations* in *America*, by allowing them to take a ſolemn Affirmation in lieu of an Oath, and diſpenſing with their doing Military Duty, on Payment of a Rate aſſeſſed. See *Naturalization*.

Form *of a* Power to let and demiſe Plantations, *and receive the Profits thereof.*

TO all People, &c. A. B. *of*, &c. *ſendeth Greeting.* Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *is ſeiſed in his Demeſne, as of Fee, of and in two ſeveral* Plantations *in the Iſland of* Barbadoes, *called or known by the Names of*, &c. *together with the Slaves, Horſes, Mills, Coppers, and other Appurtenances thereto belonging.* Now know ye, *That the ſaid* A. B. hath *conſtituted, authorized and appointed, and by theſe Preſents doth conſtitute, authorize and appoint* C. D. *of*, &c. *and hereby give to him full Power and Authority, in his Name, and to his Uſe, to enter into and upon the ſaid* Plantations, *whereof he the ſaid* A. B. *is now ſeiſed as aforeſaid, and to have, receive and take the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of the ſame reſpectively, with the Appurtenances; and to leaſe, demiſe, let and ſet, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as he ſhall think fit, all his* Plantations *and Tracts of Land, Negroes, Horſes, Coppers and Mills whatſoever, in the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes, *or any Part thereof, for ſuch Term or Number of Years, not exceeding*, &c. *and for and under ſuch Yearly and other Rents, Covenants, Proviſo's and Agreements as he thinks fit or convenient; or otherwiſe to manage, occupy or employ the ſame*, &c. *as to him the ſaid* C. D. *ſhall ſeem beſt, and for the greateſt Benefit and Advantage: And from Time to Time, to receive and take the Revenues and Profits of the ſaid Houſes,* Plantations, *Lands and Premiſſes above mentioned; and to uſe and take all lawful Methods, by Action, Diſtreſs or otherwiſe, for the obtaining and recovering of the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of all or any Part of the ſaid Premiſſes, or to compound for the ſame as he ſhall think fit; and to give Acquittances or Diſcharges therefore.* And *the ſaid* A. B.

doth

doth hereby make, ordain, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid C. D. *his true and lawful Attorney, for him and in his Name, and to his Uſe to aſk, require, demand, ſue for, recover and receive, all and every Sum and Sums of Money, Sugars, Debts, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, due, owing, or belonging, or to grow due or belonging to him the ſaid* A. B. *from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever in the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes; *and on Non-payment or Non-delivery thereof, or of any Part thereof, for him and in his Name, to uſe and take all proper Methods, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, for the recovering of the ſame: And on Payment or Delivery thereof to his ſaid Attorney, to releaſe and diſcharge the Perſon and Perſons ſo paying and delivering the ſame: And he the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby further authorize and empower the ſaid* C. D. *to do, execute and perform all other lawful and reaſonable Act and Acts, Thing and Things whatſoever, for him, and in his Name, or otherwiſe, touching and concerning the Management or Diſpoſal of all or any Part of his Eſtate, Real or Perſonal, within the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes, *and for the Recovering and Receiving the Profits and Produce thereof, or of any Part or Parcel thereof, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever, as fully as he himſelf might or could do, if he were perſonally preſent; and one or more Attorney or Attornies under him, to make, ſubſtitute, and appoint, for all or any the Purpoſes aforeſaid; hereby ratifying and confirming whatſoever his ſaid Attorney, or his Subſtitute or Subſtitutes, by and under him appointed, ſhall do, execute and perform, or cauſe to be done, executed and performed, in and about, or touching or concerning the ſaid Premiſſes.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Felons tranſported to the *Plantations*, for certain Terms of Years, *&c.* by 4 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 22. See *Clergy* and *Felony*.

Plate, Hoy, or ſmall Water Veſſel. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 15.

Playhouſe. *Playhouſes* were originally inſtituted with a Deſign of recommending Virtue to the Imitation of the People, and expoſing Vice and Folly; and therefore are not in their own Nature Nuſances: But it hath been holden, that a common *Playhouſe* may be a Nuſance, if it draw together great Numbers of Coaches, *&c.* as prove generally inconvenient to the Places adjacent. 5 *Mod.* 142. If any Perſons ſhall in *Plays*, *&c.* jeſtingly or profanely uſe the Name of God, they ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. And *Players* ſpeaking any Thing in Derogation of Religion, *&c.* are liable to Forfeitures and Impriſonment. 1 *Eliz.* Alſo acting *Plays* or Interludes on a *Sunday*, is ſubject to Penalties, by 1 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 1. No Perſon ſhall act any new *Play*, or Addition to an old one, *&c.* unleſs a true Copy thereof, ſigned by the Maſter of the *Playhouſe*, be ſent to the Lord Chamberlain fourteen Days before acted; who may prohibit the repreſenting any Stage *Play*: And Perſons acting contrary to ſuch Prohibition, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* and their Licences, *&c.* *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2 *c.* 28. And by this Statute, no Licence is to be given to act *Plays*, but in the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, or Places of his Majeſty's Reſidence. *Ibid.*

Plea, *(Placitum)* Is that which either Party alledges for himſelf in Court, in a Cauſe there depending to be tried: And *Pleading* in a large Senſe, contains all the Matters which come after the Declaration, as well on the Defendant's as the Plaintiff's Side, till Iſſue is joined; but is commonly taken for the Defendant's Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Declaration. *Pleas* are divided into *Pleas of the Crown*, and *Common Pleas*; *Pleas* of the Crown are all Suits in the King's Name, for Offences committed againſt his Crown and Dignity, and alſo againſt the Peace, as Treaſons, Felonies, Maihem, *&c.* And Common *Pleas* are thoſe that are agitated between common Perſons, in Civil Caſes: And *Pleas* may be farther divided into as many Branches as Action; for they ſignify all one. *S. P. C. cap.* 11. 4 *Inſt.* 10. A *Plea* to the Action is that which goes to the Merits of the Cauſe or Action; and is *General* to the Declaration, or a *Special Plea*: A *General Plea* in Debt or Contract, is *He owes nothing*: In Debt on Bond, *'Tis not his Deed*, or *He paid it at the Day*; in Action of the Caſe upon a Promiſe, *He hath not promiſed*; in Treſpaſs upon the Caſe, *Not guilty*; in Covenant, *Performance of Covenants*, *&c.* A *Special Plea* contains the Matter at large, concluding to the Declaration or Action; and Special *Pleas* are many, as by *Dureſs* and *Per Minas*, and in *Juſtification*, that in Aſſault and Battery, the Plaintiff ſtruck the firſt Blow, *&c.* In Waſte, on *Nul Waſte* pleaded, the Defendant cannot plead juſtifiable Waſte; but he may give in Evidence, Lightning, Enemies, *&c.* to prove it to be no Waſte: He is to confeſs the Fact, and plead ſpecially in theſe Caſes. *Finch* 362, 378. 1 *Inſt.* 282, 372. Special *Pleas* in Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Declaration, are of two Kinds; *Pleas* in *Bar*, and in *Abatement*; and every *Plea* muſt be pleaded either in Bar to the Action brought, or in Abatement of the Writ upon which the Action is framed, or it is but a Diſcourſe, and not a *Plea*. A General *Plea* is drawn on a little Piece of Two penny Stamp'd Paper, without Counſel's Hand, only the Defendant's Attorney's Name is to it; and he is to pay the Plaintiff's Attorney for entring it: Special *Pleas* are drawn up in Form, ſetting forth the Matter pleaded, *&c.* and muſt be ſigned by Counſel, or they will not be received: A *Foreign Plea* is to be ingroſſed in Parchment, and ſigned by Counſel, and be put in upon the Oath of the Defendant, that the *Plea* is true. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 80. And when a Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff anſwers the Defendant's *Plea*, which is called a *Replication*; and the Defendant anſwers the Plaintiff's Replication, by *Rejoinder*; which the Plaintiff may anſwer by *Surrejoinder*; and ſometimes, though ſeldom, Pleadings come to *Rebutter*; in anſwer to the Surrejoinder; and *Surrebutter*. 1 *Inſt.* 303. In good Order of Pleading, a Perſon ought to plead, 1ſt, To the Juriſdiction of the Court. 2dly, To the Perſon of the Plaintiff, and next of the Defendant. 3dly, To the Writ. 4thly, To the Action of the Writ. 5thly, To the Count or Declaration. 6thly, To the Action itſelf in Bar thereof: A *Plea* to the *Juriſdiction* is called a foreign *Plea*. becauſe it alledges that the Matter ought to be tried in another Court, *&c.* *Pleas* to the Perſon have been formerly ſix, *viz.* Villenage, Outlawry, Excommonication, the Party an Alien, out of Protection, and profeſſed in Religion; but the laſt is now no *Plea*. The *Plea* to the *Writ*, *&c.* is for Variance between the Writ and Record, Death of Parties, Miſnomer, Jointenancy, *&c.* and may be to the Writ and Bill, or Count together. *Pleas* to the *Count* or *Declaration* are Variance between the Writ and the Count, Specialty or Record, Incertainty, *&c.* and all theſe are properly *Pleas* in Abatement. *Plea* to the *Action of the Writ* is where one pleadeth ſuch Matter which ſheweth the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ brought. And a *Plea* in Bar to the *Action* itſelf, is when the Defendant pleadeth a *Plea* which is ſufficient to overthrow the Action of the Plaintiff. *Kitch.* 95. *Litt.* 196. *Pleas* in Bar, ſuch as a Releaſe, the Statute of Limitations, Agreement with Satisfaction, *&c.* deſtroy the Plaintiff's Action for ever: But *Pleas* in Abatement are temporary and dilatory, and do not deſtroy the Action, only ſtop the Cauſe for a while, till the Defect is removed; as where there is ſome Fault in the Writ or Declaration, Miſnomer of the Defendant, where the Plaintiff is excommunicate, *&c.* A *Plea* to the Juriſdiction, of

Miſnomer, or any other *Plea* in Abatement, cannot be pleaded after an Imparlance; though a *Plea* in Bar may, becauſe that goes to deſtroy the Action. 2 *Lutw.* 1174. *Pleas* in Bar may come after a Continuance, or general Imparlance; but if ſuch *Plea* be firſt pleaded, the Defendant ſhall not be admitted afterwards to plead in Abatement of the Writ, which is allowed to be good by Pleading in Bar to the Action: Yet Matter of Record may be ſhewn in Arreſt of Judgment, and thereby the Writ be abated. *Hob.* 280, 281. By Imparlance a Writ or Bill is admitted to be good, ſo that after it *Plea* in Abatement ought not to be received; but if it be accepted, and the Plaintiff doth demur to it, the Demurrer is good: After a Defendant hath pleaded in Abatement, and before he pleads directly in Bar, he may demur to the Declaration of the Plaintiff; as he may where he is adviſed that the Declaration is inſufficient, *&c.* *Pract. Solic.* 235, 236. It has been reſolv'd, That where a *Plea* is in Abatement, if it be of Neceſſity that the Defendant muſt diſcloſe Matter of Bar, he ſhall have his Election to take it either by Way of Bar or Abatement. 2 *Mod.* 65. If the Defendant can have no Advantage by Pleading in Abatement, or by Demurring in Law, he may afterwards plead in Bar; and before he pleads any ſpecial Matter in Bar, he may plead in general, *viz.* A Releaſe or Defeaſance; Acceptance of other Things; Tender of Amends; Concord or Acord; Arbitrament; *Auterfoits* Bar by former Judgment; the Statute of Limitation of Actions; Diſability of the Plaintiff; Privilege of the Defendant, or other Matter; for ſeveral Matters pleadable in Abatement, may be pleaded in Bar. *Pract. Attorn.* 1 *Edit.* 82. Alſo he may plead another Action depending of the ſame Nature, for the ſame Thing, *&c.* and if a Perſon miſtaking his firſt Action, bring another Action without diſcontinuing the Firſt, this *Plea* may be pleaded. 1 *Salk.* 392. There is likewiſe a *Plea puis Darrein Continuance*, where the Defendant hath pleaded a *Plea*, and before Trial there happens ſome new Matter, which will avoid the Action: It may be pleaded after Iſſue joined, at any Time before the Verdict; but after Verdict, and before Day in Bank, there is no Day to plead it; ſo that the Remedy is by *Audita Querela*. *Cro. Jac.* 646. A Defendant in any Suit, *&c.* with Leave, may plead ſeveral Matters; but if any ſuch Matter be excepted to, and found inſufficient, Coſts ſhall be given: And no dilatory *Plea* ſhall be allowed in any Court of Record, unleſs the Truth of it be proved by Affidavit; or ſome probable Matter be ſhewn. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. When a Declaration, or Bar, are defective in Circumſtances of Time, Place, *&c.* this may be helped by the Pleading of the adverſe Party to it; but not if it be inſufficient in Matter. 2 *Ventr.* 222. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 156. If the Defendant pleads a dilatory and frivolous *Plea*, to hinder the Plaintiff from going to Trial; the Court, on Motion, will order the Defendant to plead ſuch a *Plea* as he ſhall ſtand to, or to accept of a Demurrer to his dilatory *Plea*, on Arguing whereof, if the *Plea* be not good, the Court will not after permit him to amend it; and when a dilatory *Plea* in Abatement is over-ruled, there ſhall be a *Reſpondeat Ouſter*, except an Iſſue be joined on it. 6 *Mod.* 102. And if a *Plea* in Bar of the Action is *over-ruled*, Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Defendant. *Lutw.* 42. Where it is doubtful between the Parties, whether a *Plea* be good or not, it cannot be determined by the Court on Motion, but there ought to be a Demurrer upon the *Plea*; and on Arguing thereof, the Court ſhall judge of the *Plea* whether good or bad: And no Advantage can be had of double Pleading, without ſpecial Demurrer. 2 *Lil. Abr.* 310. *Lutw.* 422. But though the Court is to judge of Pleading, they will not direct any Perſon how to plead, notwithſtanding the Matter be difficult; for the Parties muſt plead at their Peril, and Counſel are to adviſe, *&c.* If the Plaintiff's Attorney will conſent, the Defendant may waive his *Plea* pleaded, without moving the Court; and if he will not conſent, it cannot be done without moving the Court. *Trin.* 1651. A Defendant may waive his Special *Plea*, and plead the general Iſſue, if there be no Joinder in Demurrer. 2 *Salk.* The Defendant, before Joinder in Demurrer, may amend his *Plea*; and ſo after Joinder in Demurrer, before argued: And where a Defendant has demurred, and the Plaintiff joined; the Court will oftentimes allow him to withdraw his Demurrer, and plead to the Action, if the Plaintiff hath not been put by a Trial. *Practiſ. Solic.* 303. A Defendant had Leave to plead *de novo* in four Days, within which Time he ought to have pleaded in Chief; but inſtead of that he pleaded an Outlawry of the Plaintiff, *&c.* and thereupon the Plaintiff ſigned Judgment for Want of a good Plea: But on Payment of Coſts, *&c.* and pleading to Iſſue immediately, the Judgment was ſet aſide. *Trin.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *B. R. Mod. Ca. in L. and E.* 289. A *Plea* may be amended, if it be but in Paper, and not entered, paying Coſts: If after the Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff alters his Declaration, the Defendant may alter his *Plea*. 2 *Lill.* 322. *Pleas*, *&c.* in *Engliſh*, may be amended in Paper, or on Record, and even after Judgment, on Payment of Coſts, *&c.* by *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. Falſhood in a Defendant's *Plea*, if it be not hurtful to the Plaintiff, nor beneficial to the Defendant, it doth no Injury; as it doth where detrimental to the Plaintiff, *&c.* *Ibid.* 297. Though if an Attorney pleads a falſe *Plea* by Deceit, it is againſt his Oath, and he may be fined. 1 *Salk.* 515. Concerning *Pleas* in general; all *Pleas* are to be ſuccinct, without unneceſſary Repetitions, and be direct and pertinent to the Caſe, not by Way of Argument or Rehearſal; and the *Plea* of every Man ſhall be taken moſt ſtrongly againſt himſelf. 2 *Lill.* 304. The *Plea* muſt directly anſwer the Charge in the Plaintiff's Declaration, or it will not be good. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 235. If it doth not anſwer all the Matter contained in the Declaration, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment as for Want of a *Plea*. 1 *Lev.* 16. A Defendant pleads that he did not receive 80 *l.* but doth not ſay or any Part thereof; and the Plea was adjudged ill, for he might receive 79 *l.* and yet not the whole, *&c.* 2 *Mod. Rep.* 146. And in pleading a Tender, at the Putting in of the *Plea*, the Money is to be brought into Court, or the Plea will not be accepted. but the Plaintiff ſhall ſign Judgment. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 308. But when Judgment in Ejectment is ſigned for Want of a *Plea*, if Poſſeſſion be not delivered, a Judge before the Aſſiſes may compel the Plaintiff to accept of a *Plea*. 2 *Salk.* 516. If a Thing is ſhewed in Pleading, and it is not afterwards traverſed or averred ſpecially to the contrary, it will be taken to be confeſſed: Though the Confeſſion of one Defendant in his *Plea* ſhall not prejudice another. *Plowd.* 48. *Hob.* 64. A Releaſe pleaded to an Action of Treſpaſs, without ſhewing when it was made, ſhall be taken before the Treſpaſs done: And a Plea of Diſcharge or giving Notice, *&c.* muſt ſhew how given. 10 *Rep.* 40. *Plowd.* 128. *Dyer* 41. Every Man muſt plead ſuch *Plea* as is proper for him; but that need not be pleaded on one Side, that will come properly on the other. *Hob.* 3, 78, 162. Pleadings which amount to no more than the general Iſſue, are not to be allowed, but the general Iſſue ſhall be entered; and where the Defendant pleads the general Iſſue, he ought to plead ſo that the whole Matter in Queſtion may be tried. 2 *Lill.* 302. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1246. 1 *Salk.* 394. If the Defendant is not conſtrained to plead a ſpecial *Plea*, he may plead the general Iſſue proper to the Action brought, and give

the ſpecial Matter in Evidence: And in many Caſes general Pleadings are permitted, to avoid Tediouſneſs and Multiplicity, and the Particular ſhall come on the other Side; as in Caſe of a Condition to perform all Covenants in an Indenture, &c. but where a Thing reſts in a Man's own Notice, he muſt plead it particularly. 1 *Inſt.* 303. 8 *Rep.* 133. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 249. 2 *Nelſ.* 1249. If a Party pleading derives an Eſtate to another, under which he doth not claim any Thing, there general Pleading is ſufficient, becauſe he hath no Means to know another Man's Title; but 'tis otherwiſe where he himſelf claims under it. *Carthew* 209. General Eſtates in Fee-ſimple may be generally alledged; Eſtates in Tail, and particular Eſtates, muſt be ſhewed. A Plea of Conveyance of Lands, &c. *inter alia*, where the Conveyance contains more than relates to the Matter of the *Plea*, is good. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 72. Bonds and Deeds are to be pleaded with a *Profert hic in Curia*, &c. *Ibid.* 1261. If one comes in by Act of Law, the general Allegation will ſuffice; and Things Spiritual, or where the Plea conſiſts of Matter infinite, may be generally pleaded: All neceſſary Circumſtances implied by the Law, need not be expreſſed in the *Plea*; but when any ſpecial or ſubſtantial Matter is alledged, it ſhould be ſpecially anſwered; and ſo Matters of Record, where they are the Foundation of the Suit, or Subſtance of the *Plea*. 10 *Rep.* 94. 3 *Cro.* 749. *Plowd.* 65. That which is alledged by Way of Inducement to the Subſtance of the Matter, needs not be certainly alledged as the Subſtance itſelf. *Plowd.* 81. He that pleadeth in the Negative, is not bound to plead ſo exactly as he who pleads in the Affirmative: And that which a Man cannot have certain Knowledge of, he is not bound certainly to plead. *Plowd.* 33, 80, 126, 129. Every Affirmative in Pleading, ought to be anſwered with an expreſs Negative; and if a Perſon be named to be Dwelling at *A.* 'tis no *Plea* to ſay, that he is an Inhabitant at ſome other Place; unleſs it conclude in the Negative and not at *A.* 1 *Inſt.* 126. 19 *Hen.* 6. 1. It is a Rule in Pleading, That when a Man pleads ſpecial Matter, and concludes generally, he thereby waves the ſpecial Matter. *Farreſt. Rep.* 53. *Pleas* that are too general are not good. 1 *Lutw.* 239. 2 *Salk.* 521. And every *Plea* ought to be ſingle and certain; and not be double, or contain a Multitude of diſtinct Matter to one and the ſame Thing, whereto ſeveral Anſwers are required, which will not be allowed; nor where the Defendant pleads two Matters, each being a ſufficient Bar to the Action, unleſs one depends upon the other, or the Defendant cannot come at the one without ſhewing the other, when it is good. 11 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Vent.* 48, 272. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1254. A double *Plea* will not be good; for where there is double Matter, no certain Iſſue can be taken: But a *Plea* is not double which contains divers Matters, if it would not have anſwered the whole Declaration without alledging all thoſe Matters in it, and which are neceſſary in the Defendant's juſt Defence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 300. Where the Matter is indifferent to be well or ill, and the Party pleads over, the Court will intend it well. *Mod. Caſ.* 136. If there be a Repugnancy in pleading, it is Error. 2 *And.* 182. *Jenk. Cent.* 21. And a Man ſhall not take Advantage of his own Wrong, by Pleading, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 588. A Man cannot plead any Thing afterwards which he might have pleaded at firſt. *Ibid.* 318. Though Surpluſage ſhall never make the *Plea* vicious, but where it is contrary to the Matter before. *Raym.* 8. The Court never orders a Defendant to plead peremptorily, till all the Rules are out: And where the Plaintiff amends and gives an Imparlance, there ſhall be new Rules given to plead, but not if there is no Imparlance. 2 *Salk.* 517. In the Court of *C. B.* if the Defendant doth not plead on Rule to anſwer, before the Rule is expired, the Plaintiff's Attorney may afterwards enter up Judgment by *Nil dicit. Pract. Solic.* 303. If a Copy of the Plaintiff's Declaration be delivered to the Defendant's Attorney before the *Eſſoin* Day of the Term, he may be compelled to plead that Term, or Judgment ſhall be entered againſt him: By the uſual Courſe, the Defendant is to anſwer the ſame Term in which he appears, if it be an iſſuable Term, and the Writ is returnable at the Beginning thereof; but generally a Defendant hath Time to plead till the next Term. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. By an Order of Court, reciting that by the former Practice Defendants have uſually been allowed eight Days Time to plead; it was ordered, that four Days only ſhould be allowed ſuch Defendants from the Time of giving any Rules. *Ord. Trin.* 1727. And on Proceſs returnable the firſt or ſecond Returns of Terms; the Defendant is to plead in four Days, if he lives within twenty Miles of *London*, and eight Days if farther off, after Delivery of the Declaration, with Notice to plead, &c. or on Default, the Plaintiff may ſign his Judgment. *Ord. Trin.* 5 *Geo.* 1. On there being ſpecial Pleadings in any Action, the Secondary will give Rules to reply; and if the Defendant come to iſſue, or there be a Demurrer, the *Pleas* are to be given to the Clerk of the Papers, who gives Rule for the Defendant to rejoin, &c. Special *Pleas* are left with one of the Clerks of the Papers, and the Plaintiff's Attorney is to take a Copy thereof from him, for which he pays 6*d.* *per* Sheet, and put in his Replication; and then he carries the Declaration to him, who will make up the Paper-Book, and write a Rule on the Side: This Paper-Book is to be delivered to the Defendant's Attorney, and he muſt pay for entring his Warrant of Attorney, and 10*d.* a Folio for his Pleadings, &c. And if the Defendant doth not receive the Paper-Book, and return it to the Attorney for the Plaintiff, on his calling for it to be entered in four Days; then a *Non Prof.* may be entered for Want of a *Plea*. See 6 *Mod.* 22. When a Matter is expreſly pleaded by one Party in the Affirmative, which is expreſly pleaded to and denied by the other Party, the next Thing is to be an Iſſue in order to Trial, that they may not plead *in infinitum*. *Raym.* 199. If a *Plea* to the Plaintiff's Writ upon Iſſue joined, be found for the Defendant, the Writ ſhall abate: And if to the Perſon, Action, or Juriſdiction, it be found for the Plaintiff, he ſhall recover the Thing in Demand. *Jenk. Cent.* 306. The Law requires in every *Plea* two Things, *viz.* Matter ſufficient; and that it be expreſs'd according to the Form of the Law. *Hob.* 164. But it is ſaid a Man is not bound to one Form of Pleading, ſo he plead the Subſtance of the Matter. *Plowd.* 435. The old Way of Pleading a Record was to begin at the Original, and not omit any Continuance, &c. And there is a Diverſity where a Judgment is ſeveral, and when 'tis entire; for if forty Acres of Land are recovered, here a *Plea* of Recovery of twenty Acres is ill; but it ſhould be pleaded of the forty Acres, whereof twenty are Parcel. *Comber.* 253. All *Pleas* are to be in *Engliſh*, and not in *Latin*, by the late Statute: Each *Plea* is to have its proper Concluſion; and regularly all *Pleas* that are affirmative conclude, *And this he is ready to verify*, &c. A *Plea* in Abatement begins, *That the Defendant ought not to anſwer to the Bill*, &c. and concludes to the Declaration thus: *Whereupon he prays Judgment of the Bill, or Declaration aforeſaid; and that the Bill be quaſhed*, &c. In a *Plea* in Bar, the Defendant in the Beginning ſays, *That the Plaintiff ought not to have or maintain his Action againſt him*; and concludes to the Action, *viz. He prays Judgment if the Plaintiff ought to have or maintain his Action againſt him*, &c. A *Plea* of a Record ought to conclude, *And this he is ready to verify*

by the Record, &c. Pract. Solic. 236. 2 *Nelf.* 1269. 'Tis faid that the Concluſion makes the *Plea*; for if it begins in *Bar*, and concludes in *Abatement*, it is a *Plea* in *Abatement*. 1 Ld. Raym. 337.

Form of a *Plea*, That the Defendant *owes nothing*, in Debt.

AND *the ſaid* C. D. *comes and defends the Force and Injury and Damages, &c. when, &c. And ſaith That the ſaid* A. B. *ought not to have or maintain his Action aforeſaid againſt him; becauſe he ſaith, that he doth not owe to the ſaid* A. *the ſaid Sum of Ten Pounds, or any Part thereof, in Manner and Form as the ſaid* A. *above complains againſt him; and of this he puts himſelf upon his Country, &c.*

A *Plea* of *Miſnomer*, in Abatement, and *Replication*.

AND *the ſaid* C. *by* T. E. *his Attorney, comes and defends the Force and Injury above laid to his Charge; and prays Judgment of the ſaid Bill, or ſaith, that he ought not to be compelled to anſwer to the Bill aforeſaid, becauſe he ſaith, that he the ſaid* C. *is not the ſame Perſon, &c. and is called and known, or was baptized by the Name of, &c. And by the ſame Name and Surname from the Time of his Nativity hitherto hath always been called and known, and not by the Name of* C. D. *&c. as in the Bill is above ſuppoſed, or he is named: And this he is ready to verify; wherefore he prays Judgment of the ſaid Bill, and that the ſame may be quaſhed, &c.*

(Repl.) *And the ſaid* A. *ſaith, That notwithſtanding any Thing by the ſaid* C. *above in Pleading alledged, his ſaid Bill ought not to be quaſhed; becauſe he ſaith, that the ſaid* C. *is named and called, and on the Day of exhibiting the ſaid Bill, was named and called, as well by the Name of* C. D. *as by the Name of, &c. And he prays that this may be inquired of by the Country.*

A *Plea* in Bar *of an Action*, with *Replication* and *Rejoinder*.

AND *the ſaid* C. *by, &c. his Attorney, comes and defends the Force, Injury and Damages, and whatever elſe he ought to defend, when and where the Court will take the ſame into Conſideration, and ſaith, that the ſaid* A. *ought not to have or maintain his ſaid Action thereon againſt him; becauſe he ſaith, That after the ſaid Promiſe and Aſſumption in Form aforeſaid made, and before the Exhibiting the ſaid Bill of the ſaid* A. *that is to ſay, On the Day, and in the Year, &c. at* M. *aforeſaid in the County aforeſaid, he the ſaid* C. *well and truly paid to the ſaid* A. *the ſaid Twenty Pounds, according to his Promiſe and Aſſumption aforeſaid: And this he is ready to verify; wherefore he prays Judgment, if the ſaid* A. *ought to have or maintain his ſaid Action againſt him.*

(Repl.) *And the ſaid* A. *ſaith, that notwithſtanding any Thing above pleaded by the ſaid* C. *he the ſaid* A. *ought not to be precluded from having his ſaid Action againſt the ſaid* C. *becauſe he ſays that the ſaid* C. *did not pay to him the ſaid* A. *the ſaid Twenty Pounds, in Manner and Form as the ſaid* C. *hath above by his Plea alledged; and he prays that this may be inquired of by the Country.*

(Rejoind.) *And the ſaid* C. *as formerly ſaith, That he paid the ſaid* A. *the ſaid Twenty Pounds, on the Day and in the Year aforeſaid, at the Place aforeſaid, &c. as he hath before alledged; and of this he puts himſelf upon his Country; and the ſaid* A. *does likewiſe the ſame, &c.*

Pleas in Criminal Caſes. One indicted of Felony, *&c.* ought not to be allowed to plead to the Indictment, 'till he holds up his Hand at the Bar; which is in Nature of an Appearance, *&c.* A Priſoner on his Arraignment may plead the general Iſſue, or in Abatement, *&c.* or demur to the Indictment; and he may plead in Bar, *Auterfoits Acquit, Auterfoits Convict* before Judgment, *Auterfoits Attaint, &c. viz.* That he was heretofore acquitted, convicted, or attainted of the ſame Felony. *H. P. C.* 228. 3 *Inſt.* 213, 214. A Criminal may alſo plead a Pardon, or Benefit of Clergy; though this laſt is not uſually pleaded until he has otherwiſe pleaded before. Vide *Auterfoits Acquit.*

Pleas of the Sword, Were the *Pleas* of the Dignity of the Earl of *Cheſter*; ſignifying Sovereign Authority. King *Will.* 1. gave the Earldom of *Cheſter* to his Half-Brother *Hugh Lupus*, Anceſtor to *Ranulph*, the third Earl of *Cheſter*; *Tenere ita libere* per Gladium, *ſicut ipſe Rex* Willielmus *tenuit* Angliam *per Coronam:* And Earl *Ranulph, Anno* 2 *Hen.* 3. granted to his Barons of *Cheſhire*, a Charter of Liberties, *Exceptis* Placitis ad Gladium, *&c. Rot. Pat.* 3 *Ed.* 4. According to the Grant of *Will.* 1. in all Indictments for Felony, Murders, *&c.* in that County Palatine, the Form was anciently——*Contra Pacem Domini Comitis*, Gladium *& Dignitatem, &c.*

Plebania, *Plebanalis Eccleſia*, a Mother Church having one or more ſubordinate Chapels. *Blount.*

Plebanus, A Rural Dean, becauſe the Deanaries were commonly affixed to the *Plebaniæ*, or chief Mother Church within ſuch a Diſtrict, at firſt commonly of ten Pariſhes: But it is inferred from divers Authorities, that *Plebanus* was not the uſual Title of every Rural Dean; but only of ſuch a Pariſh Prieſt in a large Mother-Church, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary, who had the Authority of a Rural Dean committed to him by the Archbiſhop, to whom the Church was immediately ſubject. *Wharton Angl. Sacr. Pa.* 1. *pag.* 569. *Reg. Eccl. Chriſt. Cantuar. MS.*

Plebiſcitum, A Law or Statute made by the joint Conſent of the People or Commons without the Senate. *Litt. Dict.*

Pledge, (Lat. *Plegius*, Fr. *Pleige*, i. e. *Fidejuſſor*) A Surety that undertakes for another Man in Action of Treſpaſs, *&c. Pledges* are Bail to Actions; alſo upon ſuing out ſome original Writs it is thus inſerted *viz. Si* A. B. *fecerit te ſecurum de Clamore ſuo Proſequendo tunc pone per vadios & ſalvos Plegios* C. D. *&* E. F. *de, &c. quod ſit, &c.* Or the *Pledges* are generally *John Doe* and *Richard Roe.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 329. Thoſe that bail or redeem any Thing but the Body of a Man, are called *Pledges:* And *Pledges* are uſually found for the Demandants in Real Actions, and Plaintiffs in Perſonal Actions. *Ibid.* The Reaſon of finding theſe *Pledges* was, that the Plaintiff ſhould proſecute his Suit with Effect to Judgment, and not put the Defendant to unneceſſary Trouble and Charge; for if he were nonſuited at the Trial, the Entry of the Judgment upon it was thus. *Ideo Conſiderat. eſt quod præd. Quer. & Pleg. ſui de Proſequend. ſint inde in Miſericordia, &c.* The Plaintiff's *Pledges* that he ſhall proſecute his Suit may be entred at any Time pending the Action; and the putting in of *Pledges* is now but a meer formal Thing; yet if the *Pledges* be not entered at all, it is Error, becauſe the Law directs the Plaintiff to find *Pledges. Trin.* 22 *Car. B. R.* In the Return of a *Venire facias*, the Omiſſion of the Returning of the *Pledges* is but Matter of Form, and not like unto where *Pledges* are omitted upon an original Writ; wherefore it has been adjudged to be helped by the Statutes of *Jeofails.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 944. Want of *Pledges* hath been held to be Subſtance; but it is aided by the Statute of 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* unleſs ſet forth particularly for Cauſe upon a Demurrer.

rer. 2 *Lill.* 39. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 329. The *Pledges, John Doe*, &c. are entred by the Defendant; on his being arrested, and giving common *Bail* for his Appearance, *&c.*

Pledges of Goods For *Money, &c.* See *Pawns*, And there is a *Pledge* in Law; where the Law without any special Agreement between Parties doth enable a Man to keep Goods in Nature of a Distress, *&c.* 2 *Shep. Abr.* 442.

Pledgery, (Fr. *Pleigerie,* Lat. *Plegiagium*) Signifies Suretyship, an Undertaking or Answering for: And the *Appellant* shall require the Constable and Marshal to deliver his *Pledges*, and discharge them of their *Pledgery*, after that he is come into the Lists, *&c. Orig. Jur. ex Cod. MS. in Bibl. Seldeniana.*

Plegiis Acquietandis, Is a Writ that lies for a Surety, against him for whom he is Surety, if he pay not the Money at the Day. *F. N. B.* 137. If the Party who becomes Surety be compelled to pay the Money, *&c.* he shall have his Writ against the Person who ought to have paid the same: And if a Man be Surety for another to pay a Sum of Money, so long as the Principal Debtor hath any Thing, and is sufficient, his Sureties shall not be distrained by the Statute of *Magna Charta*; if they are distrained by the Sheriff, *&c.* they shall have a special Writ upon the Statute to discharge them. *Magn. Chart.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. But if the Plaintiff sue the Sureties in *C. B.* where the Principal is sufficient to pay the Debt, whether the Sureties may plead that and aver that the principal Debtor is sufficient to pay it; or whether they shall have a Writ to the Sheriff not to distrain in such a Case, hath been made a Question. *New Nat. Br.* 306. It was adjudged *Pasch.* 43 *Ed.* 3. that the Writ *de Plegiis acquietandis* lieth without any Specialty shewed thereof: As it has been held, that a Man shall have an Action of Debt against him who becometh *Pledge* for another upon his Promise to pay the Money, without any Writing made of it. *New Nat. Br.* 270, 304.

Plena forisfactura, A Forfeiture of all that one hath, *&c.* See *Forfeiture.*

Plenarty, Is a Term used in Ecclesiastical Affairs, where a Church is *full* of an Incumbent. A Clerk inducted may plead his Patron's Title; and being instituted by the Space of Six Months, his Patron may plead *Plenarty* against all common Persons. *Plowd.* 501. Institution by Six Months, before a Writ of *Quare impedit* brought, is a good *Plenarty* against a common Person; but *Plenarty* is no Plea against the King, 'till six Months after Induction. 1 *Inst.* 119, 344, *Plenarty* for six Months is not generally pleadable against the King, because he may bring *Quare Impedit* at any Time, and *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi:* Though if a Title devolves to the King by Lapse, and the Patron presents his Clerk by Usurpation, who is instituted and inducted, and enjoys the Benefice for Six Months, this is such a *Plenarty* as deprives the King of his Presentation. 2 *Inst.* 361. And *Plenarty* by six Months after Institution is a good Plea against the Queen Consort; although she claims the Benefice of the King's Endowment. *Wood's Inst.* 160. Upon Collation of a Bishop by Lapse, *Plenarty* is not pleadable; for the Collation doth not make a *Plenarty*, by Reason the Bishop would be Judge in his own Cause: The Bishop must certify whether the Church is full, or not; and his Collation is interpreted to be no more than to supply the Cure 'till the Patron doth present; and 'tis for this Cause a *Plenarty* by Collation cannot be pleaded against the right Patron: But by Collation, *Plenarty* may be a Bar to any Lapse of the Archbishop, and to the King, though 'tis no Bar to the right Patron. 6 *Rep* 50. 1 *Inst.* 344. 2 *Cro.* 207. *Plenarty* or not shall be tried by the Bishop's Certificate, being acquired by Institution, which is a Spiritual Act; but in a *Quare Impedit*, the *Plenarty* must be tried by a Jury. 6 *Rep.* 49. By the Common Law, where a Person is presented, instituted and inducted to a Church, the Church is full, though the Person presented be a Layman; and shall not be void, but from the Time of the Deprivation of the Incumbent for his Incapacity. *Count. Parf. Compan.* 99. *Avoidance* is contrary to *Plenarty*; as where there is a Want of a lawful Incumbent, *&c.*

Plene administravit, Is a Plea pleaded by an *Executor* or *Administrator*, where they have administred the Deceased's Estate faithfully and justly before the Action brought against them. On *Plene administravit* pleaded by an Executor, if it be proved that he hath Goods in his Hands which were the Testator's, he may give in Evidence that he hath paid to the Value of his own Money, and need not plead it specially; for when Executor before the Action, hath paid the Money in equal Degree with that demanded by the Plaintiff, he may plead fully administred generally, and give the Special Matter in Evidence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 330. And where a Testator or Intestate was indebted to the Executor or Administrator, upon Bond, they may plead *Plene administravit*, and give their own Bonds in Evidence against any other Bond; so likewise upon an *Indebitatus*, having the Privilege of paying themselves first. *Ibid. Plene administravit* is no Plea where an Executor, *&c.* is sued in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, because he is charged for his own Occupation. 1 *Mod.* 185. And if *Plene Administravit* be pleaded, omitting the Words, *And that he hath not any Goods or Chattels of the Testator, nor had on the Day of exhibiting the Bill aforesaid, or at any Time after,* &c. it is naught on a Demurrer, and not helped by Verdict. *Cro. Jac.* 132. 3 *Lev.* 28. Where the Executor, *&c.* is to shew specially, how he hath administred the Goods, vide *Aleyn* 48. See *Executors.*

Plevin, *(Plevina,* from the Fr. *Pleuvine)* Vide *Replevin.*

Plight, Is an old *English* Word, used sometimes for the Estate, with the Condition and Quality of the Land. 1 *Inst.* 221.

Plimouth. The Mayor and Commonalty of *Plimouth*, were empowered by Statute to dig a Trench six or seven Foot broad, through all the Land lying between the Town and the River *New*, to convey the Water thither; paying the Owners of the Ground, so much as two Justices of Peace shall appoint; but not through any Garden, or to prejudice any Mill, *&c.* 27 Eliz. c. 20.

Plunkets, A Kind of coarse Woollen Cloth. Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Plow-alms, *(Eleemosyna aratrales)* Was anciently 1 *d.* paid to the *Church* for every *Plowland.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 256.

Plow-bote, A Right of Tenants to take Wood to repair *Ploughs*, Carts and Harrows; and for making Rakes, Forks, *&c.*

Plow-land, Is the same with a *Hide* of Land; and a *Hide* or *Plow land*, it is said, do not contain any certain Quantity of Acres; But a *Plough land*, in respect of Repairing the Highway is settled at 50 *l.* a Year, by the Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 29.

Plow-Silver, In former Times was Money paid by some Tenants, in lieu of Service to *plough* the Lord's Lands. *W. Jones Rep.* 280. See *Socage.*

Plurality, *(Pluralitas)* Signifies the *Plural* Number; mostly applied to such Clergymen who have more Benefices than one: And *Selden* mentions *Trialities* and *Quadrialities*, where one Parson hath three or four Livings. *Seld. Tit. Hon.* 687. *Plurality of Livings* is where the same Person obtains two or more Spiritual Preferments, with Cure of Souls; in which Case the first is void *ipso facto*, and the Patron may present

preſent to it, if the Clerk be not qualified by Diſpenſation, *&c.* for the Law enjoins Reſidence, and it is impoſſible that the ſame Perſon can reſide in two Places at the ſame Time. *Coun. Parſ. Compan.* 94. By the *Canon Law*, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon can hold two Benefices with Cure *ſimul & ſemel*, but that upon taking the ſecond Benefice, the Firſt is void: But the *Pope* by Uſurpation did diſpenſe with that Law; and at firſt every Biſhop had Power to grant Diſpenſations for *Pluralities*, 'till it was abrogated by a General Council, held *Anno* 1273, and this Conſtitution was received 'till the Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. *Moor* 119. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1271. The *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. ordains, that if any Parſon having one Benefice with Cure, of the Yearly Value of 8 *l.* or above, in the King's Books, accepts of another Benefice with Cure, and is inſtituted and inducted, then the firſt ſhall be void: So that there may be a *Plurality* within the *Statute*; and a *Plurality* by the *Canon Law*. 2 *Lutw.* 1306. The Power of granting Diſpenſations to hold two Benefices with Cure, *&c.* is veſted in the King by the aforeſaid Statute: And it has been adjudged, that a Diſpenſation is not neceſſary for a *Plurality*, where the King preſents his Chaplain to a ſecond Benefice; for ſuch a Preſentment imports a Diſpenſation, which the King hath Power to grant as ſupreme Ordinary; but if ſuch a Chaplain be preſented to a ſecond Benefice by a Subject, he muſt have a Diſpenſation before he is inſtituted to it. 1 *Salk.* 161. The Archbiſhop's Diſpenſation and King's Confirmation, regularly are neceſſary to hold *Pluralities:* And the Statute 21 *H.* 8. ought to be conſtrued ſtrictly, becauſe it introduces Non-Reſidence, and *Plurality* of Benefices againſt the Common Law. *Jenk. Cent.* 272. A Man by Diſpenſation may hold as many Benefices, without Cure, of whatſoever Value, as he can get; and likewiſe ſo many with Cure as he can get; all of them, or all but the laſt being under the Value of 8 *l. per Annum* in the King's Books; if the Perſon to be diſpenſed withal, be not incapable thereof: Yet if a Diſpenſation is made to hold three Benefices with Cure, whereof the firſt is of the yearly Value of 8 *l.* the Diſpenſation is void, unleſs it be in Caſe of the King's Chaplains, *&c.* who may hold three Benefices with Cure, above the Value of 8 *l.* a Year, where one of them is in the King's Gift. *Hob.* 148. If there be two Parſons of one Church, and each Parſon hath the intire Cure of the Pariſh, and their Benefices be ſeverally of the Value of 8 *l. per Ann.* if one dies and the other ſucceeds, this is a *Plurality* within the Statute. *Cro. Car.* 456. And though the Act mentions Inſtituted and Inducted, when one is Inſtituted into the ſecond Church, the Diſpenſation to hold two Benefices comes too late, though he be afterwards Inducted; for by Inſtitution, the Church is full of the Incumbent. 4 *Rep.* 79. By the Statute, if the firſt Benefice be of the Value of 8 *l.* a Year, or more, by the Acceptance of a ſecond, it is actually void, to all Intents: But Benefices under that Value, being not within the Statute, are only avoidable by accepting a ſecond, and not void on ſuch *Plurality*, without a declaratory Sentence, *&c. Mallor. Q. Imped.* 104. In theſe Caſes it hath been held, that the Value of Livings to make *Pluralities* ſhall be determined by the King's Books in the First-Fruits Office: Though the Court hath been divided, whether the Value ſhould be taken as it was in the King's Books, or according to the true Value of the Living. 2 *Lutw* 1301. 2 *Nelſ.* 1271. No Deanery ſhall be taken by our Law to be a Benefice with Cure, to need Diſpenſation on having another Benefice, *&c.* 21 *H.* 8. 1 *Leon.* 316. And a Parſonage and Vicarage make not a *Plurality*, but are only one Cure; the Vicarage being endowed out of the Parſonage. 2 *Cro.* 691. Parſons may purchaſe a Licence or Diſpenſation to take and keep two or more Benefices with Cure, according to the Directions and Qualifications in the ſaid Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And in ſome Caſes, Parſons may hold *Pluralities*, without being retained as *Chaplains*, *&c.* purſuant to that Statute, *viz.* by Birth, as being the Son or Brother of a Lord; by Univerſity Degree, where a Man is Doctor of Divinity, Law, *&c.* or by Office or Employment, as a Biſhop. *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. But when a Parſon is made a Biſhop, his former Qualification to hold *Plurality* of Livings is void. *Hob.* 158. See *Chaplain.*

Pluries, Is a Writ that iſſues in the *third* Place, after two former Writs have been diſobeyed; for firſt goes out the *Original* Writ or *Capias*, which if it has not Effect, then iſſues the *Alias*; and if that alſo fails, then the *Pluries*. *Old Nat. Br.* 33. It is uſed in Proceedings to Outlawry; and in great Diverſity of Caſes. *Table Reg. Writs.*

Pocket of Wool, Is a Quantity of *Wool* containing Half a Sack. 3 *Inſt.* 96.

Poiſon, The Killing a Perſon by *Poiſoning*, has been held more criminal than any other Murder, becauſe of its Secrecy, which prevents all Defence againſt it; whereas moſt open Murders give the Party killed ſome Opportunity of Reſiſtance: And for this Reaſon Offenders guilty of *Poiſoning* any Perſon, were anciently judged to a ſeverer Puniſhment than other Offenders. In this Kingdom *Poiſoning* Perſons was formerly a Kind of Treaſon, puniſhed by Boiling to Death. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 363. And at this Day, to *poiſon* any one wilfully, is Murder and Felony, if the Party die in a Year; and the Aiders and Abettors, *&c.* ſhall ſuffer Death. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. If a Man perſuade another to drink a *poiſonous* Liquor, under the Notion of a Medicine, who afterwards drinks it in his Abſence; or if *A.* intending to *poiſon B.* put *Poiſon* into a Thing, and deliver it to *C.* who knows nothing of the Matter, to be by him delivered to *B.* and *C.* innocently delivers it accordingly in the Abſence of *A.* In this Caſe the Procurer of the Felony is as much a Principal as if he had been preſent when it was done. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 313. And ſo likewiſe all thoſe ſeem to be who are preſent when the *Poiſon* was infuſed, and privy and conſenting to the Deſign: But Perſons who only abet their Crime by Command, Counſel, *&c.* and are abſent when the *Poiſon* was infuſed, are Acceſſaries only. *Ibid.*

Pokes, Were long ſleeved *Gowns*, which Faſhion formerly grew ſo affected and extravagant, that the Wearing them was prohibited by the Biſhop of *London* in his Injunctions *Anno* 1412.

Pole, A Meaſure of Land; the ſame with Perch. See *Perch.*

Poledavies, Canvas, wherewith Sail-Ware is made, mentioned in the *Stat.* 1. *Jac.* 1. *c.* 24.

Polein, Was a Shoe, ſharp or picked, and turned up at the Toe; that firſt came in Uſe in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and by Degrees became of that Length, that in King *Richard* the Second's Time they were tied up to the Knees with Gold or Silver Chains: They were reſtrained *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 4. but not wholly laid aſide till the Reign of *Hen.* 8. Malmſ. in Vit. Will. 2.

Poletria, A Stud of Colts: *Poledrus*, a Colt. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 87.

Policy of Aſſurance, or *Inſurance*, (From the Ital. *Polizza*, i. e. *Schedula & Aſſecuratio*) Is an Inſtrument entered into by *Inſurers* of Ships and Merchandiſe, *&c.* to Merchants obligatory for the Payment of the Sum *inſured*, in Caſe of Loſs. *Merch. Dict.* It is a Courſe taken by thoſe who adventure Goods or Merchandizes to Sea, that they, unwilling to hazard the Whole, do give unto ſome other, called an *Inſurer*, a certain Rate or proportionate

Sum of ſo much *per Cent.* to ſecure the ſafe Arrival of the Ship and Goods, *&c.* at the Place agreed upon; ſo that if the Ship and Merchandiſe do miſcarry, the *Inſurer* maketh good to the Adventurer ſo much as he promiſed to ſecure; but if the Ship arrive ſafely, he gaineth that clearly which the Merchant compoundeth to pay him: And for the more equal Dealing between the *Inſurer* and the *Inſured* in this Caſe, there was a Clerk or Officer ordained by Statute to ſet down in Writing the Sum of their Agreement, which is ſubſcribed or under-written by the *Inſurer*; and this was called *Policy*, to prevent any Difference that might after happen between them. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 12. and 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 23. See *Inſurance.*

Pollards, Baſe Coin heretofore current in this Kingdom, which with *Crocards* have been long ſince prohibited. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1299. *Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, &c.* were ancient Coins of Money in *England*, but now forgotten. *Coke* 2 *Inſt.* 577.

Pollard-Trees, or *Pollengers*, Are ſuch *Trees* as have been uſually cropped, and therefore diſtinguiſhed from Timber-Trees. *Plowd.* 469.

Poll-Money, *(Capitatio)* Is a Tax upon the Heads of Men; either upon all indifferently, or according to their ſeveral Degrees and Diſtinctions. By the Statute 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. every Subject in this Kingdom was aſſeſſed by the *Head* or *Poll*, according to his Degree; as a Duke 100 *l.* Marquiſs 80 *l.* Baron 50 *l.* Baronet 30 *l.* Knight 30 *l.* Eſquire 10 *l.* and every common Perſon 1 *s. &c.* And *Anno* 1 *&* 2 *W.* 3. a general *Twelve-penny Poll-Tax* was granted for the Publick Occaſions.

Poll-Silver, There was anciently (ſays *Camden*) a Perſonal Tribute called *Poll-Silver*, impoſed upon the *Poll* or Perſon of every one; of Women from the Age of twelve Years, and Men the fourteenth Year of their Ages. *Camd. Notes upon Coins.*

Polls, Where one or more Jurors are excepted againſt, it is called a *Challenge* to the *Polls*. 1 *Inſt.* 156.

Polygamy, *(Polygamia)* Is where a Man marries Two or more Wives together, or a Woman has Two or more Huſbands at the ſame Time; when the Body of the firſt Wife or Huſband may be ſaid to be injured, by the ſecond Marriage while either are Living. 3 *Inſt.* 88. *Wood's Inſt.* 363. And by Statute, marrying a ſecond Wife or Huſband, the former being alive, is made Felony; unleſs in Caſe of Abſence for ſeven Years, *&c.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. See *Marriage.*

Pomeranium, A Word uſed for an Orchard in ancient Charters. *Mong Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 129.

Ponderare. It was a Cuſtom formerly in Times of Superſtition, to weigh ſick Children at the Tomb of ſome Saint, and to ballance the Scales with Wheat Bread, or any Thing which they were willing to offer to God or his Saints, but always with ſome Money, and by this the Cure of the Sick was ſaid to be performed.——*Ad Sepulckrum Sancti Nummo ſe* Ponderabat.

Pondus Regis, Is the Standard Weight appointed by our ancient Kings. 35 *Ed.* 1. And what we now call *Troy Weight*, was this *Pondus Regis*, or *Le Roy Weight*, with the Scales *in equilibrio*; whereas the *Aver du pois* was the fuller Weight, with a declining Scale. *Cowel.*

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in the County-Court, or other inferior Court is removed into the *Common Pleas*; and ſometimes into the *King's Bench*: As when a *Replevin* is ſued by Writ out of *Chancery, &c.* then if the Plaintiff or Defendant will remove that Plea out of the County-Court into *C. B.* it was done by *Pone. F. N. B.* 69. 2 *Inſt.* 339. And the Writ *Pone* lies to remove Actions of Debt, and of Detinue, Writs of Right, of Nuſance, *&c. New Nat. Br.* Alſo *Pone* is a Writ willing the Sheriff to ſummon the Defendant to appear and anſwer the Plaintiff's Suit, on his putting in Sureties to proſecute, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 570. And the Writ to the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearing is called *Pone per Vadium.* A *Pone* to remove Cauſes, is of this Form: *Put at the Petition of* A. B. *before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *The Plea which is in your Court by our Writ, between the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *of*, &c. *and ſummon the ſaid* C. *that be be then there to anſwer the ſaid* A. &c.

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, A Writ granted by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 38. which Statute ſhews what Perſons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon *Aſſiſes* and Juries, and what not. *Reg. Orig.* 178. *F. N. B.* 165.

Ponendum in Ballium, Is a Writ commanding that a Priſoner be *bailed* in Caſes bailable. *Reg. Orig.* 133.

Ponendum ſigillum ad Exceptionem, A Writ by which Juſtices are required to put their Seals to *Exceptions*, exhibited by the Defendant againſt the Plaintiff's Evidence, Verdict, or other Proceedings before them, according to the Statute *Weſt.* 2.

Pontage, *(Pontagium)* Is a Contribution towards the Maintenance or Re-edifying of *Bridges:* And may alſo ſignify *Toll* taken to that Purpoſe. 1 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 3 *Eliz. c.* 24. This was accounted one of the Three publick Charges on the Nation, from which no Perſons were exempted, *viz. Expeditio, Pontis & Arcis reparatio*, called *Trinonda Neceſſitas*; always excepted in Grants of Privileges, *propter Publicam Regni utilitatem*, that the People might the better reſiſt the Enemy; and from which *Selden* writes, That *nè quidem Epiſcopi, Abbates & Monachi immunes erant.* Seld. Notes on Eadmer.

Pontibus reparandis, A Writ directed to the Sheriff, *&c.* commanding him to charge one or more Perſons to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs. *Reg. Orig.* 153.

Poor, *(Pauper)* A *poor* Perſon is ſuch as is a Burden to and Charge upon a Pariſh. The *Poor* our Law takes Notice of, are of three Kinds, 1*ſt*, *Poor* by *Impotency* and Defect; as the Aged or Decrepit, Fatherleſs and Motherleſs, *Poor* under Sickneſs, and Perſons that are Ideots, Lunaticks, Lame, Blind, *&c.* theſe the Overſeers of the *Poor* are to provide for. 2*dly*, *Poor* by *Caſualty*; ſuch as Houſekeepers decayed or ruined by Fire, Water, Robbery, *&c.* or by Loſſes in Trade; *Poor* Perſons overcharged with Children, Labourers that are diſabled, and theſe, having Ability, are to be ſet to work, but if not able to work, they are to be relieved with Money. 3*dly*, *Poor* by *Prodigality* and Debauchery, alſo called *Thriftleſs Poor*; as idle ſlothful Perſons, Pilferers, Vagabonds, Strumpets, *&c.* which are to be ſent to the *Houſe of Correction*, and be put to hard Labour, to maintain themſelves; or Work is to be provided for them, that they do not periſh for Want; and if they become impotent by Sickneſs, or if their Work will not maintain them, there muſt be an Allowance by the Overſeers of the *Poor* for their Support. *Dalt. ch.* 73. *ſect.* 35. Before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* we had no ſuch Thing as ſettled Laws for the Relief of the *Poor*; for as Hiſtory tells us, our Abbies and Monaſteries, aſſiſted with the Benevolence and ancient Hoſpitality of Lords of Manors, till the Time of the Reformation, were a ſufficient Proviſion for the *Poor* of this Kingdom: But I find, by the Statute 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. Relief was to be given to thoſe that could not Labour: The 2 *H.* 5. *c.* 1. ordained, that Hoſpitals founded for impotent *Poor*, were to be viſited. And by 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 25. Governors of Counties, Cities, Towns, *&c.* were obliged to keep aged *Poor* and impotent Perſons; and compel

pel thoſe that were able, to work and go to Service: And then in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſeveral particular Laws were enacted for the Relief of the *Poor*, appointing Collectors and Overſeers, *&c.* For by the 5 *Eliz. c.* 3. Relief of Pariſhes is to be gathered by Collectors, and weekly diſtributed to the *Poor*; and none ſhall be permitted to beg openly, *&c.* And the 43 *Eliz. c.* 2. enacts, That the Church-wardens of every Pariſh, and two or three Houſe keepers, ſhall be nominated yearly in *Eaſter Week*, or within one Month after, by Two or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County, dwelling near the Pariſh, under their Hands and Seals, to be *Overſeers* of the *Poor*; and they with the Conſent of Two ſuch Juſtices, ſhall ſet to work the Children of thoſe Perſons who are not able to maintain them, and all Perſons who have no Means to maintain themſelves, or uſe no Trade to get their Living; and ſhall raiſe weekly, or otherwiſe, by a Tax, on every Inhabitant and Occupier of Lands, *&c.* ſuch a Sum as they ſhall think fit for Purchaſing a Stock of Flax, Hemp and Wool, to ſet the *Poor* on Work; and ſuch Sums as ſhall be neceſſary for the Relief of the Lame, Old, Blind and Impotent, and for putting out *poor* Children Apprentices, *&c.* And the ſaid Overſeers ſo nominated and appointed, ſhall meet once a Month at leaſt in their Pariſh Church, having no juſt Excuſe therein to be allow'd of by two Juſtices, upon a Sunday after Evening Service, and there take Order in the Premiſſes; which Overſeers, within four Days after the End of their Year, are to yield a true Account to two Juſtices, of all Money by them received, or what is aſſeſs'd and not received; what *Poor* they have relieved, and Stock they or the *Poor* have in their Hands; and of all other Things concerning their Office, and deliver what ſhall be in their Hands to the new Overſeers, or on Refuſal, ſhall be committed to Gaol till they account and pay over the Money, *&c.* And now their Accounts ſhall not be allowed until they have accounted for Burials in Woollen, and of Perſons interred contrary to the Statute 30 *Car.* 2. If the Inhabitants of any Pariſh are not able to raiſe Money for the Relief of their *Poor*, then two Juſtices of the Peace may tax any other Pariſhes within the Hundred; and if the Hundred be not thought able, the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions may rate any other Pariſh in the County; the Sums aſſeſſed to be levied by Warrant of two Juſtices, by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, and in Default thereof, the Juſtices may commit the Parties till paid; and the ſaid Juſtices may commit Perſons not ſetting themſelves to work, according to Appointment, *&c.* The Church-wardens and Overſeers, by the Aſſent of two Juſtices, may bind *poor* Boys Apprentices until the Age of twenty-four Years, and every Girl till the Age of twenty-one Years, or till ſhe marry: And Church-wardens and Overſeers, with the Aſſiſtance of the Juſtices, may oblige all Perſons of Ability, as Gentlemen, Clergymen, Yeomen and Tradeſmen, (ſuch as Bakers, Brewers, Carpenters, Maſons, Weavers, Taylors, *&c.*) to take ſuch *poor* Apprentices, either with Money, or without: Alſo Apprentices may be placed to Farmers, who ſhall receive them for Huſbandry; and ſingle Men, Widows, *&c.* for Houſewifery. And the Overſeers, *&c.* by Leave of Lords of Manors, may build Dwelling-houſes on the Waſte for the impotent *Poor*, and place Inmates, or more Familiſies than one in them; the ſaid Houſes to be built at the Charge of the Pariſh, Hundred or County, to be tax'd as aforeſaid: And the Father and Grandfather, Mother and Grandmother, and Children of every *poor* impotent Perſon, being able, ſhall relieve ſuch *Poor*, in ſuch Manner, and according to ſuch Rates as the Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions ſhall aſſeſs, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* a Month for every Failure: And Mayors, and other Head Officers of Corporations, being Juſtices of Peace within their Precincts, ſhall have the ſame Power as Juſtices of Peace of the County, to execute this Act; and no other Juſtices ſhall intermeddle there; alſo every Alderman of *London* may execute ſo much of the Statute as is appointed to be done by one or two Juſtices of Peace of any County: Where any Pariſh extends into more Counties than one, or lies Part within a Corporation and Part without, the Juſtices and Head Officers ſhall act only in that Part of the ſaid Pariſh as lies within their Limits; but the Church-wardens and Overſeers of ſuch Pariſhes as extend into ſeveral Limits ſhall, without dividing themſelves, jointly execute their Office, and exhibit one Account to the Head Officer of the Corporation, and another to two Juſtices of Peace as aforeſaid. And where in any Place there ſhall be no Overſeers yearly appointed, every Juſtice of the Diviſion where ſuch Default ſhall happen, and every Mayor and Head Officer of a Corporation, *&c.* ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* to the Uſe of the *Poor*, leviable on their Goods by Warrant from the Quarter-Seſſions. The 3 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 4. ordains, That the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, mentioned in the 43 *Eliz.* may, with the Conſent of two or more Juſtices of Peace, or of one Juſtice where there ſhall be no more, ſet up any Trade or Occupation for Imploying or better Relief of the *Poor* of their Pariſhes. By the 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. Perſons coming to ſettle in a Pariſh, and renting a Tenement under the Value of 10 *l.* a Year, on Complaint by the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* to a Juſtice of Peace within forty Days, may be removed to the Pariſh where laſt legally ſettled for forty Days *&c.* by Order of two Juſtices; unleſs they give Security to indemnify the Pariſh, to be allowed by the ſaid Juſtices: But Perſons may go into another Pariſh to Harveſt-work, *&c.* by Certificate from the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Overſeers, that they have a Dwelling in the Pariſh they came from; and ſuch Perſons are to return to their Pariſhes when their Work is finiſhed, and ſhall not be accounted ſettled where they ſojourn, *&c.* And by this Statute, a Corporation or Work-houſe was to be in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Towns and Places within the Bills of Mortality, governed by Preſidents, *&c.* as a Stock for which Juſtices in their Seſſions might tax and aſſeſs the Inhabitants in their Diviſions and Pariſhes, not exceeding a Year's Rate uſually made for Relief of the *Poor*. The Act 14 *Car.* 2. (except what relates to the Incorporation of Work houſes within the Weekly Bills of Mortality) is continued by 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 17. And the forty Days to make a Settlement was to commence from the Delivery of Notice to the Church-wardens. And by 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. c.* 11. it is enacted, that the forty Days intended to make a Settlement by the Act 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. ſhall be accounted from the Publication of Notice in Writing in the Church, of any Perſon's coming to inhabit in any Pariſh; and Church-wardens and Overſeers neglecting to publiſh ſuch Notice the next Sunday after received, or to regiſter the ſame, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* to the Party grieved: But Perſons coming into a Pariſh, and executing for themſelves any Publick annual Office during one Year; or who ſhall be charged and pay publick Taxes to the ſaid Pariſh; they ſhall be deemed a legal Settlement, without Notice: And if any unmarried Perſon, not having a Child or Children, ſhall be hired into any Service for one Year, ſuch Service ſhall be a Settlement; and being bound Apprentice, and inhabiting in any Pariſh, ſuch Binding and Habitation ſhall make a Settlement, without Notice. Perſons removed by Warrant or Order of two Juſtices, are to be received by the Church wardens and Overſeers whither ſent, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* to the *Poor* of the Pariſh from whence conveyed, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale

Sale by Warrant from one Juſtice; and for Want of Diſtreſs to be committed to Gaol for forty Days; but Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the next Quarter-Seſſions of the County, &c. And there ſhall be kept in every Pariſh a Book, wherein the Names of all Perſons that receive Relief ſhall be regiſter'd, and the Occaſion; and the Pariſhioners are to meet at a Veſtry yearly in *Eaſter Week*, or oftner, when the Book ſhall be examined, by calling over the Perſons, and inquiring into the Reaſons of their taking Relief, and then a new Liſt ſhall be made of ſuch Perſons as they think fit to allow and receive Collections; and no other Perſons ſhall receive Collection, unleſs by Authority under the Hand of one Juſtice, or by Order of Juſtices in their Seſſions, &c. The Statute 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 30. gives Leave to *poor* Perſons to remove to other Pariſhes for Work and the better Maintenance of their Families, by Certificate from the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, under Hand and Seal, atteſted by two Witneſſes, and allowed and ſubſcribed by two Juſtices of Peace, owning and acknowledging them to be Pariſhioners legally ſettled at the Place from whence they came; which Certificate ſhall oblige the ſaid Pariſh or Place to receive and provide for them and their Families, whenever they become chargeable to, or aſk Relief of the Pariſh to which they remove and the Certificate is given; and then, and not before, ſuch Perſons and their Children, (though born in that Pariſh, not having acquired a legal Settlement) ſhall be removed back to, and ſettled in the Pariſh from whence ſuch Certificate was brought: *Poor* receiving Relief of any Pariſh, upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of their Coats, are to wear a Badge or Mark, with a large Letter *P.* and the firſt Letter of the Name of the Pariſh whereof they are Inhabitants, cut either in Red or Blue Cloth; and ſuch *Poor* neglecting or refuſing to wear ſuch Badge, any Juſtice of Peace may puniſh them, by Ordering their Allowance to be abridged or withdrawn, or committing them to the Houſe of Correction, there to be whipp'd and kept to hard Labour; and if any Church-warden or Overſeer ſhall relieve any *poor* Perſon not wearing a Badge, he ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* one Half to the Informer, and the other to the *Poor*. By 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. No Perſon coming into any Pariſh by Certificate, ſhall gain a legal Settlement there, unleſs he *bona fide* take a Leaſe or Tenement of 10 *l. per Annum*, or execute ſome Annual Office in ſuch Pariſh. And the 12 *Ann. c.* 18. which makes the 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. perpetual, (excepting what concerns Corporations) declares, that no Apprentice or hired Servant to Perſons coming into a Pariſh by Means of a Certificate, ſhall acquire a Settlement in ſuch Pariſh, except the Maſter be afterwards legally ſettled. The *Stat.* 2 *Ann. c.* 6. impowers Juſtices of Peace, &c. and Church-wardens and Overſeers, with Conſent of two Juſtices, to place out *poor* Boys, of Parents chargeable to the Pariſh, Apprentices to the Sea Service, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers are to pay to the Maſter with a Boy 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for Cloathing and Bedding, which ſhall be allowed in their Accounts; and theſe Apprentices are to be conveyed to the reſpective Ports to their Maſters by the Overſeers, and the Charges born as is provided for Vagrants; and the Indenture to be ſent to the Collectors of the Cuſtoms of ſuch Ports, &c. The 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 8. provides, that Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, where any Wife or Children are left upon the Pariſh, by Perſons who have Eſtates, &c. which might keep them, by Warrant from two Juſtices of Peace, may ſeize ſo much of the Goods and Chattels, and receive ſo much of the Rents of the Huſband or Father, as the Juſtices ſhall order for the Keeping of ſuch Wife or Children, which Order of the Juſtices is to be confirmed at the next Quarter Seſſions, and then the Goods and Chattels may be diſpoſed of; and the Overſeers, &c. ſhall be accountable to the Seſſions. And the *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7. enacts, that no Juſtice of Peace ſhall order Relief to any *poor* Perſon till Oath be made of reaſonable Cauſe, and that ſuch Perſon had been refuſed Relief by the Overſeers of the *Poor* of his Pariſh, &c. and until the Juſtice had ſummoned the Overſeers to ſhew Cauſe why Relief ſhould not be given; and Perſons to whom any Juſtice ſhall order Relief ſhall be regiſtered in the Pariſh Books as other *Poor*, and the Church wardens and Overſeers are not to bring to the Pariſh Account any Money given to *Poor*, (unleſs on ſudden and emergent Occaſions) that are not regiſtered, on Pain of 5 *l.* Penalty, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale, by Warrant from two Juſtices, and applied to the Uſe of the *Poor*: Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, with Conſent of a Majority of the Pariſhioners, at a Veſtry, or other publick Meeting, may purchaſe or hire Houſes, and contract with Perſons for the Lodging, Maintaining and Imploying of *poor* Perſons deſiring Relief; and take the Benefit of their Work for their better Maintenance; and *poor* Perſons refuſing to be ſo lodged and kept, ſhall be ſtruck out of the Pariſh-Books, and not be intitled to any Collection; and where any Pariſh, &c. ſhall be too ſmall to purchaſe or hire Houſes, two Pariſhes, with Conſent as aforeſaid, and Approbation of a Juſtice of Peace, may unite in doing thereof; and the *Poor* may be alſo lodged and maintained in other Pariſhes by Church-wardens and Overſeers, &c. But no *poor* Perſons, or their Apprentices, or Children, ſhall gain a Settlement in ſuch Pariſhes: No Perſon ſhall be deemed to have acquired a Settlement in any Pariſh, by Virtue of any Purchaſe of an Eſtate under 30 *l.* Value, for any longer Time than ſuch Perſon ſhall inhabit in the Eſtate purchaſed; and Perſons taxed or aſſeſſed on the Scavenger's Rates, or to the Highways, and who ſhall pay ſuch Rates, ſhall not thereby gain any legal Settlement in a Pariſh: And in Caſe of Appeals from Orders for Removal of *Poor*, none ſhall be proceeded upon in the Quarter-Seſſions, unleſs reaſonable Notice be given; and if the Juſtices determine in Favour of the Appellant, he ſhall be awarded the Expences imployed in Relief of the *poor* Perſon, between the Time of the Removal and Determination of the Appeal, to be recovered by Diſtreſs, &c. by Order of the Juſtices, as Coſts and Charges, by 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 30. The Witneſſes to Certificates acknowledging any *poor* Perſons to be legally ſettled in a Pariſh, are to make Proof on Oath of the Execution thereof before the Juſtices of Peace directed to allow of the ſame; and then the Certificates ſhall be allowed and taken as Evidence in all Courts, &c. And when Overſeers of the *Poor* of any Pariſh remove back any Certificate Perſons, becoming chargeable, to the Pariſh to which they belong, they ſhall be reimburſed the Charges in maintaining and removing ſuch Perſons, being aſcertained by a Juſtice of Peace, by the Overſeers of the *Poor* of the Pariſh to which removed, leviable by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, &c. *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. See 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 31. Every Pariſh is to keep their own *Poor*, by the 43 *Eliz.* And if any *Poor* demand Relief, that are not ſettled in a Pariſh; they ought to be removed to their proper Pariſhes, and there be relieved. *Dalt.* 73. The Overſeers may Licence *poor* Perſons to beg for Alms in their own Pariſhes; and if any Inhabitants relieve *Poor* at their Doors, not being of their own Pariſh, and having ſuch a Licence, they ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* *Dalt.* 157. And in preſent Emergencies, Overſeers are to provide for *Poor*, and it is Diſcretionary to give them Money, or Victuals, &c. *Style* 246. 1 *Keb.* 366. If Juſtices of Peace in

in Seſſions, &c. make Orders for Maintenance of Perſons who are not impotent, but able to work, or having any Thing to live upon; thoſe Orders are againſt Law. *Dalt.* 166. A Father has been ordered to make an Allowance to his Son's Wife, while his Son was beyond Sea: And if the Father of Children leaves the Pariſh, and there is a Grandfather to be found; this Grandfather, if he be of Ability, is chargeable with keeping the Children, and not the Pariſh. 2 *Bulſt.* 2. *Lill.* 333. A Father-in-Law, or a Grandfather-in-Law, married to the Mother or Grandmother of Children, of Ability to keep them, is within the *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. Style* 283. A Huſband marrying a Grandmother, having an Eſtate with her ſufficient, ſhall be chargeable to the Relief and Maintenance of a *poor* Grandchild, during the Life of the Grandmother; but after her Death he is under no Obligation to do it: And where a Grandmother is unable to relieve her Grandchildren, and marries with a Man of Ability, he is not to be charged to maintain his Wife's Grandchildren; alſo if the Huſband, after Marriage, becomes to be of Ability, the Grandmother, at the Time of the Marriage, having nothing, he ſhall not be bound to keep the Children. 2 *Bulſt.* 345. A Perſon was ordered by Juſtices in Seſſions to pay ſo much a Week towards the Support and Maintenance of his Father, till that Court ſhould order the contrary; and it was held good; and if an Eſtate happen to fall to the Father, the Juſtices might be applied to: Otherwiſe if a Time was limited. 2 *Salk* 534. Rates and Aſſeſſments for providing for and relieving of the *Poor* of Pariſhes, made by the Overſeers of the *Poor*, are uſually approved hy the Inhabitants, and to be allowed by the Juſtices: And not only Lands, Houſes, &c. but Tithes, and any Thing from whence an annual Profit ariſes, may be taxed towards the *Poor*'s Rate. 2 *Bulſt.* Alſo all Perſons, the Clergy not exempted, muſt contribute to the Relief of the *Poor*. 2 *Keb.* 251. Perſons are to be taxed according to the viſible Eſtate they have in the Pariſh; and this Tax may be upon Lands or Goods; and when charged on Goods, they are rated according to the uſual Value of Lands, *viz.* 100 *l.* Stock of Goods at 5 *l. per Annum*. A Perſon who hath Lands in his Occupation, and a Stock of Goods and Wares beſides, as a Tradeſman, Draper, Grocer, &c. may be taxed for both; but not for ſuch Stock or Goods with which he uſes to manure his Lands, nor for the Profits of Lands for which he hath been already taxed as Occupier, though for other Stock and Perſonal Eſtate he is chargeable. 2 *Salk.* The Farmer or Occupier is to be charged to the *Poor*'s Rate, and not the Landlord, who ſhall not be taxed for his Rent, for then the Land would pay twice; though if he be poſſeſſed of Perſonal Eſtate, he may be taxed for that: And for Perſonal Eſtate, the Party muſt be charged only in that Place where the Goods are at the Time of the Aſſeſſment; if he hath not Goods or Perſonal Eſtate where he is aſſeſſed, to the Value he is charged, and is diſtrained, he may have Action of Treſpaſs. *Read Stat. Vol.* 5. *pag.* 21. If an Houſe originally entire, become ſeveral and diſtinct, by dividing it into Apartments, ſo as the Inhabitants have no Communication one with another, it is ſeverally ratable: But if an Inhabitant of a ſeparate Part of the Houſe, goes away and leaves the Owner in Poſſeſſion of the other Part, both Parts make now but one Tenement, for which the Owner is ratable to the *Poor*, &c. *Mod. Ca.* 214. The moſt reaſonable and the common Way of taxing Lands for Relief of the *Poor* is by a Pound Rate; and if the Overſeers make an unequal Rate, they may be indicted and fined for it. 1 *Keb.* 173. Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* of a Pariſh, made a Rate for the Relief of the *Poor*, which was confirmed by two Juſtices of Peace; but all was rated upon the Real Eſtates, and none on the Perſonal, and therefore upon Appeal to the Seſſions the Rate was quaſhed, and the Overſeers, &c. ordered to make a new Rate upon the Real and Perſonal Eſtates; which they afterwards did, but with a very great Inequality on the Real Eſtates; whereupon ſeveral Perſons appealed again, and this Rate was likewiſe vacated; In *B. R.* it was objected, that the Seſſions had no Power to vacate whole Rates; but adjudged that they may quaſh whole Rates, and refer it to the Church-wardens and Overſeers to make new Rates, or they may make a new Rate themſelves. 2 *Salk.* 483. Church-wardens and Overſeers may not tax particular Perſons, and not the whole Pariſh; but the Juſtices may tax particular Perſons, and need not aſſeſs the whole Pariſh, which is to contribute to the *Poor* of another: Or the Juſtices may aſſeſs the Pariſh in a certain Sum, and leave it to the Pariſh Officers to collect and levy the ſame of particular Perſons. 2 *Bulſt.* 352. 2 *Salk.* 480. It has been held, that Juſtices cannot make a ſtanding Rate; becauſe by Statute the Rate muſt be equal, which a ſtanding Rate cannot be, for Lands may be improved every Year, and the Rate ſhould be altered as Circumſtances alter. 2 *Salk.* 526. A Rate ſhould be made every Month, which the Juſtices are to approve; and if they refuſe, a *Mandamus* may be had: And it hath been reſolved, that a Tenant could not be rated for a whole Quarter, by Reaſon the Statute directs Rates to be aſſeſſed Monthly, and otherwiſe a Man cannot remove in the Middle of a Quarter but he will be twice rated; and where there is a Cuſtom to rate Quarterly, a Diſtreſs cannot be taken of any one before the Quarter is ended, nor then without ſpecial Warrant on Purpoſe. *Ibid.* 532. But it is ſaid, that the conſtant Uſage has been, to Diſtrain before the End of the Quarter, and that to avoid Miſchief, if the Party ſhould remove out of the Pariſh and County before the Quarter. *Mod. Caſ.* 214, 215. A *Mandamus* to make a Rate to reimburſe an Overſeer Money laid out is not good; for the Court of *B. R.* cannot order ſuch a Rate, but only to raiſe Money for Relief of the *Poor*: And an Overſeer is not bound to lay out Money till he has it; and if he doth he muſt make a new Rate for Relief of the *Poor*, &c. *Ibid.* 531. It is ſaid by *Holt* C. J. that not only a Rate may be made, but Church-wardens and Overſeers, with the Confirmation of the Juſtices of Peace, may order a Sum of Money to be levied for the Relief of the *Poor*, without the Concurrence of the Pariſhioners. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1013. And by a Juſtice's Warrant, Conſtables, &c. may levy the *Poors* Rate on a Man's Goods in another Pariſh, where he hath no Chattels on the Land in the Pariſh where he is rated. 1 *Raym.* 735. Juſtices of Peace refuſing to ſign a *Poor* Rate, a Rule was made in *B. R.* for them to ſign it, or ſhew Cauſe, &c. and no good Cauſe being ſhewn, a peremptory Rule was made for them to ſign it, or that an Attachment ſhould go. *Sid.* 377. 5 *Mod.* 275. A *Mandamus* was iſſued to Juſtices of Peace, and the Overſeers of the *Poor* to give an Account of Money by them received for the Relief of the *Poor*; who returned, that they had given an Account of the Money, and that they had diſpoſed ſeveral Sums in a particular Manner, ſetting forth, &c. And it was held, that the *Mandamus* was ill, for Want of Suggeſting that the ordinary Remedy could not be had. 5 *Mod.* 420. If Overſeers make a falſe Account, they may be indicted. *Dalt.* 154. But where Overſeers of the *Poor* refuſed to Account, &c. and they were indicted for the ſame; an Objection was made that the Indictment would not lie, becauſe another Remedy was provided by the Statute. 3 *Salk.* 187. And where an Account of Overſeers was allowed by two Juſtices, and the Pariſh

appealed from this Allowance to the Quarter-Seſſions, and they diſallowed the Account, and ordered the Overſeer to pay, *&c.* for not doing which, they committed him; it was reſolved, that the Juſtices of Peace at the Seſſions upon the Appeal, muſt execute their Judgment in the ſame Manner as the two Juſtices might do, who muſt firſt ſend their Proceſs to diſtrain, and on Return that there is no Diſtreſs, then commit the Overſeer. *Mich.* 4 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 533. Church-wardens and Overſeers, for every Neglect and Default in executing their Offices relating to *Poor*, forfeit 20 *s.* to the Uſe of the *Poor* of the Pariſh: And there are *Penalties* and Forfeitures for Offences, given by many Statutes to the *Poor*, for their further Maintenance, which are to be paid to Church-wardens and Overſeers, *&c.* and by them to be accounted for; and theſe are concerning Alehouſes, Drunkenneſs, Cuſtoms, Exciſe, unlawful Gaming, Deſtroying the Game, Hedge-breakers, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Scavengers, unlawful Weights and Meaſures, *&c. &c. Poor Laws.* Vide *Juſtices of Peace.*

Poor ſettled in Pariſhes. Settlements of *Poor* are gained three Ways: By *Inheritance*; as when a Child claims a Settlement in a Pariſh, becauſe his Father was there ſettled: By being *born* in a *Pariſh*; and by *Commorancy*. As to the Firſt of theſe, if the Father has a legal Settlement, the Child is ſettled where the Father is: And if the Father have no legal Settlement, the Child regularly gains a Settlement in the Pariſh where born. 2 *Bulſt.* 351. But this Settlement by *Birth* may be defeated ſeveral Ways; 1*ſt*, If the Parent is removed by an illegal Order; and from the Order an Appeal is duly made, pending which the Child is born; in this Caſe on quaſhing the Order, the Child ſhall be ſent back with the Mother. 2. By Practice; if a Woman near her Time is clandeſtinely ſent to another Pariſh, and there delivered. 3. If a Woman with Child be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and is there delivered, the Child ſhall not gain a Settlement by its Birth in the Pariſh where the Houſe of Correction is; but in the Pariſh where the Mother dwelt when ſent to the Houſe of Correction, as the Place where ſhe had otherwiſe probably been delivered. 2 *Bulſt.* 358, 381. 1 *Salk.* 121. If a travelling Woman, having a ſmall Sucking Child, ſhall be apprehended for Felony, and be ſent to the Gaol, and afterwards arraigned and hanged, this Child is to be ſent to the Place of its Birth, there to be ſettled and maintained, if the ſame be known; but otherwiſe it muſt be ſent to the Town where the Mother was apprehended: And Children born in common Gaols, their Parents being Priſoners, are to be maintained at the Charge of the County. *Dalt.* 157. If a Man and his Family be illegally thruſt out of a Pariſh, and during that Time he ſhall have a Child born; he muſt be returned to the Place where he was legally ſettled, and the Child with him: And Perſons, whoſe Intereſt in Houſes or Land is determined, cannot be put out of the Town where they were legally ſettled; nor can they be ſent to the Place of their Birth, or laſt Habitation, but according as they are able or impotent ſhall be ſet to work, or relieved in the Town where ſo ſettled; though if they wander and beg, then they may be taken up and ſent to the Place of their Birth. *Dalt.* 158, 166. Baſtard Children gain a Settlement by their Birth; but it has been uſual for preventing any Charge to the Pariſh, if a ſingle Woman with Child come into a Pariſh, by a Juſtice's Warrant to remove her to the Place of her laſt legal Settlement: Baſtards of Vagrants muſt be with the Mother while Nurſe-Children until ſeven Years of Age; and then be ſent to the Pariſh where born. *Ibid.* Till ſeven Years of Age, Children are accounted Nurſe-Children; yet afterwards they muſt have Maintenance from the Pariſhes where they themſelves were ſettled: If a *poor* Man ſettled at *A.* marries a *poor* Woman who is ſettled at *B.* and has Children by a former Huſband, the Wife ſhall be removed with him to *A.* and the Children under ſeven Years old ſhall be removed, but only for Nurture; ſo that they ſhall be kept at the Charge of the Pariſh from whence they are removed: But the Children above ſeven Years of Age are not removeable. 2 *Salk.* 470, 482. Generally a Wife is to be ſent to, and ſettled with the Huſband, though he be but an Inmate or Servant; as all Children are generally to be ſent to, and ſettled with the Parents: But if a Man hireth a Houſe in *A.* and being there with his Wife and Children, he ſhall afterwards bind himſelf a Servant to one in *B.* his Wife and Children are not to be ſent to *B.* but are to remain ſtill at *A.* where they were once ſettled. *Dalt.* 166. Though it hath been adjudged, where a Man ſerved and had Board Wages, and lay out of his Maſter's Houſe in another Pariſh, he gained a Settlement in the Pariſh where he lived and ſerved, and not in the Pariſh where he lay. *Paſch.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 370. A Man and his Wife ſettled at one Pariſh, came privately into another Pariſh, and there a Child was born; the Father died in the King's Service; the Queſtion was, Who ſhould keep the Child: *Per Holt* Ch. Juſt. The Death of the Father doth not alter the Child's Settlement; which muſt be ſettled where the Father was laſt ſettled as well as the Mother. *Comberb* 380. Settlement gained by *Commorancy*, is where a Perſon continues in ſome other Place than that in which he was before legally ſettled; and ſuch Continuation makes a Settlement: Formerly, every one who was ſettled as a Native, Houſholder, Apprentice, or Servant, for a Month, without a juſt Complaint made to remove them, were lawfully ſettled. *Dalt.* But ſince, this Month has been enlarged to forty Days, where a Perſon ſhall come into a Pariſh, and Rent a Tenement under 10 *l. per Annum*, by the Statutes 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 3 *W. & M.* And by Statute, Renting 10 *l.* a Year; Executing a publick Office in the Pariſh on a Man's own Account; Paying a Share to the Pariſh-Taxes, as Church or *Poor* Rates, *&c.* Living as a hired Servant for a Year in the Pariſh, being unmarried, *&c.* and Serving or being bound as an Apprentice in a Pariſh, all make a legal Settlement: So that a Perſon being ſettled by any ſuch Means, and not having acquired a Settlement elſewhere, if he falls into Poverty, ſhall be intitled to Relief from the Pariſh where he laſt gained ſuch Settlement; and where he is ſettled his Family muſt follow him. *Wood's Inſt.* 94. It has been held, in Reſpect to a Settlement within the Statute 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. That coming into a Pariſh publickly, taking a Houſe, and being rated to the *Poor* on the Pariſh-Book is ſufficient Notice; the Statute being made againſt private and clandeſtine Removals, and not publick ones, which the Pariſh can take Notice of itſelf. *Show.* 12. A Perſon rented a Houſe of 3 *l. per Annum* in a Town, and his Landlord paid the Taxes; and whilſt he lived in the Pariſh, he took his Freedom of the Corporation, and voted as a Freeman at the Election of Bailiffs, *&c.* And it was adjudged, that ſince the explanatory Act of 3 & 4 *W.* 3. nothing makes a Settlement that is not within the Words of the Statute, which implies a Negative to any Thing elſe not contained in it; and that as to his Voting, it doth not imply a Settlement, for 'tis an Act which relates to the corporate Body, and not to the Pariſh. 2 *Salk.* 534. A Man rents two Tenements of 5 *l. per Annum* each, he thereby gains a Settlement; but if he Rent a Piece of Land of 10 *l.* a Year, and there is no Houſe belonging to it, it is otherwiſe. *Hill.* 1710. If one Rents a Houſe of 10 *l. per Annum*, by continuing

tinuing therein forty Days, he gains a Settlement, within the Meaning of 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. By *Parker*, C. J. Renting a Water-mill of 10 *l. per Annum*, &c. makes a Settlement; for a Mill is a Tenement. 2 *Salk.* 536. But no Settlement can be legal in any Parish, when the Residence of the Party is obscure and uncertain, as coming now and then, and lying in Barns, Outhouses, &c. or where the Party is under Disturbance by Officers. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* A *poor* Man appointed to be a Parish Clerk, and executing the Office a Year, has been adjudged to make a good Settlement; and 'tis not material whether he came in by Appointment of the Parson, or by the Election of the Parishioners; for he is in for Life; and this is Executing a Publick annual Office and Charge within the Meaning of the Statute 3 & 4 *W.* 3. 2 *Salk.* 536. A Servant was hired first from *Lady Day* to *Michaelmas*, and from thence to *Lady Day* following; and this was resolved to be a good Settlement, for there was a Hiring for a Year: But it must be one intire Hiring, and one intire Service (though different Times are mentioned) for one whole Year, that must make a Settlement according to the Statute. *Hill.* 10 *W.* 3. A Servant being hired at *A.* for a Year, his Master lives there Half a Year, and then at *B.* another Half Year; adjudged the Servant is settled in the last Place, for the Statute doth not tie the Service down to one Place. Though if a *poor* Man be hired for a Year, to serve in a Boat which plies between one Place and another; by this Service, he gains no Settlement. *Pasch.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *Fitzgib.* 255. An unmarried Person, hired as a Servant for a Year, married before the Year was expired; and it was held, that he could not be removed, and that upon performing his Service he would gain a Settlement. 2 *Salk.* 527. A Man hired a Maid Servant for a Year; but she falling sick, her Master turned her out of his Service: The Servant in her Passage to the Place of her Nativity, begged for Relief, and she was sent as a Vagrant to the Parish where she was born; whereupon she was sent back by that Parish, to the Parish where she was an hired Servant; but by Order of Sessions she was settled at the Place of her Birth: This was removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* and the Court determined the Settlement to be at the Parish where she was an hired Servant, and not where she was born. *Style* 168. A Person is a Lodger in any Parish, his Servant acquires a Settlement: If a Servant continues in the Service of a Visitor in a Parish, he gains a Settlement there; and is not removable, unless the Parish shew that he was brought or came thither on Purpose that he might have such Settlement: And though a Master or Mistress are only Visitors, and no Lodgers, yet their Servants may be said to be hired in every Parish where they serve. *Mod. Caf. in L.* & *Eq.* 50, 51. If an Apprentice be bound to one who is a Lodger only in a Parish, and hath no Settlement; resolved that the Apprentice is well settled there, although the Master is not, nor doth his Settlement depend upon his Master, as that of a Wife on her Husband. *Ca. Parish of St. Brides.* Where an Apprentice continues forty Days in the Service of his Master, there it is said, he will have a Settlement: And where ever any Person serves the last forty Days of his Apprenticeship, that is the Place of his last legal Settlement. *Hill.* 4 *Ann.* An Apprentice bound to a Master living in one Parish, and serving some Part of his Apprenticeship there, was by Agreement turned over to another Master in another Parish; and this was held a good Settlement in that Parish where he last served, for it shall be intended it was but a Continuance of his Apprenticeship upon that Agreement. *M. C. in L.* & *E.* 169. A Person served an Apprenticeship in a Parish, where he married and had several Children; his Wife dying, he married another Woman, who had a Term for Years in another Parish, to which Place he removed, and resided there for a Year; afterwards he returned to the first Parish, was rated to the *Poor*, lived there two Years, and then he died: In a short Space after his Death, his Widow and Children were removed, by an Order of two Justices to the other Parish where he had lived a Year; but upon Appeal to this Order at the Sessions, the Sessions adjudged them to be Inhabitants settled in the first Parish. *Mich.* 3 *Jac.* 2. Where a Man lives in a Parish, and hath Lands of his own there, or in Right of his Wife, this will make a Settlement; but if he hath Land in one Parish, and lives in another, the Land will not make a Settlement of him in that Parish where it lies and he doth not live. 2 *Salk.* 524. If a Man be settled where he will, he cannot, though likely to become chargeable to the Parish where he goes to reside in, be removed from thence, if he have any Estate there. 5 *Mod.* 416. But see *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *supra.* Some Years ago, a Man who was not legally settled in a Parish, but had lived there some Time, procured a Certificate, by Virtue of which he went into another Parish; afterwards being *poor*, the Parish from whence he came took him again; and upon Enquiry found, that he was never lawfully settled with them, but had gained a Settlement in another Place, before they gave this Certificate; and thither they removed him by Order: The Parish to which he was removed appealed, because those who had given the Certificate, had owned him to be an Inhabitant settled with them; but the Certificate was held only to be an Evidence of a Settlement, and thereupon the first Order was confirmed. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 530. It has been since adjudged, that a Certificate concludes the Parish giving it, not only against the Parish to which it is given, but as to all other Parishes. *Ibid.* The Law unsettles none who are lawfully settled, nor permits it to be done. If one had but hired a House, the Law unsettles not such Person; and if any shall by indirect Means hinder a *poor* Man from hiring a House, he may be indicted; also it is finable to remove any out of the Parish who ought not to be put out, and the Persons removed may be sent back. *Dalt.* 98. And if a Parish will have a Man born in *A.* but settled with them, to go and wander and beg in *B.* that he may be sent to *A.* and he doth so, he shall be sent back to the Parish from whence he came. *Ibid.* But when two Justices of Peace of one County, send a *poor* Person to a Parish in another County, two Justices of the County whither such Person is sent, cannot make an Order to remove him back again, or to send him to any other Place; the Town to which such Person was sent, hath no other Remedy than by Appeal to the Sessions of that County from whence the Party was sent. 2 *Salk.* 488. A Settlement by Order of Sessions upon an Appeal is good and binding; but if it doth not appear that the Cause came before the Justices in Sessions by Way of Appeal, it may be quashed; for without that they have no Jurisdiction: If a *poor* Family, after Order of Sessions for their Removal on Appeal, return to the Parish from whence they were removed, the Sessions must see their Order of Settlement obeyed; though if such *poor* Family go into another Parish not concerned in the Appeal, two Justices of Peace ought by an Original Order to remove them to the Parish where they were settled by the Sessions Order. 2 *Salk.* 481, 482, 489. The Sessions having made an Original Order for Removal of a *poor* Person to a third Parish, after an Order of two Justices, it was quashed upon Motion: And adjudged, that the Sessions could only confirm, or reverse the Order of Settlement of the two Justices; and thereupon a new Order might be made by two Justices for Removal to the third Parish, &c. 2 *Salk.*

475. A general Order to remove a Man and his Family is not good; it muſt be particular, for ſome of the Family may be chargeable, and others not: And where Juſtices make ſuch Orders of Settlement, it muſt appear, that the Parties are likely to become chargeable; and that the Perſon removed is removeable; and contain an Adjudication of the laſt legal Settlement of the Party, &c. 2 *Salk.* 485. 491. 5 *Mod.* 149, 321. And according to the Opinion of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, the moſt regular Way to proceed on the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. in removing of a *poor* Perſon, is for the Juſtices of Peace to make a Record of the Adjudication of the laſt Settlement, and the Complaint of the Church-wardens and Overſeers, and upon that to make a Warrant or Order under their Hands and Seals to the Church-wardens, &c. to convey the Perſons to the Pariſh to which they ought to be ſent, and to deliver in the Record at the next Seſſions, to be kept among the Records; and this Record may be removed by *Certiorari.* 1 *Salk.* 486. But on a Motion in *B. R.* to ſet aſide an Order for the Settling a *poor* Perſon in a Pariſh, ſent thither by Warrant of two Juſtices, and confirmed in the Seſſions, upon an Appeal: The Court refuſed to enter into the Merits of the Cauſe; the Order of Seſſions being in this Caſe final, unleſs it be made appear that there is Error in the Form of Proceeding. *Paſch.* 29 *Car.* 2. *Ventr.* 310. And it is a ſtanding Rule in the Court of *King's Bench*, That if upon an Appeal, the Order of two Juſtices is either affirmed or quaſhed, upon the Merits of the Caſe, in relation to Settlements, it ſhall be concluſive between the two Pariſhes. *Paſch.* 10 *Ann.* The Order of two Juſtices not appealed from, binds the Pariſh upon which it is made, till a new Settlement is gained: An Order reverſed is final only between the Parties; but an Order confirmed, &c. is final to all the World. 2 *Salk.* 472, 492. A *poor* Perſon himſelf, as well as the Pariſh, may appeal from an Order of Removal, though it has been objected that Appeal is only given to the Pariſh aggrieved. *Carthew's Rep.* 223. And where a *poor* Perſon is viſited with Sickneſs, he ought not to be removed from the Pariſh where he is, farther to endanger his Health; and if two Juſtices grant an Order to remove him, it is a Miſdemeanor in the Juſtices. *Mod. Caſ. in L. and E.* 326. On Appeals to Juſtices in Seſſions, they are to cauſe Defects in Form in Orders, to be rectified without Charge, and then to proceed, &c. 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. By Law, the Place that the *Poor* were laſt legally ſettled at, is the Place that is to provide for them. *Trin.* 5 *Ann. B. R.* By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 3. The Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* are to give public Notice in Church, of every Rate allowed for the Relief of the *Poor* the next *Sunday* after it has been allowed, or the Rate ſhall be void, and permit every Inhabitant to inſpect the ſame, paying 1 *s.* and to have Copies thereof, paying 6 *d.* for every 24 Names, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. If a Woman wandering and begging, be delivered of a Child in a Pariſh to which ſhe does not belong, ſhe may be committed to the Houſe of Correction till the next Seſſions, where the Juſtices may order her to be whipp'd, and detained in the Houſe of Correction not exceeding ſix Months. The Church-wardens of the Place where ſhe ſhall be delivered to be repaid all Charges by the Treaſurer of the County, and the Settlement of the Mother ſhall be deemed the Settlement of the Child, though it be a Baſtard. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. The Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* ſhall yearly, within 14 Days after other Overſeers ſhall be nominated, deliver to ſuch ſucceeding Overſeers an Account of all Sums received, or rated and not received by them, and of all Goods in their Hands, and Monies paid by them, and of all other Things concerning their Office, which Account ſhall be verified by Oath. Any Perſon aſſeſſed may inſpect ſuch Account paying 6 *d.* and have Copies paying 6 *d.* for every 300 Words. Perſons not accounting, &c. as aforeſaid, may be committed until he ſhall. If an Overſeer dies, removes, or becomes inſolvent before the Expiration of his Office, two Juſtices may appoint another in his Room. If any Overſeer removes, he ſhall before his Removal account as aforeſaid, under the ſame Penalty. And if any Overſeer dies, his Executors ſhall within forty Days deliver over all Things belonging to his Office, and pay what due, previous to other Debts. No Diſtreſs for Money juſtly due for Relief of the *Poor* ſhall be deemed unlawful, or the Party a Treſpaſſer, on Account of any Defect or Want of Form in the Warrant, for Appointment of ſuch Overſeer, or in the Rate or Warrant of Diſtreſs; nor ſhall the Party be deemed a Treſpaſſer *ab initio*, on Account of any Irregularity afterwards done by the Party. And no Plaintiff ſhall recover for any ſuch Irregularity, if Tender of Amends be made before the Action brought. Succeeding Overſeers may levy Arrears to reimburſe former Overſeers. If any Perſon remove out of a Pariſh, and another comes to occupy the Houſe, &c. he left, the Perſon removing, and the Perſon coming in, ſhall be liable to pay to the Rate aſſeſſed, in Proportion to the Time he occupied the ſame. Fair Copies of all Rates for the *Poor*, ſhall be entered in a Book within 14 Days after all Appeals determined, and all Perſons aſſeſſed ſhall have Acceſs to them. See *Vagrants*.

Form *of an* Appointment *of* Overſeers of the Poor.

WE A. B. *and* C. D. *Eſqrs; two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the County of*, &c. *do hereby nominate and appoint* E. F. *and* G. H. &c. *to be Overſeers of the* Poor *of the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, for the Year enſuing, according to the Direction of the Statute in that Caſe made.* Given, &c.

A Juſtice's Warrant *to* relieve a poor Perſon, *on the Statute* 9 Geo. 1.

WHEREAS *Complaint has been made unto me, That* A. B. *of your Pariſh, Labourer, is very* Poor *and Impotent: And the ſaid* A. B. *hath made Oath before me, That by Reaſon of Age and Sickneſs, he is utterly diſabled to provide for himſelf and his Family, ſo that they muſt inevitably periſh, unleſs timely relieved; and that he had applied to,* &c. *Overſeers of the* Poor *of your Pariſh, and been refuſed Relief by them; and the ſaid Overſeers,* &c. *having been alſo ſummoned to ſhew Cauſe why Relief ſhould not be given, and aſſigned none:* Theſe are therefore *to require you to pay to the ſaid* A. B. *the Sum of* 2 s. per *Week, for and towards the Support and Maintenance of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Family, until the ſaid* A. B *ſhall be better able to provide for the ſame, or until you ſhall be ordered to the contrary.* Given *under my Hand and Seal,* &c.

Form *of an* Order to remove a Perſon *to his Place of* Settlement.

WHEREAS *it appears to us* T. G. *and* J. L. *Eſqrs; two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of*, &c. *(one whereof of the* Quorum) *on the Complaint of* N. O. P. R. S. T. &c. *Church-wardens and Overſeers of the* Poor *of the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, That* B. A. *being on*, &c. *laſt ſettled in the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County of* S. *is*

S. *is now come into the Parish of*, &c. *aforesaid, to endeavour to obtain a Settlement in the said Parish, not having done any Act as the Law requires to make him a Parishioner there, whereby he is likely to become chargeable to the Parish of*, &c. *aforesaid:* And whereas *it appears by the Oath of*, &c. *that the said* B. A. *was last legally settled at the Parish of*, &c. *which we do adjudge accordingly:* Now *we the aforesaid Justices, do hereby order you the Constable of*, &c. *to remove and convey the said* B. A. *from the said Parish of*, &c. *unto the aforesaid Parish of*, &c. *the Place of his last legal Settlement, and to deliver him to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the* Poor *there, or some or one of them; hereby also requiring you the said Church-wardens and Overseers of the said Parish of*, &c. *to receive the said* B. A. *as your lawful Parishioner, and provide for him accordingly.* Given, *&c.*

Poor Prisoners In Gaol, how relieved and discharged, *&c.* Vide *Prisoners.* And *poor Persons* infected with the *Plague*, to be relieved by a Tax, *&c. Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 31. See *Plague.*

Pope, *(Papa)* Was anciently applied to some Clergymen in the *Greek* Church; but by Usage is particularly appropriated in the *Latin* Church to the Bishop of *Rome*, who is called the *Pope*; and formerly had great Authority here. As to the Incroachments of the *See of Rome*, it is said to be the general Opinion, That Christianity was first planted in this Island by some of the *Eastern Church*; which is very probable from the ancient *Britains* observing *Easter* always on the fourteenth Day of the Month, according to the Custom of the *East:* But the *Saxons* being converted about the Year 600, by Persons sent from *Rome*, and wholly devoted to the Interest thereof, it could not be expected that such an Opportunity of enlarging the Jurisdiction of that See, should be wholly neglected; and yet there are few Instances of the Papal Power in *England* before the *Norman* Conquest, though four or five Persons were made Bishops by the *Pope* at the first Conversion, and there was an Instance or two of Appeals to *Rome*, &c. But the *Pope* having favoured and supported *William* the First, in his Invasion of this Kingdom, made that a Handle for enlarging his Incroachments; and in this King's Reign, began to send his Legates hither; and after he prevailed with King *Hen.* 1. to give up the Donation of Bishopricks; and in the Time of King *Stephen*, gained the Prerogative of Appeals; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. he exempted all Clerks from the secular Power: Indeed this King did at first strenuously withstand those Innovations; but upon the Death of *Becket*, who for having violently opposed the King, was slain by some of his Servants, the *Pope* got such an Advantage over the King, that he was never able to execute the Laws he had made: And not long after this, by a general Excommunication of the King and People, for several Years, because they would not suffer an Archbishop to be imposed on them, King *John* was reduced to such Straits, that he surrendered his Kingdoms to the *Pope*, to receive them again, and hold them of him under the Rent of a thousand Marks: And in the following Reign of King *Hen.* 3. partly from the Profits of our best Church Benefices, which were generally given to *Italians*, and others residing at the Court of *Rome*, and partly from the Taxes imposed by the *Pope*, there went yearly out of the Kingdom Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling, a very great Sum in those Days: The Nation being thus burdened and under a Necessity, was obliged to provide for the Prerogative of the Prince, and the Liberties of the People, by many strict Laws. And hence in the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. it was declared in Parliament, That the *Pope*'s taking upon him to dispose of *English* Benefices to Aliens, was an Incroachment not to be endured; and this was followed with the *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. called the Statute of *Provisors*, against Popish *Bulls*, and disturbing any Patron to present to a Benefice, *&c.* The 12, 13 and 16 *R.* 2. the *Stat.* 2 *H.* 4. and 6, 7 & 9 *ejusdem*; the 3 *H.* 5. 23 & 28 *Hen.* 8. *&c.* And Maintaining by Writing, Preaching, *&c.* the *Pope*'s Power here in *England*, is made a *Præmunire* upon the first Conviction; and High Treason upon the second. 5 *Eliz.* In the Construction of which Statute, it has been held, That he who knowing the Contents of a Popish Book, written beyond Sea, brings it over, and secretly sells it, or secretly conveys it to a Friend; or having read the Book, or heard of its Contents, doth after in Discourse allow it to be good, *&c.* is in Danger of the Statute; but not he who having heard thereof, buys and reads the same. *Selden's Janus Anglor. Davis's Rep.* 90, *&c. Dyer* 282. 2 *Inst.* 580. See *Bull* and *Præmunire.*

Popery. There are several Statutes made against Persons perverting or withdrawing others to *Popery*, and the being perverted to the *Romish* Religion, which was made Treason by 23 *Eliz.* and 3 *Jac.* 1. But if any one reconciled to the See of *Rome* beyond the Seas, return into the Realm, and submit himself, *&c.* and take the Oaths within six Days, he is to be excused. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4.

Popish Recusants, Are subject to divers Penalties and Disabilities by Statute. See *Recusants.*

Popular Action, Is an Action given in *general*, to any one who will sue for a Penalty on the Breach of some Penal Law. *Actions Popular*, which may be brought before Justices of Assise, *&c.* are to be generally prosecuted in the Counties where the Offences were done. And *Popular Actions*, where the King only hath the Penalty or Forfeiture, are to be commenced in two Years; and where an Informer hath a Part, in one Year, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Vide *Information.*

Porcary, *(Porcaria)* Signifies a Swines-Sty, according to *Fleta* and *Domesday.*

Port, *(Portus)* A Harbour or Place of Shelter, where Ships arrive with their Freight, and Customs for Goods are taken. The *Ports* we have in *England*, are *London*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, *Lyn*, *Boston*, *Hull*, *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, *Carliste*, *Chester*, *Milford*, *Cardiff*, *Gloucester*, *Bristol*, *Bridgwater*, *Plymouth*, *Exeter*, *Poole*, *Southampton*, *Chichester* and *Sandwich*; all which are declared lawful *Ports*, *& infra Corpus Comitatus:* And to these *Ports*, there are certain Members belonging, and a great Number of *Creeks*, where commonly Officers are placed, by Way of Prevention of Frauds in the Customs; but they are not lawful Places of Exportation or Importation, without particular Licence from the *Port*, or Member under which they are placed. *Lex. Mercat.* 132. See the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 11.

Porter, Is an Officer of the Courts of Justice: but a *Porter* in the general Signification, is a Carrier of Things from Place to Place, *&c.*

Porterage, A Kind of Duty paid at the *Custom-house* to those who attend the Water-side, and belong to the *Package Office*, and these Porters have Tables set up ascertaining their Dues for Landing of Strangers Goods, and for Shipping out the same. *Merch. Dict.*

Portgreve or **Portreve**, *(Portûs præfectus)* Is a Chief Magistrate in certain Maritime Towns; and as *Camden* says, the Chief Magistrate of *London* was anciently so called, as appears by a Charter of King *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, to the same City, in these Words —— William *King Greets* William *Bishop, and* Godfrey Portgreve, *and all the Burgeis within* London, French *and* English: *And I grant you, That I will that you be all your Law worth that ye*

were in Edwardis *Days the King: And I will that each Child be his Fader's Eyer, and I will not suffer that any Man you any wrongys Beed. And God you kepe. Ex libro pervetusto.* Instead of this *Portgreve*, the succeeding Kings by Charter ordained two *Bailiffs*; and afterwards a *Mayor*, for their yearly Magistrate. *Camd. Britan.* 325,

Portifozium, The Ecclesiastical Ensign or Banner, provided of old in all Cathedral and most Parochial Churches, to be solemnly carried in the Front of any Procession, *&c.*

Portion, Is that Part or Share of a Person's Estate, which is given or left to a Child. And if a Term of Years settled to raise a Daughter's *Portion*, is so short that the ordinary Profits of the Land are not sufficient to do it; the Court of *Chancery* may order Timber to be felled, *&c.* to make up the Money at the Time appointed. *Preced. Canc.* 27. A Sale of Lands has been also decreed, for Payment of *Portions* devised at a certain Time, out of the Rents and Profits, where they were not judged sufficient for raising the Money; although the Land subject to the *Portions*, was given to several others in Remainder. *Ibid.* 396. Where a *Portion* was devised by Will to a Daughter, to be raised out of a real and personal Estate, and paid at her Age of twenty-one Years, without saying or Marriage; the Daughter married, and died under Age: It was here said, that the *Portion* was then due and payable, *Marriage* being the Cause of Daughters *Portions*. *Ibid.* 109. But see 267, 268. 'Tis held that a Husband must make a suitable Provision for his Wife, when he sues for her *Portion* in Equity. 2 *Vern.* 494. If any Child shall marry under the Age of Twenty-one, without Consent of the Father or Mother; or any Man-Child shall be a Thief, common Whore-hunter, or Gamester; or a Woman-Child commit Whoredom, *&c.* they are barred to demand their *Portions*, by the Custom of the City of *London*: This is by an Act of Common Council. 5 *Edw.* 6. but it is not observed. *Cit. Lib.* 132. See *Children*.

Portioner, *(Portionarius)* Where a Parsonage is served by two, or sometimes three Ministers alternately, the Ministers are called *Portioners*; because they have but their *Portion*, or Proportion of the Tithes or Profits of the Living: And *Portion* is that Allowance which a Vicar commonly has out of a Rectory or Impropriation. 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 28.

Portmen. The Twelve Burgesses of *Ipswich*, are so denominated: So also are the Inhabitants of the *Cinque-Ports*. Camd.

Portmote, (From *Portus & gemot, conventus)* Is a Court kept in Haven Towns or Ports; and is called the *Portmote Court*. 43 Eliz. cap. 15.——Curia Portmotorium *est Curia in Civitate* Cestriæ *coram Majore in Aula Motorum tenenda*. *Pl. in Itin. Ibid.* 14. *Hen.* 7. The *Portmote*, or *Portmannimote*, i. e. *Portmen's Court*, is said to be held not only in Port-Towns, as generally rendered; but in Inland Towns, the Word *Port* in *Saxon* signifying the same with City.

Portsale, Is a publick Sale of Goods to the highest Bidder; or of Fish presently, upon its Arrival in the *Port* or Haven. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 7.

Portsmouth. Lands to be purchased by Commissioners for enlarging and strengthening the Fortifications at *Portsmouth*, *&c.* by the Statutes 7 *Ann. c.* 26. and 8 *Ann. c.* 21.

Portsoken, (From the Sax. *Port* i. e. *Civitas*, *& soca, Jurisdictio)* The Suburbs or Liberty of a City. King *Hen.* 3. granted by Charter to the City of *London*——*Quietantiam Murdri, &c. infra urbem & in* Portsokne, *viz.* within the Walls of the City, and the Liberties without the Walls. *Placit. Temp. Ed.* 1.

Portuos or **Portpose**, Was what we now call a *Breviary*, and reckoned among Books prohibited by the *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 10.

Posse Comitatus, The *Power* of the *County*, according to *Lambard*, contains the Aid and Attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices, and of other young Men above the Age of fifteen, within the *County*; because all of that Age are bound to have Harness, by the *Statute of Winchester*: But Ecclesiastical Persons, and such as are decrepit, or labour under any Infirmity, are not compellable to attend, Persons able to travel being required to be assistant in this Service; which is used where a *Riot* is committed, a Possession is kept upon a *Forcible Entry*, or any Force or Rescue made contrary to the Commandment of the King's Writ, or in Opposition to the Execution of Justice. *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 8. Sheriffs of Counties are to be assisting to Justices of Peace in the suppressing of Riots, *&c.* and raise the *Posse Comitatus*, by charging any Number of Men to attend for that Purpose, who may take with them such Weapons as shall be necessary to enable them to do it; and they may justify the Beating, Wounding, and even Killing of such Rioters as shall resist, or refuse to surrender themselves; and Persons refusing to assist the Sheriffs or Justices of Peace herein, may be fined and imprisoned. 17 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. 13 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 8. *Lamb.* 313, 318. *Crompt.* 62. *Dalt. cap.* 46. 2 *Inst.* 193. Justices of Peace, having a just Cause to fear a violent Resistance, may raise the *Posse* in order to remove a Force in making an Entry into or detaining of Lands: And a Sheriff, if Need be, may raise the Power of the County to assist him in the Execution of a Precept of Restitution; and therefore if he make a Return thereto, that he could not make a Restitution by reason of Resistance, he shall be amerced. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 152, 156. Also it is the Duty of a Sheriff, or other Minister of Justice, having the Execution of the King's Writs, and being resisted in endeavouring to execute the same, to raise such a Power as may effectually enable them to quell any such Resistance; though it is said not to be lawful for them to raise a Force for the Execution of a Civil Process, unless they find a Resistance. 2 *Inst.* 193. 3 *Inst.* 161. It is lawful for a Sheriff, Constable, or other Peace-Officer, or for a private Person, to assemble a competent Number of People, and sufficient Power to suppress Rebels, Enemies, Rioters, *&c.* But herein there must be great Caution, lest under a Pretence of keeping the Peace, they cause a greater Breach of it; and Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, *&c.* are punishable for using any needless Violence, or alarming the Country in these Cases, without just Grounds. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 156, 161.

Posse, Is an infinitive Mood, but used substantively for a *Possibility*; as we say, such a Thing is *in posse*, that is, it may *possibly* be. See *in esse*.

Possessio fratris, Signifies in the Law where a Man hath a Son and a Daughter by one Woman or *Venter*, and a Son by another *Venter*, and dies, if the first Son enters and dies without Issue, the Daughter shall have the Land as Heir to her Brother, although the second Son by the second *Venter* is Heir to the Father: But if the eldest Son dies without Issue, not having made an actual Entry and Seisin, the younger Brother by the second Wife, as Heir to the Father, shall enjoy the Estate; and not the Sister. 1 *Inst.* 11, 15. Lands are settled on a Man, and the Heirs of his Body, and he hath Issue a Son and a Daughter by one Woman, and a Son by another, and dieth; and then the eldest Son dies, before any Entry made on the Lands either by his own Act, or by the Possession of another, the younger Brother shall inherit, he claiming as Heir of the Body of the Father, and not generally, as Heir to his Brother; yet if the elder Brother enter, and by his own Act hath gained the Possession; or if the Lands were leased for Years, or in the Hands of a Guardian, there

the Poſſeſſion of the Leſſee or Guardian doth veſt the Fee in the elder Brother. and then upon his Death the Siſter ſhall inherit as Heir to her Brother, for there is *Poſſeſſio fratris.* 3 *Rep.* 42. There can be no *Poſſeſſio fratris* of a Dignity; in ſuch Caſe the younger Brother is *Hæres Natus:* The Lord *Grey* being created a Baron to him and his Heirs, had Iſſue a Son and a Daughter by one *Venter*, and a Son by another; and after his Death, the eldeſt being poſſeſſed of the Barony, and dying without Iſſue, it was adjudged, that the younger Brother, and not the Siſter ſhould have it. *Cro. Car.* 437. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 923.

Poſſeſſion, *(Poſſeſſio, quaſi Pedis poſitio)* Is either actual, where a Perſon actually enters into Lands or Tenements deſcended or conveyed to him; or in Law, when Lands, *&c.* are deſcended to a Man, and he hath not actually entered into them: Alſo before, or until an Office is found of Lands eſcheated to the King by Attainder, he hath only a *Poſſeſſion* in Law. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. Long *Poſſeſſion* beyond the Memory of Man, eſtabliſhes a Right; but if by the Knowledge of Man, or Proof of Record, *&c.* the contrary is made out, though it exceeds the Memory of Man, this ſhall be conſtrued within Memory. 1 *Inſt.* 115. A long *Poſſeſſion* the Law favours, as an Argument of Right, although no Deed can be ſhewn; rather than an ancient Deed, without *Poſſeſſion.* 1 *Inſt.* 6. Continued quiet *Poſſeſſion* is a violent Preſumption of a good Title: And where two Perſons enter into, and claim the ſame Land, the *Poſſeſſion* will be always adjudged in him who has Right, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 256, 323. He that is out of *Poſſeſſion* of Lands, if he brings his Action, muſt make a good Title: and to recover any Thing from another, it is not ſufficient to deſtroy the Title of him in *Poſſeſſion*; but you muſt prove your own better than his. *Vaugh.* 8, 58, 60. But in Action againſt a Perſon for digging of Coney-Boroughs in a Common, *&c.* it was held, that the Action being grounded on the *Poſſeſſion* of the Tenement, to which the Common belonged, the Plaintiff need not ſhew a Title; and in this Caſe the Defendant may be a Stranger; beſides the Title is not traverſable, but ought to be given in Evidence upon the Trial of the Iſſue. *Trin.* 8 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 12. A Defendant in Treſpaſs, *&c.* for taking Cattle Damage-feaſant, has been allowed to juſtify the Taking on his *Poſſeſſion*, without ſhewing his Title; the Matter of Juſtification being collateral to the Title of the Land. 2 *Mod.* 70. 3 *Salk.* 220. Though in ſuch a Caſe, on its being inſiſted, that there was the ſame Reaſon for juſtifying upon a *Poſſeſſion*, as there was for maintaining an Action upon a bare *Poſſeſſion*; it hath been adjudged, that a Juſtification on a *Poſſeſſion* only, is not good; for a *Poſſeſſion* may not be but by Contract, but a Seiſin may be by Right or Wrong. *Hill.* 2 & 3 *Jac.* 2. In Replevin, if the Defendant had the *Poſſeſſion*, it is a good Bar againſt the Plaintiff if he has no Title; but there cannot be a Return, unleſs he ſhews a Property in the Goods. *Paſch.* 2 *Ann.* Action of the Caſe lies for ſhooting at and frightning away Ducks from a Decoy Pond, which is in the Plaintiff's *Poſſeſſion*, without ſhewing that he had any Property in them. 3 *Salk.* 9. A Man upon a Leaſe and Releaſe of Lands, *&c.* is in *Poſſeſſion* to all Intents, except bringing Treſpaſs, which cannot be without an Entry, *Pedis poſitio.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 335. And to make *Poſſeſſion* good on *Entry*, the former Poſſeſſor and his Servants, *&c.* are to be removed from the Land; ond if *Poſſeſſion* be loſt by Entry of another, it muſt be regained by Re-entry, *&c. Paſch.* 1650. A Perſon in *Poſſeſſion* may bring an Action, for Loſs of his Shade, Shelter, Fruit, when Trees are injured; and he in Reverſion, for ſpoiling the Trees. 3 *Lev.* 209. One in Defence of his lawful *Poſſeſſion*, may aſſemble his Friends to reſiſt thoſe that threaten to make an unlawful Entry into a Houſe, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 91. There is an *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, when by Purchaſe the Seigniory and Tenancy, become in one Man's *Poſſeſſion.* Kitch. 134.

Poſſibilitas, Is taken in the *Saxon* Laws for an Act wilfully done; and *Impoſſibilitas*, for a Thing done againſt one's Will. *Leg. Alfred. cap.* 28.

Poſſibility, In our Law is defined to be an uncertain Thing, which may or may not happen. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 336. And it is either near or remote; as for Inſtance: Where an Eſtate is limited to one, after the Death of another, this is a near *Poſſibility*; but that one Man ſhall be married to a Woman, and then that ſhe ſhall die, and he be married to another; this is a remote or extraordinary *Poſſibility:* And the Law doth not regard a remote *Poſſibility*, that is never like to be. 15 *H.* 7. 10. *Hardr.* 417. 2 *Rep.* 50. A *Poſſibility* cannot be granted over; no *Poſſibility*, Right or Choſe in Action, *&c.* may be granted or aſſigned to a Stranger. 4 *Rep.* 66. 10 *Rep.* 48. A Leaſe was made to Huſband and Wife of a Term of Years, for their Lives, Remainder to the Executors of the Survivor; the Huſband granted the Term, and it was adjudged, that it ſhould not bind the Wife, the Huſband having only a *Poſſibility* to have it, if he ſurvived his Wife, and no Intereſt till then. *Hill.* 17 *Eliz.* 2. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1274. If Huſband and Wife are Tenants in Special Tail, and the Huſband only levies a Fine of the Lands, *&c.* the Wife's Eſtate is turned into a *Poſſibility*, and only reducible by Entry, if ſhe ſurvive. *Hob.* 257. Where a Leaſe is made for Life, the Remainder to the right Heirs of *J. S.* this is good; for by common *Poſſibility* J. S. may die during the Life of Tenant for Life. 2 *H.* 7. 13. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 36. A Man made a Leaſe to his Brother for Life, and that if he married, and his Wife ſhould ſurvive, then ſhe ſhould have it for her Life; the Leſſee before he married, made a Feoffment of the Lands to another, and afterwards the Leſſor levied a Fine to him; then the Leſſee married, and died, and his Wife ſurvived: And it was held, that the Remainder to the Wife for Life was gone by this Feoffment, and the *Poſſibility* of her having it was included in the Fine, which is likewiſe barred. *Moor* 554. A Teſtator poſſeſſed of a Leaſe for Years, deviſed the Profits thereof to *W. R.* for Life, Remainder to another; and afterwards the Deviſee for Life entered with the Aſſent of the Executor, and then he in Remainder for Life aſſigned all his Intereſt to another, and after the Deviſee for Life died; it was reſolved, that this Aſſignment was void, becauſe whilſt the Deviſee for Life was living, he in Remainder had only a *Poſſibility* to have the Term, for the Deviſee for Life had an Intereſt in it *ſub modo*, and might have ſurvived the whole Term. 4 *Rep.* 64. The Deviſe of the *Poſſibility* of a Term is void; as where a Term is deviſed to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* and *B.* deviſes this Remainder to *C.* and dies; and then *A.* dies; this Deviſe to *C.* is void, and the Executors of *B.* ſhall have it. 3 *Lev.* 427. A *Poſſibility* founded on a Truſt, differs from a mere *Poſſibility*; the firſt may be deviſed, but the other cannot. *Moor* 808. 2 *Nelſ.* 1275.

Poſt, A ſwift or ſpeedy Meſſenger to carry Letters, *&c.* And the *Poſt Office* is of the greateſt Conſequence to this Kingdom, being a Country of Trade. The firſt Law that introduced this very great Convenience, was made in the Reign of King *Car.* 2. By the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 35. a General Letter or *Poſt-Office* was erected, under the Management of a *Poſtmaſter* General, *&c.* And the Rates for Carriage of Letters was 2 *d.* for a ſingle Letter of a Sheet, not exceeding eighty Miles; two Sheets 4 *d.* Packets 8 *d. per* Ounce; and above eighty Miles; 3 *d.* not exceeding a Sheet, *&c.* The 1 *W. & M.* was made for erecting a *Poſt-Office* in *Scotland:* And by 9 *Ann. cap.* 10. the *Poſt-Office* of *England* and *Scotland* are united; and the Price of *Poſtage* of Letters is increaſed to 3 *d.* for a ſingle

ſingle Letter from any Places not diſtant above eighty Miles from *London*, and 6 *d.* for a double Letter, and ſo proportionably for Packets of Letters; and for Packets of Writs, Deeds, *&c.* 12 *d. per* Ounce; ſingle Letters above eighty Miles from *London* 4 *d.* and for double Letters 8 *d.* and for other Things 1 *s.* 4 *d. per* Ounce: Single Letters to and from *Edinburgh*, or to and from *Dublin* 6 *d.* double Letters 12 *d.* and Parcels 2 *s. per* Ounce, *&c.* And by this Statute, the Rates of Letters from *London* to *France*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *&c.* are appointed: And the *Poſtmaſter* is not only to continue conſtant *Poſts* to all Places on the *Poſt* Roads; but may erect croſs Stages, keep Packet-Boats, *&c.* for the Conveyance of Letters; and no Perſon but the *Poſtmaſter* or his Deputies, ſhall receive, take or carry Letters, or ſet up any Foot-*Poſt*, *&c.* under certain Penalties; nor ſhall Carriers carry Letters, except ſuch as concern Goods ſent by them: Opening, Delaying, or Detaining Letters, by Officers of the *Poſt-Office*; unleſs by Warrant from a Secretary of State, or the Party to whom directed refuſes to pay the *Poſtage*, or where the Letter is returned for Want of true Direction, incurs a Penalty of 20 *l.* Money due for *Poſtage* of Letters, not exceeding 5 *l.* ſhall be recovered before two Juſtices of Peace, on Complaint, and Summons of the Party, by Diſtreſs, *&c.* as ſmall Tithes; and ſhall be paid before any Debt due to a private Perſon. *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* If ſeveral Letters are writ by the General *Poſt* on one Piece of Paper, or any Bill of Exchange, *&c.* ſhall be writ in the ſame Piece of Paper with a Letter, they ſhall be charged as ſo many diſtinct Letters, and pay accordingly: But this is not to extend to Bills, Accounts, *&c.* ſent by Merchants beyond Sea. 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap* 21. A Perſon having incloſed *Exchequer* Bills in a Letter ſent by the *Poſt*, which were loſt, the Owner brought an Action on the Caſe againſt the *Poſtmaſter*; and by three Judges it was held, that the Action did not lie, becauſe the Office is for Intelligence only; and it is impoſſible the *Poſtmaſter* General, who is to execute this Office in ſuch diſtant Places, by ſo many ſeveral Hands, ſhould be able to ſecure every Thing, and for that this is not a Conveyance for Treaſure: But the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* was of a contrary Opinion; he conſidered this as a Letter loſt in the Office, not on the Road, and held that the *Poſtmaſter* General is liable, the whole Care being committed to him, and the Law makes the Officer anſwerable for himſelf and his Deputies; he has a Reward, which is the Reaſon why Innkeepers, Carriers, *&c.* are liable for Goods loſt; and where a Man takes upon him a publick Employment, he is bound to ſerve the Publick, or Action lies againſt him, *&c. Paſch.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 1 *Salk.* 17. The *Poſt-Office* in *London* is managed by the *Poſtmaſter*, and other Officers to the Number of Seventy-ſeven; one of which is called the *Court Poſt*, conſtituted by Patent for Life, with a handſome Salary: And the *Poſtmaſter* General has under him One hundred eighty-two Deputy *Poſtmaſters* in *England* and *Scotland*, moſt of them keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and *Sub Poſtmaſters* in their Branches. The Conveyance of *Poſt* Letters extends to every conſiderable Market-Town, and is ſo expeditious, that every twenty-four Hours the *Poſt* goes Six-ſcore Miles; and the *Poſt* Days to ſend Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Returns *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*; but to *Wales* and *Ireland*, the *Poſt* goes only twice a Week. *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, and returns from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; but from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13. Letters containing incloſed ſeveral Patterns of Cloth, Silk, or other Goods, not exceeding one Ounce Weight, ſhall be paid for only as for a double Letter. See *Maſter of the Poſts*.

Penny-Poſt. Letters or Parcels, not exceeding ſixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, are conveyed daily by the *Penny Poſt*, to and from all Places within the *Bills of Mortality*, and ten Miles Diſtance from the General *Poſt-Office*, for 1 *d.* each Packet, Letter, *&c.* Stat. 9 *Ann. c.* 10. And ſeveral General Offices are kept at convenient Diſtances from one another, to receive and take in *Penny-Poſt* Letters every Day, *Sundays* excepted: Alſo Letters that come from all Parts by the General *Poſt*, directed to Perſons in any Country-Towns to which the *Penny-Poſt* goes, are delivered by the Meſſengers thereof the ſame Day they come to *London*; and the Anſwers are carried every *Poſt* Night to the General *Poſt-Office* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, being left at the Receiving Houſes. *Penny-Poſt* Men carrying Letters to Towns and Places out of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Borough of *Southwark*, and the Suburbs thereof, may demand and take 1 *d.* at Delivery for every Letter, over and above the Penny paid on putting the Letters into the *Penny-Poſt* Office; except Letters paſſing by the General *Poſt*, *&c.* Stat. 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33.

Poſt Conqueſtum, Were Words inſerted in the King's Title, by King *Edw.* 1. and conſtantly uſed in the Time of King *Ed.* 3. *Glauſ.* 2 *Ed.* 3.

Poſt Dient, Is where a Writ is returned after the Day aſſigned, for which the *Cuſtos Brevium* hath a Fee of 4 *d.* whereas he hath nothing if it be returned at the Day.

Poſt-Diſſeiſin, Is a Writ that lies for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements by *Præcipe quod reddat*, on Default or Reddition, is again diſſeiſed by the former Diſſeiſor; then he ſhall have this Writ, and recover double Damages, and the Party ſhall be puniſhed by Impriſonment, *&c.* Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 26. *Reg. Orig.* 208. *F. N.* 190. The Writ of *Poſt-Diſſeiſin* ought to be brought by the Parties who firſt recovered, or ſome of them, and of the ſame Land which was recovered, or Part thereof, and againſt thoſe or ſome of them, againſt whom the Recovery was: But if a Man recover by a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and after he is diſſeiſed by him againſt whom he recovered, and the Diſſeiſor makes a Feoffment, and takes back an Eſtate to him and another, a *Poſt-Diſſeiſin* may be had againſt him and his Jointenant; and if he that loſeth the Land by Default, *&c.* do after diſſeiſe him who recovered, and make a Feoffment to another Perſon, he that recovered ſhall have this Writ againſt the Diſſeiſor, although he be not Tenant of the Land; for in a Writ of *Poſt-Diſſeiſin*, the Demandant ſhall not have Judgment to recover the Land; but the Sheriff ſhall reſtore the Plaintiff to his Poſſeſſion, if the Diſſeiſin be found, and take the Defendant and keep him in Priſon. *New Nat. Br.* 423. And the Defendant is not to be delivered out of Priſon, until he hath paid a Fine to the King, and without the King's ſpecial Command, upon a *Certiorari* to remove the Record into *B. R.* whereupon a Writ ſhall go to the Sheriff to deliver him. *Ibid.* Nontenure is no Plea in a *Poſt-Diſſeiſin*, for the Defendant ought to anſwer the Diſſeiſin, *&c.*

Poſtea, Is the Return of the Judge, before whom a Cauſe was tried, after a Verdict, of what was done in the Cauſe; and is indorſed on the Back of the *Niſi prius* Record: It begins, *Poſtea die & loco*, *&c.* wherefore it is ſo called. 2 *Lill.* 337. A *Poſtea* is a Record of the Court, truſted with the Attorney in the Cauſe by the Clerk of the Aſſiſe; and the Attorney ſo intruſted, is to deliver it into the Office, that the Judgment may be entered by it by the Officer of the Court. *Trin.* 1651. It is brought into Court at the Day in Bank, and recorded there, and delivered back to the Attorney, who gives a Rule for Judgment upon it; and if there be no Rule to the contrary, after the Rule for Judgment is out, the Attorney brings

his *Poſtea* to the Secondary, who ſigns his Judgment, and then he enters all this Matter upon the Iſſue Roll. 2 *Lill.* 337. The Court may ſtay the Bringing in of the *Poſtea*, and Entring up the Judgment upon a Verdict, if they find Cauſe to do it, for any undue Practice in the Proceedings to Trial: And if the Party for whom the Verdict paſſed, will not bring in the *Poſtea*, upon Notice given by the other Party, that he intends to move in Arreſt of Judgment; the Court, on Motion will order Judgment to be ſtayed, until four Days after the *Poſtea* is brought in, allowed to ſpeak in Arreſt of Judgment. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Although the Verdict given be prejudicial to the Plaintiff, he ought to bring in the *Poſtea*; for he muſt abide by the Trial. There is no general Rule of Court for the Clerk of Aſſiſe, *&c.* to bring in the *Poſtea* into the Court of *B. R.* by a Preciſe Time; but if it be not returned in convenient Time, the Court may be moved at the Side Bar for a Rule to bring it in ſpeedily. 2 *Lill.* 337. If the Clerk of Aſſiſe hath miſtaken in drawing up the *Poſtea*, he may amend it by his Notes, before it is filed; and the Return of a *Poſtea* hath been amended by the Memory of a Judge, who tried the Cauſe. *Cro. Car.* 338.

Poſterioxity, *(Poſterioritas)* Signifies the Being or Coming after, and is a Word of Compariſon and Relation in Tenures, the Correlative whereof is *Priority:* As a Man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holds of his ancienter Lord by *Priority*, and of his latter Lord by *Poſteriority*. Staundf. Prærog. 10, 11. 2 Init. 392.

Poſt-Fine, Is a Duty to the King for a *Fine* formerly acknowledged in his Court, paid by the Cogniſee after the Fine is fully paſſed, and it is ſo much, and Half ſo much as was paid to the King for the *Præ-Fine*, collected by the Sheriff of the County where the Land lies of which the Fine was levied, to be anſwered by him into the *Exchequer*. Stat. 22 & 23 Car. 2.

Poſthumous, Is where a Child is born after his Father's Death, *&c.* And *Poſthumous* Children are enabled to take Eſtates by Remainder in Settlements, as if born in their Father's Life-time, though no Eſtate be limited to Truſtees to preſerve them till they come in *eſſe*. 10 & 11 W. 3. cap. 16. See in *Ventre ſa mere*.

Poſtnatus, Is a Word that ſignifieth the ſecond Son, or one born afterwards; often mentioned in *Bracton, Glanvile, Fleta*, and other ancient Law-Writers; And as to *Poſtnati* and *Antenati*, it was by all the Judges ſolemnly adjudged, that thoſe who after the Deſcent of the Crown of *England* to King *Jam.* 1. were born in *Scotland*, were not Aliens here in *England:* But the *Antenati*, or thoſe born in *Scotland*, before the ſaid Deſcent, were Aliens here, in reſpect of the Time of their Birth. 6 *Jac.* 7 *Rep. Calvin's* Caſe. Children of Perſons attainted of Treaſon, born after the King's Pardon, may inherit Lands; though not thoſe born *before*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 391.

Poſtponed, (From *Poſtpono*) Set or put behind or after another. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Poſt-Terminum, Is the Return of a Writ, not only after the Day for the Return thereof, but after the Term; on which the *Cuſtos Brevium* of the Court of *Common Pleas* takes the Fee of 20 *d.* It is alſo uſed for the Fee ſo taken.

Poſtillæ, Notes or Annotations on a Book, *&c.*

———*Langton Archiep. Cantuar. ſuper Bibliam* poſtillas *fecit.* Trivet's Chron.

Poſtulation, *(Poſtulatio)* Signifies a Requeſt, Suit or Petition. Formerly when a Biſhop was tranſlated from one Biſhoprick to another, he was not elected to the new See; for the *Canon* Law is *Electus non poteſt Eligi*; and the Pretence was, that he was married to the firſt Church, which Marriage could not be diſſolved but by the *Pope*; thereupon he was petitioned, and he conſenting to the Petition, the Biſhop was tranſlated, and this was ſaid to be by *Poſtulation:* But being an Uſurpation and againſt our Law, it was reſtrained by the Stat. 16 *R.* 2. and 9 *H.* 4. *c.* 8. Since which, Tranſlations of Biſhops have been by Election, and not by *Poſtulation.* 1 Jones 160. 1 Salk. 137. *Poſtulations* were made upon the unanimous Voting any Perſon to a Dignity or Office; of which he was not capable by the ordinary Canons or Statutes, without ſpecial Diſpenſation: And by the ancient Cuſtoms, an Election could be made by a Majority of Votes; but a *Poſtulation* muſt have been *Nemine Contradicente.*

Pot, An Head Piece for War, mentioned in the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Pound, *(Parcus)* Is generally any Place incloſed, to keep in Beaſts; but eſpecially a Place of Strength to keep Cattle that are diſtrained, or put in for any Treſpaſs done by them, until they are replevied or redeemed. In this Signification, it is called *Pound overt* and *Pound covert*; a *Pound overt* is an *open Pound*, uſually built on the Lord's Waſte, and which he provides for the Uſe of himſelf and his Tenants, and is alſo called the Lord's or the Common *Pound*; and a Back-ſide, Yard, *&c.* whereto the Owner of the Beaſts impounded may come to give them Meat, without Offence, is a *Pound overt:* And a *Pound covert* is a *cloſe* Place, as the Owner of the Cattle cannot come to for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, without giving Offence; ſuch as a Houſe, *&c. Kitch.* 144. *Terms de Ley* 483. 1 *Inſt.* 96. There is a Difference between a common *Pound*, an open *Pound*, and a cloſe *Pound*, as to Cattle impounded: For where Cattle are kept in a common *Pound*, no Notice is neceſſary to the Owner to feed them; but if they are put into any other open Place, it is otherwiſe, Notice is to be given; and if Beaſts are impounded in a *Pound* Cloſe, in Part of the Diſtrainer's Houſe, *&c.* he is to feed them, at his Peril. 1 *Inſt.* 47. A common *Pound* belongs to a Townſhip, Lordſhip or Village; and there ought to be ſuch a *Pound* in every Pariſh, kept in Repair by them who have uſed to do it Time out of Mind; The Overſight whereof, and Want of it, is to be by the Steward in the Leet, where any Default herein is puniſhable. *Dyer* 288. *Noy* 52. See *Diſtreſs.*

Pound-breach. If a Diſtreſs be taken, and impounded, though without juſt Cauſe, the Owner cannot *break* the *Pound*, and take away the Diſtreſs; if he doth, the Party diſtraining may have his Action, and retake the Diſtreſs where-ever he finds it: And for *Pound-breaches, &c.* Action of the Caſe lies, whereon treble Damages may be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 161. 2 *W. & M. c.* 5. Alſo *Pound-breaches* may be inquired of in the Sheriff's Turn; as they are common Grievances, in Contempt of the Authority of the Law. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 67.

Poundagium, The Liberty of Pounding Cattle. *Hiſt. Croyland contin. pag.* 519.

Poundage, Is a Subſidy or Duty granted to the King of 12 *d.* in the *Pound* on all Goods and Merchandizes exported and imported. Stat. 1 & 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 33. 12 *Car. c.* 4. See *Cuſtoms.*

Pound in Money, (From the Sax. *Pund*, i. e. *Pondus*) Is Twenty Shillings: In the Time of the *Saxons* it conſiſted of 240 Pence, as it doth now; and 240 of thoſe Pence weighed a *Pound*, but 720 ſcarce weigh ſo much at this Day. *Lambard* 219.

Pour fair proclaimer, que null inject Fimes ou Ordures en Foſſes ou Rivers pres Cities, &c. Is an ancient Writ directed to the Mayor or Bailiff of a City or Town, requiring them to make Proclamation, That none caſt Filth into the Ditches or Places near ſuch City or Town, to the *Nuſance* thereof; and if any be caſt there already, to remove the

ſame; It is founded on the *Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. *F. N. B.* 176.

Pourpreſture, In Lands and Woods, *&c.* See *Purpreſture.*

Pour ſeiſir Terres la Femme que tient in Dower, Was a Writ whereby the King ſeized the Land, which the Wife of his Tenant in *Capite* had for her *Dowry* after his Deceaſe, if ſhe *married* without the King's Leave; by Virtue of the Statute of the *King's Prerogative*, *c.* 3. *F. N. B.* 174.

Pourſuivant, A Meſſenger of the King. Vide *Purſuivant.*

Power, Is an Authority which one Man gives to another to act for him; and it is ſometimes a Reſervation which a Perſon makes in a Conveyance for himſelf to do ſome Acts, *i. e.* to make Leaſes, or the like. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 339. And *Powers* are either *Appendant*, or *Collateral*; the one is where a Man deviſes Lands for Life, with a *Power* for the Deviſee to make a Jointure, *&c.* and the other is when he deviſes to his Executor to ſell, *&c.* In the firſt Caſe, the *Power* is annexed to the Eſtate, and derived out of it; but in the other Caſe, 'tis collateral to it. 3 *Salk.* 276. A Feoffment, Fine or Recovery, will deſtroy a *Power* coupled with an Intereſt to the Party himſelf; though not a collateral *Power:* As for Inſtance; Lands are deviſed to *W. R.* in Tail, Remainder over, with a *Power* given him to make a Jointure to a ſecond Wife, *&c.* The Tenant in Tail, in the Life-time of his firſt Wife, ſuffered a common Recovery to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs; then his Wife died, and he married a ſecond Wife, and covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of himſelf, and his Wife for their Lives, *&c.* Adjudged, that this *Power* then created, was to be executed out of the Eſtate tail, which was now deſtroyed by ſuffering the Recouery, and by Conſequence the *Power* to make a Jointure was deſtroyed. 2 *Lev.* 58, 60. A ſingle Lady made a Settlement of her Eſtate for Life, Remainder in Tail, with a *Power* to make Leaſes (being ſole) for three Lives; afterwards ſhe married, and ſhe and her Huſband made a Leaſe, *&c.* And it was held that this Leaſe was void, being not purſuant to the *Power*; for the Leaſe of the Huſband and Wife is the Leaſe of the Huſband; and the Difference betwixt a naked *Power* and a *Power* which ariſes from an Intereſt, is, That if a Woman hath only a naked or bare *Power*, as by a Will to ſell Lands, ſhe may ſell, though ſhe marry, becauſe this is not a *Power* created by herſelf out of any Intereſt; but where a *Power* is reſerved upon a Settlement, ſhe muſt execute it purſuant to that *Power*, when it was at firſt reſerved. *Chanc. Rep.* 18. 3 *Salk.* 273. It is ſaid, if a Man hath a *Power* to make a Leaſe for three Lives or Twenty-one Years, he cannot make a Leaſe for Ninety-nine Years, if three Perſons live ſo long: But if he hath a *Power* to make a Leaſe, *Proviſo* that it doth not exceed three Lives, *&c.* he may make a Leaſe for Ninety-nine Years if three live ſo long. 4 *Rep.* 70. A *Power* ought to be exactly and ſtrictly executed. 6 *Rep.* 33. But a *Power* may be well executed, though there be no Recital of the *Power* in the Deed for the Execution thereof. 1 *Lev.* 150. And a *Power* hath been decreed in Equity, though not purſued ſtrictly. *Chanc.* 263, 264. Yet it hath been held that a *Power* not well executed in Law ſhall not be made good in Equity. 1 *Lev.* 241. A *Power* to ſell Lands, is ſubject to the Rules of Equity. *Chanc. Rep.* 281. *Powers* ought to be conſtrued according to the Intent of the Parties; and a bare *Power* is not aſſignable over. 5 *Mod.* 379. 2 *Mod.* 318. Where *Attornies* have *Power* to make Leaſes for Years, they muſt make them in the Name of him who gave the Authority. 9 *Rep.* 76. And the Leaſe ought to run thus: This Indenture *made*, &c. between A. B. *and* C. D. *of the one Part, and* E. F. *of the other Part*, Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *by a Writing or Letter of Attorney under his Hand and Seal duly executed, dated, &c. among other Things therein mentioned, did authorize the ſaid* C. D. *in the Name of him the ſaid* A. B. *and on his Behalf, to ſeal and execute Leaſes of ſuch Parts of his Lands, Tenements, &c. as he thought fit to be leaſed:* Witneſſeth *that in Conſideration of, &c. he the ſaid* A. B. *by his Attorney* C. D. hath *demiſed and granted*, Habend', &c. *yielding and paying to the ſaid* A. B. *&c. And the ſaid* E. F. *covenants with the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs*, &c. *And the ſaid* A. B. *by the ſaid* C. D. *his ſaid Attorney doth covenant*, &c. 2 Lill. 340. *See* Letter of Attorney.

Power of the County, On what Occaſions and how raiſed, *&c.* See *Poſſe Comitatus.*

Poyning's Law, Is an Act of Parliament made in *Ireland* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. and ſo called becauſe Sir *Edward Poyning* was Lieutenant there when it was made, whereby all the Statutes in *England* were declared of Force in *Ireland*; which before that Time were not, nor are any ſince that Time, but by ſpecial Words. 12 *Rep.* 109.

Practice. The Law loves plain and fair *Practice*, and will not countenance Fraud in Proceedings, nor ſuffer Advantage to be taken thereby. 2 *Lill.* 342. Private clandeſtine Proceedings in ſeveral Caſes, are ſaid to be by *Practice.*

Præceptories, *(Præceptoriæ)* Were a Kind of Benefices, having their Name from being poſſeſſed by the more eminent *Templars*, whom the Chief Maſter by his Authority created and called *Præceptores Templi:* And of theſe *Præceptories*, there are recorded ſixteen, as belonging to the Templars in *England*, viz. *Creſſing Temple, Balſhal, Shengay, Newland, Yevely, Witham, Templebruere, Willington, Rotheley, Ovenington, Temple Combe, Trebigh, Ribſtane, Mount St. John, Temple Newſum* and *Temple Hurſt.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 543. But ſome Authors ſay, theſe Places were Cells only, ſubordinate to their principal Manſion the *Temple* in *London.* 32 Hen. 8. c. 24.

Præcipe in capite, Was a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, for a Tenant holding of the King *in capite, viz.* in Chief as of his Crown. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 24. *Reg. Orig.* 4.

Præcipe quod reddat, Is the Form of a Writ, which extends as well to a *Writ of Right*, as to other Writs of *Entry* or *Poſſeſſion*, beginning *Præcipe* A. *quod reddat* B. *unum Meſſuagium, &c.* Old Nat. Br. 13.

Præcipitaria, A Battering Ram, mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ. pag.* 396.

Præcipitium, Was a Puniſhment inflicted on Criminals, by caſting them from ſome high Place or Rock. *Malmſ. lib.* 5. *p.* 155.

Prædict', *Prædictus* (Lat.) in *Engliſh* Aforeſaid, is a Word uſed in Pleadings, applied to Places, Towns, Lands, Names, Parties, *&c.* before mentioned. *Law Lat. Dict.* In a Deed or Grant, the Words *prædict. Manerii* are a Deſcription of the Manor beforenamed: And a Town, repeated by the Name of Pariſh *prædict.* ſhall be held all one; for the Word aforeſaid couples them. *Hob.* 6. A Difference as to *prædict.* Term granted, *&c.* See 10 *Rep.* 65.

Præfectus Villæ, Is the ſame as *Præpoſitus Villæ, i. e.* The Mayor of a Town. *Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. c.* 28.

Præfine, Is that Fine which upon ſuing out the Writ of Covenant on levying *Fines of Lands*, is paid before the Fine is paſſed. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2.

Præmium, A Reward or Recompence; among *Merchants* it is uſed for that Sum of Money, which the *Inſured* gives to the *Inſurer*, for inſuring the ſafe Return of any Ship or Merchandize. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 1.

Præmunire, Is taken either for a Writ ſo called, from the Words therein *Præmunire facias*, or *Præmonere*

nere facias, &c. ſignifying to forewarn or bid the Offender take Heed; or it is the Offence on which the Writ is granted. The Church of *Rome*, under Pretence of her Supremacy, formerly carried Things to that Height in this Kingdom, that King *Ed.* 3. in the 27th Year of his Reign made a Statute againſt thoſe that drew the King's People out of the Realm, to anſwer and ſue for Things belonging to the King's Court; which greatly reſtrained this Liberty of the Pope: But notwithſtanding, he ſtill adventured to continue his Mandates and *Bulls*, inſomuch that King *Rich.* 2. made ſeveral Statutes againſt them, but moſt expreſly that of 16 *R.* 2. *cap.* 5. commonly called the *Statute of Præmunire*, which ordains the Puniſhment of this Offence, *viz. The Offenders are to be out of the King's Protection, forfeit their Lands and Goods, and be impriſoned and ranſomed at the King's Pleaſure, &c. and if the Offenders are not to be found, they ſhall be outlawed.* After him King *Hen.* 4. in like Manner aggrieved at other Abuſes not remedied by former Statutes, in the ſecond Year of his Reign added certain new Caſes, laying upon the Offenders the ſame Puniſhment; as likewiſe did 3 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 4. And by the 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 12. to appeal to *Rome* from any of the King's Courts is made a *Præmunire*. So if any Dean and Chapter refuſe to elect a Biſhop named by the King, or any Archbiſhop or Biſhop to confirm him, *&c.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 20. Refuſing the Oath of Supremacy is a *Præmunire:* And affirming the Authority of the Pope; or contributing to the Maintenance of a Popiſh Seminary, is the ſame Offence. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. 13 *Eliz. c.* 1. and 27 *Eliz. cap.* 2. To refuſe the Oath of Allegiance, upon Tender, incurs a *Præmunire.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. Affirming that both or either Houſes of Parliament, have a Legiſlative Power without the King, is made a *Præmunire.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance preſcribed in former Acts are abrogated, and new Oaths ſubſtituted by 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. which to refuſe upon Tender, makes one liable to the Penalty of a *Præmunire:* And Counſellors, Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, *&c.* practiſing as ſuch in any Court without taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and ſubſcribing the Declaration, incur a *Præmunire*, by the Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 24. If any ſhall maliciouſly and directly, by Preaching, or adviſedly Speaking, affirm that the pretended *Prince of Wales* hath any Title to the Crown, or that the King with Authority of Parliament, cannot by Laws limit the ſame, *&c.* it is a *Præmunire.* 1 & 2 *Ann. cap.* 17. 4 *Ann. c.* 8. And ſo in divers other Caſes; and moſt of theſe latter Statutes refer the Puniſhment to the *Stat.* 16 *R.* 2. On the Statutes 27 *Ed.* 3. and 16 *R.* 2. making it a *Præmunire* to ſue or purſue Cauſes out of the Realm, in the Court of *Rome* or elſewhere, or in any other Court, to defeat the Judgments given in the King's Courts; it has been formerly holden, by the Words *elſewhere*, &c. That Suits in Equity brought to relieve againſt a Judgment given at Law, as of the Court of *Chancery* in the Proceedings in Courſe of Equity, which is no Court of Record; Suits in the Admiralty, or in the Courts of the Conſtable and Marſhal; and Eccleſiaſtical Courts, for Matters belonging to the Cogniſance of the Common Law, are within the Statute: And he that procures one to ſue to the Court Chriſtian, in a Temporal Cauſe, ſhall forfeit as much as he that ſueth as Principal, and is in equal Degree of *Præmunire.* 3 *Inſt.* 121. 2 *Inſt.* 601, *&c.* But it is agreed at this Day, that no ſuch Suit in Equity ſeeking Relief after Judgment at Law, *&c.* is within the Intention of the ſaid Statutes. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 51. The Writ of *Præmunire* runs *Contra Coronam & Dignitatem Regis*; and it has been held by all the Judges, that when an Eccleſiaſtical Judge doth uſurp upon the Temporal Laws, which are the Birthright of the Subject, he draweth the Matter *ad aliud Examen*, and therein he offends *contra Coronam & Dignitatem, &c.* 12 *Rep.* 50. A Prohibition was granted againſt a Prior, for that the King having recovered againſt him in a *Quare Impedit*, he ſent his Brother with an Appeal to *Rome*, and ſued there to avoid the Judgment; upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found againſt the Defendant, and thereupon the King prayed Judgment upon the *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. as in Caſe of a *Præmunire*; but it was adjudged, that he ſhould not have ſuch Judgment, becauſe the Suit was not brought according to the Statute, but by a Writ of Prohibition at Common Law. 9 *Rep.* 71. And yet it hath been reſolved, That a Statute, by appointing that an Offender ſhall incur the Penalty and Danger mentioned in the 16 *R.* 2. of *Præmunire*, does not confine the Proſecution for the Offence to the particular Proceſs thereby given. 1 *Vent.* 173. A *Præmunire* lieth as well for the Party grieved, as for the King; and both may join in one Writ. 3 *Inſt.* 125. *Davies* 83. But where the Attorney General proſecuted a *Præmunire* for the Queen and *R. B.* againſt the Dean of *Chriſtchurch* in *Oxford*, and others, and afterwards withdrew his Suit: It was held, that by this Means the Party grieved could not proceed, becauſe the principal Matter of the *Præmunire* was the Putting the Defendants out of the King's Protection, *&c.* and the Damages to the Party are but acceſſary; ſo that the Principal being releaſed, the Damages are ſo likewiſe. 1 *Leon.* 290. In Proſecutions on the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* and 3 *Jac.* 1. for refuſing the Oaths of Allegiance, *&c.* the Trial muſt be by a Jury of the County wherein the Oaths were refuſed; though the Statute authorizes an Indictment by a Jury of the County where the Court ſits: And any Miſrecital of the very Words of the Oath, in an Indictment for not taking it, is erroneous; but the Tenour of the Oath is as much as if it were *verbatim. Dyer* 234. *Raym.* 212, 374. The Lord *Vaux* was indicted for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, being lawfully tendered to him, and he being about 18 Years old; this was certified into *B. R.* under the Hands of ſeveral of the Privy Council; and he being brought into Court, and the Oath read to him, he prayed to have Counſel; but it was denied; and being preſs'd to plead to the Indictment, he confeſſed it, and thereupon had Judgment of *Præmunire, viz.* To be out of the King's Protection, to forfeit his Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels to the King, and to be impriſoned during Life. 1 *Bulſt.* 197. *A.* being indicted upon the Statute 1 *Eliz.* for aiding *B.* knowing him to be a principal Maintainer of the Authority of the See of *Rome*; which Offence in the ſaid Statute has the Words, *upon purpoſe and to the Intent to extol the Power of that See:* And becauſe theſe Words were omitted in the Indictment, it was adjudged inſufficient by all the Judges; for they make the Offence, as to the Forfeiture of *Præmunire. Jenk. Cent.* 243. The Forfeiture of Lands to the King in a *Præmunire*, is underſtood of Lands in Fee only for ever; and of Lands in Tail but during Life, or of ſuch Eſtate as one may lawfully forfeit. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 3 *Inſt.* 125. Tenant in Tail is attainted in a *Præmunire*, he ſhall forfeit his Lands only during Life; and afterwards the Iſſue in Tail ſhall inherit. 11 *Rep.* 56. A Perſon being ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, was indicted for a *Præmunire* upon the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* but before Conviction he made an Entail of his Lands; and it was adjudged, that the Attainder ſhould relate to the Time of the Offence, and that was before he entailed the Lands, and not the Time of the Judgment, which was afterwards; and the Freehold being in him at the Time of the Attainder, ſhall not be deveſted without an Inquiſition, under the Great Seal. *Cro. Car.* 123, 172. It is ſaid the Statute of *Præmunire* doth not extend to the Forfeiture of Rents, Annuities,

Annuities, Fairs, &c. or any other Hereditaments that are not within the Word *Terre*. 3 *Inſt.* 126. This Suit need not be by original Writ in *B. R.* for if the Defendant be *in Cuſtodia Mareſchalli*, the Suit may be againſt him by Bill; and the Defendants cannot be ſued in any other Court, when they are *in Cuſtodia Mareſchal'*. And if a Defendant come not at the Day, &c. or if he appears and pleads, and the Iſſue be found againſt him, or he demurs in Law, &c. Judgment ſhall be given, that he ſhall be out of Protection, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 124. So odious was this Offence of *Præmunire*, that a Man attainted of the ſame, being out of the King's Protection might be ſlain by any Perſon; becauſe it was provided by Law, that a Man might do to him as to the King's Enemy, and any Man may lawfully kill an Enemy: But this Severity and Inhumanity is reſtrained and provided againſt by *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* Though no Perſon attainted of *Præmunire* can bring an Action for any Injury whatſoever; and no one knowing him to be guilty, can with Safety give him Aid, Comfort, or Relief. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 1 *Hawk.* 55. The Laws making Offences to be *Præmunire*, it has been obſerved, are ſo very ſevere, that they are ſeldom put in Execution: And notwithſtanding the Statutes, the King may protect and pardon an Offender; for this Protection is given him by the Law of Nature. 2 *Bulſt.* 299. A *Præmunire* is ſaid to be a Defence of the Crown, and the Laws of the Land, from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of the Pope's Juriſdiction, &c. The *Præmunire* Clauſe in the Bubble Act leaves Power in the Court to moderate the Judgment. 1 *Strange* 472. See *Pope*.

Præpoſitus Eccleſiæ, Is uſed for a Church reve, or Church-warden.

Præpoſitus Villæ, Is ſometimes taken for the Conſtable of a Town; and frequently an Head or Chief Officer of the King in any Town, Village, Manor, &c. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 28. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 205. But this *Præpoſitus Villæ* in old Records, was no more than the Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor: And by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. the Lord anſwered for the Town where he was reſident; and where he was not, his *Seneſchal*; but if neither of them could be preſent, then *Præpoſitus & quatuor de unaquaque Villa, i. e.* the Bailiff or Reeve and Four of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants, were ſummoned to appear before the Juſtices, &c. *Brad. Gloſſ. pag.* 97.

Præſentare ad Eccleſiam, Denotes originally the Patron's Sending or Placing an Incumbent in the Church; and is uſed for *Repræſentare*, which in the Council of *Lateran*, and elſewhere, occurs for *Præſentare*. Selden of Tithes, pag. 390.

Pragmaticus, A Practiſer in the Law; Petty-fogger, or Splitter of Cauſes.

Pratum falcabile, A Meadow or mowing Ground. *Trin.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Pray in Aid, Or Aid-Prayer. See *Aid*.

Prayers of the Church, Are to be read in Churches by Clergymen, as directed by the Book of *Common Prayer*, under Penalties. *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Common Prayer*.

Preaching. Every beneficed *Preacher*, reſiding on his Benefice, and having no lawful Impediment, ſhall in his own Cure, or ſome neighbouring Church, *preach* one Sermon every Sunday of the Year: And if any beneficed Perſon be not allowed to be a *Preacher*, he ſhall procure Sermons to be *preached* in his Cure by licenſed *Preachers*; and every *Sunday* whereon there ſhall not be a Sermon, he or his Curate is to read ſome one of the Homilies: Alſo no Perſon not examined and approved by the Biſhop, or not licenſed to *preach*, ſhall expound the Scripture, &c. nor ſhall any be permitted to *preach* in any Church, but ſuch as appear to be authorized thereto, by ſhewing their Licence; and Church-wardens are to note in a Book the Names of all ſtrange Clergymen that *preach* in their Pariſh; to which Book every *Preacher* is to ſubſcribe his Name, the Day when he *preached*, and the Name of the Biſhop of whom he had Licence to *preach*. *Can.* 44, 45, 49. If any Perſon licenſed to *preach*, refuſes to conform to the Laws Eccleſiaſtical, after Admonition, the Licence of every ſuch *Preacher* ſhall be void: And if any Parſon ſhall *preach* Doctrine contrary to the Word of God, or the Articles of Religion, Notice is to be given of it to the Biſhop by the Church-wardens, &c. So likewiſe of Matters of Contention and impugning the Doctrine of other *Preachers* in the ſame Church; in which Caſe, the *Preacher* is not to be ſuffered to *preach* except he faithfully promiſe to forbear all ſuch Matter of Contention in the Church, until the Biſhop hath taken farther Order therein. *Can.* 53, 54. No Miniſter ſhall *preach* or adminiſter the Sacrament in any private Houſe, unleſs in Times of Neceſſity, as in Caſe of Sickneſs, &c. upon Pain of Suſpenſion for the firſt Offence, and Excommunication for the Second; which laſt Puniſhment is alſo inflicted on ſuch Miniſters as meet in private Houſes, to conſult upon any Matter tending to the Impeaching the Doctrine of the Church of *England*. Can 71, &c.

Prebend, *(Præbenda)* Is the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a Cathedral Church receives, in Right of his Place for his Maintenance; as *Canonica Portio* is properly uſed for that Share, which every Canon receiveth yearly out of the Common Stock of the Church. And *Præbenda* is a ſeveral Benefice riſing from ſome Temporal Land, or ſome Church, appropriated towards the Maintenance of a Clerk, or Member of a Collegiate Church, and is commonly named of the Place whence the Profit ariſes. *Præbenda*, ſtrictly taken, is that Maintenance which daily *præbetur* to another; but now it ſignifies the Rents and Profits belonging to the Church, divided into thoſe Portions called *Præbenda*, and is a Right of Receiving the Profits for the Duty performed in the Church, ſufficient for the Support of the Parſon in that Divine Office where he reſides. *Decret.* Tit. *De Præbend.* The Spirituality and Temporality make a *Prebend*, but the Spirituality is the higheſt, and moſt worthy; and a Perſon is not a complete *Prebend*, to make any Grant, &c. before Inſtallation and Induction. *Dyer* 221. *Prebends* are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe which are called *Simple* and *Dignitary:* A Simple *Prebend* hath no more than the Revenue for its Support; but a *Prebend with Dignity* hath always a Juriſdiction annexed, and for this Reaſon the *Prebendary* is ſtiled a *Dignitary*, and his Juriſdiction is gained by Preſcription: And *Prebends* are ſome of them donative; and ſome are in the Gift of Laymen, but in ſuch Caſe they muſt preſent the *Prebendary* to the Biſhop, and the Dean and Chapter induct him, and places him in a Stall in the Cathedral Church, and then he is ſaid to have *Locum in Choro*; at *Weſtminſter* the King collates by Patent, and by Virtue thereof the *Prebendary* takes Poſſeſſion, without Inſtitution or Induction. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 356. As a *Prebend* is a Benefice without Cure, &c. a *Prebend* and a Parochial Benefice are not incompatible Promotions; for one Man may have both without any Avoidance of the Firſt: For though *Prebendaries* are ſuch as have no Cure of Souls, yet there is a ſacred Charge incumbent upon them in thoſe Cathedrals where they are reſident, and they are obliged to Preaching by the Canons of the Church; and it is not lawful for a *Prebendary* to poſſeſs two *Prebends* in one and the ſame Collegiate Church. *Roll. Abr.* 361. *Prebendaries* are ſaid to have an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple in Right of their Churches, as well as Biſhops of their Biſhoprick*s*, Deans of their Deaneries, &c.

Prebendary, *(Præbendarius)* Is he that hath ſuch a *Prebend*; ſo called, not as is ſaid by ſome Wri-

ters, *a* Præbendo *auxilium & conſilium Epiſcopo, &c.* but from Receiving the *Prebend:* And if a Manor be the Body of a *Prebend*, and is evicted by Title paramount; yet the *Prebendary* is not deſtroyed. 3 *Co. Rep.* 75. There is a *Golden Prebendary of Hereford*, otherwiſe termed *Præbendarius Epiſcopi*, who is one of the twenty-eight minor *Prebendaries* there, and has *ex Officio* the firſt Canon's Place that falls; he was anciently *Confeſſarius* of the Cathedral Church, and to the Biſhop, and had the Offerings at the *Altar*, whereby, in reſpect of the *Gold* commonly given there, he had the Name of *Golden Prebendary*. Blount.

Precariæ, Days Work that the Tenants of ſome Manors are bound to give the Lord in Harveſt; which in ſome Places are called *Bind Days*.

Precedence Of the Nobility. *Vide Stat.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 10.

Precedents, Are Examples or Authorities to follow, in Judgments and Determinations in the Courts of Juſtice. *Precedents* have always been greatly regarded by the Judges and Sages of the Law: The *Precedents* of the Courts are ſaid to be the Laws of the Courts; and the Court will not reverſe a Judgment, contrary to many *Precedents*. 4 *Rep.* 93. *Cro. Eliz.* 65. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 344. But new *Precedents* are not conſiderable; *Precedents* without judicial Deciſion upon Argument, are of no Moment; and an extrajudicial Opinion given in or out of Court, is no good *Precedent*. *Vaugh.* 169, 382, 399, 429. It has been held, that there can be no *Precedent* in Matters of Equity, as Equity is univerſal Truth; but according to the *Lord Keeper Bridgman*, *Precedents* are neceſſary in Equity to find out the Reaſons thereof for a Guide; and beſides the Authority of thoſe that made them, it is to be ſuppoſed they did it upon great Conſideration, and it would be ſtrange to ſet aſide what has been the Courſe for a long Series of Time; therefore *Precedents* were ordered. 1 *Mod.* 307. And ſays *Hale* Ch. Baron, If a Man doubt whether a Caſe be equitable, or no, in Prudence he will determine as the *Precedents* have been; eſpecially if made by Men of good Authority and Learning. *Ibid. Precedents* muſt be ſhewed by Plaintiffs in Actions, for the Court to go againſt what is generally held. 1 *Keb.* 47. And where *Precedents* are alledged contrary to the Opinion of the Court, Day may be given to produce and ſhew them. *Mod. Caſ.* 199. *Precedents* in ſome Caſes may make an Act good, which otherwiſe would be void in Strictneſs of Law: And though the Forms of Writs ought not to be altered, yet *Precedents* and conſtant Uſage muſt be obſerved. *Jenk. Cent.* 162, 172. If there be a ſpecial Cauſe to alter an ancient *Precedent* of a Writ, by Reaſon of any new Statute, *&c.* the Curſitors are not to keep to the old Form, but to alter it as the Caſe requires; to prevent Abatement of Writs, and Vexation to the People. *Trin.* 1650. See *Innovation*.

Prece partium, Is where a Suit is continued by the *Prayer*, or Aſſent of both Parties. 13 *E.* 1. *c.* 27.

Precept, *(Præceptum)* Is generally taken for a Commandment in Writing ſent out by a Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* for the Bringing of a Perſon or Records before him; of which divers are mentioned in the Table of the *Regiſter judicial*.

Precontract, Is a Contract made before another Contract; chiefly applicable to Contracts of Marriage. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23.

Predial Tithes, *(Decimæ Prædiales)* Are thoſe which are paid of Things ariſing and growing from the Ground only; as Corn, Hay, Herbs, *&c.* 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13.

Pre-emption, *(Præemptio)* Signifies the firſt Buying of a Thing; and it was a Privilege allowed the *King's Purveyor*, to have the Choice and firſt Buying of Corn, and other Proviſions for the King's Houſe. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Prelate *(Prælatus)* We commonly underſtand to be an Archbiſhop or Biſhop. It is a Biſhop, or one who hath a Dignity in the Church: And the learned *Spelman* ſaith Prælati *Eccleſiæ vocantur nedum ſuperiores; ut Epiſcopi, ſed etiam inferiores, ut Archidiaconi, Preſbyteri, &c.* Spelm.

Premiſſes, Is that Part in the Beginning of a Deed whoſe Office is to expreſs the Grantor and Grantee, and the Land or Thing granted. 5 *Rep.* 55. See *Deed*.

Prender, (Fr. *Prendre*, i. e. *Accipere*) Is the Power or Right of Taking a Thing before it is offered; as it lies in *Render*, but not in *Prender*, *&c.* 1 Rep.

Prender de Baron, Signifieth literally to take an Huſband; and it is uſed for an Exception to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder, againſt one who killed her former Husband. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. *c.* 59.

Prepenſed, *(Præpenſus)* Forethought; as *prepenſed* Malice is *Malitia Præcogitata*, which makes Killing Murder: And when a Man is ſlain upon a ſudden Quarrel, if there were Malice *prepenſed* formerly between the Parties, it is Murder, or as it is called by the Statute *prepenſed Murder*. 12 H. 7. c. 7. 3 Inſt. 51. See *Murder*.

Prerogative, *(Prærogativa Regis*, from *Præ ante*, & *Rogare*, to aſk or Demand) Is that Power, Pre-eminence, or Privilege which the King hath and claimeth over and beyond other Perſons, and above the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law, in Right of his Crown: Set forth in the *Statute* called *Prærogativa Regis*. 17 Ed. 2. c. 1. and other Statutes. The Crown may inlarge the Boundaries of a City or County. 1 *Strange* 177. See *King*.

Prerogative of the Biſhop of Canterbury or York, *(Prærogativa Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis ſive Eboracenſis)* Is an eſpecial Pre eminence that theſe Sees have in certain Caſes above the other Biſhops within their Province. *De Antiq. Britan. Eccl. cap.* 8. *pag.* 25. This *Prerogative* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, conſiſts in viſiting the whole Province; the aſſembling of Synods, and ſupplying Defects of inferior Biſhops, *&c.* And he hath an extraordinary Power, of Calling Perſons, in any Cauſe belonging to *Spiritual* Juriſdiction, out of any Part of his Province, though not appealed, *&c.* which is now limited by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. Vide *Archbiſhop*.

Prerogative Court, *Curia Prærogativa Archiepiſcopi* Cant.) The Court wherein all Wills are proved and Adminiſtrations granted, that belong to the Archbiſhop by his *Prerogative*; that is, in Caſes where the Deceaſed had Goods of any conſiderable Value out of the Dioceſe, wherein he died within the Archbiſhop's Province, and that Value is uſually 5 *l.* and above. And if any Contention ariſe between two or more, touching any ſuch Will or Adminiſtration, the Cauſe is properly to be debated and decided in this Court; the Judge whereof is termed *Judex* Curiæ Prerogativæ *Cantuarienſis*, the Judge of the *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury*. Not only all Cauſes of Inſtance for proving or revoking ſuch Wills as aforeſaid, and for granting or revoking ſuch Adminiſtrations; but alſo Cauſes concerning Accounts upon the ſame, and Legacies bequeathed in ſuch Wills are to be tried in the *Prerogative Court*: Though of late ſuch Legacies are ſuffered by this Court to be ſued for in the inferior Eccleſiaſtical Court, under whoſe Juriſdiction the Executor dwells. 1 *Ventr.* 233. *Wood's Inſt.* 502. Appeal lies from this Court to the King in *Chancery*; who appoints Delegates, *&c.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 19. Though if the Delegates revoke a Will, *&c.* they cannot grant Letters of Adminiſtration; for their Power is to hear and determine the Appeal. 2 *Bulſt.* 2. *Roll. Abr.* 233. The Archbiſhop hath Probate of every Biſhop's Teſtament, *&c.* though he

hath not *Bona Notabilia* out of the Dioceſe: So where a Perſon dies beyond Sea. 4 *Inſt.* 335. Vide *Bona Notabilia.*

Prerogative Court of York. The Archbiſhop of *York* hath the like Court, but inferior to that of *Canterbury* in Power and Profit; which is called his *Exchequer.*

Presbyter, A Prieſt; and Elder, or honourable Perſon. *Iſidore, lib.* 7.

Presbyterium, A *Preſbytery*; or that Part of the Church where Divine Offices are performed, applied to the Choir or Chancel, becauſe it was the Place appropriated to the Biſhop, Prieſts and other Clergy, while the Laity were confined to the Body of the Church. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 243.

Presbyterian, A Sectariſt or Diſſenter from the Church. 13 *Car.* 2.

Preſcription, *(Præſcriptio)* Is a Title acquired by Uſe and Time, and allowed by the Law; as when a Man claims any Thing becauſe he, his Anceſtors, or they whoſe Eſtate he hath, have had or uſed it all the Time, whereof no Memory is to the contrary: Or it is where for Continuance of Time, *ultra Memoriam Hominis,* a particular Perſon hath a particular Right againſt another. *Kitch.* 104. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 4 *Rep.* 32. *Preſcriptions* are properly Perſonal, and therefore are always alledged in the Perſon of him who preſcribes, *viz.* That he, his Anceſtors, or all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath, *&c.* or of a Body Politick or Corporation, they and their Predeceſſors, *&c.* Alſo a Parſon may *preſcribe, quod ipſe & prædeceſſores ſui,* and all they whoſe Eſtate, *&c.* for there is a perpetual Eſtate, and a perpetual Succeſſion, and the Succeſſor hath the very ſame Eſtate which his Predeceſſor had, as that continues, though the Perſon alters, like the Caſe of the Anceſtor and the Heir. 3 *Salk.* 279. There is a Difference between *Preſcription,* Cuſtom and Uſage: *Preſcription* hath Reſpect to a certain Perſon, who by Intendment may have Continuance for ever; as for Inſtance; he and all they whoſe Eſtate he hath in ſuch a Thing, this is a *Preſcription:* But Cuſtom is local, and always applied to a certain Place, as Time out of Mind there has been ſuch a Cuſtom in ſuch a Place, *&c.* And *Preſcription* belongeth to one or a few only; but Cuſtom is common to all: Now Uſage differs from both, for that may be either to Perſons or Places; as to Inhabitants of a Town, to have a Way, *&c.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1277. A Cuſtom and *Preſcription* are in the Right; Uſage is in Poſſeſſion; And a *Preſcription* that is good for the Matter and Subſtance of the Thing, yet may be bad by the Manner of laying and ſetting it forth; but where that which is claimed as a Cuſtom, in or for many, will be good, that regularly will be ſo when claimed by *Preſcription* for one. *Godb.* 54. *Preſcription* is to be Time out Mind; though it is not the Length of Time, that begets the Right of *Preſcription,* nothing being done by Time, although every Thing is done in Time, but it is a Preſumption in Law, that a Poſſeſſion cannot continue ſo long quiet and not interrupted, if it was againſt Right, or injurious to another. 3 *Salk.* 278. A *Preſcription* cannot be annexed to any Thing but an Eſtate in Fee, which muſt be ſet forth; but it is always applied to incorporeal Inheritances. One cannot make Title to Land by *Preſcription*; but only to Rent, or Profit out of Land. 2 *Mod* 318. 4 *Rep.* 31. A Perſon may make Title by *Preſcription,* to an Office, a Fair, Market, Toll, Way, Water, Rent, Common, Park, Warren, Franchiſe, Court-Leet, Waifs, Eſtrays, *&c.* But nothing may be *preſcribed,* which cannot be raiſed by Grant at this Day, and a *Preſcription* muſt not be laid in an Uncertainty; no Perſon can *preſcribe* againſt an Act of Parliament, or againſt the King where he hath a certain Eſtate and Intereſt, againſt the Publick Good, Religion, *&c.* Nor can one *Preſcription* be pleaded againſt another, unleſs the Firſt is anſwered or traverſed; or where one may ſtand with the other. *Lutw.* 381. *Raym.* 232. 2 *Roll. Ab.* 264. 2 *Inſt.* 167. 7 *Rep.* 28. *Cro. Car.* 432. 1 *Bulſt.* 115. 2 *Lill.* 346 Tenants in Fee-ſimple are to *preſcribe* in their own Name, and Tenants for Life, or Years, *&c.* though they may not *preſcribe* in their own Names, yet they may in the Name of him who hath Fee: and where a Perſon would have a Thing that lies in Grant by *Preſcription,* he muſt *preſcribe* in himſelf and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is by Deſcent; not in himſelf, and thoſe whoſe Eſtate, *&c.* (unleſs the *Que Eſtate* is but a Conveyance to the Thing claimed by *Preſcription;*) for he cannot have their Eſtate that lies in Grant without Deed, which ought to be ſhewed to the Court. 1 *Inſt.* 113. *Wood's Inſt.* 297. A Copyholder, by Reaſon of the Baſeneſs of his Tenure, cannot lay a *Preſcription* in himſelf and his Anceſtors; but he may *preſcribe* in the Name of the Lord of the Manor, that the Lord and his Anceſtors have had Common, *&c.* for themſelves and Tenants. *&c.* And this ſerves where Perſons cannot *preſcribe* in their own Name, or of any certain Perſon: Pariſhioners cannot generally *preſcribe,* but they may alledge a Cuſtom; and Inhabitants may *preſcribe* in a Matter of Eaſement, Way to a Church, Burying Place, *&c.* 2 *Saund.* 325. 1 *Lev.* 253. *Cro Eliz.* 441. *Cro. Car.* 419. 2 *Roll.* 290. To lay a *Preſcription* for Common, a Man muſt ſhew, that he and his Anceſtors, or all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath, have Time out of Mind of Man had and uſed to have Common of Paſture in ſuch a Place, being the Land of another, *&c.* And as a *Preſcription* is a Title or Claim of a real Intereſt or Profit in the Land of another Perſon, it muſt be pleaded according to certain Rules; and they are not like Cuſtoms, or improper *Preſcriptions,* that are by Way of Diſcharge, or for Eaſements, or for Matters of perſonal Exemption or Privilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 298, 299. A *Preſcription* may be laid in ſeveral Perſons, where it tends only to Matters of Eaſement or Diſcharge; though not where it goes to Matter of Intereſt or Profit *in alieno ſolo,* for that is a Title, and the Title of one doth not concern the other; therefore ſeveral Men having ſeveral Eſtates, cannot join in making a *Preſcription.* 1 *Mod.* 74. 3 *Mod.* 250. The Word *Eaſement* is a Genus to ſeveral Species of Liberties, which one may have in the Soil of another, without claiming any Intereſt in the Land itſelf; but where the Thing was ſet forth in a *Preſcription* to catch Fiſh in the Water of another Man, *&c.* and no Inſtance could be given of a *Preſcription* for ſuch a Liberty by the Word *Eaſement,* a Rule was made to ſet the *Preſcription* right, and to try the Merits. 4 *Mod.* 362. In Treſpaſs for breaking the Plaintiff's Cloſe, the Defendant *preſcribed,* that the Inhabitants of ſuch a Place, Time out of Mind, had uſed to dance there, at all Times of the Year, for their Recreation, and ſo juſtified; and Iſſue being taken upon this *Preſcription,* the Defendant had a Verdict; it was objected againſt it, that a *Preſcription* to dance in the Freehold of another, and ſpoil his Graſs was ill, eſpecially as laid in the Defendant's Plea, *viz.* At all Times of the Year, and not at ſeaſonable Times, and for all the Inhabitants; who though they may *preſcribe* in Eaſements which are neceſſary, as a Way to a Church, *&c.* they cannot in Eaſements for Pleaſure only: But adjudged, that the *Preſcription* is good, Iſſue being taken upon it, and found for the Defendant; although it might have been ill on a Demurrer. 1 *Lev.* 175. 2 *Nelſ.* 1280. A Cuſtom that the Farmers of ſuch a Farm have always found Ale, *&c.* to ſuch a Value at Perambulations, was held naught; becauſe it is no more than a *Preſcription* in Occupiers, which is not good in Matter

Matter to charge the Land. 2 *Lev.* 164. *Preſcription* by the Inhabitants of a Pariſh to dig Gravel in ſuch a Pit, which was the Soil of *W. R.* it was doubted whether this was good, or not, though it was to repair the Highway; but the Inhabitants may *preſcribe* for a Way, and by Conſequence for neceſſary Materials to repair it. 2 *Lutw.* 1346. A Defendant pleaded, that within ſuch a Pariſh, all Occupiers of a certain Cloſe *habent, & habere conſueverunt*, a Way leading over the Plaintiff's Cloſe, to the Defendant's Houſe; this was held to be ill, for it is not like a *Preſcription* to a Way to the Church or Market, which are neceſſary, *& pro bono publico.* 2 *Ventr.* 186. Where a Man *preſcribes* for a Way to ſuch a Cloſe, he muſt ſhew what Intereſt he hath in the Cloſe: *Aliter* if he *preſcribes* for a Way to ſuch a Field; becauſe that may be a common Field by Intendment. *Latch.* 160. The Plaintiff declared, that the Occupiers of the adjoining Field have, Time out of Mind, repaired the Fences, which being out of Repair, his the Plaintiff's Beaſts eſcaped out of his own Ground, and fell into a Pit; it is good, without ſhewing any Eſtate in the Occupiers, but it had not been ſo if the Defendant had *preſcribed.* 1 Ventr. 264. *Preſcription, &c.* to take Underwood growing on the Lands of another, to make Hedges, is not good. 1 *Leon.* 313. A Man may claim a Fold courſe, and exclude the Owner of the Soil by *Preſcription.* 1 Saund. 153. But a Diverſity has been taken where a *Preſcription* takes away the whole Intereſt of the Owner of the Land; and where a particular Profit is reſtrained: In one Caſe it is good, and in the other it is void. 1 *Leon.* 11. If a Perſon *preſcribes* for Common Appurtenant, it is ill, unleſs it be for Cattle *Levant & Couchant, &c.* And the Reaſon is, becauſe by ſuch a *Preſcription* the Party claims only ſome Part of the Paſture, and the *Quantum* is aſcertained by the Levancy and Couchancy, the Reſt being left for the Owner of the Soil; and therefore if he who thus *preſcribes*, ſhould put in more Cattle than are Levant and Couchant on his Tenement, he is a Treſpaſſer. *Noy* 145. 2 *Saund.* 324. In a *Preſcription* to have Common, the Jury found it to be Paying every Year a Penny: Here the *Preſcription* is intire, whereof the Payment of one Penny is Parcel; which ought to be intirely alledged in the *Preſcription* in the Plea, or it will not be good. *Cro. Eliz.* 563, 564. But where the Payment is collateral from the *Preſcription*, a *Preſcription* may be good without alledging it. *Cro. Eliz.* 405. Upon the Pleadings in a Cauſe, it was a Queſtion, Whether a Toll, independent of Markets and Fairs, might be claimed by *Preſcription*, without ſhewing that the Subject hath ſome Benefit; and ſome Arguments were brought for it, from an Authority in *Dyer* 352. Though by *Holt* Ch. Juſt. this *Preſcription* cannot be good, becauſe there was no Recompence for it; and every *Preſcription* to charge the Subject with a Duty, muſt import ſome Benefit to him who pays it; or elſe ſome Reaſon muſt be ſhewed why the Duty is claimed. 4 *Mod.* 319. A Court Leet is derived out of the Hundred; and if a Man claims a Title to the Leet, he may *preſcribe* that he and his Anceſtors, and all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath in the Hundred, Time out of Mind had a Leet. 1 *Inſt.* 125. There may be a *Preſcription* for a Court to hold Pleas of all Actions, and for any Sum or Damage, and it will be good. *Jenk. Cent.* 327. If a Court held by *Preſcription* is granted and confirmed by the King's Letters Patent; this doth not deſtroy the *Preſcription*, but it is ſaid the Court may be held by *Preſcription* as before. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 271. And a Grant may enure as a Confirmation of a *Preſcription*; and the *Preſcription* continue unaltered by a new Charter, *&c.* where the Charter is not contrary to the *Preſcription.* *Moor* 818, 830. But in ſome Caſes it is intended, that a *Preſcription* ſhall begin by Grant; and as to *Preſcriptions* in general, the Law ſuppoſes a Deſcent, or Purchaſe originally. *Cro. Eliz.* 709. 1 *Inſt.* 113. Every *Preſcription* is taken ſtrictly: And a Man ought not to *preſcribe* to that which the Law of common Right gives. 3 *Leon.* 13. *Noy* 20. A *Preſcription* muſt have a lawful Commencement, and peaceable Poſſeſſion and Time are inſeparably incident to it. 1 *Inſt.* 113. Though a Title gained by Cuſtom or *Preſcription*, will not be loſt by Interruption of the Poſſeſſion for ten or twenty Years; but it may be loſt by Interruption in the Right. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 2 *Inſt.* 653. *Preſcription* at Common Law, is Time out of Memory of Man; and by *Statute*, where a certain Time is limited, as from the Reign of *Rich.* 1, *&c. Co. Litt.* 115. *Preſcriptions* for repairing Highways, ſee *Highways.*

Preſcriptions againſt Actions and Statutes. The 7 *Hen* 8. ordains, That four Years being paſt after the Offences committed, provided againſt by this Statute, no Suit can be commenced. By 31 *Eliz cap* 5. all Actions, *&c.* brought upon Statutes, the Penalty whereof belongs to the King, ſhall be brought within two Years after the Offence done, or ſhall be void. And the Stat. 23 *Eliz. cap.* 1. enacts, that Offences compriſed in that Statute, *&c.* are inquirable and determinable before Juſtices of Peace and Aſſiſe, within a Year and a Day after the Offence, *&c.* ſo that whoſoever offendeth againſt any of theſe Statutes and eſcapes unqueſtioned for four Years, Two, or one Year, may be ſaid to *preſcribe* againſt the Actions and Puniſhments ordained by thoſe Statutes: And there are other Statutes which have the like Appointments or Limitations of Time, whence may ariſe the like *Preſcription* and Bar. 4 *Rep.* 84. 2 *Inſt.* 652. Vide *Action.*

Preſcription by the *Eccleſiaſtical Law*, as to Tithes, *&c.* See *Modus Decimandi.*

Preſence. Sometimes the *Preſence* of a Superior Magiſtrate, takes away the Power of an Inferior. 9 *Rep.* 118. And the *Preſence* of one may ſerve for all the reſt of the Feoffees or Grantees, *&c.* 3 *Rep.* 26. When *Preſence* of a Man, in the Place where an Offence is done, may make him guilty, *vide Acceſſary.*

Preſentation, *(Præſentatio)* Is properly the Act of a Patron, offering his Clerk to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, to be inſtituted in a Church or Benefice of his Gift, which is void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 351. Anciently the *Preſentation* to all Churches was ſaid to be in the Biſhop of common Right, till ſince it has been indulged to the Laity, to encourage them to build and endow Churches; and now if the Patron neglects to *preſent* to the Church, then this Right returns to the Biſhop by Lapſe, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* An *Alien* born cannot *preſent* to a Benefice in his own Right; for if he purchaſe an Advowſon, and the Church becomes void, the King ſhall *preſent* after Office found that the Patron is an Alien. 2 *Nelſ.* 1290. And by Statute no Alien ſhall purchaſe a Benefice in this Realm; nor occupy the ſame, without the King's Licence, on Pain of a *Præmunire.* 7 R. 2. cap. 12. *Papiſts* are diſabled to *preſent*, to Benefices, and the Univerſities are to *preſent*, *&c.* But a Popiſh Recuſant may grant away his Patronage to another, who may make *Preſentation*, where there is no Fraud. Stat. 3. *Jac.* 1. 1 *W. & M.* 1 *Jon.* 19. All Perſons that have Ability to purchaſe or grant, have likewiſe Ability to *preſent* to vacant Benefices: But a Dean and Chapter cannot *preſent* the Dean; nor may a Clergyman who is Patron *preſent* himſelf, though he may pray to be admitted by the Ordinary, and the Admiſſion ſhall be good. An *Infant* may *preſent* of whatſoever Age, becauſe Guardians have not Power to do it in Right of the Heir; a Guardian in Socage cannot *preſent* to a Church, by

by the Law he being not to meddle with any Thing but for what he may Account, which he cannot do for a *Preſentation*, by Reaſon he is to take Nothing for it: If a *Feme Covert* hath Title to *preſent*, the *Preſentation* ought to be in the Name of both Huſband and Wife, and not be by her alone; or he may *preſent* in his own Name during the Coverture: *Coparceners* are but as one Patron, and ought to agree in the *Preſentation* of one Perſon; if they cannot agree, the Eldeſt ſhall *preſent* firſt alone, and the Biſhop is obliged to admit her Clerk, and afterwards the others in their Order ſhall prefer their Clerks; *Jointenants* and *Tenants in Common* muſt regularly join in *Preſentation*, and if either *preſent* alone, the Biſhop may refuſe his Clerk, as he may alſo the Clerk *preſented* by the major Part of them; but if there are two Jointenants of the next Avoidance, one of them may *preſent* the other, and two Jointenants may *preſent* a Third, but not a Stranger: The next *Preſentation* was granted to four Perſons, *& eorum cuilibet conjunctim & diviſim*, *&c.* And the Church becoming void, one of the Grantees alone *preſented* one of the others; and it was adjudged, that this *Preſentation* by one was good: When an aggregate *Corporation preſents*, it muſt be under their common Seal, and by the true Name of their Corporation: The *King* may *preſent* by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and by theſe Words, *viz. Damus & concedimus*; for this amounts to a Warrant for the Biſhop to admit the Clerk; it is ſaid the King may *preſent* by Word, or in Writing under any Seal, who cannot do any other legal Act but by Matter of Record; and in the Opinion of ſome, the King may *preſent* to a Church by his Letter ſent to the Ordinary to inſtitute and induct ſuch a One his Clerk to the Living; but the moſt ſecure Way is to have a *Preſentation* under the Great Seal: If a Rector is made Biſhop, the King ſhall *preſent* to the Rectory, unleſs he grant to the Biſhop before he is conſecrated, a Diſpenſation to hold it with his Biſhoprick; and if an Incumbent of a Church is made a Biſhop, and the King *preſents* or grants that he ſhould hold the Church in *Commendam*, which is *quaſi* a *Preſentation*, a Grantee of the next Avoidance or *Preſentation* hath loſt it, the King having the next *Preſentation*: If the King do *preſent* to a Church by *Lapſe*, where he ought to *preſent Pleno jure*, and as Patron of the Church, ſuch a *Preſentation* is not good; for the King is deceived in his Grant, by miſtaking his Title, which may be prejudicial to him, the *Preſenting* by Lapſe intitling only that *Preſentation*: The Lord Chancellor *preſents* to the King's Benefices under 20*l.* *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 354. 3 *Inſt.* 156. 1 *Inſt.* 186. 2 *Nelſ Abr.* 1288, 1290. 2 *Lill.* 351. The King may repeal a *Preſentation*, before his Clerk is inducted; and this he may do by granting the *Preſentation* to another, which without any farther Signification of his Mind is a Revocation of the firſt *Preſentation*. *Dyer* 293, 360. A Patron may revoke his *Preſentation* before Inſtitution, but not afterwards; a *Preſentation* being no more than a Power given to the Ordinary to admit the Clerk, and if the Patron die before Induction, his *Preſentation* is determined. But this was in the Caſe of the King; for in the Caſe of a common Perſon, if he die after Inſtitution, and before Induction, the *Preſentation* is not determined by his Death. *Latch.* 191. *Dyer* 348. If two Patrons *preſent* their Clerks to a Church, the Biſhop is to determine who ſhall be admitted by a *Jus Patronatus*, *&c.* And two Patrons pretending a Title to *preſent*, one of them *preſented W. R.* but the Biſhop refuſed Inſtitution; whereupon he ſued in the Court of Audience of the Archbiſhop, and had an Inhibition to that Biſhop, and upon that Suit he obtained an Inſtitution by the Archbiſhop, on which he was inducted; afterwards the Biſhop who was inhibited, granted Inſtitution upon the *Preſentation* of the other Patron, and his Clerk was likewiſe inducted; and thereupon *W. R.* who had been inſtituted and inducted before, on a Motion procured a Prohibition, becauſe by the firſt Induction the Incumbency was determined: So tha *quoad* the Incumbence, the Prohibition was granted but not as to the Contempt of the Ordinary after he had been inhibited. *Moor* 499. The Father was incumbent, and after his Death the Patron *preſented* his Son, who was refuſed by the Biſhop, becauſe by the Canon Law *Filius non poteſt ſuccedere patri in eadem Eccleſia*, and the Patron *preſented* another Perſon; then the Son who was firſt *preſented*, obtained a Diſpenſation *non obſtante* the Canon; but the Ordinary admitted the ſecond *Preſentee*, who was alſo inſtituted and inducted; thereupon the Son ſued him and the Biſhop in the Spiritual Court, but a Prohibition was granted. *Latch.* 191. A Clerk may be refuſed by the Biſhop, if the Patron is excommunicate; or if the Clerk is not *Perſona Idonea*, which includes Ability of Learning, and Honeſty in Converſation, *&c.* But in a *Quare Impedit* brought againſt the Biſhop for Refuſal of a Clerk, he muſt ſhew the Cauſe of his Refuſal ſpecially and directly; and becauſe the Clerk is of ill Life, or a Schiſmatick in general, is not ſufficient, without ſhewing what Crimes, or Sort of Schiſm he has been guilty of: And the Temporal Court then will judge whether the Cauſe be juſt or not; and if the Party denies the ſame, the Court may write to the Metropolitan to examine the Matter, and certify; and though the Matter be of a Spiritual Nature, it ſhall be tried by a Jury: For whether the Cauſe be Temporal or Spiritual, the Examination of the Biſhop concludes not the Clerk; he is Judge of the Ability, but not the ultimate Judge: But in Caſe of Refuſal for Inſufficiency in Learning, it hath been adjudged, that the Ordinary is not accountable to any Temporal Judge; and that *in Literatura minus ſufficiens*, *&c.* is a good Plea, without ſetting forth the Kind of Learning, or Degrees of it. 5 *Rep.* 58. 2 *Inſt.* 631. 3 *Lev.* 311. *Show.* 88. *Wood's Inſt.* 32, 33. That the *Preſentee* has a Benefice already, is no good Cauſe of Refuſal, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 355. If the Biſhop refuſes to admit the Clerk *preſented*, he muſt give Notice of his Refuſal, with the Cauſe of it forthwith; and on ſuch Notice the Patron muſt *preſent* another Clerk, within ſix Months from the Avoidance, if he thinks the Objection againſt his firſt Clerk contains ſufficient Cauſes of Refuſal; but if not, he may bring his *Quare Impedit* againſt the Biſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 364. And where a Church becomes void by Deprivation by the Canon Law, or Reſignation, the Patron muſt have Notice from the Ordinary, to *preſent* another Perſon: But if the Church becomes void by the Act of God, as Death of the Incumbent; or by Creation, or Ceſſion, *&c.* the Patron is bound to take Notice himſelf of the Avoidance, and to *preſent*, *&c.* *Wood's Inſt.* 154. If a Defendant, or any Stranger, *preſents* a Clerk pending a *Quare Impedit*, and afterwards the Plaintiff obtains a Verdict and Judgment, he cannot by Virtue of that Judgment remove him who was thus *preſented*; but he is to bring a *Scire facias* againſt him to ſhew Cauſe *Quare Executionem non habet*; and then if it be found that he had no Title, he ſhall be amoved: Now the Way to prevent ſuch a *Preſentation*, is to take out a *Ne admittas* to the Biſhop; and then the Writ *Quare Incumbravit* lies, by Virtue whereof the Incumbent ſhall be amoved, and put to his *Quare Impedit*, let his Title be what it will; but if a *Ne admittas* be not taken out, and another Incumbent ſhould come in by good Title *pendente lite*, he ſhall hold it. *Sid.* 93. 2 *Cro.* 93. A Man muſt ſet forth a *Preſentation* in himſelf, or thoſe under whom he claims, in a *Quare Impedit*; and it ought to be alledged in him that hath the Inheritance:

tance: And when ſix Months paſs hanging the Writ, *&c.* by the Diſturbance of any one, ſo that the Biſhop hath a Right to *preſent* by Lapſe, Damages ſhall be recovered by two Years Value of the Church, if the Perſon loſe his *Preſentation*; and if he recovers his *Preſentation* within the ſix Months, Damages to Half a Year's Value, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 362. *Vaugh.* 7, 57. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. Where a Perſon gets the Fee to his *Preſentation*, which is his Title, he muſt in his Declaration al ledge the *Preſentation* to be *Tempore pacis*, or it may be intended to be *Tempore belli*, and then it is no Title; but where the bare *Preſentation* is not his Title, but only in Purſuance of a former Right, in ſuch Caſe he may alledge it generally: As for Inſtance; where he declares that *A. B.* was ſeiſed of the Manor of *D.* as of Fee, to which an Advowſon was appendant, and that being ſo ſeiſed he *preſented W. R.* and afterwards granted the next Avoidance to the Plaintiff; this is good, for here the Plaintiff ſhews a precedent Right, and doth not make the *Preſentation* itſelf his Title. 1 *Mod.* 130. 2 *Mod.* 183. 3 *Salk.* 280. If a Church becomes void in the Life-time of a Biſhop, he cannot deviſe the next *Preſentation*; but if the Biſhop, or any Incumbent of a Church, hath the Advowſon in Fee, and then either of them deviſeth, that upon the next Avoidance his Executor ſhall *preſent*; this is good, though they deviſe the Inheritance to another. *Dyer* 285. When a Biſhop hath a *Preſentation* in Right of his Biſhoprick, and dies, his Executor, nor Heir, ſhall not have the void Turn; but the King, in whoſe Hands are the Temporalities, and he hath a Right to *preſent* upon an Avoidance after the Seizure, on the Death of the Biſhop: Though where an Incumbent was ſeiſed of the Advowſon in Fee, and died, upon a Queſtion who ſhould *preſent*, either his Heir or Executor, the Advowſon not deſcending to the Heir till after the Death of his Anceſtor, and immediately upon his Death the Church was void, and therefore that Avoidance was veſted in the Executor; it was adjudged, that the Heir ſhall *preſent*, becauſe the Deſcent to him, and the Avoidance to the Executor, happened at one and the ſame Inſtant, and where two Titles concur in an Inſtant, the Elder Title ſhall be preferred. 3 *Lev.* 47. A Grant was made of the next *Preſentation* to a Church, the Grantee died, and then the Church became void; and it was held, that the Executor of the Grantee ſhall have the *Preſentation* as a Chattel. *Glanvil, lib.* 6. *c.* 7. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1286. But in *Quare Impedit*, the Defendant pleaded, that the Patron granted the next *Preſentation* to *B. B.* who died, and made his Executor, who *preſented* the Defendant; Iſſue was taken upon *Non conceſſit*, and the Jury found, that the Patron granted the *Preſentation* to *B. B.* during his Life, and that he died before the Church became void; adjudged that this was not an abſolute Grant of the next *Preſentation*, but reſtrained during the Life of the Grantee; wherefore it ſhall not go to the Executor, unleſs the Church became void in the Life-time of the Teſtator. *Cro Car.* 363. A Tenant in Tail of an Advowſon and his Son and Heir joined in a Grant of the next *Preſentation*, the Tenant in Tail died; this Grant was held void as to the Son and Heir, becauſe he had nothing in the Advowſon at the Time that he joined with his Father in the Grant. *Hob.* 45. By Laſt Will and Teſtament, the Right of *Preſenting* to the next Avoidance, may be deviſed to any Perſon; and by Deed the next Avoidance of a Church may be granted, where the Church is then full; alſo whilſt a Church is void, the next Avoidance that ſhall happen, or the Inheritance of the Advowſon may be granted away, and by Deed or Grant, the Right of *Preſenting* will paſs: But the void Turn itſelf is not grantable by any common Perſon, though it may be granted by the King, and be good; for that it is a meer Spiritual Thing annexed to the Perſon of the Patron, and during the Time of the Vacation it is a Thing in Right and in Action, the Fruit and Execution of the Advowſon, not the Advowſon itſelf. 2 *Cro.* 371. *Clergym., Law* 154. As a void Turn is not grantable; ſo if Two have a Grant made to them of a next Avoidance, and after the Church is void, one doth releaſe all his Right and Title which he had in the Advowſon and *Preſentation* to his Companion, who *preſents* to the Church, this *Preſentation* is void; becauſe after the Avoidance, the Intereſt was attached in both, and both had a Power to *preſent*, which could no more be releaſed by one to the other, than it could be granted in that Manner, being but a Right, and not a Chattel in Poſſeſſion: But a Releaſe in this Caſe may be good, if it be made before the Church is void, and the Party to whom made may *preſent*, *&c.* 1 *And.* 223. 3 *Cro.* 173. *Moor* 467. If a *Preſentation* itſelf bears Date whilſt the Church is full of another Clerk, it is void: And where two or more have a Title to *preſent* by Turns, one of them *preſents*, and his Clerk is admitted, inſtituted and inducted, and is afterwards deprived for ſome Crime; he ſhall not *preſent* again, but that *Preſentation* ſhall ſerve his Turn: Though where the Admiſſion and Inſtitution of his Clerk is void, there the Turn ſhall not be ſerved; as if after Induction he neglects to read the thirty-nine Articles, *&c.* his Inſtitution is void by the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* and the Patron may *preſent* again. *F. N. B.* 33. 5 *Rep.* 102. The Right of *Preſenting* to a Church, may paſs from one ſeiſed of the ſame, by the Patron's acknowledging of a Statute, *&c.* which being extended, If the Church doth become void, during the Conuſee's Eſtate, the Conuſee may *preſent*. *Owen* 49. Every Church Living is to be given and received by *Preſentation*, Collation, *&c.* And where ever a Writ of *Quare Impedit*, or Right of Advowſon will lie for any Man on a Diſturbance; there he hath a Right to the *Preſentation* for that Time at leaſt. 1 *Shep. Abr.* 240, 241. Where the Patron of a Church hath an Eſtate in the Manor or other Thing to which it is appendant, or has it in Groſs for Life or Years only; if the Church becomes void during his Eſtate, he may *preſent* to it: Or he may grant the next Avoidance to another for a Term, and this will be good, if it happen in the Time. But if one be diſſeiſed of his Manor, and the Diſſeiſor die ſeiſed, and after the Church become void; in this Caſe the Diſſeiſee cannot *preſent* till he hath recontinued the Manor, but before the Dying ſeiſed he might do it. *Co. Litt.* 120. 8 *Rep.* 145. *Dyer* 29. *Plowd.* 500. A *Preſentation* to a Church by a Perſon who had not Right, at Common Law, did put the rightful Patron out of Poſſeſſion, and oblige him to bring the Writ of Right of Advowſon, *&c.* And *Preſentment* by Uſurpation, and Admiſſion upon it, doth gain the Fee to the *Preſentor* till he be evicted by Action. 6 *Rep.* 30 1 *And* 300. *Yel.* 91. One may not make a Deputy to preſent for him: And yet a *Preſentation* by a Proctor, is ſaid to be good, as if done by the Party himſelf. *F. N. B.* 35. If a Man do *preſent* to any Church in Time of War, the Law hath ſuch Regard to the original Act, *viz.* the *Preſentation*, that all which follows thereon ſhall be void. 6 *Ed.* 3. 41. 2 *Co. Rep.* 93. Where a common Perſon is Patron, he may *preſent* to a Church by Parol; as well as by writing to the Biſhop. *Co. Litt.* 120. A *Preſentation* doth not carry with it the Formality of a Deed; but is in the Nature of a Letter Miſſive, by which the Clerk is offered to the Biſhop; and it paſſeth no Intereſt, as a Grant doth, being no more than a Recommendation of a Clerk to the Ordinary to be admitted. *Young Clergym. Lawyer*

Lawyer 17, 18. But where a Plaintiff declared upon a Grant of the next *Preſentation*, and on *Oyer* of the Deed it appeared to be only a Letter written by the Patron to the Father of the Plaintiff, that he had given his Son the next *Preſentation*; adjudged, that it would not paſs by ſuch Letter, without a formal Deed. *Owen* 47. Where the Crown has a Right to *preſent* on promoting the Incumbent to a Biſhoprick, it is not neceſſary to be done during the Life of the Promotee. 2 *Strange* 841.

Form of a *Preſentation* to a *Benefice*.

R *Everendo in Chriſto Patri & Domino, Domino* B. *Permiſſione Divina Epiſcopo* S. *&c. ejus vel in Abſentia Vicario ſuo in Spiritualibus Generali, aut alii cuicunque in hac parte ſufficientem Authoritatem habenti; Prænobilis* A. B. *Baro de, &c. verus & indubitatus Patronus Rectoriæ Eccleſiæ Parochialis de, &c. Salutem in Domino Sempiternam. Ad Eccleſiam Parochialem de, &c. prædict. veſtræ Dioceſeos modo per mortem naturalem* C. D. *ultimi Incumbentis ibidem vacantem, & ad meam* Præſentationem *pleno jure ſpectantem, dilectum mihi in Chriſto* E. F. *Clericum, Artium Magiſtrum, Paternitati veſtræ* Præſentò, *humiliter ſupplicans ut præfatum* E. F. *ad dictam Eccleſiam admittere, ipſumq; in Rectoriam ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Inſtitui & Induci facere, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis Univerſis, cæteraq; omnia & ſingula peragere & adimplere in hac parte, quæ ad veſtrum munus Epiſcopale pertinere videbuntur, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei Teſtimonium, his* Præſentibus *ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat' Die, &c. Anno Regni, &c. Annoq. Dom.* 1727.

A *Grant* of the next *Preſentation to a Church*.

TO all *to whom theſe* Preſents *ſhall come*, A. B. *of, &c. Eſq; the true and undoubted Patron of the Rectory or Pariſh Church of* D. *in the County and Dioceſe of,* &c. *ſendeth Greeting.* Know ye, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for divers good Cauſes and Conſiderations him thereunto moving,* hath *given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents, doth for him and his Heirs, give, grant and confirm unto* C. D. *of,* &c. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, the firſt and next Advowſon,* Preſentation, *free Diſpoſition and Right of Patronage, of and to the Parſonage, Rectory, or Pariſh Church of* D. *aforeſaid, with all its Appurtenances, with full Power and Authority to and for the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, to* preſent *a learned and fit Perſon to the ſaid Parſonage, Rectory, or Pariſh-Church, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, whenſoever the ſame ſhall firſt and next happen to become void, by the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, or Deprivation of* E. F. *the preſent Incumbent, or otherwiſe however; and to do and perform all and every other Act and Acts, Thing and Things whatſoever, in order to the ſame, in as full and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as the ſaid* A. B. *or his Heirs might, or hereafter could have done, if this preſent Grant had not been made.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Right of *Preſentation* may be forfeited in ſeveral Caſes: As by *Attainder* of the Patron, or by *Outlawry*, and then the King ſhall *preſent*; and if the Outlawry be reverſed, where the Advowſon is forfeited by the Outlawry, and the Church becomes void after, the *Preſentation* is veſted in the Crown; but if at the Time of the Outlawry the Church was void, then the *Preſentation* is forfeited as a Chattel, and upon reverſing the ſame, the Party ſhall be reſtored to it. By *Appropriation* without Licence from the Crown, Right of *Preſentation* may be forfeited; though the Inheritance in this Caſe is not forfeited, only the King ſhall have the *Preſentation* in Nature of a Diſtreſs, till the Party hath paid a Fine for his Contempt. By *Alienation* in Fee of the Advowſon, by a Grantee for Life of the next Avoidance, a *Preſentation* is forfeited; and after ſuch Alienation the Grantor may *preſent*, but then he muſt enter for the Forfeiture of the Grantee in the Life-time of the Incumbent, to determine his Eſtate before the *Preſentation* veſts in him on the Incumbent's Death. And by *Simony* it may be likewiſe forfeited and loſt, where any Perſon for Money, *&c.* ſhall *preſent* any one to a Benefice. *Moor* 269. *Plowd.* 299. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 352. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* See *Advowſon, Patron, Simony, &c.*

Preſentee, The Clerk *preſented* to a Church by the Patron. In our Statutes there is Mention of the *King's Preſentee*, that is he whom the King *preſents* to a Benefice. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Preſentia, Preſents, ſo called, becauſe they are given *Præſenti*: And they differ from *Munera*, which are Gifts ſent to the Perſon. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1170.

Preſentment, Is a mere Denunciation of Jurors, or ſome Officers, *&c.* (without any Information) of an Offence inquirable in the Court whereunto it is *preſented*. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4 *c.* 5. Or *Preſentment* is an Information made by the Jury in a Court, before a Judge who hath Authority to puniſh any Offence done contrary to the Law: It is that which a Grand Jury finds and *preſents* to the Court, without any Bill or Indictment delivered; and it is afterwards reduced into the Form of an Indictment. 2 *Inſt.* 739. The *Preſentment* is drawn up in *Engliſh* by the Jury, in a ſhort Note, for Inſtructions to draw the Indictment by; and differs from an *Indictment*, in that an Indictment is drawn up at large in *Latin*, and brought ingroſſed to the Grand Jury to find. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 353. There are *Preſentments* of Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, of Offences againſt Statutes, in order to their Puniſhment in ſuperior Courts; and *Preſentments* taken before Commiſſioners of Sewers, *&c.* But a *Preſentment* of Commiſſioners of Sewers was quaſhed, becauſe it did not appear in the *Preſentment* by what Authority the Commiſſioners did ſit who took the *Preſentment*, or that any of them were of the *Quorum*, as directed by Statute. *Hill.* 1649. And *Preſentments* are made in Courts Leet and Courts Baron, before the Stewards thereof; and in the latter of Surrenders, Grants, *&c.* Alſo by Conſtables, Church-wardens, Surveyors of the Highways, *&c.* of Things belonging to their Offices.

Preſident, *(Præſes)* Is uſed for the King's Lieutenant in any Province, as *Preſident* of *Wales*, *&c.*

Preſident of the Council, Relates to the Function of the Perſon, and is the Fourth great Officer of State: He is as antient as the Reign of King *John*; and hath ſometimes been called *Principalis Conſiliarius*, and other Times *Capitalis Conſiliarius*. The Office of *Preſident of the Council* was ever granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal *durante beneplacito*; and this Officer is to attend upon the King, to propoſe Buſineſs at the Council Table, and report to his Majeſty the Tranſactions there: Alſo he may aſſociate the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Privy Seal, at naming of Sheriffs; and all other Acts limited by any Statute, to be done by them. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 20.

Preſident of the Weavers. There is Mention of a *Preſident of Weavers* of *Kidderminſter-Stuffs*. *Stat.* 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 1.

Preſſing, for *Sea*-Service: In Time of War, the King has Power to *impreſs* Seamen; though he ought not to impriſon them. *Comber.* 340. But Watermen withdrawing themſelves during the Time of *Preſſing*, ſhall be liable to Impriſonment, *&c.* *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M.* Where a Man receives *Preſs* Money to ſerve the King, and is delivered over to a Captain; (not common *Preſs-Maſters*) if he runs away without Licence, it is Felony having Benefit of Clergy,

by the 7 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 678. A late Statute has ordained, that every Perſon who ſerves in any Merchant Ship belonging to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, being Fifty-five Years of Age, or under Eighteen; and alſo every Foreigner in ſuch Ships ſhall be privileged from being *preſſed* into his Majeſty's Service; and all others of any Age, for the Space of two Years after their firſt going to Sea; but Apprentices are thus exempted three Years. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17. See *Navy.*

Preſt, Is taken for a Duty paid by Sheriffs upon their Accounts in the *Exchequer*; or for Money left or remaining in their Hands. 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 4.

Preſt-Money, Is ſo termed from the Fr. *Preſt*, i. e. *Promptus, Expeditus*; for that it binds thoſe that receive it to be *ready* at all Times appointed, commonly meant of Soldiers. 18 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 19. 7 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. 3 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5.

Preſtation-Money, (*Præſtatio*, a Performing or Paying) Is a Sum of Money paid by Archdeacons, and other Clergymen, yearly to their Biſhop, *pro exteriori Juriſdictione.* And *Præſtatio* was anciently uſed for other Payments; and ſometimes for Purveyance.——*Et quieti ſint a* Præſtatione *Muragii, &c.* Chart. Hen. 7.

Preſumption, (*Præſumptio*) Signifies an Opinion or Belief of a Thing; and is of three Sorts: 1. *Violent Preſumption*, which is many Times *plena Probatio*; as if one be found to be killed in a Houſe, and a Man is obſerved to come out of that Houſe with a bloody Sword or Knife, no other Perſon being at that Time in the Houſe; this is a *violent Preſumption*, that that Man was the Murderer, and paſſeth for Proof. 2. *Probable Preſumption*, which is of ſome Weight, though it hath but a ſmall Effect. 3. *Light Preſumption, Levis ſeu Temeraria*, which proveth nothing at all. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If all the Witneſſes to a Charter of Feoffment or other Deed be dead, then *violent Preſumption*, which ſtands for a Proof, is continual and quiet Poſſeſſion: If a Defendant pleads Payment to a Bond, and it appears that the Debt is of very long ſtanding by the Bond, and it hath not been demanded, nor Intereſt paid for many Years, it ſhall be *preſumed* that the Money is paid, though the Plaintiff hath the Bond in his Cuſtody: Alſo if a Rent be behind and in Arrear for twenty Years, and the Landlord gives a Receipt for the laſt Year that is due, all the Reſt is *preſumed* to be paid, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 6, 373. *Wood's Inſt.* 599. Where divers Houſes are let to a Man by one Leaſe, the Court will *preſume* that the Leſſee is in Poſſeſſion of them all, if he be in Poſſeſſion of any one of them, and the contrary doth not appear to the Court: And ſo in other Caſes, though *Preſumption* is what may be doubted of, yet it ſhall be accounted Truth, if the contrary be not proved. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 354. But no *Preſumptions* ought to be admitted againſt the *Preſumptions* of Law, and a Wrong ſhall never be *preſumed.* 1 Inſt. 232, 373.

Preſumptio, Was anciently taken for Intruſion, or the unlawful Seiſing of any Thing. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 11.

Pretender. The *pretended Prince of Wales* is attainted by Statute 13 *Will.* 3. *cap.* 3. And the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* out of the Money granted by Parliament is impowered to give 100,000 *l.* Reward to any one that ſhall ſeize the *Pretender*, when he ſhall land or attempt to land in *England, &c.* 1 Geo. 1.

Pretenſed Right, (*Jus Prætenſum*) Is where one is in Poſſeſſion of Land, and another who is out of Poſſeſſion claims and ſues for it; here the *pretenſed Right or Title* is ſaid to be in him who ſo claims and ſues for the ſame. *Blount.* See *Mod. Caſ.* 302.

Pretium Sepulchri, Is applied to thoſe Goods which accrue to the Church when a Corps is buried. *Iriſh Can. Lib.* 19. *c.* 6.

Price. Things are to be ſold at reaſonable *Prices*: And, Juſtices in Corporations, *&c.* may ſet the *Price* of Victuals and other Things, by Statute 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 8.

Pride-gavel, (From *Prid*, the laſt Syllable of *Lamprid*, and *Gavel*, a Rent or Tribute) In the Manor of *Rodeley* in the County of *Glouceſter* is a Rent paid to this Day to the Lord, by certain Tenants, in Duty and Acknowledgment to him for their Liberty and Privilege of Fiſhing for *Lampreys* or *Lamprids* in the River *Severn.* Tayl. Hiſt. Gavelk. 112.

Prieſts, In general Signification are any Miniſters of a Church; but in our Law, this Word is particularly uſed for Miniſters of the Church of *Rome. Prieſts* ſaying Maſs ſhall forfeit 200 Marks, by Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. And Perſons apprehending a *Romiſh Prieſt*, ſaying Maſs, ſhall have 100 *l.* from the Sheriff of the County, to be paid within four Months after Conviction of the Offence, *&c.* And ſuch *Prieſts, &c.* keeping Schools, are liable to perpetual Impriſonment. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. See *Jeſuits.*

Primage, Is a Duty at the Water-ſide, due to the Maſter and Mariners of a *Ship*; to the Maſter for the Uſe of his Cables and Ropes, to diſcharge the Goods of the Merchant, and to the Mariners for Loading and Unloading of the Ship or Veſſel in any Port or Haven; it is uſually about 12 *d. per* Tun, or Six pence *per* Pack or Bale, according to Cuſtom. *Merch. Dict.*

Primecerius, The firſt of any Degree of Men; and the Nobility of *England* were anciently called *Primecerios totius Angliæ.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 838.

Primer Seiſin, (*Prima Seiſina*) The firſt Poſſeſſion. It was a Branch of the King's Royal Prerogative, whereby he had the firſt Poſſeſſion or Profits for a Year of all Lands and Tenements holden of him *in Capite*, whereof his Tenant died ſeiſed in Fee, his Heir being then at full Age; and this the King formerly took, until the Heir, if he were of Age, did his Homage, and if under Age till he were ſo: But ſince the Taking away of the Tenure *in Capite* by Statute, all Charges of *Primier Seiſin* are of Conſequence taken away alſo. *Staundf. Prærog.* 11. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Primier Serjeant, Is the King's firſt Serjeant at Law.

Primo Beneficio, The firſt Benefice in the King's Gift, *&c.* See *Beneficio.*

Primogeniture, (*Primogenitura*) Is the Title of an elder Brother, in Right of his Birth: The Reaſon of which is, *Qui prior eſt Tempore, Potior eſt Jure. Co. Litt.* And according to *Dodderidge*, it was anciently ordained, that all *Knights Fees* ſhould come to the eldeſt Son by Succeſſion of Heritage, that he ſucceeding his Anceſtors in the whole Inheritance, might be the better enabled to maintain the Wars againſt the King's Enemies, and for Defence of the Realm: And that the *Socage* Tenure, ſhould be partible among the Male Children, to enable them to increaſe into many Families for the better Furtherance and Maintenance of Huſbandry. *Leg. Alfred. Dodd. Treat. Nobil.* 119.

Prince, (*Princeps*) Is ſometimes taken at large for the King himſelf; but more properly for the King's eldeſt Son, who is called *Prince of Wales.* It is ſaid by ſome Writers, that the King's eldeſt Son is *Prince of Wales* by Nativity; but others ſay, the eldeſt Son of our King is born *Duke of Cornwall*, and afterwards he is created *Prince of Wales*, though from the Day of his Birth he is ſtiled *Prince of Wales*, a Title originally

ginally given by King *Edward* 1. And all his Titles are, *Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall,* and *Earl of Cheſter.* Before *Edward* 2. who was the firſt *Prince of Wales,* and born at *Carnarvan* in that Principality, (his Mother being ſent there big with Child by King *Edward* 1. to appeaſe the Tumultuous Spirits of the *Welchmen)* the eldeſt Son of the King was called *Lord Prince*; but *Prince* was a Name of Dignity long before that Time in *England. Staundf. Prærog.* 75. As Duke of *Cornwall,* and likewiſe Earl of *Cheſter,* the *Prince of Wales* is to appoint the Sheriffs, and other Officers in thoſe Counties, by 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. The *Prince of Wales,* beſides the Principality of *Wales,* Dutchy of *Cornwall, &c.* has alſo a Revenue, ſettled upon him by Parliament; for by Statute, his late Majeſty was empowered to grant to his Royal Higneſs the *Prince of Wales* his Son, now King, an Annuity of 100,000*l. per Annum,* payable out of the Poſt Office and Exciſe Duties, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 22. And the preſent King is enabled by Letters Patent, *&c.* to grant the *Duke of Cumberland* in Annuity of 15,000*l. per Ann.* to commence from his Majeſty's Death, payable to the Duke and the Heirs of his Body in Tail, and charged on the Poſt-Office Revenues, *&c.* but ſo as not to be aliened or incumbered by him. Stat. 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15.

Princeſs. The King was alſo enabled to grant to the *Princeſs of Wales,* the late Queen, an Annuity of 50,000*l.* a Year, after the Prince's Death, out of the aboveſaid Duties; and to grant to her Royal Higheſs *Somerſet houſe* Palace, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. The like Annuity of 50,000*l.* a Year, is ſettled on the preſent *Princeſs of Wales,* in Caſe ſhe ſurvives his Royal Highneſs the *Prince,* to be paid Quarterly free from Taxes and other Charges. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. Alſo the King may grant one Annuity of 24,000*l. per Annum* to the Princeſſes *Amelia, Carolina, Mary* and *Louiſa* among them all; and upon the Death of any of them, or Marriage and Payment of 40,000*l.* Portion, her Title to the Annuity to ceaſe, and go to the others, by 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 15. See 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13.

Prince and Princeſs of Orange. A Bill lately paſſed in Parliament, for Naturalizing his Highneſs *William Prince of Orange,* without receiving the Sacrament or taking the Oaths, *&c.* Whereupon he was declared to be a Natural-born Subject of this Kingdom, as if born within the ſame, by 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 3 & 4. The Sum of 80,000*l.* for the Portion of the *Princeſs Royal,* on her Marriage with the *Prince of Orange,* was granted out of the Money ariſing by Sale of Lands in the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher's.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. And the King is empowered to grant to the *Princeſs Royal* an Annuity of 5000*l. per Ann.* for her ſeparate Uſe. Stat. 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 13.

Principal, *(Principalium)* Is variouſly uſed in our Law; as an Heir-Lome, the beſt Beaſt, beſt Bed, Table, *&c.* which paſs to the eldeſt Child, and are not ſubject to Partition, are called *Principals:* And the chief Perſon in the *Inns* of *Chancery* is called *Principal* of the Houſe.

Principal and Acceſſary. The *Principal* is the Perſon who actually commits any Crime; and the *Acceſſary* is he who is aſſiſting to him in the Doing thereof. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 355. And if one do wilfully hold a Man in his Arms, whilſt another kills him, he is a *Principal.* 9 *Rep.* 67. A Man is preſent, and moves a Perſon to kill another, who doth ſo; by this he is as much a *Principal* as he that killeth the Perſon: And all thoſe who come in Company in any Place or Aſſembly, where any Murder, Robbery, or Felony is committed, if they come there for that Cauſe, are *Principals,* although they do nothing. *Staundf. P. C. cap.* 45. *Fitz. Coron.* 314, 350. *Poult.* 138. But if one happen to be preſent when another is killed, or a Felony done, and he came not in Company of the Felons, nor is of their Confederacy; he will not be a *Principal* or *Acceſſary. Fitz. Coron.* 314, 395. No Man can regularly be a *Principal* in Felony, without being preſent, unleſs it be in Caſe of wilful Poiſoning, wherein if the Perſons intended or any others take the Poiſon in the Abſence of him that lays it, he is a *Principal. Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 615. In the higheſt Offences, as in Treaſons, *&c.* all are *Principals*; and ſo in the loweſt, ſuch as Riots, Forcible Entries, and other Treſpaſſes; in theſe Caſes, there are no Acceſſaries. 1 *Inſt.* 71. By the Common Law, if a *Principal* be pardoned before Judgment, or hath his Clergy, the Acceſſary may not be tried; but if it be after Attainder, the Acceſſary ſhall be arraigned: And where the *Principal* dies before attainted, or is acquitted by Verdict, *&c.* the Acceſſary ſhall be diſcharged: Alſo if the *Principal* appears not, though the Acceſſary may be put to anſwer, he ſhall not be tried till the *Principal* is attainted, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 43. *H. P. C.* 47. *Dalt.* 339. But this is altered by Stat. 1 *Ann. cap.* 9. See *Acceſſary.*

Principal Money, On Mortgages, Bonds, *&c.* Vide *Scrivener* and *Uſury.*

Printing. By Statute, the *Printing,* Selling, or Buying popiſh or ſuperſtitious Books, *&c.* is liable to Penalties and Forfeitures. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. None ſhall *print* heretical or ſeditious Pamphlets, or tending to the Scandal of the Government, *&c.* nor *print* any Books, unleſs entered in the Regiſter at *Stationers Hall* and licenſed: Books of Law, by the Allowance of the Lord Chancellor, Chief Juſtice, *&c.* of Divinity, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury, &c.* and Hiſtory, by a Secretary of State: And *Printers* are to ſhew the Names of Authors, if required: The Number of *Printing* Preſſes is limited; and no Perſon ſhall print beyond Sea, or uſe Preſſes in Vaults without Notice, *&c.* And Meſſengers, by Warrant of a Secretary of State, may ſearch for and ſeize ſeditious Books. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33. This particular Statute made for regulating *Printing,* was revived and continued by 4 & 5 *W. & M. &c.* but is now *expired.* The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury,* Lord Chancellor, Biſhop of *London,* and Chief Juſtices, *&c.* on Complaint, have Power to reform unreaſonable Prices of Books: Nine Copies of Books *printed* entered at *Stationers Hall,* are to be delivered for the Uſe of publick Libraries: Authors of Books already *printed,* and the Copies not transferred, and Bookſellers who have already purchaſed, are to have the ſole Right of *printing* Books for twenty-one Years; and Authors of Books not yet *printed,* ſhall have ſuch Right for fourteen Years: And when the Copies are transferred, after the End of fourteen Years, the Right of *Printing, &c.* is to return to the Authors for the like Term: Other Perſons *reprinting,* or importing any Book *printed,* within thoſe Times, without Conſent, ſhall forfeit the Books to the Proprietor, and 1*d.* for every Sheet in Poſſeſſion, the Book being entered in the Regiſter of the *Stationers* Company. 8 *Ann. c.* 19. By the new Act, Perſons that import Books *reprinted* in any other Country, are to forfeit them, and alſo 5*l.* and double the Value of every Book imported; but this ſhall not extend to ſuch Books, as have not been *printed* in twenty Years, nor hinder the importing any Book *reprinted* abroad among other Tracts, *&c.* And ſo much of the Statute 8 *Ann.* for Encouragement of Learning, as empowers the Archbiſhop and Lord Chancellor, *&c.* to ſettle the Price of any Books, is *repealed.* 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. There are certain *Stamp Duties* payable for Pamphlets and Books under ſuch and ſuch Sizes, for every Sheet in one *printed* Copy, *&c.* And *Printers* or Publiſhers are to put their Names thereto, under the Penalty of 20*l. &c.*

Stat.

Stat. 10 *Ann. c.* 19. By the Stat. 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. So much of the Stat. 12 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Books *reprinted* abroad, and firſt compoſed or written and *printed* in *Great Britain*, is continued until 29 *Sept.* 1760. Vide *Libel.*

Prior, He who was firſt in Dignity next to the *Abbot*, or the Chief of a Convent, *&c.* And there was a *Lord Prior* of St. *John's of Jeruſalem.* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Priors Alien, *(Priores Alieni)* Were certain religious Men, born in *France* and *Normandy*, Governors of religious Houſes erected for Outlandiſh Men here in *England*; but they were ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* 5. and afterwards their Livings were given to other Monaſteries and Houſes of Learning, and eſpecially towards the erecting of thoſe two famous Colleges, called the King's Colleges, at *Cambridge* and *Eaton.* 2 Inſt. 584.

Priors perpetual, And *Datary* and *Removeable*, are mentioned in the Statutes 9 *R. cap.* 4. and 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1.

Priority, *(Prioritas)* Is an Antiquity of Tenure, in Compariſon of another leſs ancient. *Old Nat. Br.* 94. And we read that the Lord of the *Priority* ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Body, *&c. Compt. Juriſd.* 120. See *Poſteriority.*

Priority of Debts and Suits. A *Prior Suit* depending may be pleaded in Abatement of a ſubſequent Action or Proſecution. A *Prior Mortgage* ought to be firſt paid off; and *Debts firſt due* ſhould be firſt ſatisfied; for as the firſt Creditor advances his Money before his Debtor is incumbered, it is but reaſonable he ſhould be paid his Debt before the Diſcharge of the ſubſequent Incumbrances: But Debts firſt due muſt likewiſe be firſt proſecuted; otherwiſe in ſome Caſes *Priority* will not be allowed. *Comp. Attorn.* 120. There is no *Priority* of Time in *Judgments*; for the Judgment firſt executed ſhall be firſt paid.

Priſage, *(Priſagium)* Is that Part and Share which belongs to the King, or Admiral, out of ſuch Merchandizes as are taken at Sea by Way of lawful *Priſe*, which is uſually a tenth Part.———Priſagium *eſt jus* Priſas *capiendi*, *&c.* Stat. 31 Eliz. c. 5. And *Priſage of Wines* is an ancient Duty or Cuſtom on Wines, payable at certain Ports, except *London*, *Southampton*, *&c.* It is where the King claims out of every Ship or Veſſel laden with Wines, containing twenty Tons or more, two Tons of Wine, the one before, the other behind the Maſt, at his Price, which is twenty Shillings for each Ton; but this varies according to the Cuſtom of Places; and at *Boſton* every Bark laden with ten Tons of Wine, or above, pays *Priſage:* This Word is almoſt out of Uſe, being now called *Butlerage*, becauſe the King's chief Butler receives it. 1 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. 4 *Inſt.* 30. *Calthrop's Rep.* 20.

Priſe, *Captio*, *Præda*, from the Fr. *Prendre)* Signifies a Prey or Booty taken from an Enemy in Time of War, *&c.* If Ships are laden with contraband Goods, both Ship and Goods may be taken as *Priſe*; and Powder, Shot, Guns, Swords and all other Inſtruments and Proviſions of Armature for Sea or Land, bound for an Enemy from a neuter Nation, *&c.* ſhall be taken as *Priſe*; ſo alſo Money Corn, Victuals, *&c.* in Time of Neceſſity. *Lex Mercat.* 178. Whether a Ship be *Priſe* or not, ſhall be tried in the *Admiralty*, and no Prohibition ſhall be granted: And if a Suit be commenced between the Captor of a *Priſe* and a Claimant, and a Decree is obtained either for or againſt the Claimer; on giving Security, ſuch Sentence or Decree ſhall be put in Execution, notwithſtanding any Appeal, *&c.* 1 *Sid.* 320. 2 *Keb.* 158. During the late War with *France*, all Veſſels with their Ladings, taken as *Priſe*, were to be brought into ſome Port, and put into the Poſſeſſion of the Commiſſioners of *Priſes*, and after adjudged *Priſe*, to be ſold by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and the Product diſtributed amongſt the Captors, *&c.* But where Veſſels were taken in Ports or Havens, they were adjudged a Perquiſite of the *Admiralty*, and the Captors to have what ſhould be thought fit; and if any *Engliſh* Veſſels ſeiſed by the *French* as *Priſe*, ſhould be retaken, they were to be returned, paying an eighth Part of the Value for Salvage. Stat. 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. cap.* 25. *Priſe* Goods imported ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Duties and Cuſtoms as other Goods and Merchandizes. 9 *Ann. c.* 27. See *Privateers.*

Priſo, Is uſed for a Priſoner taken in War. *Hoveden, pag.* 541.

Priſon, *(Priſona)* Is a Place of Confinement for the ſafe Cuſtody of Perſons, in order to their anſwering any Action, Civil or Criminal: And it has been obſerved, that this *Salva Cuſtodia* muſt be only *Cuſtodia*; for *Carcer ad Homines cuſtodiendos, non ad Puniendos dari debet. Co. Litt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. Any Place where a Man is reſtrained of his Liberty, is a *Priſon:* And when any one is arreſted on Proceſs, he is to be committed to *Priſon*, or be bound in Recogniſance with Sureties, or give Bail, according to the Nature of the Caſe, to appear at a Day in Court, and anſwer what is alledged againſt him. *Dalt.* 421. If one is brought before a Juſtice of Peace for Suſpicion of Felony, where a Felony has been committed, the Juſtice may ſend him to *Priſon*, or bail him; and if no Felony be done, he hath Power to diſcharge him. *H. P. C.* 98. But when a Perſon is committed to *Priſon* for Treaſon, or Felony, he cannot regularly be diſcharged from *Priſon*, till indicted, and acquitted, *&c.* Though one taken and committed to *Priſon* in a Civil Cauſe, may be releaſed and ſet at Liberty by the Plaintiff in the Suit. 3 *Inſt.* 209. *H. P. C.* 94. But ſee *Habeas Corpus*, *&c.* Vide *Gaol.*

Priſon-breaking, By my Lord *Hale*, is not only where a Felon is formally committed to Gaol by *Mittimus*; but if he be put in the Stocks, or kept in the Conſtable's Houſe, *&c.* and he *break Priſon*, it is Felony. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 610. And if *A.* arreſt *B.* for Suſpicion, and carry him to the common Gaol, and there deliver him; if he *breaks Priſon*, and be indicted upon it, there muſt be an Averment in the Indictment, that there was a Felony done, and that *A.* having probable Cauſe did ſuſpect *B.* and arreſted and committed him, and that he broke the Priſon, all which muſt be proved upon the Evidence: But where a Felon is taken by *Capias*, and committed, and *break Priſon*, there needs no ſuch Averment, *&c.* becauſe all appears by Matter of Record. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 590. *Hale's Hiſt. P. C* 610. The Felony of *Breach of Priſon* is within Clergy, though the Offence for which the Party was committed be excluded Clergy. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 612. See *Eſcape.*

Priſoner, *(Priſonarius*, Fr. *Priſonnier)* Signifies one that is confined in *Priſon*, on an Action, or upon Commandment: And a Man may be a *Priſoner* upon *Matter of Record*, or of *Fact*; a *Priſoner* on Matter of *Record*, is he who being preſent in Court, is by the Court committed to Priſon; and the other is upon an Arreſt, be it by the Sheriff, Conſtable, *&c. Staundf. P. C.* 34, 35. A *Priſoner* for the King may not be charged in an Action at the Suit of the Subject, without Leave of the Court. 1 *Lev.* 125, 146. The Court of *King's Bench* hath Power to ſend for a *Priſoner* out of the *Marſhalſea* Court, By Rule of Court, and need not iſſue an *Habeas Corpus*, as that Priſon belongs to this Court; but they cannot ſend for a *Priſoner* out of any other Priſon, without Writ of *Habeas Corpus. Mich.* 1650. Every Judge of *B. R.* may remit *Priſoners*, with their Indictments, to the Places

where the Offences wherewith they are charged were committed; and a *Priſoner* for Debt may be removed from the *Fleet* to the *King's Bench*, and thence to the *Marſhalſea*, on ſomething charged againſt him in the *Habeas Corpus* or Return, or on bringing him into Court. *Dyer* 275. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 357. *Priſoners* in the *King's Bench* and *Fleet* Priſons, on meſne Proceſs, &c. are to be actually confined within the ſaid Priſons, or the Rules of the ſame, till they are diſcharged; and the Profits of the *Marſhal*'s and *Warden*'s Places are liable to Sequeſtration for Payment of Debt on Judgment, upon an Eſcape, beſides the common Remedy: And Judgment may be ſigned againſt a Priſoner, in the *Fleet*, in a Perſonal Action, entering a Declaration, and leaving a Copy thereof with the *Priſoner*, &c. after a Rule to plead, to be out at eight Days, &c. *Priſoners* in the *King's Bench* are not to pay above 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week Chamber-Rent, on Pain of Keepers taking more, to forfeit 20 *l.* *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. And *Priſoners* in the aforeſaid Priſons, going at large, may be taken up on an Eſcape Warrant. 1 *Ann. cap.* 6. But *Priſoners* may go out of the Rules, on a Day Rule of Court, about their Buſineſs, ſo as they do not go into the Country, or to Plays, Diverſions, &c. *Trin.* 6 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 366. A Perſon in Execution in the *King's Bench Priſon*, was put in Irons by the *Marſhal*; and the Court ordered the *Marſhal* to keep his *Priſoner* according to Law: Though they ſaid he might juſtify putting him in Irons, if he feared an Eſcape, or if the *Priſoner* was unruly. *Mich.* 1 *Ann Farreſt. Rep.* 52. In the ſecond Year of King *Geo.* 2. Sir *William Rich* being laid in Irons in the *Fleet* Priſon, had his Irons taken off by Order of the Houſe of Commons; who thereupon began an Inquiry into the Conduct of Gaolers to *Priſoners*, &c.

Priſoners diſcharged. The 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 2 *W.* & *M.* and 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 1 *Annæ*, and 6 and 11 *Geo.* 1. were made for releaſing, by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, &c. of *poor Priſoners* for Debt, actually in Cuſtody, making Oath that they had no Effects of the Value of 10 *l.* &c. and who owed not above 100 *l.* to any one Perſon; and by the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. the *Priſoners diſcharged* under forty Years of Age, were to liſt themſelves in the King's Service during the War againſt *France*. A Defendant was taken by Proceſs of the Court of *B. R.* and prayed the Benefit of being diſcharged upon *Common Bail*, according to the Statute for diſcharging poor *Priſoners*; ſhewing the Certificate of the Gaoler, and the Adjudication of the Juſtices of Peace, &c. And it was held, that the Juſtices had no Authority, unleſs the Defendant was in Cuſtody on ſuch a Day; for a bare being within the Rules will not be ſufficient; and this Court will examine the Truth of it, notwithſtanding the Certificate, and Adjudication. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 330. One being indebted on a Bond of 100 *l.* conditioned to pay 90 *l.* and Intereſt on ſuch a Day, was arreſted, and diſcharged by the Juſtices, upon the Statute of poor *Paiſoners*: But *per Curiam*, there being 20 *l.* due for Intereſt, at the Time that Statute was made, by Conſequence the Defendant owed at that Time more than 100 *l.* and therefore the Juſtices could not lawfully diſcharge him; ſo their Order was made void. *Ibid.* And if a *Priſoner* for Debt is diſcharged by Juſtices of Peace, as a poor *Priſoner* on the Statutes for Relief of ſuch, where the Debt is above 100 *l.* &c. and they have no Power to diſcharge him; this hath been adjudged an Eſcape. 1 *Salk.* 273. Where a *Mandamus* has been granted to Juſtices of the Peace having Power, to give Judgment upon the Statute for releaſing poor *Priſoners*, ſee *Comb.* 203. A late Statute was made for diſcharging all *Poor Priſoners* (in Priſon at ſuch a Time) for Debts under 500 *l.* And Creditors for that Sum oppoſing the Diſcharge of any Perſon, are to allow the *Priſoner* a Weekly Maintenance of 3 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week, and on Non-Payment for ſix Weeks, he ſhall be diſcharged on Application to the Juſtices, &c. But *Priſoners* muſt give Notice to their Creditors, and deliver in Schedules of all their Eſtates on Oath, which are to be divided amongſt the Creditors; and if any *Priſoner* forſwear himſelf, he ſhall be guilty of Felony, &c. And Debts from the *Priſoner* and Judgments had, to ſtand good againſt his Lands and Goods, which he may have hereafter, and Creditors may take out a new Execution, though not charge his Perſon, &c. *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. And by another late Act, *Priſoners* ſeiſed of an Eſtate-Tail in Freehold Lands, &c. (which Intail they can defeat) claiming Benefit by this Statute, ſhall be deemed ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, as if a Fine had been levied thereof, &c. and ſo delivered up to the Creditors: And every Aſſignee of Copyhold Eſtates of *Priſoners*, may compound with the Lord of the Manor of whom held, for the uſual Fine on Surrender; and then the Lord, at the next Court, ſhall grant to the Aſſignee the Copyhold Eſtate, during the Term or Intereſt aſſigned, and admit him Tenant, &c. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. Alſo in a further Statute there is a Clauſe, that every *Priſoner* for Debt committed ſince the 1ſt of *January* 1730. and continued in Priſon, may be compelled to deliver up his Effects, in the Form preſcribed, on Requeſt of any Creditor, at whoſe Suit he has been in Cuſtody. 11 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 9. By the laſt Statute, for diſcharging *Priſoners*, they are to deliver up all their Goods and Effects, and which ſhall be aſſigned to ſuch of their Creditors as the major Part ſhall appoint, &c. whereupon the *Priſoners* may be diſcharged, if they do not owe more than 500 *l.* to one Perſon, &c. On Aſſignment of a *Priſoner*'s Eſtate, all Powers of Leaſing Lands are veſted in the Aſſignees, to be executed for the Benefit of the Creditors: But where any Rent, not exceeding two Years, is due from any *Priſoner*, his Goods liable to be diſtrained, ſhall not be aſſigned for Creditors, till the Landlord is firſt paid ſuch Rent, &c. *Stat.* 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17. By the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 33. every Perſon petitioning for the Benefit of the *Stat. Geo.* 2. 2. ſhall in his Petition not only ſet forth an Account of all the Real and Perſonal Eſtate he was intitled to, at the Time of the Petition, but that he was intitled to at the Time of his firſt Impriſonment, and take the Oath by this Statute directed. Theſe Acts are lately expired, but as it is thought they will ſoon be revived, and that their not being revived was owing to Accident, we have not ſtruck them out. See *Execution*.

Priſvateers, Are a kind of private Men of War, the Perſons concerned wherein adminiſter at their own Coſts a Part of a War, by fitting out theſe Ships of Force, and providing them with all military Stores; and they have, inſtead of Pay, Leave granted them to keep what they can take from the Enemy, allowing the Admiral his Share, &c. *Privateers* may not attempt any Thing againſt the Laws of Nations; as to aſſault an Enemy in a Port or Haven, under the Protection of any Prince or Republick, whether he be Friend, Ally, or Neuter; for the Peace of ſuch Places muſt be inviolably kept; and therefore by a Treaty made by King *William* and the States of *Holland*, before a Commiſſion ſhall be granted to any *Privateer*, the Commander is to give Security, if the Ship be not above 150 Tons, in 1500 *l.* and if the Ship exceeds that Burden, in 3000 *l.* that they will make Satisfaction for all Damages which they ſhall commit in their Courſes at Sea, contrary to the Treaties with that State; upon Pain of forfeiting their Commiſſions, and the Ship is made liable. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 177, 178. Beſides theſe private Commiſſions, there are *ſpecial* Commiſſions for *Privateers*, granted to Commanders of Ships, &c. that take Pay, who are under a Marine Diſcipline; and if they do not obey their

their Orders, they may be punished with Death: And the Wars in later Ages, have given Occasion to Princes to issue these Commissions, to annoy the Enemies in their Commerce, and hinder such Supplies as might strengthen them, or lengthen out the War; and likewise to prevent the Separation of Ships of greater Force from their Fleets or Squadrons. *Ibid.* By Statute, Ships taken in the late War by *Privateers*, were to be divided into five Parts; four Parts whereof to go to the Persons interested in the *Privateer*, and the Fifth to his Majesty: And as a farther Encouragement, *Privateers*, &c. destroying any *French* Man of War, or *Privateer*, should receive for every Piece of Ordnance in the Ship so taken 10 *l.* Reward, &c. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* By a particular Statute lately made, the Lord Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, may grant Commissions to Commanders of *Privateers*, for the taking Ships and Merchandise, &c. which being adjudged *Prize*, and the Tenth Part paid to the Admiral, &c. shall wholly belong to the Owners of the *Privateers* and the Captors, in Proportions agreed upon between themselves; and the Officers and Seamen of *Ships of War*, are to have the sole Property of all Ships they take, to be divided as his Majesty shall order by Proclamation: Also if any Ships belonging to the *English* be taken by the Enemy, and afterwards retaken by any of our Men of War or *Privateers*, they are to be restored to the Owners, on paying an eighth Part of the Value, in lieu of Salvage, after having been in the Enemy's Possession 24 Hours; and if above that Time, paying further to a Moiety, &c. And by this Act, Ships of War or *Privateers*, taking any Ship of War or *Privateer* of the Enemy, the Officers and Seamen shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy 5 *l.* for every Man that was on Board such Ship at the Beginning of the Engagement. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 4.

Privation, (*Privatio*) A Taking away or Withdrawing; most commonly applied to a Bishop or Rector of a Church, when by Death or other Act they are deprived of their Preferments: It seems to be an Abbreviation of the Word *Deprivation.* Co. Litt. 329.

Privatus, Signifies a Friend or Familiar; by *Blount.*

Privement enseint, Is where a Woman is with Child by her Husband; but not quick with Child. *Wood's Inst.* 662.

Privies, (From the Fr. *Prive*, i. e. *Familiaris*) Are those that are Partakers, or have an Interest in any Action or Thing, or any Relation to another: As every Heir in Tail is *privy* to recover the Land entailed, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 117. And there are five several Kinds of *Privies*, viz. *Privies in Blood*, such as the Heir to the Ancestor; *Privies in Representation*, as Executors or Administrators to the Deceased; *Privies in Estate*, between Donor and Donee, Lessor and Lessee, &c. *Privies* in respect of *Contract*; and *Privies* on Account of *Estate* and *Contract* together. 3 *Rep.* 23, 123. 4 *Rep.* 123. *Latch* 260. If a *Fine* be levied, the Heirs of him that levied it, are termed *Privies.* If a Lessor grants his Reversion, the Grantee and Lessee are *Privies* in Estate: And *Privies* in Contract extend only to the Persons of the Lessor and Lessee; and where the Lessee assigns all his Interest, here the Lessor and Lessee remain *privy* in Contract, but not in Estate, which is removed by the Assignment. 3 *Rep.* 23. *Privies* in Respect of Estate and Contract appears, where the Lessee assigns his Interest, but the Contract between the Lessor and Lessee as to Action of Debt continues, the Lessor not having accepted of the Assignee. 3 *Lev.* 295. But where there are *Privies* in Contract, and this *Privity* is altered by Assignment of an Executor, &c. before any Rent due, and after the *Privity* of Estate by the Assignment of the Executor's Assignee, nothing remains whereby to maintain any Action. *Latch* 260. There are likewise *Privies in Deed*, or in *Law*; where the Deed makes the Relation; or the Law implies it, in Case of Escheats to the Lord, &c. And only Parties and *Privies* shall take Advantage of Conditions of Entry on Lands, &c. 1 *Inst.* 516.

Privilege, (*Privilegium*) Is defined to be a private or particular Law, whereby a private Person or Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law; or it is some Benefit or Advantage granted or allowed to any Person contrary to the Course of Law, and is sometimes used for a Place that hath a special Immunity: A *Privilege* is therefore *Personal*, or *Real*; *Personal*, as of Members of Parliament, and of Convocation, and their menial Servants, not to be arrested in the Time of Parliament or Convocation, nor for certain Days before or after; Peers, Ambassadors and their Servants, &c. *Real*, that which is granted to a Place, as to the King's Palaces, the Courts at *Westminster*, the Universities, &c. that their Members or Officers must be sued within their Precincts or Courts, and not in other Courts. *Cowel.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 272. *Finch* 321. Also the Counties Palatine, Cinque Ports, and many Cities and Towns, &c. have *Privileges* as to Pleas, that none shall be compelled to appear or answer out of their Jurisdiction. 4 *Inst.* 212. *Crompt. Jurisd.* 137. The King's Servants are *privileged* from Arrests; for that the King shall not be deprived of them, without Leave. *Raym.* 152. And the Queen's Servants are the King's, and his Chamberlain may *privilege* them. 2 *Keb.* 455. A Member of Parliament is *privileged*, as well in his Lands and Goods, as in his Person; because disturbed in any of them, he is hindered in serving of the Commonwealth, which is to be preferred before all private Interests. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 370. The Lord Mayor of *London* is *privileged* from all Actions, that he may not be hindered in the Government of the City: And so is an Alderman from serving Offices, &c. *Ibid. Cro. Car.* 585. *Privileges* are of *Parliament*; of *Courts*, and their *Officers* and *Suitors*; and of *Attornies*, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 368. According to *Holt* Chief Justice, *Privilege* is either of Court or of Process; as in the Court of *Common Pleas*, every Person who belongs to that Court, such as Attornies, and their Clerks, &c. shall have the *Privilege* of being sued there, and not elsewhere; and this is the *Privilege* of the Court: But none shall be allowed the *Privilege* of Process but those who are the Officers of the Court, and are supposed to be always attending therein. 3 *Salk.* 283. And there are two Kinds of *Privileges* in the Court of *C. B.* the one is of the Officers of the Court, to be sued there by Bill; and the other of the Clerks to be sued there by Original. *Ibid.* In the Court of *Exchequer* there are three Sorts of Persons who are *privileged*, i. e. Debtors to the King, Accountants, and Officers; against the first of these Persons, any Man who has a *Privilege* in another Court, as an Officer or Attorney thereof, shall have his *Privilege*; for the *Privilege* of a Person as Debtor, is but a general *Privilege*: But if an Accountant begin his Suit here, he hath in such Case a special *Privilege*, and no other *Privilege* shall be allowed against him, because of his Attendance to pass his Account, in which the King hath a particular Concern; and it is the same in an Officer of the Court, who commences a Suit here, no *Privilege* shall prevail against him: Though where the Account is closed and reduced to a Debt, there the Accountant hath only the general *Privilege* as Debtor; and the like of a Servant to an Officer or Minister of the Court, he has no *Privilege* against a *privileged* Person elsewhere. *Hardr.* 267, 507. By *Hale* Chief Baron,

Baron, a general *Privilege* of a Perſon as a Member of the Univerſity, or a Clerk in *Chancery*, doth not take away the particular *Privilege* of the Court of *Exchequer*, where the Perſon is Debtor and Accountant to the King. *Ibid.* 189. But one who was Receiver General of the Revenues of the Crown in *W.* being ſued in the *Common Pleas*, brought a Writ of *Privilege* out of the *Exchequer*, and it was diſallowed by the Court. *Dyer* 328. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1296. And the King's Debtors ſhall not be *privileged* by Parliament. *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. In the *Exchequer* it hath been held, that there are two Ways of pleading *Privilege*; one is, if the Party is an Officer on Record, to go to Trial, and at the Trial to produce the Record; and if he is no Officer, but Attendant on the Court, that muſt be tried by a Jury: The other Way is, if he be an Officer on Record, then to produce a *Writ of Privilege*, at the Time of the Plea pleaded, upon which there can be no Iſſue joined; and being otherwiſe pleaded, *&c.* Judgment may be given to anſwer over. *Mod. Caſ.* 305. Writ of *Privilege* lies for an Officer of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, that is ſued in any other Court than where he attends, to remove the Cauſe to his own Court. 2 *Inſt.* 554. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 3. A Defendant pleaded his *Privilege*, that he was an Attorney of *C. B.* and upon Demurrer to his Plea, it was objected, that it ought to be concluded with a *Profert hic in Curia* the Writ of *Privilege* teſtifying him to be an Attorney, which is true, and that he ought to have ſaid *prout patet per Recordum*; but that muſt be in ſuch Caſe where he ſets forth the Writ, and he may plead *Privilege* upon the Writ, or Exemplification of the Record of his Admiſſion, or without it. 2 *Salk.* 545. If *Privilege* of an Attorney be pleaded with a Writ, the Defendant cannot be denied to be an Attorney; if without, he may, and then a *Certiorari* ſhall be awarded to certify whether he be an Attorney or not. *Ibid.* By Order of the Court of *C. B.* the Clerk of the Warrants is to certify that an Attorney's Name is upon the Roll of Attornies, before he ſhall have a Writ of *Privilege*; and Writs of *Privilege* are to be ſigned by the Clerk of the Warrants, to ſhew the Perſon is an Attorney of the Court, or they ſhall not be allowed. *Trin.* 29 *Car.* 2. *Trin.* 9 *W.* 3. And to ſave Arreſt upon Proceſs, an Attorney muſt deliver his Writ of *Privilege* to the Sheriff, and allow it with him; otherwiſe the Sheriff will not diſcharge him upon the Writ of *Privilege*, unleſs it be on Proceſs iſſuing out of an inferior Court, but he muſt plead his *Privilege ſub pede ſigilli*. Pract. Solic. 322. *Privilege* is not to be pleaded in the Negative; as that an Attorney or Clerk, ought not to be ſued elſewhere but in ſuch a Court, without ſaying it is uſual for them to be ſued there, *&c.* and it ſhould not be pleaded too general. 2 *Sid.* 164. But ſee 2 *Salk.* 543. In Treſpaſs againſt an Attorney of *C. B.* he pleaded his *Privilege per Attornatum*, to which Plea the Plaintiff demurred; becauſe he ought to have pleaded it in Perſon, and pleading by Attorney deſtroys the very Reaſon of his *Privilege*, which is his Attending the Court in Perſon; but the Plea was adjudged good, for he may be ſick, or have Buſineſs in another Court to attend. *Style* 413. But an Information being brought againſt a *Cuſtos Brevium* of *B. R.* for ſeveral Abuſes in his Office, he inſiſted not to appear in Perſon, but by Attorney; and it was ruled that he ſhould appear in Perſon, becauſe he is an Officer of the Court, and is preſumed to be always preſent; and if he doth not appear, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him without any other Proceſs. *Sid.* 134. *Privilege* has been allowed for a Clerk in the Office of *Cuſtos Brevium*, and a Writ of *Privilege* ſigned by the Juſtices of *C. B.* to exempt him from being arreſted or preſſed, *&c.* It being the Cuſtom and *Privilege* of that Court, that the Attornies and Clerks ſhall not be preſſed, nor thoſe in any Office, *ſine voluntate*, but ought to attend the Service of the Court. *Cro. Car.* 8. Though it is ſaid an Attorney ſhall not be excuſed by *Privilege* from Offices which may be executed by Deputy; only thoſe which require perſonal Duty, as that of Church-warden, Conſtable, *&c. March* 30. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 374. A *Filazer*'s Clerk claimed to be *privileged* in *B. R.* but was denied it; for though the Maſter may be *privileged*, the Court takes no Notice of the Servant, he having no neceſſary Dependance on the Court. *Mich.* 23 *Car.* And *Privilege* extends only to ſuch Attornies, *&c.* who have an immediate Dependance on the Court; and not to their Servants: It hath been held, that although an Attorney doth not practiſe, he ſhall have *Privilege* ſo long as he continues an Attorney upon Record. *Lutw.* 1667. Attornies or Filazers of the Common Pleas, if ſued in *B. R.* may plead their *Privilege*, becauſe they owe a perſonal Attendance to that Court: But a Serjeant at Law being ſued in the Court of *B. R.* cannot plead *Privilege* of *C. B.* for he may ſign Pleas, be of Counſel, and Practice in other Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and is not confined to Practice in the *C. B.* though if he is ſued in any inferior Court, he ſhall have his *Privilege*. 2 *Lev.* 129. 1 *Mod.* 298. And yet formerly a Serjeant at Law claiming his *Privilege* to be ſued in the Court of *C. B.* had his *Privilege* allowed; ſo a Serjeant's Clerk. *Trin.* 6 *Ed.* 6. and 28 *Hen.* 8. *Dyer* 24. *Cro. Car.* 59. A Barriſter at Law, attending on the Court, ought to have *Privilege* to be ſued in all tranſitory Actions in *Middleſex*: And an Attorney of *C. B. &c.* may chuſe whether he will ſue or be ſued out of the County of *Middleſex*; becauſe his Attendance is always ſuppoſed to be there. 2 *Lill* 370. Where an Attorney is ſued as Executor or Adminiſtrator, he ſhall not be allowed his *Privilege*; nor in a joint Action, with another not *privileged*; though if the Action may be ſevered, the Want of *Privilege* of one ſhall not take away the *Privilege* of the other. 1 *Salk.* 2, 245. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1295. *Privilege* ſhall not be allowed to a Man, where his Wife is joined in the Action with him: The Wife of an Attorney of *B. R.* if ſhe be arreſted, ſhall not have *Privilege*; but her Huſband is to put in Bail for her, or for Want thereof ſhe is to be committed to Priſon; for the Huſband is *privileged* only in Regard of his perſonal Attendance upon the Court, and his *Privilege* is annexed to his Perſon, and concerns not his Wife. *Noy* 68. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 371. An Attorney of the *Common Pleas* was indebted to *A. B.* who was indebted to *C. D.* who according to the Cuſtom of *London* attached the Money in the Attorney's Hands; and he brought a Writ of *Privilege*, which was allowed by the Court, becauſe the Attorney was not indebted to *C. D.* but only by Cuſtom; and the *Privileges* of thoſe attending the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall not be impeach'd by any Cuſtom whatſoever. 2 *Leon.* 156. But where Money was attached in *London*, in the Hands of an Attorney of *B. R.* it was held, he ſhall not have his Writ of *Privilege*, becauſe the Plaintiff cannot follow his Attachment againſt him in the *King's Bench*, but only in the Court of *London*; and if this Court ſhould ſtay Proceedings there, then there would be a Failure of Juſtice. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 371, 372. One that hath a Suit depending in *B. R. &c.* is *privileged* from being arreſted in coming to the Court from his Houſe or Lodging, to follow his Cauſe, and alſo in going back again directly to his Houſe or Lodging; and if he be arreſted in ſo doing, the Court upon Motion made to inform them of it, will ſet the Party at Liberty, and puniſh the Perſon that arreſted him, if he knew the other had a Suit depending here, and came hither to attend it. 2 *Lill.* 371. One that was coming to the Court

of *King's Bench* to attend upon his Cauſe, was arreſted as he was coming, and forced to put in Bail; and on Motion, making it appear to the Court, he and his Bail were both diſcharged; and the Party that arreſted him had been alſo puniſhed, had he not alledged that he knew not that the Party arreſted came about his Buſineſs depending in the Court. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* An Action of Aſſault, &c. was brought in the *Common Pleas*, and the Parties were at Iſſue, and after the Trial, when the Jury went out to conſider of their Verdict, the Defendant in this Action arreſted the Plaintiff by Proceſs out of *B. R.* for an Aſſault made before that Time on him; and this appearing to the Court, they ordered him to releaſe the Party from the Arreſt, and they ſet a Fine upon him for the Contempt, which he immediately paid in Court: And the Court declared, that the Suitors ought ſafely to come and go, by the *Privilege* of the Court, without Vexation elſewhere. *Goldſ.* 33. One arreſted in *Weſtminſter-Hall ſedente Curia*, may be diſcharged upon Motion, if the Arreſt was on Meſne Proceſs; but not if he was taken in Execution, though even in that Caſe, the Officer is puniſhable *per Curiam*. Bullt. 85. Where a Man is arreſted in an inferior Court, coming to *Weſtminſter* upon a Suit brought for or againſt him, he ſhall have the *Privilege* to be diſcharged from the Suit below; but this ought to appear by the Examination of the Party. *Jenk. Cent.* 172. And if the Defendant be in Execution in any ſuch inferior Court, and he had Cauſe of *Privilege* at that Time; if the Writ of *Privilege* be delivered before it, he ſhall be diſcharged: 'Tis otherwiſe if not delivered till after the Execution. *Ibid. Privilege* of the Court was prayed to protect a Witneſs from being arreſted in coming to and going from the Court, which was granted. *Hill.* 1655. 2 *Lill.* 370. In Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, no *Privilege* ſhall be allowed; nor on an Indictment, &c. It has been adjudged, that where Proceedings are merely at the Suit of the King, as upon Indictments or Informations brought by the Attorney General, in ſuch Caſes *Privilege* ſhall not be allowed; but where the Proceedings are at the Suit of the King and the Party, as in Caſe of a common Informer, &c. there the Defendant may have his *Privilege*. 1 *Lutw.* 193. If a *privileged* Perſon in one Court, do ſue a *privileged* Perſon in another, in a Civil Action, the Perſon ſued ſhall not have his *Privilege*. 2 *Leon.* 41. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 368. A *privileged* Perſon ſhall not be generally allowed his *Privilege* upon Motion; but he muſt plead it, and on Pleading it ſhall be allowed. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R.* But there is no need to plead the *Privilege* of the *Exchequer*; for it ſhall be granted upon producing the Red Book of the *Exchequer* by a Baron of the Court. 1 *Lutw.* 46. And of later Times, the Party hath been admitted to *Privilege* upon Prayer to the Court. 2 *Lill.* 370. By ſome Opinions, *Privilege* may be allowed, after Bail put in; and not after Imparlance: By others, that *Privilege* of Attornies may not be pleaded after Bail given in, which allows the Juriſdiction, &c. 3 *Lev.* 343. 1 *Salk.* 1, 2. To ſue an Attorney *privileged*, or any Clerk or Officer of the Court of *B. R.* they are not to be arreſted, but be proceeded againſt as follows: A Declaration is to be filed againſt the Party *privileged*, and a Copy of it delivered to him, and then Rules given in order for his Plea; and the Declaration and Rules being delivered and ſerved in Time, he will be obliged to plead the ſame Term; and if he do not appear and plead, after called in Court, &c. he may be *forejudged* the Court: If ſuch Attorney, Clerk or Officer be Plaintiff, and his Declaration is delivered, and the Rules given in Time, the Defendant is to plead the ſame Term, and cannot impaſl over to the next; which ought to be remembered, for fear of Executions when not thought of. *Pract. Solic.* 259, 260. In *B. R.* where an Attorney is Plaintiff, he cannot by his *Privilege* have ſpecial Bail where other Perſons cannot have it; except it be for Fees, as a Miniſter of the Court, in which Caſe he may. In the Court of *C. B.* if an Attorney is Defendant in any Suit, it is not required that he ſhall give in Bail; and by giving Bail, he waves his *Privilege*: Yet by the Uſage of the Court, on Attachment at the Suit of an Attorney Plaintiff, though the Debt be but 40*s.* ſpecial Bail ſhall be given. *Ibid.* 260, 323. A Bill muſt be filed, though an Attorney agrees to appear and diſpenſe with it; but it may in ſuch Caſe be filed afterwards: And a Bill cannot be filed againſt a Perſon *privileged* in Vacation, for then he is not preſent in Court. *Hill.* and *Paſch.* 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* If without filing a Declaration, an Action is brought againſt an Attorney, &c. he may bring *Attachment of Privilege*, and ſuperſede the Action.

A *Bill* filed againſt a *Member of Parliament*, &c. having *Privilege*.

A. B. *complains of* C. D. *Eſq*; &c. *the ſaid* C. D. *having* Privilege *of Parliament*; *for that*, to wit, *That whereas the ſaid* A. *the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* Weſtminſter *in the County of* M. *aforeſaid, accounted with the ſaid* C. *of and concerning divers Sums of Money, before that Time due and owing by the ſaid* C. *to the ſaid* A. *and then being in Arrear and unpaid; and upon that Account, the ſaid* C. *was then and there found in Arrearage to the ſaid* A. *in ſixty five Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain; *and being ſo found in Arrear, the ſaid* C. *afterwards, that is to ſay, the ſame Day of*, &c. *in the Year aforeſaid, at* Weſtminſter *aforeſaid, in Conſideration thereof did undertake, and to the ſaid* A. *then and there faithfully promiſe, that he the ſaid* C. *would well and truly pay and content to the ſaid* A. *the ſaid ſixty-five Pounds, when after he ſhould be thereto required: And alſo whereas afterwards, that is to ſay, the Day of*, &c. *in the Year*, &c. *at* W. *aforeſaid, he the ſaid,* C. *was indebted to the ſaid* A. *in three hundred Pounds of like lawful Money of* Great Britain, *for ſo much Money of the ſaid* A. *before that Time had and received by the ſaid* C. *to the Uſe of the ſaid* A. *And being ſo indebted, he the ſaid* C. *afterwards, that is to ſay, the ſame Day and Year laſt aboveſaid, at*, &c. *aforeſaid, in Conſideration thereof undertook, and to the ſaid* A. *then and there faithfully promiſed, that he the ſaid* C. *would well and truly pay the ſaid three hundred Pounds to the ſaid* A. *whenever after he ſhould be thereunto required*, &c. *Nevertheleſs the ſaid* C. *not regarding his ſaid ſeveral Promiſſes and Undertakings, made in Manner as above, but contriving and fraudulently intending, craftily and ſubtily to deceive and defraud the ſaid* A. *in this particular, hath not paid the ſaid* A. *the ſaid ſeveral Sums of Money, or any Part thereof, nor in any Manner made him Satisfaction for the ſame, although the ſaid* C. *was thereto required by the ſaid* A. *afterwards*, to wit, *on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year*, &c. *abovementioned, and often after, at* W. *aforeſaid; but he the ſaid* C. *hath hitherto refuſed, and ſtill doth refuſe ſo to do, to the Damage of the ſaid* A. *five hundred Pounds; and therefore he brings his Suit*, &c. *And thereupon the ſame* A. *prays the Proceſs of the Lord the King to be thereof made according to the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided; and it is granted to him*, &c.

Form of the Writ of *Summons* thereon.

GEORGE the Second, *&c. To the Sheriff of* M. *Greeting: We command you, that you ſummon* C. D. *(having* Privilege *of Parliament) that be be before us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *next after*, &c. *to anſwer to* A. B. *of a Plea of Debt, or Treſpaſs upon the Caſe, as reaſonably ſhewn may be, that he ought to anſwer; and have you there this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Form *of a Writ of* Attachment of Privilege.

GEORGE the Second, *&c. To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: We command you, that you attach* A. B. *and* C. D. *if they are to be found in your Bailiwick, and ſafely keep them, ſo that you have their Bodies before us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *next after*, &c. *to anſwer to* E. F. *Gentleman, one of the Clerks of* Edward Ventris, *Eſq; our chief Clerk, aſſigned to inrol Pleas in our Court before us, according to the Liberties and Privileges of ſuch chief Clerk and his Clerks, uſed and approved of in the ſame Court, from the Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary; in an Action of Treſpaſs*, &c. *And have you then there this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Privileged Places. A Perſon was arreſted in the *Temple*, and upon a Motion to ſet it aſide, it was inſiſted for him, that the *Temple* is *privileged* from Arreſts by the King's Grant; for which the Authority of *Stow's Chronicle* and *Dugdale* were alledged: But by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, if the King hath made any ſuch Grant to that Society, 'tis void in Law, they having no Court of Juſtice within themſelves: 'Tis true the *Temple* is *extraparochial*, and not within any Pariſh, nor in the City, ſo as to come within the Cuſtoms of the City, but 'tis within the County of the City; and *White Friars* is within the Juriſdiction of the City: Yet the Court inclined not to countenance Arreſts in the *Temple*, eſpecially in Term Time; though they would not ſet aſide this Arreſt, ſo the Defendant was held to ſpecial Bail. 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 285. By an Act made 8 & 9 *W.* 3 *cap.* 26. for preventing the many ill Practices uſed in *privileged Places* to defraud Perſons of their Debts; the pretended *Privileges* of *White Friars*, the *Savoy*, *Salſbury Court*, *Ram Alley*, *Mitre Court*, *Fuller's Rents*, *Baldwin's Gardens*, *Montague Cloſe*, the *Minories*, *Mint*, *Clink*, or *Deadman's Place*, are taken away. And the Sheriff of *London* or their Officers are enabled to take the *Poſſe Comitatus*, and ſuch other Power as ſhall be requiſite, and enter ſuch *privileged Places* to make any Arreſt on legal Proceſs, and in Caſe of Refuſal, to break open Doors; and if ſuch Sheriff, Bailiff, *&c.* ſhall neglect with ſuch Force to uſe their beſt Endeavours for executing any Proceſs, they ſhall forfeit to the Plaintiff 100 *l.* to be recovered in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and if any Perſon doth reſiſt the Officers in executing any Proceſs, or any who ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to them, he ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* ſuffer Impriſonment, and be ſet in the Pillory, as the Court of Aſſiſe, Gaol Delivery, *&c.* ſhall think fit: Perſons reſcuing any one arreſted in the aforeſaid pretended *privileged Places*, are to forfeit to the Plaintiff in the Action 500 *l.* On Non-payment whereof, within one Month after recovered in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and Judgment ſigned, they ſhall be tranſported to the Plantations for ſeven Years; and returning within that Term, be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; alſo Harbourers and Concealers of ſuch Reſcuers knowingly, are liable to Tranſportation, unleſs they pay the Plaintiff his Debt for which the Action was brought, with full Coſts, *&c.* The Stat. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 28. enacts, That if any Perſon within the Place commonly called *Suffolk Place*, or the *Mint*, in the Pariſh of St. *George* in the County of *Surry*, or the pretended Limits thereof, ſhall wilfully obſtruct or oppoſe any Perſons in the Serving or Executing any Writ, or legal Proceſs, Rule or Order of Court, or Warrant of any Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* or aſſault or abuſe any Perſon, ſerving or executing the ſame, whereby he ſhall receive Damage or bodily Hurt, the Perſon offending ſhall be deemed Guilty of Felony, and be tranſported to the Plantations, by ſuch Ways, and for ſuch Time, and under ſuch Pains, as Felons in other Caſes: And upon Complaint to three Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* by any Perſon who ſhall have a Debt owing from any one who reſides in the *Mint*, having a legal Proceſs taken out for Recovery thereof, if the Debt be above 50 *l.* on Oath thereof, the Juſtices are impowered to iſſue their Warrant to the Sheriff of *Surrey*, to raiſe the *Poſſe*, and to enter the ſaid pretended *privileged Place* and arreſt the Party, *&c.* And the Sheriff neglecting or refuſing, incurs a Forfeiture of 200 *l.* Perſons reſiſting the Sheriff, *&c.* or making a Reſcous of a Priſoner; or harbouring or concealing any Priſoner ſo taken, or Perſon that reſcued him; or who ſhall exerciſe any unlawful Juriſdiction, or make or execute any pretended Ordinance for ſupporting any pretended *Privilege*, &c. within the ſaid Place, for hindering the due Execution of legal Proceſs; every ſuch Offender ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be tranſported: And Perſons in Vizards or Diſguiſes, oppoſing the Execution of any Proceſs in the *Mint*, or abetting any Riot or Tumult there, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* Perſons apprehending any Offender, and proſecuting him to Conviction; or an Offender out of Priſon, diſcovering and convicting two of his Accomplices, are entitled to a Reward of 40 *l.* The Rewards and Charge of raiſing the *Poſſe* for inforcing this Act, are to be paid by the Sheriff, and allowed in his Accounts, or repaid by the Treaſury, *&c.* And by this Statute the *Minters* reſiding in the *Mint*, not owing more than 50 *l.* to any one Creditor, delivering up their Effects upon Oath, for the Benefit of their Creditors, on Petition, and Notice to Creditors, *&c.* were to be diſcharged by the Juſtices in their Quarter-Seſſions.

Privy Council, *(Conſilium Regis, Privatum Conſilium)* Is a moſt honourable Aſſembly of the King and *Privy Counſellors* in the King's Court or Palace, for Matters of State. 4 *Inſt.* 53. The King ſits himſelf in Council, and appoints *Privy Counſellors* without Patent or Grant, by putting them on the Liſt, and on their Removal ſtriking them out, which he may do as he pleaſes: They take an Oath to the King, juſtly to adviſe him, to keep Secrecy, *&c.* Their Number at the firſt Inſtitution was Twelve; but at this Time is without Limitation, at the King's Will: Next to the *Lord Preſident of the Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal* ſits in Council, the *Secretaries of State*, and many other Lords and Gentlemen: And in all Debates of the Council, the Loweſt delivers his Opinion firſt, and the King declares his Judgment laſt; and thereby the Matter of Debate is determined. 4 *Inſt.* 55. Sir *Edward Coke* has theſe notable Concluſions, with Reſpect to the Proceedings of the *Privy Council*, *viz.* That it is conſiſtent with Safety, for a *Privy Counſellor* to give the King Counſel when demanded; and that the Trueſt and beſt Counſel is ever given to a Prince, when the Queſtion is ſo evenly ſtated and propounded, as the Counſellor cannot diſcern which way the King himſelf inclines; that Reſolution ſhould never

ver precede Deliberation, nor Execution go before Reſolution; and when upon Debate and Deliberation, any Matter is well reſolved by the Council, a Change of it upon ſome private Information is neither ſafe nor honourable. 4 *Inſt.* The *Court of Privy Council* is of great Antiquity: The Way of Government in *England*, it is ſaid, was originally by the King and his *Privy Council*; though at preſent the King and *Privy Council*, only intermedale in Matters of Complaint on ſudden Emergencies; their conſtant Buſineſs being to conſult for the Publick Good, Honour and Welfare of the Realm, in Affairs of State. 4 *Inſt.* 53. The Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, have oftentimes tranſmitted Matters of high Concern to the King and his *Privy Council:* And Acts of the *Privy Council*, whether Orders or Proclamations, were heretofore of very great Authority in *England*; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. that King procured an Act of Parliament to be made, that with the Advice of his *Privy Council*, he might ſet forth Proclamations, which ſhould have the Force of Acts of Parliament; but that Statute was repealed in the Reign of King *Ed.* 6. Though Acts of the *Privy Council* ſtill continued of great Authority until the Reigns of King *Charles* the Firſt and Second: And by theſe were Controverſies ſometimes determined touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party; as well as the Suſpenſion of Penal Laws, *&c.* But this ſeemed to be contrary to the 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. And by Stat. 16 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 10. it is declared, that neither the King, nor the *Privy Council*, have Authority by Petition, Bill, *&c.* to determine or diſpoſe of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments or Goods and Chattels of any Subject. The King with the Advice of his Council, publiſhes Proclamations binding to the Subject; but they are to be conſonant to, and in Execution of the Laws of the Land: It is in the Power of the *Privy Council*, to inquire into Crimes againſt the Government, and they may commit Perſons for Treaſon, and other Offences againſt the State, in order for their Trial in ſome of the other Courts; and any one or two of the *Privy Council* may lawfully do it: But they take Cognizance of no private Matters that may be determined by the ordinary Laws in other Courts; yet the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the *Plantations* are in many Reſpects ſubject to the Controul, and under the Direction of the *Privy Council of Great Britain*; and Law-Controverſies among the Subjects of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, &c. are determined by the *Privy Council.* 3 *Inſt.* 182. 4 *Inſt.* 53 *Wood's Inſt.* 458. By Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 23. Perſons examined by the *Privy Council*, on Treaſons, Murders, *&c.* done within or without the Realm, may be tried before Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, appointed by the King in any County of *England:* This Statute, as far as it relates to Treaſon committed within the Kingdom, is repeale: by 1 *&* 2 *P. & M cap* 10. If a Perſon be killed beyond Sea, out of the Realm, the Fact may be examined by the *Privy Council*, and the Offender tried according to the aforeſaid Statute. Conſpiracy by the King's Servants, againſt the Life of a *Privy Counſellor*, *&c.* is Felony. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 14. And Perſons attempting to kill, or unlawfully aſſault any *Privy Counſellor*, when in the Execution of his Office, are guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, by the Stat. 9 *Ann. cap.* 16. And anciently if one did ſtrike another Perſon in the Houſe of a *Privy Counſellor*, or in his Preſence, the Party offending was to be fined. 4 *Inſt.* 53. No Perſon born out of the King's Dominions, except of *Engliſh* Parents, ſhall be of the *Privy Council.* 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. There is to be but one *Privy Council* in *Great Britain:* And the *Privy Council* is not diſſolved by the Death of the King; but to continue for ſix Months, *&c.* 6 *Ann. cap.* 6, 7.

Privy Seal, *(Privatum Sigillum)* Is a Seal that the King uſeth to ſuch Grants or Things, as paſs the Great Seal. 2 *Inſt.* 554. Firſt they paſs the Privy Signet, then the *Privy Seal*, and laſtly the *Great Seal* of *England*; and the Clerks of the *Privy* Signet Office write out ſuch Grants, Patents, *&c.* as paſs the *Sign Manual*, which being tranſcribed and ſealed with the Signet, is a Warrant to the *Privy Seal*, as the *Privy Seal* is a Warrant to the *Great Seal. Wood's Inſt.* 457. How the King's Grants, Writings, and Leaſes, ſhall paſs the three Seals, *viz.* the *Privy* Signet, the *Privy Seal*, and the *Great Seal*; and the Duties of the Clerks of the *Privy* Signet, and *Privy Seal*, and what Fees ſhall be paid to them, and many Articles concerning the Paſſing of the King's Grants, *&c.* are mentioned in the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. No Protection can be granted under the *Privy Seal*, but under the Great Seal: But a Warrant of the King under the *Privy Seal* to iſſue Money out of his Coffers, is ſufficient; though not under the *Privy* Signet. 2 *Inſt.* 555. 2 *Rep.* 17. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 183. And the *Privy Seal* is ſometimes uſed in Things of leſs Conſequence, that never paſs the Great Seal; as to diſcharge a Recogniſance, Debt, *&c.* But no Writs ſhall paſs under the *Privy Seal*, which touch the Common Law. 2 *Inſt.* 555. And Matters of the *Privy Seal* are not iſſuable, or returnable in any Court, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 211. See *Keeper of the Privy Seal.*

Primen, Was the Name of the Seal of King *Arthur*, on which the *Virgin Mary* was engraved. *Geoff. of Monm. lib.* 7. *cap.* 2.

Pro, Is a Prepoſition, ſignifying for, or in reſpect of a Thing; as *Pro Conſilio*, *&c.* And in Law, *Pro* in the Grant of an Annuity *pro Conſilio*, ſhewing the *Cauſe* of the Grant amounts to a Condition: But in a Feoffinent, or Leaſe for Life, *&c.* it is the Conſideration, and doth not amount to a Condition; and the Reaſon of the Difference is, becauſe the State of the Land by the Feoffment is executed, and the Grant of the Annuity is executory. *Plowd.* 412. *Wood's Inſt.* 231.

Probare, In the Laws of *Canutus*, was uſed for to claim a Thing as a Man's own. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 44.

Probate of Teſtaments, *(Probatio Teſtamentorum)* Is the Exhibiting and Proving laſt Wills and Teſtaments before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, delegated by the Biſhop, who is Ordinary of the Place where the Party dies: And if all the Deceaſed's Goods, Chattels and Debts owing to him, were in the ſame Dioceſe, then the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, *&c.* hath the *Probate of the Teſtament*; but if the Goods and Chattels were diſperſed in divers Dioceſes, ſo that there were any Thing out of the Dioceſe where the Party lived, to make what is called *Bona Notabilia*, then the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* or *York*, is the Ordinary to make *Probate* by his Prerogative. *Blount.* The *Probate* of a Will is uſually made in the Spiritual Court, and this is done by granting Letters Teſtamentary to an Executor under the Seal of the Court, by which the Executor is enabled to bring any Action, *&c.* And if ſuch Letters Teſtamentary are granted to the Party who exhibits the Will, merely upon his Oath, by ſwearing that he believeth it to be the Laſt Will of the Deceaſed; this is called Proving it in *common Form*, and ſuch a *Probate* may be controverted at any Time: If the Executor, beſides his own Oath, produces Witneſſes to prove it to be the Laſt Will of the Deceaſed, and this in the Preſence of the Parties who claim any Intereſt, or in their Abſence, if ſummoned and they do not appear; this is termed a *Probate per Teſtes*, which cannot be queſtioned after thirty Years. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1301. Upon an Iſſue whether the Deceaſed made an Executor or no, the *Probate* of the Will was adjudged to be good Proof. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 375. And where a *Probate* of a Will is pro-

duced in Evidence at a Trial, the Defendant cannot say that the Will was forged, or that the Teſtator was *Non compos Mentis;* becauſe it is directly againſt the Seal of the Ordinary in a Matter where he had a proper Juriſdiction; but the Defendant may give in Evidence that the Seal itſelf was forged, or that the Teſtator had *Bona Notabilia*, or he may be relieved on Appeal. 1 *Lev.* 235. *Raym.* 405. 1 *Strange* 481. As the Judge of the Spiritual Court only can determine the Validity of Wills for Things Perſonal; therefore the *Probate* of ſuch a Will, is undeniable Evidence to a Jury, and it may not be controverted at Common Law. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 262. A *Probate*, according to *Holt* Chief Juſtice, is Evidence of a Will only as to Chattels: But if a Will of Lands be loſt, it ſhall be allowed for ſuch a Will concerning Lands. *Ibid.* 731, 735. When *Probate* is to be granted of a Will, wherein a Legacy is interlined in a different Hand, and ſuppoſed to be forged, the Executor has no Remedy but in the Spiritual Court; where the Will ought to be proved, with a ſpecial Reſervation as to that Clauſe. 1 *Peer Will.* 388. Notwithſtanding Appeal from a Will, a Perſon is complete Executor by the *Probate*; though the *Probate* may be traverſed, if an Executor Plaintiff do not conclude with a *Profert hic in Curia*, or the Defendant may demand *Oyer* of the Will. 3 *Bulſt.* 72. An Executor being made by the Act of the Party deceaſed himſelf, therefore the Law intitles him to the *Probate* of the Will; and the *Probate* cannot be revoked or altered, which would in Effect make a new Will; yet it may be ſuſpended by an Appeal: But if Adminiſtration be granted to one, this is by the Act of the Court; and if he afterwards become Bankrupt, *&c.* the Adminiſtration may be repealed. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 226. *Show.* 293. 1 *Salk.* 36. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1302. By the Statute 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. it is ordained, that on *Probate* of Wills, *&c.* 6 *d.* and no more ſhall be taken by the Regiſter, where the Goods of the Deceaſed do not exceed five Pounds Value; and when the Goods of the Deceaſed are above the Value of 5 *l.* and under 40 *l.* the Fee to the Judge ſhall be 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and to the Regiſter 1 *s.* and if the Goods exceed 40 *l.* in Value, the Judge's Fee is 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and to the Regiſter 2 *s.* 6 *d.* but this he may refuſe, and take a Penny for every ten Lines of the Will, *&c.* And if the Officer takes more than his due Fees, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Party grieved. But it hath been held on this Statute, that a Tranſcript of the Will muſt be brought to the Regiſter ready ingroſſed, and with Wax to be ſealed, ſo that the Regiſter, *&c.* may have no thing to do but to annex the *Probate* to it; and then no Fee ſhall be taken for ſuch Tranſcript. 4 *Inſt.* 336. *Co. Ent* 166. The Power of granting *Probates* and Adminiſtrations of the Goods of Perſons dying, for Wages or Work done in the King's Docks and Yards, ſhall be in the Ordinary of the Dioceſe where the Perſon dieth, or in him to whom Power is given by ſuch Ordinary, excluſive of the Prerogative Court, *&c.* Stat. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. See *Executor*, *&c.*

Probator, Is an Accuſer, or *Approver*; or one who undertakes to *prove* a Crime charged upon another. *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 52.

Procedendo, Is a Writ which lieth where an Action is removed out of an Inferior Court, to a Superior Court, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, by *Habeas Corpus*, *Certiorari*, or Writ of *Privilege*; to ſend down the Cauſe to the Court from whence removed, to *proceed* upon it, it not appearing to the higher Court that the Suggeſtion is ſufficiently proved. *F. N. B.* 153. 5 *Rep.* 63. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 23. And if the Party who ſues out a *Habeas Corpus*, or *Certiorari*, doth not put in good Bail in Time, (where good Bail is required) then there goes this Writ to the inferior Court to proceed *non obſtante* the *Habeas Corpus*, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 376. If a *Certiorari* or *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe, be returned before a Judge, the Judge will give a Rule thereupon to put in good Bail by ſuch a Day, which if the Defendant, upon ſerving his Attorney with a Copy of the Rule, doth not do, then the Judge will ſign a Warrant for a *Procedendo*, to remove the Cauſe back again where the Action was firſt laid: Alſo if Bail be put in at the Time, and do not prove good, the Judge will grant a Rule for better Bail to be put in by ſuch a Day, or elſe to juſtify the Bail already put in; which if the Defendant doth not do, the Judge will then likewiſe grant a Warrant for a *Procedendo*. 2 *Lill.* 377. Where Bail put in on Removal of a Cauſe into *B. R.* is diſallowed by the Court, if the Defendant upon a Rule for that Purpoſe, and Notice given, refuſe to put in better Bail, ſuch as the Court ſhall approve of, a *Procedendo* may be granted; for Diſallowing of the Bail makes the Defendant to be in the ſame Condition as if he had put in no Bail, and until the Bail is put in and filed, the Court is not poſſeſſed of the Cauſe ſo as to proceed in it. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* After a Record returned, and the Defendant hath *filed Bail* in *B. R.* on a Cauſe's being removed, a *Procedendo* ought not to be granted; becauſe by giving and filing Bail in this Court, the Bail below is diſcharged. *Sid.* 313. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1304. And it hath been held, that by the *Common Law* if a *Certiorari* be once filed, the Proceedings below can never be revived by any *Procedendo*. *Hill.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *Hawk. P. C.* 294. When a Cauſe by the *Cuſtom of London* is actionable, and will not bear an Action at the Common Law, if upon a *Habeas Corpus* or *Certiorari*, brought to remove ſuch Cauſe into the Court of *B. R.* it doth ſo appear to the Court; the Court will grant a *Procedendo* to authoriſe the Court of *London* to proceed in the Matter; otherwiſe the Party that brought the Action would be without Remedy. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 376. This Writ of *Procedendo* is called a *Procedendo in Loquela.*

Procedendo on Aid Prayer. If a Man *Pray* in *Aid* of the King, in a real Action, and the *Aid* be granted; it ſhall be awarded that he ſue to the King in the *Chancery*, and the Juſtices in the *Common Pleas* ſhall ſtay until the Writ of *Procedendo de Loquela* come unto them: And if it appear to the Judges by Pleading or ſhewing of the Party, that the King hath Intereſt in the Land, or ſhall loſe Rent or Service, *&c.* there the Court ought to ſtay until they have from the King a *Procedendo in Loquela:* And then they may proceed in the Plea, until they come to give Judgment; when the Juſtices ought not to proceed to Judgment, without a Writ for that Purpoſe. *New Nat. Br.* 342. So in a perſonal Action, if the Defendant *Pray in Aid* of the King, the Judges are not to proceed until they receive a *Procedendo in Loquela.* And though they may then proceed and try the Iſſue joined, they ſhall not give Judgment until a Writ comes to them to proceed to Judgment. *Ibid.*

Procedendo ad Judicium, Lies where the Judges of any Court delay the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, and will not give Judgment in the Cauſe, when they ought to do it. *Wood's Inſt.* 570. If Verdict paſs for the Plaintiff in *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin* before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and before they give Judgment, by a new Commiſſion, new Juſtices are made; the Plaintiff in the Aſſiſe may ſue forth a *Certiorari* directed to the other Juſtices to remove the Record before the new Juſtices; and another Writ to the new Juſtices to receive and inſpect the Record, and then proceed to Judgment, *&c. New Nat. Brev.* 342, 343. Where the Authority of Commiſ-

ſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. is ſuſpended by Writ of *Superſedeas*; their Power may be reſtored by a Writ of *Procedendo*. Regiſt. 124. 12 Aſſ. 21. H. P. C. 162.

Proceſs, *(Proceſſus, à Procedendo ab initio uſque ad finem)* Is ſo called, becauſe it *proceeds* or goes out, upon former Matter, either original or judicial; and hath two Significations: Firſt, it is largely taken for all the Proceedings in any Action, real or perſonal, civil or criminal, from the Beginning to the End: Secondly, we call that the *Proceſs* by which a Man is called into any Temporal Court, becauſe it is the Beginning or principal Part thereof, by which the reſt is directed; or if taken ſtrictly, it is the proceeding, after the Original, before Judgment. *Briton* 138. *Lamb. lib.* 4 *Crompt.* 133. 8 *Rep.* 157. *Proceſſes* are *General*, or *Special*; and ſpecial *Proceſs* is that which is eſpecially appointed for any Offence, &c. by Statute: And there is a very great Diverſity of *Proceſſes*. *F. N. B. Proceſs* to call Perſons into Court, &c. muſt be in the Name of the King; and if it iſſue from the Court of *King's Bench*, it ought to be under the *Teſte* of the Chief Juſtice, or of the ſenior Judge of the Court, if there be no Chief Juſtice; and if it iſſueth from any other Court, it is to be under the *Teſte* of the firſt in Commiſſion, &c. *Dalt. ch.* 132. *Finch* 436. *Cro. Car.* 393. No *Proceſs* ſhall regularly iſſue in the King's Name and by his Writ, to apprehend a Felon or other Malefactor, unleſs there be an Indictment or Matter of Record in the Court, upon which the Writ iſſues. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 575. All legal Proceedings take Commencement by original Writ, Indictment, or Information; or in *B. R.* by Bill of *Middleſex*, or *Latitat*, which is the original *Proceſs* of this Court; and is in Nature of an Original to cauſe Appearance. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 377. There is no Need of *Proceſs* upon an Indictment, &c. where the Defendant is preſent in Court; only where he is abſent. 2 *Hawk.* 281. The *Proceſs* on Indictments of *Capias*, &c. is appointed by the 25 *Edw* 3. and 8 *Hen.* 6. In Actions of the Caſe; and Writs of Annuity and Covenant, by Stat. 19 *Hen.* 7. 23 *Hen.* 8. And no Writ, *Proceſs*, &c. ſhall be diſcontinued by the King's Death. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* 1 *Ann.* If *Proceſs* is awarded out of a Court which hath not Juriſdiction of the principal Cauſe, it is *coram non Judice* and void: And the Sheriff executing it will be a Treſpaſſer. 2 *Leon.* 89. Proceedings in the Superior and Inferior Courts muſt be regularly and formally entered, according to the legal Courſe; or they may be reverſed for Error in *B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 379. Anciently all Law Proceedings and Pleadings, &c. were in *French*: Though by Statutes ſince made, it was enacted, that they ſhould be pleaded and anſwered in *Engliſh*, and entered and inrolled in *Latin*. 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 15. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. The old Entries of the Law Proceedings in *French* was required by *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, it being a Language which he himſelf knew; and the Uſe of *Latin* is ſaid to be introduced by the Clergy, when the Biſhops and other Spiritual Perſons were Judges, and chief Officers of our Courts; and this they did, as knowing whatever Alterations there were in national Languages, the *Latin* would be generally underſtood. Yet ſome give another Reaſon for it, that it was done to keep the People in Ignorance, and to have in their own Power only the Interpretation of the Laws. *Forteſcue* 100. By a late Statute, all Proceedings in the Courts of Juſtice in *England*, and in the Courts of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, *viz.* all Writs, and *Proceſs* thereon, Pleadings, Indictments, Informations, Preſentments, Inquiſitions, Verdicts, Records, Judgments, Commiſſions, Pardons, Statutes, Bonds, Rolls, Entries, Fines and Recoveries, Proceedings of Courts Leet and Courts-Baron, &c. ſhall be in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and not in *Latin* or *French*; and be written in a common ingroſſing Hand, not *Court* Hand, in Words at length, &c. on Pain of forfeiting the Sum of 50*l.* And Miſtranſlations, Errors in Form, and Miſtakes of Clerkſhip, may be amended before or after Judgment: Alſo the Statutes of *Jeofails* ſhall extend to all Forms, and Proceedings in *Engliſh*, except in Criminal Caſes. But this Statute extendeth not to the Court of *Admiralty*, as to certifying any Proceedings beyond the Seas, &c. which may be in *Latin* as formerly. Stat. 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. And in the Court of Receipt of the *Exchequer* in *England*, Officers and Clerks may carry on their Buſineſs in their uſual Courſe; alſo Writs, Proceſs, Pleadings, &c. may be written expreſſing Numbers by Figures, and with uſual Abbreviations in *Engliſh*; and Names of Writs, &c. to be expreſſed in the ſame Language as hath been commonly uſed, by 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. 14.

Procceſſion. In *Cathedral* and *Conventual Churches*, the Members had their ſtated *Proceſſions*, wherein they walked in their moſt ornamental Habits, with Muſick before them, ſinging of Hymns, and other ſuitable Solemnity: And in every Pariſh, there was a cuſtomary annual *Proceſſion* of the Pariſh Prieſt, the Patron of the Church, with the chief Flag, or holy Banner, and the other Pariſhioners, to take a Circuit round the Limits of the Pariſh or Manor, and pray for a Bleſſing on the Fruits of the Earth; to which we owe our preſent Cuſtom of *Perambulation*, which in moſt Places is ſtill called *Proceſſioning* and *going in Proceſſion*, though we have loſt the Order and Devotion, as well as Pomp and Superſtition of it.

Procceſſum continuando, Is a Writ for the *Continuance* of *Proceſs*, after the Death of the Chief Juſtice, or other Juſtices in the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*. Reg. Orig. 128.

Prochein Amy, *(Proximus Amicus)* Is uſed in Law for him that is the *next Friend*, or next of Kin to a Child in his Nonage, and in that Reſpect is allowed to deal for the Infant in the Management of his Affairs; as to be his Guardian if he holds Lands in Socage, and in the Redreſs of any Wrong done to him. *Stat. Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 48. *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 15. 2 *Inſt.* 261. And *Prochein Amy* is commonly taken for *Guardian in Socage*; but otherwiſe it is he that appears in Court for an Infant who ſues any Action, and aids the Infant in Purſuit of his Action: For to ſue, an Infant may not make an Attorney, but the Court will admit the next Friend of the Infant Plaintiff; and a Guardian for an Infant Defendant: If no Guardian is appointed by the Father, &c. of an Infant, the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* hath been to allow one of the Officers of the Court to be *Prochein Amy* to the Infant to ſue. *Terms de Ley* 493. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 52. It hath been held, that a Guardian and *Prochein Amy*, are diſtinct, though either of them may be admitted for the Plaintiff being an Infant. *Prochein Amy* was never before the Statute *Weſtm.* 1. and was appointed in Caſe of Neceſſity, where an Infant was to ſue his Guardian, or the Guardian would not ſue for him; for which Reaſon he may be admitted to ſue by *Prochein Amy*, when he is to demand or gain any Thing. 2 *Neſ. Abr.* 997. The Plaintiff Infant may ſue *per Guarnianum*, or *per* Proximum Amicum *ad proſequendum*; and if the Admiſſion is to ſue *per Guardianum*, when it ſhould be *per Proximum Amicum*, it will be well enough, there being many Precedents both Ways: But if he is ſued, it muſt be *per Guardianum*. Cro. Car. 86, 115. Hut. 92. If an Infant be diſturbed by the Chief Lord, ſo that he cannot bring *Aſſiſe*, his *Prochein Amy* ſhall be admitted. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 48. So where the Infant is *Eloined*, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 15. See *Infant*.

Prochein Avoidance, Is nothing but a Power to Preſent a Miniſter to a Church when it ſhall become void: As where one hath preſented a Clerk to a Church, and then grants the *next Avoidance* to another, *&c.* See *Avoidance.*

Proclamation, *(Proclamatio)* Is a Notice publickly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks fit to advertiſe his Subjects: As that if a Man do not ſurrender himſelf, at ſuch a Time, he ſhall be eſteemed a Rebel; or to forbid or command a Thing; and it is a Branch of the King's Prerogative, by which he may do many Things alone. 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. 3 *Inſt.* 162. *Shep. Epit.* 819. And in this Senſe, none may make any *Proclamation* without the King's Authority; except Mayors, or ſuch like Governors of Towns, *&c.* by Cuſtom or Privilege. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 41. By the *Stat.* 31 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 8. The King's *Proclamation* was to be of the ſame Effect as an Act of Parliament; not to prejudice Life, Liberty, *&c.* and Contemners of it to be adjudged Traytors. The King may make a *Proclamation* to his Subjects, *Quoad terrorem Populi,* and put them in Fear of his Diſpleaſure; but not upon any other certain Pain, as Forfeiture of their Lands or Goods, or to undergo the Penalty of a Fine and Impriſonment, *&c.* *Daliſ.* 20. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 381, 382. Yet the King by his *Proclamation* may inhibit his Subjects that they go not out of the Realm, without Licenſe; and if the Subject act contrary thereunto, for this Contempt he ſhall be fined to the King. 12 *&* 13 *Eliz. Dyer* 296. There are *Proclamations* of divers Kinds; and a *Proclamation* is to be pleaded under the Great Seal, without which it doth not bind, *&c. Cro. Car.* 130. Vide *King,* and *Privy Council.*

Proclamation of Courts, Is uſed particularly in the Beginning or Calling of a Court, and at the Diſcharge or Adjourning thereof; for the Attendance of Perſons, and Diſpatch of Buſineſs incident thereto: And before a *Parliament* is diſſolved, *&c.* Publick *Proclamation* is to be made, that if any Perſon hath any Petition, he ſhall come in and be heard. *Lex Conſtitut.* 156. At the latter End of the *Aſſiſes,* there is uſually *Proclamation* made, that no more Records of *Niſi Prius* ſhall be put in to be tried at that Aſſiſes; after which they will not be received, and all Perſons who have not then put in their Records of *Niſi Prius* may depart, and are bound to give no longer Attendance at that Aſſiſes. *Paſch.* 1652. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 381. *Proclamation* is made in *Courts Baron,* for Perſons to come in and claim vacant Copyholds, of which the Tenants died ſeiſed ſince the laſt Courts; and the Lord may ſeiſe a Copyhold, if the Heir come not in to be admitted upon *Proclamation, &c.* 1 Lev. 63.

Proclamation of Exigents. On awarding an *Exigent,* in order to *Outlawry,* a Writ of *Proclamation* iſſues to the Sheriff of the County where the Party dwells, to make three *Proclamations* for the Defendant to yield himſelf, or be outlawed. *Stat.* 6 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 3, 4 *&* 5 *Will. & Mar.*

Proclamation of a Fine. When any Fine of Land is paſſed, *Proclamation* is ſolemnly made thereof in the Court of *Common Pleas* where levied, after the Ingroſſing it; and Tranſcripts are alſo ſent to the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe,* and Juſtices of the Peace of the County in which the Lands lie, to be openly *proclaimed* there. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 7.

Proclamation of Nuſances. By Statute, *Proclamation* is to be made againſt *Nuſances,* and for the Removal of them, *&c.* 12 *R.* 2.

Proclamation of Rebellion, Is a Writ, whereby a Man, not appearing upon a *Subpœna,* or an *Attachment* in the *Chancery,* is reputed and declared a *Rebel,* if he render not himſelf by a Day aſſigned. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion.*

Proclamation of Recuſants. There is a *Proclamation of Recuſants,* by which they ſhall be convicted, on Non-appearance at the Aſſizes. 29 *Eliz.* 3 *Jac.* 1.

Proclamation of Statutes, Is for their better Obſervance, and that the People may avoid the Penalties thereof.

Pro confeſſo, Is where a Bill is exhibited in the *Chancery,* to which the Defendant appears, and is afterwards in Contempt for not anſwering; when the Matter contained in the Bill ſhall be taken as if it were *confeſſed* by the Defendants. *Terms de Ley* 494. If a Defendant is in Cuſtody for Contempt in not anſwering the Complainant's Bill, upon a *Habeas Corpus,* which is granted by Order of Court, to bring him to the Bar, the Court aſſigns him a Day to anſwer; and the Day being expired, and no Anſwer put in, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is iſſued, and the Party being brought into Court a further Day is aſſigned; by which Day, if he anſwer not, the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion ſhall be taken *Pro confeſſo,* unleſs Cauſe be ſhewed by a Day; and for Want of ſuch Cauſe ſhewed on Motion, the Subſtance of the Bill ſhall be decreed to the Plaintiff. *Hill.* 1662. Alſo after a fourth inſufficient Anſwer made to the Bill of the Complainant, the Matter of the Bill not ſufficiently anſwered unto by the Defendant ſhall be taken *Pro confeſſo,* and decreed accordingly.

Proctor, *(Procurator)* Is he who undertakes to manage another Man's Cauſe, in any Court of the *Civil* or *Eccleſiaſtical* Law, for his Fee: *Qui aliena negotia gerenda ſuſcipit.*

Proctors of the Clergy, *(Procuratores Cleri)* Are thoſe who are choſen and appointed to appear for Cathedral or other Collegiate Churches; as alſo for the common Clergy of every Dioceſe, to ſit in the *Convocation* Houſe in the Time of Parliament. On every new Parliament the King directeth his Writ to the Archbiſhop of each Province, for the Summoning of all Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, *&c.* to the Convocation, and generally of all the Clergy of his Province, aſſigning them the Time and Place in the Writ; then the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury,* upon his Writ received, according to Cuſtom directs his Letters to the Biſhop of *London,* as his provincial Dean, firſt citing him peremptorily, and then willing him to cite in like Manner all the Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, *&c.* and generally all the Clergy of his Province to the Place, and againſt the Day prefixed in the Writ; but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* be ſent for every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and two *Proctors* for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Dioceſe; and by Virtue of theſe Letters authentically ſealed, the ſaid Biſhop of *London* directs his like Letters ſeverally to the Biſhop of every Dioceſe of the Province, citing them in like Sort, and willing them not only to appear, but alſo to admoniſh the ſaid Deans and Archdeacons perſonally to appear; and the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the common Clergy of the Dioceſe to ſend their *Proctors* to the Place at the Day appointed; and alſo willeth them to certify to the Archbiſhop the Names of all and every Perſon ſo warned by them, in a Schedule annexed to their Letter certificatory: Then the Biſhops proceed accordingly, and the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Body of the Clergy make choice of their *Proctors*; which being done and certified to the Biſhop, he returneth all at the Day. *Cowel.*

Procurations, *(Procurationes)* Are certain Sums of Money which Pariſh Prieſts pay yearly to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, *ratione Viſitationis,* formerly the Viſitor demanded a Proportion of Meat and Drink for his Refreſhment, when he came abroad to do his Duty, and examine the State of the Church, afterwards

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these were turned into annual Payments of a certain Sum, which is called a Procuration, being so much given to the Visitor, *ad procurandum Cibum et Potum*. And Complaints were often made of the excessive Charges of the *Procurations*, which were prohibited by several Councils and Bulls; and that of *Clement* the Fourth is very particular, wherein Mention is made that the *Archdeacon of Richmond*, visiting the Diocese, travelled with one Hundred and three Horses, twenty-one Dogs, and three Hawks, to the great Oppression of religious Houses, &c. These are also called *Proxies*; and it is said there are three Sorts of *Procurations*, or *Proxies*; *Ratione visitationis, Consuetudinis, & Pacti*; and that the first is of Ecclesiastical Cognisance, but the two last are triable at Law. *Hardr.* 180. A Libel was brought in the Spiritual Court for *Procurations* by the Archdeacon of *York*, setting forth, that for ten or twenty Years, &c. there had been due and paid to him so much yearly by a Parson and his Predecessors; who suggested for a Prohibition, that the Duty had been payable, but denied the Prescription, and that the Ecclesiastical Court cannot try Prescriptions; but it was adjudged, that *Procurations* are payable of common Right, as Tithes are, and no Action will lie for the same at Common Law; if he had denied the *Quantum*, then a Prohibition might go. *Raym.* 360. See *Stat.* 34 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 19.

Procurator, Is one who hath a Charge committed to him by any Person; in which general Signification it hath been applied to a Vicar or Lieutenant, who acts instead of another; and we read of *Procurator Regni*, and *Procurator Reipublicæ*, which is a publick Magistrate: Also *Proxies* of Lords in Parliament are in our Law-Books called *Procuratores*; the Bishops are sometimes termed *Procuratores Ecclesiarum*; and the Advocates of religious Houses, who were to solicit the Interests, and plead the Causes of the Societies, were denominated *Procuratores Monasterii*; and from this Word comes the common Word *Proctor*. It is likewise used for him that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for another Man; and *Procuracy* for the Writing or Instrument whereby he is authorised. 3 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Procursus, Signifies the Genealogy of a Man. *Matt. Paris. Anno* 1130.

Prodes Homines, Is a Title often given in our old Books to the *Barons* of the Realm, or other military Tenants, that were summoned to the King's Council, and were no more than *Discreti & fideles Homines*, who according to their Prudence and Knowledge were to give their Counsel and Advice.

Proditorie, A Word necessary to Indictments of Treason. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 224.

Profaneness, *(Qu. procul à fano)* Is a Disrespect paid to the Name of God, and to Things and Persons consecrated to him. *Wood's Inst.* 396. And *Profaneness* is punishable by divers Statutes; as for reviling the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, *profanely* using the Name of God in Plays, &c. *Profaning* the Lord's Day, Cursing and Swearing, &c. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. 1 *Car.* 1. *c.* 1. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 11.

Profer, *(Profrum, vel Proferum,* from the Fr. *Proferer*, i. e. *Producere)* Is the Time appointed for the Accounts of *Sheriffs*, and other Officers in the *Exchequer*, which is twice in the Year. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. As to the *Profers of Sheriffs*, though the certain *Debet* of the Sheriff could not be known before the Finishing of his Accounts; yet it seems there was anciently an Estimate made of what his constant Charge of the *annual* Revenue amounted to, according to a *Medium*, which was paid into the *Exchequer* at the Return of the Writ of Summons of the *Pipe*; and the Sums so paid were and are to this Day called *Profer Vicecomitis*: But although these *Profers* are paid, if upon the Conclusion of the Sheriff's Accounts, and after the Allowances and Discharges had by him, it appears that there is a Surplusage, or that he is charged with more than he could receive, he hath his *Profers* paid or allowed to him again. *Hale's Sher. Account* 52. There is a Writ, *De Attornato Vicecomitis pro* Profro *faciendo*. Reg. Orig. 139. And we read of *Profers* in the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21. in which Place *Profer* signifies the *Offer* and Endeavour to proceed in an Action. See *Briton, cap.* 28. and *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 38.

Profer the Half-Mark, That is to *Offer* or tender the *Half-Mark*. Vide *Half-Mark*.

Profert in Curia, Is where the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed, he must do it with a *Profert in Curia*, to the End that the other Party may at his own Charges have a Copy of it, and until then he is not obliged to answer it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 382. And if a Man pleads by Virtue of an Indenture, which is lost, on Affidavit made thereof, the Court will compel the Plaintiff to shew the Counterpart, that the Defendant may plead thereto; or will grant an Imparlance. *Cro. Jac.* 429. When he who is Party or Privy in Estate or Interest, or who justifies in the Right of him who is Party or Privy, pleads a Deed; notwithstanding the Party privy claims but Part of the original Estate, yet he must shew the original Deed. 10 *Rep.* 92, 93. But where a Man is a Stranger to a Deed, and claims nothing in it, &c. there he may plead the Patent or Deed, without a *Profert in Curia* Ibid. A Man may claim under a Deed of Uses, without shewing it; because the Deed doth not belong to him, though he claims by it, but the Covenanter's, and he hath no Means to obtain it; and for that it is an Estate executed by the Statute of Uses, so as the Party is in by Law, like unto Tenant in Dower, or by Statute, &c. who may have a Rent-charge extended, and need not shew the Deed. *Cro. Car.* 442. And in Things executed, or Estates determined, there need not be any *Profert in Curia*. 3 Lev. 204. Also an Assignee of Commissioners of Bankrupts, need not shew the Bond to the Bankrupt, because he comes in by Act of Law, &c. *Cro. Car.* 209. By Statute, no Advantage or Exceptions shall be taken for Want of a *Profert in Curia*; but the Court shall give Judgment according to the very Right of the Cause, without regarding any such Omission and Defect, except the same be specially and particularly set down, and shewn for Cause of Demurrer. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. Where a Deed is pleaded and shewn in Court, the Deed in Judgment of Law remains in Court all the Term in which it is shewn; and if it be not denied, then at the End of the Term it is delivered to the Party whose it is: And if it be denied, it shall still remain in Court, for if it be found *Non est factum*, it shall be damned. 3 *Rep.* 74, 75, 47. See *Monstrans de fait*, and *Oyer*, &c.

Profession, *(Professio)* Is used particularly for the Entring into any *Religious Order*, &c. By which a Monk offered himself to God, by a Vow of three Things, *viz.* Obedience, Chastity, and Poverty, which he promised constantly to observe; and this was called *Sanctæ Religionis Professio*, and the Monk a *Religious professed*. New Book Entr. And in our Law, this Entring into Religion, whereby a Man is shut up from all the common Offices of Life, is termed a *Civil Death*.

Profits, A Devise of the *Profits* of Lands, is a Devise of the Land itself. *Dyer* 210. A Husband devised the *Profits* of his Lands to his Wife, until his Son came of Age, this was held to be a Devise of the Lands until that Time: Though if the Land were devised to the Son, and that his Mother should take the *Profits* of it until he come of Age, &c. this would

would give the Mother only an Authority, and not an Intereſt. 2 *Leon.* 221. By Deviſe of *Profits*, the Lands uſually paſs; unleſs there are other Words to ſhew the Intention of the Teſtator. *Moor* 753, 758. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1051.

Programma, In the old *Saxon* ſignifies a Letter ſealed with the King's Seal. *Spec. Sax. lib.* 3. *Art.* 34.

Prohibition, *(Prohibitio)* Is a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, to forbid the Spiritual Court, Admiralty Court, *&c.* to proceed in a Cauſe there depending, upon ſuggeſting that the Cognizance thereof belongs not to the ſaid Courts, but to the Common Law Courts. *F. N. B.* 39, 40, *&c.* Or it may *prohibit* the Judges of any Temporal Court, from proceeding in any Cauſe out of their Juriſdictions: And the King's Courts, that may award *Prohibitions*, being informed by the Plaintiff or Defendant, or by any Stranger, that any Court Temporal or Eccleſiaſtical do hold Plea where they have no Juriſdiction, may lawfully *prohibit* that Court, as well after Judgment as before. 2 *Inſt.* 229, 601, 602. 4 *Rep.* 127. *Finch* 450. This Writ is directed not only to the Judge, but the Parties; and if the Judge of the inferior Court, or the Party, proceeds notwithſtanding the *Prohibition*, an Attachment may be had againſt them, or Action of the Caſe: But on a *Prohibition* in the Spiritual Court, the Party may appear, and take a Declaration upon the Suggeſtion, and go to Trial; and if thereupon it be found againſt the Plantiff in the *Prohibition*, a Writ of *Conſultation* ſhall be awarded, with Coſts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 384. *Wood's Inſt.* 570. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. A *Prohibition* is generally a proper Remedy where a Court exceeds its Juriſdiction; and *Prohibitions* are granted either *pro defectu Juriſdictionis*, or *pro defectu Triationis*: In a *Prohibition*, upon Motion for a *Conſultation*, it was inſiſted, that it ought not to be granted without pleading or demurring to the *Prohibition*; but it was held, that anciently in *B. R.* there were no Declarations or Demurrers upon *Prohibitions*, and therefore Conſultations were granted upon Motions. 1 *Vent.* 180. 3 *Salk.* 287. In Caſes of *Prohibitions*, where they were granted upon a Motion, the ancient Courſe was, that the Party *prohibited* ſued out a *Scire facias*, *Quare Conſultatio non debet concedi poſt Prohibitionem*, in which Writ the Suggeſtion was recited, and alſo the *Prohibition* granted thereon *ad Damnum* of the Party: Afterwards this Practice was altered, and the Courſe came to be thus, *(viz.)* upon granting a *Prohibition* to the Plaintiff, the Court bound him in a Recogniſance to proſecute an *Attachment of Contempt* againſt the Defendant for ſuing in the Spiritual Court, *&c.* after a *Prohibition* granted, and then to declare upon the *Prohibition*; ſo that he who was the Defendant in that Court, now becomes Plaintiff in the Court above. *Plowd* 472. 3 *Salk.* 289. If any Matter appears in the Declaration in an inferior Court, which ſheweth that the Cauſe of Action did not ariſe *infra Juriſdictionem*; or the ſubject Matter be not proper for the Judgment of ſuch Court; or if the Defendant who intended to plead to the Juriſdiction is prevented by any Artifice, or his Plea be not accepted or is over-ruled; in all theſe Caſes a *Prohibition* will lie at any Time: But not after the Defendant hath admitted the Juriſdiction by pleading to the Action, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 273. A *Prohibition* lies in all Cauſes wherein a *Habeas Corpus* doth lie at Common Law; but it is moſt commonly granted to the Spiritual Courts, where a Cauſe belongs to the Temporal Juriſdiction: And the Court ought not to deny a Perſon a *Prohibition* that prays it, if there be a Cauſe therefore; the Granting *Prohibitions* being not a diſcretionary Act of the Court, but *ex merito Juſtitiæ*; though a *Prohibition* will not be granted on a Motion the laſt Day of the Term, but ſometimes in ſuch a Caſe, a Rule has been made to ſtay Proceedings until next Term. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 385, 388. *Raym.* 4, 92. *Prohibition* may be granted to the Court of the Earl Marſhal, by the Courts of Common Law, if it exceedeth its Juriſdiction; and it hath been ſtrongly inſiſted on, that the Court of the Conſtable and Marſhal may alſo be *prohibited*, but there having been no Court holden before the Conſtable and Marſhal for many Years paſt, little is mentioned in our Books on that Head. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 14. The Court of *B. R.* may by the Common Law grant a *Prohibition* to the Court of Admiralty, to ſtay their Proceedings, if they hold Plea of any Matter which the Juriſdiction of their Court doth not extend to: And the Defendant in the Court of Admiralty may have a *Prohibition*, after he hath pleaded, although he cannot have it to an inferior Court; for an inferior Court doth not draw the Matter in Queſtion *ad aliud Examen*, but doth proceed therein according to the Common Law; but the Court of Admiralty doth draw the Matter *ad aliud Examen*, that is to try it by the Civil Law; and therefore, and that the Common Law may not be injured, this Court will uſe their Authority at any Time to ſtay Proceedings in the Admiralty, though the Defendant by his incautelous Pleading hath allowed their Juriſdiction. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. B. R.* 387. Upon a Suggeſtion that the Admiralty holds Plea upon a Promiſe, *&c.* made *infra Corpus Comitatûs*, which is not triable there, but at Common Law, a *Prohibition* lies; but the Surmiſe and Suggeſtion muſt be abſolute and certain, that a Promiſe was actually made *infra Corp. Comitat.* for upon an uncertain Suggeſtion no *Prohibition* can be granted, and no Iſſue can be taken upon it though it ſhould be falſe. 2 *Lill.* 384. If the Court of Admiralty proceeds in any Matter, which is not Maritime, although the Thing were done upon the Sea, the Court of *B. R.* will grant a *Prohibition*; the Admiralty having Juriſdiction only in Maritime Cauſes, *viz.* ſuch as concern Sea Affairs, and not of all Matters done at Sea, as of Contracts, *&c.* *Ibid.* 378. *Prohibition* doth not lie to the Admiralty to ſtop Proceedings on a Bond made beyond Sea, ſued there; nor for a Suit for Mariners Wages, *&c.* and a *Prohibition* lies not to that Court in Caſes of Felony which are to be tried there. 3 *Leon.* 514. 3 *Lev.* 60. 2 *Lill.* 389. *Prohibitions* may be granted to the Prerogative Court, to hinder them from granting Letters of Adminiſtration contrary to Law; or to prevent any other Proceedings, which are not agreeable to the Common Law. *Hill* 22 *Car. B. R.* But if the Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Courts proceed wholly on their own Canons, they ſhall not be *prohibited* by the Common Law; for they ſhall be preſumed to be the beſt Judges of their own Laws: Though if they proceed upon Temporal Matter, or act in Derogation of the Common Law, by queſtioning a Matter not triable by them, *&c.* *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 439. 1 *Bulſt.* 159. Where the Eccleſiaſtical Court hath the ſole Cogniſance of a Cauſe, their Proceedings are not examinable at Common Law, though erroneous; and no *Prohibition* will lie, but an Appeal to the Delegates. *March* 92. But of Things whereof our Law, and the Eccleſiaſtical Law, take Cogniſance, the Judges are only to rely on our Law; and not on the Eccleſiaſtical Law. *Ibid.* 84. If a Matter is properly determinable in the Spiritual Court, and they make an erroneous Decree, *B. R.* will not grant a *Prohibition*; though if they decree a Matter which they have no Juriſdiction of, this Court will grant a *Prohibition* to annul the Sentence. 2 *Lill.* 386. A *Prohibition* may be granted to the Spiritual Court, after Sentence given in a Cauſe in that Court; but the Court applied to, will not do it until they have heard Counſel on both Sides, although before Sentence they grant it upon a ba e

bare Suggeſtion of the Party, if the Matter ſuggeſted will bear it; for a Sentence in an Eccleſiaſtical Court is in the Nature of a Judgment given at the Common Law, and preſumed to be given upon mature Deliberation; wherefore their Sentence is not to be made void but by good Advice. *Ibid.* 388. A Libel was exhibited in the Prerogative Court for a Legacy, and a *Prohibition* prayed, for that the Party lived out of the Dioceſe, *&c.* upon the *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. But becauſe the Will was proved in that Court, and the Suit was there, and Sentence given for the Legacy, and upon an Appeal to the Delegates that Sentence was affirmed, and Execution granted thereon; it was held too late for a *Prohibition*. *Cro. Car.* 69. Though it has been adjudged, that it is never too late to move *B. R.* for a *Prohibition* in a Caſe where the Spiritual Court had no original Juriſdiction. *Mod. Ca.* 252. 1 *Mod.* 273. By *Holt* Chief Juſtice, if an Action is commenced in an inferior Court, which hath no Juriſdiction of the Cauſe; a *Prohibition* will not lie after Sentence. 3 *Salk.* 288. No *Prohibition* ſhall be allowed after a Conſultation duly granted, by the *Stat.* 50 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 4. which ordains, that but one *Prohibition* ſhall lie in one Cauſe: A Conſultation being once granted, there ſhall be no new *Prohibition* upon the ſame Libel; unleſs it is apparent that the Conſultation was unduly obtained, when it is otherwiſe. 1 *Leon.* 130. It is a Rule, that a *Prohibition* ſhall not be granted where the Proceedings in the Eccleſiaſtical Court are not againſt the Law of the Land, nor the Liberty of the Subject. *Cro. Jac.* 431. If a Suit is for a Penſion, it being merely Spiritual, no *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. *Cro. Jac.* 666. But where Property, or the Freehold of an Office, *&c.* comes in Queſtion, a *Prohibition* ſhall go to the Spiritual Court. 4 *Leon.* 261. *Raym.* 88. And ſo where a Cuſtom is alledged in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: Though a bare Preſcription is not ſufficient for a *Prohibition*, except it concerns a Layman; for it was never granted, where a Perſon claimed a Penſion by Preſcription 2 *Lev.* 103. *Salk.* 350. If in ſuing for Tithes, *&c.* the Boundaries of Pariſhes come in Queſtion, *Prohibition* lies; becauſe the Bounds of Pariſhes are triable at Common Law. 1 *Cro.* 228. Though a *Prohibition* was denied, where the Bounds of two Vills in the ſame Pariſh were conteſted. 1 *Lev.* 78. And it hath been adjudged, that where a Thing triable at Law is collateral to the Complaint in a Libel, and of which the Spiritual Court have original Juriſdiction, they ſhall not be *prohibited*; as where the Libel is for the Tithes of ſuch a Cloſe, here they have an original Juriſdiction of the Cauſe, *viz.* for Tithes; then the Defendant pleads that it is not his Cloſe, but the Cloſe of another Perſon; this is triable at Law, but being collateral to the original Cauſe, it ſhall be tried in the Spiritual Court. *Sid.* 89. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 12. A Libel was for Tithes; the Defendant pleaded an Award, and prayed a *Prohibition* for that an Award is Matter triable at Law; but a *Prohibition* was denied: And it is the ſame if a Suit is for a Legacy, and the Defendant ſuggeſts Payment for a *Prohibition*, or if an Acquittance is pleaded, no *Prohibition* ſhall go; becauſe where the Spiritual Court hath a Juriſdiction of the original Matter, if any ſubſequent Matter ſhould ariſe, and which is triable at Law, that ſhall not deprive the Spiritual Court of their Juriſdiction; though if that Court ſhall adjudge otherwiſe upon an Acquittance, or an Award, than according to the Common Law, in ſuch Caſe a *Prohibition* may be had. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 12. *Moor* 413. Eccleſiaſtical Courts, when the principal Cauſe is of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance, may try Matters triable at Law, which come in incidentally: And it has been ruled, that where a Thing incident to a Suit in the Spiritual Court is of a Temporal Nature, they muſt try it in the ſame Manner in that Court, as it would have been tried at Law, or a *Prohibition* will be granted; but if the Matter incident is of a Spiritual Nature, they are to try it according to their own Law; for Inſtance, If they require two Witneſſes to the Proof of a Revocation of a Will, a *Prohibition* will not lie, becauſe ſuch Proof is required at Law; but if they require two Witneſſes to prove a Releaſe, or refuſe to admit the Proof of one Witneſs to the Payment of a Legacy, *&c.* a *Prohibition* may be granted. 2 *Lev.* 64. *Show.* 158, 172. 3 *Salk.* 288. And if the Spiritual Court refuſes a proper Plea to a Libel, *&c.* the Refuſal is a temporal Injury, for which *Prohibition* lieth. *Hob.* 307. *Cro. Eliz.* 655. No *Prohibition* will lie in a Suit for any Legacy; where it is pretended that the Teſtator was an Ideot, or *Non Compos Mentis*. Jenk. Cent. 305. Where Articles *ex Officio* are exhibited againſt any one in the Spiritual Court for criminal Matters, and the Party is required to anſwer upon Oath, he may plead *Non tenetur reſpondere*, and if they will proceed, a *Prohibition* ſhall be awarded; but not if the Articles are for civil Matters, and they refuſe ſuch Plea. *Sid.* 374. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 8. Adjudged, that a Refuſal of the Copy of the Libel; or where the Libel againſt the Defendant in the Spiritual Court is too general, theſe are good Cauſes for a *Prohibition*. *Hardr.* 364. It is always granted for denying a Copy of the Libel, becauſe the Party ought to know whether the Matter is within the Juriſdiction or not, and how to anſwer. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 337. 2 *Salk.* 553. If a Man promiſe another 10 *l.* if he will marry his Daughter; if he marry the Daughter, and the other will not pay the Money, he ſhall not libel for the ſame in the Spiritual Court; if he doth *Prohibition* will lie: But if he promiſe one with his Daughter in Marriage 10 *l.* *&c.* if he doth marry the Daughter, and he do not pay the Money, he may ſue for it in the Spiritual Court, becauſe it concerns Matrimony. 22 *Edw.* 3. *lib. Aſſ.* And if a Perſon gives Goods in Marriage with his Daughter, and afterwards they are divorced, the Wife may ſue in the Spiritual Court for the Goods, and no *Prohibition* lieth thereof. 13 *Hen.* 3. *Prohibitions* concerning Marriages, and to diſſolve a Marriage, *&c.* 2 *Lutw.* 1059, 1075. A Perſon grants to one by Deed, that he ſhall be diſcharged of Tithes of his Lands, and afterwards he ſueth in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes, *&c.* it is ſaid that the Party ſued ſhall not have a *Prohibition*, for he may ſuggeſt this Matter in the Spiritual Court, to diſcharge him of the Tithes: But if it were upon a Compoſition made before Time of Memory, and now the Parſon ſues for the Tithes of thoſe Lands, there he ſhall have a *Prohibition* againſt the Parſon, *&c. Mich.* 8 *Ed.* 4 14. In a Suggeſtion for a *Prohibition* to the Eccleſiaſtical Court in a Cauſe of Tithes, and other Spiritual Profits, the Suggeſtion muſt be made good to the Court by two ſufficient Witneſſes, within ſix Months after ſuch *Prohibition* granted; provided the Suggeſtion doth not contain a Negative. 2 *&* 3 *E.* 6. *c.* 13. 2 *Inſt.* 662. If any Contention be in the Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Court between two Incumbents, who claim by divers Patrons; a *Prohibition* lieth, if the Suit concerns the fourth Part or more: But if it be for leſs, *Prohibition* doth not lie. *Jenk. Cent.* 108. By the Statute *Articuli Cleri*, for Tithes, (if the Right ariſeth not from the Rights of Patronage, *&c.*) Oblations, Mortuaries, Commutation of corporal Penance for Money, Defamation, *&c.* no *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. 9 *Ed.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 619. 4 *Rep.* 20. And ſee 2 *Lutw.* 1043, 1057, 1062, 1066, *&c.* Before the Reign of King *Charles* 1. many *Prohibitions* were granted for defamatory Words, in calling Women Whores, *&c.* but ſince ſuch *Prohibitions* have been denied, the Spiritual Court having a Juriſdiction in Caſes of Whoredom, they ſhall not be *prohibited*. 1 *Mod.* 21. *Jones* 246. *Cro. Car.* 229. No *Prohibition* will lie at the Common

Law upon a Suit in the Spiritual Court for the Word *Whore*, becauſe it is of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance. 2 *Lev.* 63. But by the Cuſtom of *London*, it is actionable to call a Woman Whore; and therefore where the Libel is for that Word, there a *Prohibition* will be granted. 2 *Lutw.* 1039. *Stile* 69, 229, 245. A *Prohibition* was moved for to ſtay a Suit for theſe Words, *You were ſuch a one's Whore, before he married you*; and on a Suggeſtion that the Plaintiff gave the Defendant provoking Language, calling him Rogue, *&c.* but the *Prohibition* was denied, the Provocation being no Bar to the Suit in the Spiritual Court, though it might be of Mitigation of Damages in an Action at Common Law. 3 *Lev.* 137. A Perſon called a Woman Bitch, Whore, and an old Bawd, and on a Libel in the Spiritual Court, a *Prohibition* was granted; becauſe ſome of the Words are puniſhable at Common Law, and ſome in the Spiritual Court; and if a *Prohibition* ſhould not be granted, the Plaintiff might be doubly vexed. 3 *Mod.* 74. On a Libel for calling a Woman Bawd, it was held, this being an Offence of a mixed Nature, and puniſhable either at Common Law, or in the Spiritual Court; if the Suit is commenced in that Court, a *Prohibition* ſhall not go, becauſe the Proſecutor hath determined her Election in which Court to ſue; but if it had been for keeping a Bawdy Houſe, which is an Offence that may be proſecuted in a Leet, a *Prohibition* ſhall go. *W. Jones* 246. *Palm* 379, 521. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 2. Libel for theſe Words, *You are a Rogue, Raſcal, and Son of a Whore*; and the Suggeſtion for a *Prohibition* was, that they were Words of Heat and Paſſion; but a *Prohibition* was not allowed; for the Words import that his Mother is a Whore, and he a Baſtard, and ſo both are ſcandalized, and this is an Eccleſiaſtical Scandal. 3 *Lev* 119. One called another Whoremaſter; on a Libel, *&c.* it was urged, that this was a Word of Paſſion, and not defamatory; but adjudged it is the ſame as calling a Woman Whore, which is an Eccleſiaſtical Slander. 2 *Salk.* 692. *Prohibition* will not lie upon a Suit in the Spiritual Court by Huſband and Wife, for calling the Huſband *Cuckold*; for the Words charge the Wife with Incontinence, and for that Reaſon he ſhall have this Suit in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to puniſh the Defamation that ſubjects her to Penance in the Spiritual Court: But if the Huſband had ſued ſolely, then a *Prohibition* might be granted; becauſe he doth not incur ſuch Danger by ſpeaking of the Words. 2 *Lev.* 66. 2 *Lill.* 391. And yet it hath been ruled, where Huſband and Wife libelled in the Spiritual Court for calling the Huſband Cuckold, that a *Prohibition* ſhall go; and that they cannot both ſue in that Court for that Word. *Hill.* 13 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 288. And to call a Man *Cuckold*, hath been reſolved not to be an Eccleſiaſtical Scandal, but that *Wittall* is; for that implies his Knowledge and Conſent to the Adultery of his Wife. 2 *Salk.* 692. Theſe Words were ſpoken of a Parſon, he is a lying Fellow, and has lain with all the Women at *H. &c.* a *Prohibition* was refuſed; for theſe Words are ſcandalous, being ſpoken of a Parſon, though not actionable at Law. 3 *Lev.* 18. But to ſay of a *Parſon*, He hath *no Senſe, he is a Dunce, Blockhead*, &c. *Prohibition* hath been granted; becauſe a Parſon is not puniſhable in the Spiritual Court for being a Blockhead. 2 *Salk.* 693. So for calling a Parſon Fool, *&c.* in a Thing which doth not concern his Profeſſion. 2 *Lev.* 41. And where a Suit is in the Spiritual Court for Defamation, the Matter ought to be entirely of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance; otherwiſe a *Prohibition* will lie. 4 *Rep.* 20. *Moor* 873. In an extraordinary Caſe, a Suit being brought for Defamation in the Spiritual Court, of which they had Cogniſance, notwithſtanding an Action at Law was commenced for Special Damage, occaſioned by ſpeaking the ſame Words; a *Prohibition* was denied. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1101. If one call another Drunkard, this may be puniſhed in the Temporal Courts, and a *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. *Cro. Car.* 285. 2 *Roll.* 296. 3 *Salk.* 288. If a Man ſue another Perſon in the County-Court for Debt, *&c.* amounting to the Sum of 40 *s.* or above, the Party ſhall have a *Prohibition* to the Sheriff, that he do not hold Plea thereof, *&c.* 2 *Lev.* 230. *New Nat.* 103. A Suggeſtion for *Prohibition* begins, *Be it remembered, that on the Day*, &c. *comes before our Sovereign Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, C. D. *in his proper Perſon, and gives this Court here to underſtand and be informed, That whereas* A. B. *&c.* (ſetting forth the Complaint and Proceeding in the other Court, contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom) *Wherefore the ſaid* C. *imploring the Aid of this honourable Court, before the King himſelf, prayeth to be relieved, and that he may have his Majeſty's Writ of Prohibition, directed to the Judge of the ſaid Court*, &c. *to prohibit him and them from taking any further Cogniſance of the ſaid Plea before them, touching or concerning the Premiſſes: And it is granted to him accordingly*, &c. And the common *Form* of a *Prohibition* runs thus: *George the Second*, &c. *To* A. B. *&c. Greeting: We* prohibit *you, that you hold not Plea in the Court*, &c *of*, &c *whereof* C. D. *complains, that* E. F. *draws him into Plea before you*, &c. And to the Party himſelf; *We* prohibit *or forbid you* E. F. *that you follow not the Plea in the Court of*, &c. *whereof* C. D. *complains, that you draw him into the Court*, &c.

Prohibitio de vaſto directa Parti, A Writ judicial directed to the Tenant, *prohibiting* him from making Waſte upon the Land in Controverſy, during the Suit. *Reg. Judic.* 21. And it hath been adjudged, that a *Prohibition* ſhall be granted to any one who commits Waſte, either in the Houſe or Buildings of the Incumbent of a Spiritual Living; or that cuts down any Trees on the Glebe, or doth any other Waſte. *Moor* 917. 3 *Nelſ Abr.* 5.

Pro indiviſo, for undivided, is taken in Law for a Poſſeſſion or Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Perſons, whereof none knows his ſeveral Portion; as Coparceners before Partition. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Proles, (*Lat.*) In Engliſh *Progeny*, are ſuch Iſſue as proceed from a lawful Marriage; though if the Word be uſed at large, it may denote others.

Prolocutor of the Convocation, (*Prolocutor Domus Convocationis*) Is an Officer choſen by Perſons Eccleſiaſtical, publickly aſſembled in Convocation by Virtue of the King's Writ at every Parliament: And there are two *Prolocutors*, one of the Higher Houſe of Convocation, and the other of the Lower Houſe; the latter of which is choſen by the Lower Houſe, and preſented to the Biſhops of the Higher Houſe as their *Prolocutor*, that is the Perſon by whom the Lower Houſe of Convocation intend to deliver their Reſolutions to the Upper Houſe, and have their own Houſe eſpecially ordered and governed: His Office is to cauſe the Clerk to call the Names of ſuch as are of that Houſe, when he ſees Cauſe; to read all Things propounded, gather Suffrages, *&c.*

Promiſe, (*Promiſſio*) Is when upon a valuable Conſideration, Perſons bind themſelves by Words to do or perform ſuch a Thing as is agreed on; upon which Action may be brought: And a *Promiſe* againſt a *Promiſe* made at one and the ſame Time, is a ſufficient Ground for an Action. *Cro. Eliz.* 543, 703, 848. If *Promiſes* are Executory on both Sides, Performance need not be averred; becauſe it is the *Counter-Promiſe*, and not the Performance that raiſes the Conſideration. 4 *Mod.* 189. Where a *Promiſe* is made to do a Thing, and there is no Breach of it, the ſame may be diſcharged by Parol; but if it be once

once broken, it cannot be discharged without Release in Writing, being then a Debt. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 206. 2 *Mod.* 44. And when an Action is grounded on a *Promise*, Payment or some other legal Discharge must be pleaded. 1 *Mod.* 210. If a *Promise* be to pay a Sum of Money, by several monthly Payments, the *Promise* being intire, a Breach of Payment of the first Month, is a Breach of the whole *Promise*. 2 *Rol. Rep.* 47. See *Mutual Promise*, *Assumpsit*, and *Action on the Case*.

Promoters, *(Promotores)* Are those who in popular and penal Actions prosecute Offenders, in their Name and the King's, as *Informers* do, having Part of the Fines or Penalties for their Reward: They belonged chiefly to the *Exchequer* and *King's Bench*; and Sir *Edward Coke* calls them *Turbidum hominum genus*. 3 Inst. 191.

Promulge a Law, *(Promulgare Legem)* Is to declare, publish, and proclaim a Law to the People; and so *Promulged*, *Promulgatus*, signifies published, or proclaimed. 6 *H.* 8. *c.* 4.

Proof, *(Probatio)* Is the Trial or making out of any Thing, by a Jury, Witnesses, *&c.* And *Bracton* says, there is *Probatio duplex*, viz. *Viva voce*, by Witnesses; and *Probatio mortua*, by Deeds, Writings, *&c.* *Proof*, according to *Lilly*, is either in giving of Evidence to a Jury upon a Trial, or else upon Interrogatories, or by Copies of Records, or Exemplifications of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 393. Though where a Man speaks generally of *Proof*, it shall be intended of *Proof* by a Jury, which in the strict Signification is legal *Proof*. 3 *Bulst.* 56. The Condition of a Bond was to pay Money as an Apprentice should mispend, upon *Proof* made by the Confession of the Apprentice or otherwise; and it was held, that although generally *Proof* shall be intended to be made at a Trial by the Jury, in this Case it being referred to the Confession of the Party, it is sufficient if he confess it under his Hand. 2 *Cro.* 381. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 15. It hath been insisted upon, that the Law knows no other *Proof* but before a Jury in a judicial Way, and that which is on Record; but if the *Proof* is modified by the Agreement of the Parties, that it shall be in such a Manner, or before such a Person, that Modification which allows another Manner of *Proof* shall be observed and prevail against the legal Construction of the Word *Proof*. *Sid.* 313. 2 *Lutw.* 436. Where in Agreements, *&c.* required to be proved, no particular Form is directed how the *Proof* shall be made, the Plaintiff may bring his Action, and aver that the Thing was done; and the Defendant may take Issue that it was not done, and then the Plaintiff must prove the Doing it. *Brownl.* 57, 33. *Cro. Eliz.* 205. *Cro. Jac.* 232. A Plaintiff said that a Wager was won by Deceit; the Defendant replied, give me a Shilling, and if you can prove that it was won by me by Deceit, I will give you five Pounds; and in an Action on the Case brought against the Defendant upon his Promise to pay the five Pounds, the Plaintiff alledged *in facto* that he had got the Wager by Deceit; and it was adjudged, that he need not make any other *Proof* of it, but in this Action. 3 *Bulst.* 56. *Cro. Eliz.* 205. In Articles the Parties bound themselves in the Penalty of 100 *l. &c.* to be paid upon due *Proof* of a Breach; *Proof* at the Trial will maintain the Action. *Lutw.* 441. And *Proof* may be in the Action, in several other Cases. *Cro. Jac.* 188, 488. *Proof* by Witnesses, *&c.* See *Evidence*.

Pro partibus Liberandis, Is an ancient Writ for the Partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Reg. Orig.* 316.

Property, *(Proprietas)* Is the highest Right a Man hath or can have to any Thing; being used for that Right that one hath to Lands or Tenements, Goods, or Chattels, which no way depends upon another Man's Curtesy; and was first introduced, that every Man might know what was his own. *Stud. Compan.* 159. Before the *Flood*, there was no such Thing as particular *Property*, but an universal Right instead of it; every Man might then take to his Use what he pleased, and what he had so possessed himself of, another could not, without manifest Injury, take away from him: But upon the Increase of People, Trade and Industry, *Property* was gained by Purchase, and other lawful Means; for the securing whereof, proper Laws were ordained. *Lex Mercat.* 2. *Property* in Lands and Tenements at this Day, is acquired either by *Entry*, *Discent* by Law or by *Conveyance*; and in Goods and Chattels, it may be gained a great many Ways, though it is usually by *Deed of Gift*, or *Bargain and Sale*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400. And for preserving Men's *Properties* our Law hath these Rules, 1st, That no Man is to deprive another of his *Property*, or disturb him in enjoying it. 2dly, every Person is bound to take due Care of his own *Property*, so as the Neglect thereof may not injure his Neighbour. 3dly, All Persons must so use their Right, that they do not, in the Manner of doing it, damage their Neighbour's *Property*. *Mod. Entr. Engl.* 229. There are likewise three Sorts of *Properties*, viz. *Property* absolute; *Property* qualified; and *Property* possessory: And an absolute *Proprietor* hath an absolute Power to dispose of his Estate as he pleases, subject to the Laws of the Land. The Husband hath a qualified *Property* in his Wife's Land, real Chattels and Debts; but in her Chattels personal, he hath an absolute *Property*. *Plowd.* 5. Every Owner of Goods, *&c.* hath a general *Property* in them: Tho' a Legatee of Goods hath no *Property* in the Goods given him by Will until actually delivered him by Executors, so that he hath the Possession. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And though by a bare Agreement, a Bargain and Sale of Goods may be so far perfected, without Delivery or Payment of Money, that the Parties may have an Action of the Case for Non-performance, yet no *Property* vests until there is a Delivery; and therefore it is said if a second Buyer gets a Delivery, he has the better Title. 3 *Salk.* 61, 62. But if one Covenant with me, that if I pay him so much Money such a Day, I shall have his Goods in such a Place, and I pay him the Money: This is a good Sale, and by it I have the *Property* of the Goods. 27 *H.* 8. 16. *Property* is of Things in *Possession*, or *Action*: In Possession, it is *generally*, when no other can have them from the Owner, or with him, without his Act or Default; or *specially* when some other hath an Interest with him, or where there is a *Property* also in another, as well as in the Owner; as by Bailment, Delivery of Things to a Carrier, or to an Innkeeper, where Goods are pawned or pledged, distrained, or leased out for a Term, *&c.* And *Property* in Action, is when one hath an Interest to sue at Law for the Things themselves, or for Damages for them; as for Debts, Wrongs, *&c.* and all these Things, in Possession, or Action, one may have in his own Right, or in the Right of another, as Executor. *Wood's Inst.* 314. A Person hath such a special *Property* in Goods delivered to him to keep, that he may maintain Actions against Strangers, that take them out of his Possession: It is the same of Things delivered to a Carrier; and when Goods are pawned, *&c.* *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 2. *Lill. Abr.* 400, 401. An Executor or Administrator, hath the *Property* of the Goods of the Deceased: But a Servant hath neither General or Special *Property* in his Master's Goods; and therefore to take them from his Master, may be Trespass or Felony, as the Case is. *Goldsb.* 72. If a Man hires a Horse for a particular Time to ride such a Journey, he hath a special *Property* in the Horse during that Time

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againſt all Men, even againſt the right Owner; againſt whom he may have an Action if he diſturbs him in the Poſſeſſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 236. But it hath been adjudged, that if a Man deliver Goods, *&c.* to another to keep for a certain Time, and then to redeliver them to the Owner; if he to whom they were delivered doth ſell them in open Market, before the Day appointed for the Re delivery, the Owner may ſeiſe them wherever he finds them, becauſe the general *Property* was always in him, and not altered by the Sale. *Mich.* 7 *Jac. Godb.* 160. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 18. And if one delivers a Horſe, or other Cattle, or Goods, to another to keep, and he kills the Horſe, or ſpoils the Goods, Action of Treſpaſs lies againſt him; for by the Killing or Spoiling, the *Property* is deſtroyed. 5 *Rep.* 13. If a Swarm of Bees light on a Tree, they are not the Owner's of the Tree till covered with his Hive; no more than Hawks that have made their Neſts there, *&c.* But their young ones will be his *Property*, and for them he may have an Action of Treſpaſs. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 5. *Co. Litt.* 145. A Man's Geeſe, *&c.* fly away out of Sight, wherever they go, he hath ſtill a *Property* in them: And it is ſaid, that whilſt a Perſon's Hawk is in Flight of a Partridge, or his Hounds in Purſuit of a Hare, *&c.* in theſe Caſes, he hath a Kind of *Property* in the wild Creature. *Staundf. lib.* 1. *c.* 16. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 111. Wild Beaſts, Deer, Hares, Conies, *&c.* though they belong to a Man upon Account of his Game and Pleaſure, none can have an abſolute real *Property* in; but if they are incloſed and made Tame, there may be a qualified and poſſeſſory *Property* in them. One may have abſolute *Property* in Things of a baſe Nature, as Maſtiff Dogs, Hounds, Spaniels, *&c.* but not in Things *Feræ Naturæ*, unleſs when dead. *Dalt.* 371. *Finch* 176. 11 *Rep.* 50. *Raym.* 16. *Property* in Lands, Goods and Chattels, may be forfeited or loſt, by Treaſon, Felony, Flight, Outlawry; alſo of Goods by their becoming Deodand, Waif, Eſtray, *&c. Bac. Elem.* 77, 78.

Property in Highways, &c. He that hath the Land that lies on both Sides of the Highway, hath the *Property* of the Soil of the *Highway* in him, notwithſtanding the King hath the Privilege for his People to paſs through it at their Pleaſures; for the Law preſumes that the Way was at firſt taken out of the Lands of the Party that owns the Lands lying upon both Sides of the Way: And divers Lords of Manors do claim the Soil as Part of their Waſte. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400. If the *Sea* or a *River*, by violent Incurſion carries away the Soil of Ground in ſo great a Quantity, that he that had the *Property* in the Soil, can know where his Land is, he ſhall have his Land; but if his Soil or Land be inſenſibly, or by little and little, waſted by the Sea or River, he muſt loſe his *Property*, becauſe he cannot prove which is his Land. *Paſch.* 1650. A Tenant hath by *Law* only a ſpecial *Property* in the *Trees* on the Lands demiſed, ſo long as they remain Part of the Freehold; for as ſoon as they are ſevered, his *Property* is gone. 11 *Rep.* 82.

Property altered. A Man borrows, or finds my Goods, or if he take them from me; neither of theſe Acts will alter the *Property*. *Bro. Propert.* 27. If one having taken away Corn of another, make it into Malt; turn Plate into Money, or Timber into a Houſe or Building, *&c.* the *Property* of them is altered. *Doddridge Law* 132, 133. And where Goods are generally ſold in a Market overt, for valuable Conſideration, and without Fraud, it alters the *Property* thereof. 5 *Co. Rep.* 83. To alter or transfer Men's *Properties* is lawful; but to violate *Property* is never lawful, *Property* being a ſacred Thing which ought not to be violated. And every Man (if he hath not forfeited it) hath a *Property* and a Right allowed him by the Law, to defend his Life, Liberty, and Eſtate; and if either be violated, it gives an Action to redreſs the Injury, and puniſh the Wrong doer. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400.

Prophecies, *(Prophetiæ)* Are in our Statutes taken for Foretellings of Things to come, in hidden myſterious Speeches; whereby great Commotions have been often cauſed in this Kingdom, and Attempts made by thoſe to whom ſuch Speeches promiſed good Succeſs, though the Words were myſtically framed, and pointed only to the Cogniſance, Arms, or ſome other Quality of the Parties: But theſe for Diſtinction ſake, are called *Falſe or Phantaſtical Prophecies.* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15. Falſe *Prophecies*, (where Perſons pretend extraordinary Commiſſions from God) to raiſe Jealouſies in the People, or terrify them with impending Judgments, *&c.* are puniſhable at Common Law, as Impoſtures: And by Statute 5 *Eliz. c.* 15. None ſhall publiſh or ſet forth any falſe *Prophecy*, with an Intent to raiſe Sedition, on Pain of 10 *l.* for the firſt Offence, and a Year's Impriſonment; and for the ſecond Offence to forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and ſuffer Impriſonment during Life: The Proſecution to be within ſix Months. 3 *Inſt.* 128, 129. To *prophecy* when the King ſhall die, hath been antiently held to be Treaſon. *Roll Rep* 88.

Proportion, *Proportio.* See *De onerando pro Rata* Portionis.

Proportum, Is uſed in ancient Charters for Purport, Intention, or Meaning. *Chart.* 31 *H.* 3.

Propounders, Are mentioned with *Monopoliſts* and *Projectors*; and ſignify the ſame as *Monopoliſts* 3 Inſt.

Proprietary, *(Proprietarius)* Was heretofore commonly applied to him that had the Profits of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice to himſelf and his Heirs or Succeſſors; as in Times paſt *Abbots* and *Priors* had, to them and their Succeſſors. And *Proprietarii Monachi* were thoſe Monks who had any Goods or Subſtance of their own. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 307.

Proprietate probanda, Is a Writ to the Sheriff to inquire of the *Property* of Goods diſtrained, when the Defendant claimeth *Property* upon a *Replevin* ſued; for the Sheriff cannot proceed till that Matter is decided by Writ; and if it is found for the Plaintiff, then the Sheriff is to make Replevin; but if for the Defendant, he can proceed no further. *F. N. B.* 77. *Finch* 316, 450. *Inſt.* 145.

Pro rata, Is as much as *pro proportione*; as Jointenants, *&c.* are to pay *Pro rata*, i. e. in Proportion to their Eſtates. 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Prorogue, *(Prorogare)* Signifies to prolong, or put off to another Day. 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 8. *Prorogation* of the *Parliament*, and *Adjournment* were anciently uſed as *Synonyma's*; but of late there hath been a Diſtinction, a *Prorogation* making a Seſſion, and an Adjournment only a Continuance. Vide *Parliament.*

Protection, *(Protectio)* Is generally taken for that Benefit and Safety which every Subject hath by the King's Laws; every Man who is a loyal Subject is in the King's *Protection*; and in this Senſe to be out of the King's *Protection*, is to be excluded the Benefit of the Laws. 25 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 22. In a ſpecial Signification, a *Protection* of the King is an Act of Grace, by Writ iſſued out of the Chancery, which lies where a Man will paſs over the Sea in the King's Service; and by this Writ (when allowed in Court) he ſhall be quit of all Manner of Suits between him and any other Perſon, except Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment*, Attaints, *&c.* until his Return into *England.* 2 Lill. Abr. 398. *Protection* is an Immunity granted by the King to a certain Perſon, to be free from Suits at Law for a certain Time, and for ſome reaſonable Cauſe; and 'tis a Branch of the King's Prerogative ſo to do: There are two Sorts of theſe *Protections*; one is *cum Clauſula volumus*; and of that *Protection* there are three Particulars; one

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is called *Quia profecturus*, and is for him who is going beyond Sea in the King's Service; another is *Quia moraturus*, which is for him who is already abroad in the King's Service, as an Ambaſſador, &c. And another is for the King's Debtor, that he be not ſued till the King's Debt is ſatisfied: And the other Sort of *Protection* is *cum Clauſula nolumus*, &c. which is granted to a Spiritual Corporation, that their Goods or Chattels be not taken by the Officers of the King, for the King's Service; it may likewiſe be granted to a Spiritual Perſon ſingle, or to a Temporal Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 23. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 20. On a Perſon's going over Sea, in the Service of the King, Writ of *Protection* ſhall iſſue, to be quit of Suits till he returns; and then a Reſummons may be had againſt him: But one may proceed againſt the Defendant having ſuch *Protection*, until he comes and ſhews his *Protection* in Court, and hath it allowed; when his Plea or Suit ſhall go *ſine die*; though if after it appears that the Party who hath the *Protection*, goes not about the Buſineſs for which the *Protection* was granted, the Plaintiff may have a Repeal thereof, &c. *Terms de Ley* 496. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 398. A *Protection* is to be made for one Year, and may be renewed from Year to Year; but if it be made for two or three Years, the Juſtices will not allow the ſame: And if the King grant a *Protection* to his Debtor, that he be not ſued till his Debt is paid; on theſe *Protections* none ſhall be delayed; the Party is to anſwer and go to Judgment, and Execution ſhall be ſtayed. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 25 *Ed.* 3. The King granted a *Protection* to one of his Debtors; and upon a Demurrer it was alledged, that by the Statute 25 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 19. *Protections* of this Kind are expreſſly, that none ſhall be delayed upon them; but the Party ſhall anſwer and proceed to Judgment, and Execution ſhall ſtay: And the Court ordered, that when it came to Execution they would adviſe; ſo a *Reſpondeas Ouſter* was awarded. *Cro. Jac.* 477. In all *Protections* there ought to be a Cauſe ſhewn for granting them: If obtained pending the Suit, they are nought; and a Perſon giving Bail to an Action on Arreſt; it is ſaid may not plead his *Protection*; one may not be diſcharged out of Priſon to which he is committed in Execution, by *Protection* to ſerve the King, &c. Nor will a *Protection* be allowed where a Perſon is taken on a *Capias Utlagatum*, after Judgment; for though the *Capias Utlagatum* is at the King's Suit in the firſt Place, it is in the ſecond Degree for the Subject. *Latch* 197. 1 *Leon.* 185. *Dyer* 162. *Hob.* 115. But in Action on *Aſſumpſit*, a *Protection* under the Great Seal was brought into Court, for that the Defendant was in the Wars in *Flanders*, &c. and it was allowed though after an *Exigent*. 3 *Lev.* 332. The Plaintiff in an Action cannot caſt a *Protection*; for the *Protection* is for the Defendant, and ſhall be always for him, if it be not in ſpecial Caſes where the Plaintiff becomes Defendant. *New Nat. Br.* 62. And no *Protection* ſhall be allowed againſt the King. 1 *Inſt.* 131. A *Protection* to ſave a Default, is not good for any Place within the Kingdom of *England*: And regularly it lies only where the Defendant or Tenant is demandable; for the *Protection* is to excuſe his Default, which cannot be made when he is not demanded. *Jenk. Cent.* 66, 94. There are many Kinds of *Protections*; but they are rarely uſed, being often ouſted by Act of Parliament. *Wood's Inſt.* 571. When the King grants a *Protection*, the Writ thereupon in ſome Caſes has been as follows.

A Writ of *Protection* by the *King*.

GEORGE the Second, &c. *To all and ſingular Sheriffs*, &c. *and others, who ſhall ſee or hear our preſent Letters*, Greeting. Know you, *that we have taken into our ſpecial* Protection, A. B. *and all his Servants, Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels in*, &c. *in the County of* S. *and in*, &c. *And alſo all his Writings whatſoever: Therefore we command you that you protect and defend the ſaid* A. B. *and his Servants, Lands, Tenements*, &c. *aforeſaid, not doing to him or them, or any of them, or permitting to be done to them, any Injury, Damage or Violence, on Pain of grievous Forfeiture*, &c. In Teſtimony *of which*, &c. *for one Year to endure*, In Witneſs, &c.

Protections of Parliament. Peers, and Members of Parliament, &c. by their Privilege, may *protect* their *Menial Servants*, and thoſe actually employed by them in Service; but by a late *Order*, this extends not to others, on written *Protections*. One *Cater*, Gentleman to the *Earl of Suffolk*, was by Order of the Houſe of Lords committed to *Newgate*, on Proof of his being Guilty of procuring and ſelling written *Protections*, from and in the Name of that Peer, to ſeveral Perſons, to the great Damage of their Creditors, and in Breach of the Orders of that Houſe; and being charged with other Crimes, reflecting on the Houſe of Peers, he was ſentenced to pay a Fine, and to ſtand in the Pillory, &c. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 341. See *Privilege*.

Protection of the Courts at Weſtminſter. The *Protection of the Court of* B. R. is allowed for any Perſon who attends his own Buſineſs in this Court, or by Virtue of any *Subpœna*; but this is more properly *Privilege*.

Protectionibus, The *Statute* of allowing a Challenge to be entered againſt a *Protection*, &c. 33 *Edw.* 1.

Proteſt, *(Proteſtari)* Hath two divers Applications; one by Way of Caution, to call Witneſs, as it were, openly to affirm, that a Man doth not yield his Conſent to any Act which may be prejudicial to him, or but conditionally; or that he doth not agree to the Proceedings of a Judge, in a Court wherein his Juriſdiction is doubtful, &c. The other is by Way of Complaint, to *proteſt* a Man's *Bill of Exchange*, refuſed Acceptance of Payment; which is neceſſary to recover Damages, &c. See *Bill of Exchange*.

Proteſtando, Is a Word made uſe of to avoid double Pleading in Actions; it prevents the Party that makes it from being concluded by the Plea he is about to make, that Iſſue cannot be joined upon it; and it is alſo a Form of Pleading, where one will not directly affirm or deny any Thing alledged by another or himſelf: In the firſt Caſe, it is were a Man pleadeth a Thing which he dares not affirm, or that he cannot plead for Fear of Making his Plea double; as in Title to Land by two Deſcents, the Defendant muſt plead one of them, and put the Word *Proteſtando* inſtead of *dicit*, as to the other, that ſuch a one died ſeiſed, &c. And in the laſt Caſe, when one is to anſwer to two Matters, and by the Law he ought to plead but one; then in the Beginning of the Plea he may ſay *Proteſtando*, that ſuch Matter is not true, and add to his Plea, *Pro Placito dicit*; and ſo he may take Iſſue upon the other Part of the Matter. *Plow.* 276. *Finch* 359. *Practiſ. Attorn. 1ſt Edit. pag.* 83. A *Proteſtando* muſt not be repugnant, &c. And effectual Matters in Bar ought not to be taken in a Plea by Proteſtation: A *Proteſtando* is ſometimes thus: *Proteſtando non Cognoſcendo* ſuch and ſuch Things, *Pro Placito in hac parte dicit*, &c.

Proteſtant Diſſenters, Exempt from Penalties, &c. See *Diſſenters*.

Protho notary, (*Protonotarius, vel Primus Notarius*) Is a Chief Officer or Clerk of the *Common Pleas* and *King's Bench*; and for the firſt named Court there are three *Prothonotaries*, and the other hath but one: He of the *King's Bench* records all Actions Civil; as the *Clerk of the Crown* Office doth all Criminal Cauſes

in that Court: Thoſe of the *Common Pleas*, ſince the Order 14 *Jac.* 1. upon an Agreement entered into between the *Prothonotaries* and *Filizers* of that Court, do enter and inrol all Manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Aſſiſes, Judgments, and Actions: They make out all judicial Writs except Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, and *Diſtringas Jurator'*, (for which there is a particular Office erected, called the *Habeas Corpora Office:*) Alſo Writs of Execution, and of Seiſin, of Privilege for removing Cauſes from inferior Courts, Writs of *Procedendo, Scire facias'*, in all Caſes, and Writs to inquire of Damages; and all Proceſs upon Prohibitions, on Writs of *Audita Querela*, Falſe Judgment, *&c.* They likewiſe enter Recognizances acknowledged in that Court; and all Common Recoveries; and make Exemplifications of Records, *&c.* 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 14.

Prco-foreſtarius, Was he whom our ancient Kings made Chief of *Windſor Foreſt*, to hear all Cauſes; a Kind of Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre. *Camd. Britan.* 213.

Prober, *Anno* 28 *Edw.* 1. *and* 5 *Hen.* 4. See *Probator.*

Probidentix, Proviſions of Meat and Drink. *Knighton, Anno* 1354.

Province, *(Provincia)* Signifies an out Country, governed by a Deputy or Lieutenant. *Litt. Dict.* It was uſed among the *Romans* for a Country, without the Limits of *Italy*, gained to their Subjection by the Sword; whereupon that Part of *France* next the *Alps* was ſo called by them, and ſtill retains the Name. But with us, a *Province* is moſt uſually taken for the Circuit of an Archbiſhop's Juriſdiction; as the *Province of Canterbury*, and that of *York:* Yet it is mentioned in ſome of our Statutes, for ſeveral Parts of the Realm; and ſometimes for a County. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 23.

Provincial, *(Provincialis)* Of or belonging to a *Province*; alſo a chief Governor of a Religious Order; as of Friars, *&c.* Stat. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 17.

Proviſion, *(Proviſio)* By the old Laws of *England*, as well as the *Canon Law*, is the *Providing* a Biſhop, or any other Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, with a Living, by the *Pope*, before the Incumbent is dead: It is alſo called *Gratia expectativa*, or *Mandatum de providendo*; the great Abuſe whereof heretofore in this Kingdom, occaſioned divers Statutes to prevent it. 35 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 22. 37 & 38 *Ed.* 3. 2, 3 & 7 *R.* 2.

Proviſiones, The *Decrees* which were made in a *Parliament* at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258. are termed *Proviſiones.* Contin. Matt. Pariſ.

Proviſo, Is a Condition inſerted into any *Deed*, on the Performance whereof the Validity of the Deed depends; and ſometimes it is only a Covenant, *ſecundum ſubjectam Materiam.* 2 *Rep.* 70. 2 *Lill Abr.* 399. The Word *Proviſo* is generally taken for a Condition; but it differs from it in ſeveral Reſpects; for a Condition is uſually created by the Grantor or Leſſor, but a *Proviſo* by the Grantee or Leſſee; there is likewiſe a Difference in placing the *Proviſo*, as if immediately after the *Habendum*, the next Covenant is that the Leſſee ſhall repair, *provided* always that the Leſſor ſhall find Timber, this is no Condition; nor is it a Condition, if it comes among other Covenants after the *Habendum*, and is created by the Words of the Leſſee, as if the Leſſor covenants to ſcour the Ditches, *Proviſo* that the Leſſee carry away the Soil, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 21. It hath been held, that the Law hath not appointed any proper Place in a Deed to inſert a *Proviſo*; but that when it doth not depend on any other Sentence, but ſtands originally by itſelf, and when it is created by the Words of the Grantor, *&c.* and is reſtrictive or compulſory, to inforce the Grantee to do ſome Act, in ſuch Caſe the Word *Proviſo* makes a Condition, though 'tis intermixed with other Covenants, and doth not immediately follow the *Habendum.* 2 *Rep.* 70. A *Proviſo* always implies a Condition, if there be no Words ſubſequent which may change it into a Covenant: Alſo it is a Rule in *Proviſoes*, that where the *Proviſo* is that the Leſſee, *&c.* ſhall do, or not do a Thing, and no Penalty is added to it; this is a Condition, or it is void; but if a Penalty be annexed, it is otherwiſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 242. 1 *Lev.* 155. And where a *Proviſo* is a Condition, it ought to do the Office of a Condition, *i. e.* make the Eſtate conditional, and ſhall have Reference to the Eſtate, and be annexed to it; but ſhall not make it void without Entry, as a Limitation will: A Leaſe was made for Years, rendring Rent at ſuch a Day, *Proviſo* if the Rent be arrear for one Month after, the Leaſe to be void; the Queſtion was, whether this was a *Condition* or *Limitation*; for if it was a Condition, then the Leaſe is not determined without Entry; adjudged, that it was a Limitation, though the Words were conditional, becauſe it appeared by the Leaſe itſelf that it was the expreſs Agreement of the Parties that the Leaſe ſhould be void upon Non payment of the Rent; and it ſhall be void without Entry. *Moor* 291. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 22, 26. If a *Proviſo* be the mutual Words of both Parties to the Deed, it amounts to a *Covenant:* And a *Proviſo* by Way of Agreement to pay, is a Covenant, and an Action well lies upon it. 2 *Rep.* 72. The Plaintiff conveyed an Office to the Defendant, *Proviſo* that out of the firſt Profits he pay the Plaintiff 500 *l.* And it was reſolved, that an Action of Covenant lay on this *Proviſo*; for it is not by Way of Condition or Defeaſance, but in Nature of a Covenant to pay the Money. 1 *Lev.* 155. But a Defendant in Conſideration of 400 *l.* granted his Lands to the Plaintiff for ninety-nine Years, *Proviſo* if he pay ſo much yearly during the Life of *S. T. &c.* or 400 *l.* within two Years after his Death, then the Grant to be void, and there was a Bond for Performance of Covenants; in Action of Debt brought upon this Bond, it was adjudged, that there being no expreſs Covenant to pay the Money, there could be no Breach aſſigned on this *Proviſo.* 2 *Mod.* 36. In Articles of Agreement to make a Leaſe, *Proviſo* that the Leſſee ſhould pay ſo much Rent, *&c.* although there be no ſpecial Words of Reſervation of Rent, the *Proviſo* is a good *Reſervation. Cro. Eliz.* 486. And *Proviſo* with Words of Grant added to it, may make a Grant, and not a Condition. *Moor* 174. Yet in the Caſe of a Leaſe for Life, *Proviſo* if the Leſſee died before the End of Sixty Years, that his Executors ſhould enjoy it for ſo many Years as would make up the ſaid Sixty Years; it was held, that by this *Proviſo* the Leſſee had no Eſtate for Years, nor his Executors any Remainder of a Term, becauſe nothing was limited thereby to the Leſſee for Life as a Remainder, to him and his Executors. 1 *And.* 19. When Uſes are raiſed by Covenant, in Conſideration of paternal Love to Children, *&c.* and after in the ſame Indenture, there is a *Proviſo* to make Leaſe, without any particular Conſideration, it is void; though ſuch a *Proviſo* might be good, if the Uſes were created by Fine, Recovery, *&c.* becauſe of the Tranſmutation of the Eſtate; and for that in this Caſe Uſes ariſe without Conſideration. 1 *Rep.* 176. *Moor* 144. 1 *Lev.* 30. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 402. In a Deed, a *Proviſo*, that if the Son diſturb the other Uſes, *&c.* that then a Term granted to him, and the Uſes to the Heirs of his Body, ſhall be void; this *Proviſo* is ſufficient to ceaſe the other Uſes, on Diſturbance. 8 *Rep.* 90, 91. But a *Proviſo* to make an Eſtate, limited to one and the Heirs Males of his Body, to ceaſe as if he was naturally dead, on his Attempting any Act by which the Limitation of the Land, or any Eſtate in Tail, ſhould be undone, barred, *&c.* hath been adjudged not good; becauſe the Eſtate tail is not determined by the Death of Tenant in Tail, but by his dying without Iſſue Male. *Dyer*

351. 1 *Rep.* 83. A Teſtator deviſed his Lands to one and the Heirs Males of his Body, *Proviſo* that if he attempt to alien, then his Eſtate to ceaſe, and remain to another; the *Proviſo* is void. 1 *Vent.* 521. A *Proviſo* that would take away the whole Effect of a Grant, as not to receive the Profits of Lands granted, *&c.* is void; and ſo is a *Proviſo* that is repugnant to the expreſs Words of the Grant: In a Will, a Teſtator made another his Executor, provided he did not adminiſter his Eſtate; adjudged this *Proviſo* is void for Repugnancy. *Cro. Eliz.* 107. *Dyer* 3. And if a *Proviſo* is good at firſt, and afterwards it happens, that there is no other Remedy but that which was reſtrained; the Remedy ſhall be had, notwithſtanding the Reſtraint. *Wood's Inſt.* 231. Where a *Proviſo* is Parcel of, or abridgeth a Covenant, it makes an *Exception*; when 'tis annexed to an Exception in a Deed, 'tis an *Explanation*; and where added at the End of any Covenant, there it extends only to defeat that Covenant. 4 *Leon.* 72, 73. *Moor* 105, 471. See *Deed.*

Proviſo, concerning *Matters judicial*, is where the Plaintiff in an Action deſiſts in Proſecuting his Suit, and doth not bring it to Trial in convenient Time; the Defendant in ſuch Caſe may take out the *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath in it theſe Words, *Proviſo quod, &c.* To the End, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that Purpoſe, the Sheriff ſhall ſummon but one Jury upon them both; and this is called going to *Trial by Proviſo. Old Nat. Br.* 159. By the ſtanding Rules of the Court of *B. R.* if a Plaintiff will not enter his Iſſue, the Defendant may by Rule compel him to enter it; and if 'tis entered, and he will not carry down the Cauſe to Trial, the Defendant may carry it down by *Proviſo.* 3 *Salk.* 362. See Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 32. Proceſs may be taken out by the Defendant in Criminal Caſes by *Proviſo* in Appeals, in the ſame Manner as in other Actions, on the Default of the Appellant; but not in Indictments, nor in Actions where the King is ſole Party; and it hath been queſtioned, whether there can be any ſuch Proceſs in Informations *Qui tam.* 2 Hawk. 407, 408.

Proviſor, Is taken for him that hath the Care of *providing* Things neceſſary; but more eſpecially in our Law it ſignifies one that formerly ſued to the Court of *Rome* for a *Proviſion.* Stat. 25 Ed. 3.

Proviſor Monaſterii, The Treaſurer or Steward of a Religious Houſe. *Cowel.*

Proviſor Victualium, The King's *Purveyor*, who provided for the Accommodations of his Court.

Provocation, To make Killing a Perſon Manſlaughter, *&c.* See *Murder.*

Provoſt Marſhal, In this Kingdom is an Officer of the King's Navy, who hath the Charge of Priſoners taken at *Sea:* And is ſometimes uſed for like Purpoſe at Land. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9.

Proxies, Are Perſons appointed inſtead of others, to repreſent them. Every *Peer* of the Realm called to *Parliament*, hath the Privilege of conſtituting a *Proxy* to vote for him in his Abſence, upon a lawful Occaſion; but ſuch *Proxies* are to be entered in Perſon, and ſometimes *Proxies* have been denied by the King; particularly *Anno* 6, 27 & 39 *Edw.* 3. *Marriage Contracts* have been often made by *Proxy, &c.*

Proxies, Alſo are annual Payments made by Parochial Clergy to the Biſhop, *&c.* on Viſitations. See *Procurations.*

Pryk, Is a Kind of Service or Tenure; and according to *Blount*, ſignifies an old faſhioned Spur, with one Point only, which the Tenant holding Land by this Tenure, was to find for the King.——*Per ſervitium inveniendi unum Equum, unum Saccum & unum* Pryk *in Guerra Walliæ.* 1 *R.* 2. And in the Time of K. *Hen.* 8. Light Horſemen in War were called *Prickers*; becauſe they uſed ſuch Spurs (or *Pryks*) to make their Horſes go with Speed.

Puberty, *(Pubertas)* The ripe Age, of fourteen in Men and twelve in Women, when they are fit for Marriage: But as to Crimes and Puniſhment, it is the Age of 14 Years, in both the Male and Female Sex, and not before. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 18.

Publication, Is uſed of *Depoſitions* of Witneſſes in a Cauſe in *Chancery*, in order to the Hearing, and Rules may be given to paſs *Publication*; which is a Power to ſhew the Depoſitions openly, and to give out Copies of them, *&c.* There is alſo a *Publication* of a *Will*, which is a Solemnity requiſite to the Making thereof, by declaring it to be the Laſt Will of the Teſtator, in the Preſence of ſuch a Number of Witneſſes; and a Will which hath been made many Years, may be *Now publiſhed* with Additions, and that makes it equivalent to a new Will. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 27. *Publication* of *Libels.* Vide *Libels.*

Publick Accounts. Commiſſioners are to Enquire of the *Accounts* of Sheriffs, Cuſtomers, and other the *King's Officers*, after paſſed in the *Exchequer*, and if detected of any Fraud, they ſhall pay treble Damages, by Stat. 6 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. And all the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, which any *Accountant* hath, ſhall for the Payment of Debts to the *Crown*, be liable and put in Execution in like Manner as if he had ſtood bound by Writing Obligatory, having the Effect of a Statute Staple, *&c.* Stat. 13 *Eliz. c.* 4. And there have been ſeveral Statutes for taking the *Publick Accounts* of the Kingdom, and examining and determining the Debts due to the Army and Navy; Alſo Corruptions in the Management of the *King's Treaſure*, &c. impowering Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe, who were to give an *Account* of their Proceedings to the King and Parliament. Stat. 2 *W.* & *M.* 1 *Ann.* 2 *Geo.* 1, *&c.*

Publick Faith, (*Fides Publica*) In the Reign of King *Charles* 1. was a Pretence or Cheat, to raiſe Money of the ſeduced People, upon what was termed the *Publick Faith* of the Nation, to make War againſt the King about the Year 1642. Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 18.

Puccilage, (*Puzellagium*) Is uſed for Virginity, Maidenhead. *Bracton, lib.* 3. In an ancient Manuſcript it is written *Puellagium.* Mich. 19 Ed. 3.

Puis Darrein Continuance, Is a Plea of new Matter, pending an Action, *poſt ultimam Continuationem.* See *Plea*

Puiſne, (*Fr.*) Younger, *Puny*; born, or coming after.

Pulla, (Sax. *Pul*) A Pool, or Lake of ſtanding Water. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 722.

Pullen, The Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. Stat. 18 *H.* 8. *c.* 2.

Pulſator, The Plaintiff or Actor; and *Pulſare* ſignifies to accuſe any one. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 26.

Pultura, Is an Examination or Demand; and 'tis ſo called from the Monks, who before they are admitted into a Monaſtery, *Pulſabant ad fores*, for ſeveral Days, and then enter. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 1035.

Pundfulda, A Pound for Cattle, or Pinfold. *Placita inter Abbat.* Glaſton. & Henr. de Hamel, *Anno* 1236.

Puniſhment, (*Pœna*) Is the Penalty of Tranſgreſſing the Laws: And as Debts are diſcharged to private Perſons by Payment; ſo Obligations to the Publick, for diſturbing Society, are diſcharged when the Offender undergoes the *Puniſhment* inflicted for his Offence. Kings, and ſuch as have equal Power with them, have a Right to require *Puniſhment* for Injuries committed againſt themſelves or their Subjects, upon the Violation of National Law; though the Right of inflicting *Puniſhments* to provide for the Safety of Society, was originally (before Commonwealths were erected and Courts of Juſtice ordained) in the Hand of

of every Man being equal to, and independent of others; but since, it has resided in the Hands of the highest Powers, as Subjection to others hath taken away that primitive Right: However, this Power and *natural* Right of *punishing* an Equal, still remains in those Places where the People are not subject to some Form of Government. *Grot. de Jure Belli, lib. 2. cap.* 21. The *Punishment* of Offences are many and various, adapted to the several Degrees of Crimes, and the Countries wherein committed; and in *England* are Beheading, Hanging, Imprisonment, Fine, Amercement, *&c.*

Pur auter vie, Is where Lands, *&c.* are held for another's Life. See *Occupant.*

Purchase, (*Acquisitum, Perquisitum, Purchasium*) Signifies the Buying or Acquisition of Lands, or Tenements with Money, or by Deed or Agreement; and not obtaining it by Descent, or hereditary Right: and *Conjunctum Perquisitum* is where two or more Persons *join* in the *Purchase. Litt.* 12. *Reg. Orig.* 143. One cometh in by *Purchase* when he comes to Lands by legal Conveyance, and he hath a lawful Estate: And a *Purchase* is always intended by Title, either for some Consideration, or by Gift; (For a Gift is in Law a *Purchase*) whereas Descent from an Ancestor cometh of Course by Act of Law: Also all Contracts are comprehended under this Word *Purchase.* 1 *Inst.* 18. *Doct. & Stud. chap.* 24. *Purchase* in Opposition to Descent is taken largely; If an Estate come to a Man from his Ancestors without Writing, that is a Descent: But where a Person takes any Thing from an Ancestor, or others, by Deed, Will, or Gift, and not as Heir at Law; that is a *Purchase.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 403. When an Estate doth originally vest in the Heir, and never was nor could be in the Ancestor; such Heir shall take by way of *Purchase:* And when the Thing might have vested in his Ancestor, though it be first in the Heir, and not in him at all; the Heir shall have it in Nature of Descent. 1 *Rep.* 95, 106. An Heir takes an Estate by Will, in another Manner than the Common Law would have given it; there he takes by *Purchase*, and not Descent; but then he must be the right Heir. 2 *Lev.* 79. None can generally take as Heir by *Purchase*, which is not a right Heir; nor by Descent, where the Estate was never executed in the Ancestor: By *Hale* Ch. Just. a special Heir may take as such, by special Limitation, and the Law takes Notice of him. *Ibid.* The Word *Heir* will not serve for a Name of *Purchase*, if he be not right and lawful Heir; but Son, or reputed Son or Daughter will. *Jenk. Cent.* 203. In a new created Estate to right Heirs, they must of Consequence take by *Purchase.* 4 *Mod.* 380. At Common Law a Man could not make his own right Heir take by *Purchase*, without Departing with the whole Fee simple; but now by Way of Use he may: And where a Remainder of an Estate-tail was vested in a Person as a *Purchaser*, it was held that the Estate should go on in a Course of Descent. 1 *Mod.* 226. 3 *Salk.* 292, 293. If the Father devises Lands to his eldest Son, upon Condition; the Son shall be in by *Purchase*, not by Descent. *Cro. Car.* 161. And there is this Difference between *Purchase* and Descent of Lands; if a Person takes by *Purchase*, a Fine, *&c.* may be no Bar. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 30. Where the Heir takes Land by Will with a Charge, he doth not take by Descent, but by *Purchase*; and the Land is no Assets. 2 *Mod.* 286. And if a Power of Entry for a Condition broken descend, and a Daughter enter; she is in as a *Purchaser*, and the Son born after shall not have it. 1 *Rep.* 99. 1 *Inst.* 76. Every common *Purchaser* of Land ought at his Peril to take Notice of the Estates and Charges, which are upon the Land he *purchases*; for the Law presumes that no Man will *purchase* Lands without Advice of Counsel. 2 *Leon.* 89. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 403. But there are several Statutes which guard against fraudulent Incumbrances; as the 27 *Eliz. cap.* 4. enacts, that Conveyances of Lands made to defraud a *Purchaser*, shall be void: The 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. makes Judgments of Lands good against *Purchasers bona fide*, only from the Time of Signing by the Judges, *&c.* And no Judgment shall affect *Purchasers* of Lands, *&c.* till docketted. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 20. Chancery will relieve the *Purchaser* of a Term, against a dormant Title, when Money hath been laid out upon Improvements. 2 *Lev.* 152. A Man contracted for the *Purchase* of Lands, but before the Conveyance was made, he died, having devised the Land, *&c.* and it was held the Devise was good; because the Vendor, after the Contract, stood Trustee for the Vendee. 3 *Salk.* 85. And if a Man covenant on a *Purchase* to pay another such a Sum of Money, he making him an Estate in such Land; if the other tender him a Feoffment, and offer to make Livery and Seisin, *&c.* he may bring an Action for the Money, as if he had actually made a Title. 1 *Vent.* 148. Natural Persons, incorporate Persons, sole or aggregate, deaf, dumb and blind Persons, Minors, and all reasonable Creatures may *purchase*, except in some Cases; but some have Capacity to *purchase*, and not to hold, as Aliens, Felons, *&c* and others have Ability to hold, or not to hold upon a *Purchase*, at the Election of themselves or others, as Infants, and Feme Coverts. 1 *Inst.* 2, 3. 11 *Rep.* 77. 7 *Rep.* 17 See *Descent, Heir, &c.*

Purchase and Value of Land. Lands are *purchased* at divers *Rates* in this Kingdom; according to their Situation, *&c.* An Estate of Fee-simple in Lands, is usually valued in the Country at twenty Years *Purchase.* Lands near *London* yield about twenty five Years *Purchase*; and in *Wales*, not above eighteen or nineteen. The Fee of Tithes of perpetual Advowsons is worth about twenty-two Years *Purchase:* And Fee farm Rents issuing out of Lands, and the Fee of Ground-Rents, are rated at twenty four or twenty-five Years *Purchase.* The Fee of Houses in *London* sells for seventeen or eighteen Years *Purchase*, if in good Repair, and the Ground Rents are not high; otherwise for less: Houses not in *London*, but well situated, without any Lands to them, are sold for fifteen or sixteen Years *Purchase:* For a Lease of a House for thirty Years, about eight Years *Purchase* is given in *London*; and for one and twenty Years about six Years Value. A Freehold Lease for three Lives absolute, or a Copyhold Estate for the like Term, where the Quit-Rents and Heriots reserved are not higher than usual, is rated at fourteen Years *Purchase*; for the first Life eight, for the second four, and two for the third Life; or seven, five and two. A Chattel Lease for three Lives, thirteen Years *Purchase.* The Exchanging one Life for another is generally one Year's *Purchase*; but if a sickly Life be exchanged for a healthy one, two or three Years *Purchase.* A Widowhood in a Copyhold, after the Death of the Husband a third Life, is valued at one Year's *Purchase.* The Fee in Reversion after Lives, is worth nine, seven, and five Years *Purchase*, after one, two or three Lives; and more where there is Timber, or the Estate improveable. *Land Purch. Comp.* 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Purgation, (*Purgatio*) Is the Clearing a Man's Self of a Crime, whereof he is publickly suspected, and accused before a Judge: Of which there was formerly great Use in *England.* And *Purgation* is either *Canonica*, or *Vulgaris*; *Canonical Purgation* is that which is prescribed by the Canon Law, the Form whereof used in the *Spiritual Court*, is that the Person suspected take his Oath, that he is clear of the Fact objected against him, and bringing his honest Neighbours with him to make Oath, that they believe he swears truly: The *Vulgar Purgation*, according

ing to the ancient Manner, was by Fire or Water *Ordeal*, or by *Combat*, practiſed by Infidels as well as Chriſtians, 'till aboliſhed by Canon. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 48. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 2. *Purgation* is one of the Puniſhments of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; but the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. having taken away the Oath *ex Officio*, of Perſons accuſing or *Purging* themſelves, *&c.* ſome maintain that all the Proceedings of *Purgation* upon common Fame do fall too; though others ſay, there is ſtill a legal *Purgation* left, but not canonical. *Wood's Inſt.* 506, 507. Vide *Clergy*, *&c.*

Purificatio Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Mentioned in the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21. See *Candlemas*.

Purlue, or **Purlieu**, (From the Fr. *Pur*, i. e. purus, & *Lieu*, locus) Is all that Ground near any Foreſt, which being added to the ancient Foreſts by King *Hen.* 2. *Rich.* 1. and King *John*, was afterwards diſafforeſted and ſevered by the Stat. *Charta de Foreſta*, and the Perambulations and Grants thereupon, by King *Hen.* 3. ſo that it became *Purlue*, *viz.* pure and free from the Laws and Ordinances of the Foreſt. *Manwood's For. Laws*, *par.* 2. *cap.* 20. Our Anceſtors called this Ground *Purlieu*, *purum Locum*, becauſe it was exempted from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it: And whereas *Manwood* and *Crompton* call it *Pourallee*, we may derive it from *Pur*, *purus*, *& Allee*, *Ambulatio*, becauſe he that walketh or courſeth within that Circuit, is not liable to the Laws or Penalties incurred by them which hunt within the Foreſt Precincts; but *Pourallee* is ſaid to be properly the Perambulation whereby the *Purlieu* is *deafforeſted*. Stat. 33 *Edw.* 1. 4 *Inſt.* 304. The Owners of Grounds within the *Purlieu* by Diſafforeſtation, may ſell Timber, convert Paſtures into arable, *&c.* incloſe them with any Kind of Incloſure; erect Edifices, and diſpoſe of the ſame as if they had never been afforeſted; and a *Purlieu-Man* may as lawfully hunt to all Intents within the *Purlieu*, as any Man may in his own Grounds that were never afforeſted: He may keep his Dogs within the *Purlieu* unexpeditated; and the Wild Beaſts do belong to the *Purlieu-Man ratione ſoli*, ſo long as they remain in his Grounds, and he may kill them. 4 *Inſt.* 303. If the *Purlieu-Man* chaſe the Beaſt with Grey-hounds, and they fly towards the Foreſt for Safety, he may purſue them to the Bounds of the Foreſt, and if he then do his Endeavour to call back and take off his Dogs from the Purſuit, although the Dogs follow the Chaſe in the Foreſt, and kill the King's Deer there; this is no Offence, ſo as he enter not into the Foreſt, nor meddle with the Deer ſo killed: And if the Dogs faſten upon the Deer, before he recover the Foreſt, and the Deer drag the Dogs into the Foreſt, in ſuch Caſe the *Purlieu-Man* may follow his Dogs and take the Deer. 4 *Inſt.* 303, 304. But in the Caſe of Sir *Richard Weſton*, Attorney General, it was ſaid, that there was no *Purlieu* in Law to hunt; that it cannot be by Preſcription, and there is nothing in Statutes as to Hunting; and therefore *Purlieu-Men* may only keep out the Deer, but cannot kill them, though they be in their Ground. 1 *Jones Rep.* 278. See *Moor* 706, 987. And notwithſtanding *Purlieus* are abſolutely diſafforeſted, it hath been permitted, that the Ranger of the Foreſt ſhall, as often as the Wild Beaſts of the Foreſt range into the *Purlieu*, with his Hounds rechaſe them back into the Foreſt. 4 *Inſt.*

Purlieu-Men, Are thoſe that have Ground within the *Purlieu*, and being able to diſpend forty Shillings a Year *Freehold*; who, upon theſe two Points, are licenſed to hunt in their own *Purlieus*, obſerving what is required. *Manw. For. Laws* 151, 157, 180, 186.

Purparty, (Fr. *Pour part*, i. e. *pro parte*) Is that Part or Share of an Eſtate, firſt held in Common by Parceners, which is by Partition allotted to any of them: To make *Purparty* is to divide and ſever the Lands that fall to Parceners, which till Partition they held jointly, and *pro Indiviſo*. Old Nat. Br. 11.

Purpreſture, (*Pourpreſtura*, from the Fr. *Pourpriſt*, an Incloſure) Is when any Thing is done to the Nuſance of the King's Demeſnes, or the Highways, *&c.* by Incloſure, or Buildings; endeavouring to make that Private which ought to be Publick. *Glanvil*, *lib.* 9. *cap.* 11. 1 *Inſt.* 38, 272. And when a Man takes to himſelf, or incroaches any Thing which he ought not, whether it be in Lands, Franchiſe, or Juriſdiction, it is a *Purpreſture*, and ſome Writers mention three Sorts of *Purpreſtures*; One againſt the King, the Second againſt the Lord of the Fee, and the Third againſt a Neighbour. *Kitch.* 10. 2 *Inſt.* 38. *Purpreſture* in a *Foreſt* is every Incroachment made therein, by Building, Incloſing, or Uſing any Liberty, without lawful Warrant to do the ſame: And if any Incloſures are made in Foreſts, they may be laid open, *&c.* *Manwood*, *cap.* 10. *Cro. Jac.* 156. By Statute, *Purpreſtures* or Uſurpations upon the King, ſhall be reſeized; and if any complain thereof, he may be heard, and have Right done him. 4 *Edw.* 1. *cap.* 4. *Purpreſtures* and Incroachments are to be inquired of in the Sheriff's Tourn. *Dalt. Sher.* 393.

Purpriſum, (Fr. *Pourpris*) A Cloſe or Incloſure; alſo the whole Compaſs or Extent of a Manor-Place. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 106.

Purpurati, The Sons of Emperors and Kings. *Malmſb. lib.* 3.

Purſe, A certain Quantity of Money, containing 500 Dollars, or 125 *l.* in *Turkey*. Merch. Dict.

Purſuivant, (From the Fr. *Pourſuivre*, i. e *Agere*, *perſequi*) Signifies the King's Meſſenger attending upon him in his Wars, or at the Council-Table, in his Court, and at his Chamber, the Exchequer, *&c.* to be ſent upon any Buſineſs or Meſſage. Thoſe that are uſed in Martial Affairs, are called *Purſuivants at Arms*; whereof there are four of ſpecial Name among the *Heralds*: And *Stow*, ſpeaking of the Death of the tyrannical King *Rich.* 3. hath theſe remarkable Words; *His Body was naked to the Skin, not ſo much as a Rag about him, and he was truſſed behind a* Purſuivant at Arms, *like a Hog, or a Calf*, *&c.* The reſt of theſe *Purſuivants* are uſed upon Meſſages in Time of Peace, and eſpecially in Matters concerning Juriſdiction. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Purveyance, (Fr. *Pourveyance*, from *Pourvoir*, *providere*) Is the Providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Neceſſaries for the King's Houſe: And *Purveyor* is an Officer of the King or Queen, that provides ſuch Corn, Victuals, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 543. Formerly the King's Court was ſupplied with Neceſſaries from the Demeſnes of the Crown, which were manured for that Purpoſe; but this Method being found to be troubleſome, was by Degrees diſuſed, and afterwards the King appointed Officers to buy in Proviſions for his Houſhold, who were *Purveyors*, and claimed divers Privileges by the Prerogative of the Crown. They are mentioned in *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 22. and other ſubſequent Statutes: But miſbehaving themſelves, ſeveral Offences of *Purveyors* were made Felonies; as if they took Things above the Value of 12 *d.* againſt the Will of the Owner, without Warrant, or ſuch Appraiſement as was directed, or without paying for them, *&c.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2, 3, *&c.* Though theſe Laws having not ſufficiently provided againſt the Oppreſſions of Perſons employed for making Proviſions for the King's Houſhold, Carriages, and other *Purveyance*; and the People of many Countries having been obliged to ſubmit to ſundry Rates and Taxes, and Compoſitions, to redeem themſelves from ſuch Vexations and Oppreſſions, as it is recited by the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. it was enacted by that Statute,

that from henceforth no Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing, ſhall be taken, raiſed, rated, impoſed, or levied, for or in regard of any Proviſion, Carriages, or *Purveyance* for his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors: And by the ſaid Statute it is ordained, that no Perſon, by any Warrant or Commiſſion from the King, *&c.* ſhall, by Colour of Buying or making Proviſion or *Purveyance* for his Majeſty, or any King or Queen of *England*, or for their Houſhold, take any Timber, Cattle, Corn, Grain, Malt, Hay, Straw, Victuals, Carriages, or other Things, of any of the Subjects of his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, without the full and free Conſent of the Owner or Owners thereof, had and obtained without Menace or Force; nor ſhall require any to find Horſes, Oxen, Carts, or Carriages, for the carrying the Goods of his Majeſty, *&c.* without ſuch Conſent: And no *Pre-emption* ſhall be allowed or claimed in Behalf of his Majeſty, in Markets, *&c.* but they ſhall be free to all the Subjects to ſell, notwithſtanding any Pretence of *Purveyance*; and if any ſhall make Proviſion or *Purveyance*, or impreſs Carriages, contrary to this Statute, the Juſtices of Peace are to commit the Offenders to Gaol till the next Seſſions, when they ſhall be indicted, and proceeded againſt for the ſame, *&c.* Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24 *par.* 13 & 14. This abſolute and univerſal Reſtraint of all Kinds of *Purveyance*, having been found inconvenient, it was enacted by 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 20. That the Officers of the Navy, *&c.* may preſs Carriages for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Navy and Ordnance, according to the Regulations preſcribed by that Statute, as at ſo much *per* Mile; and the like was provided by 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 10. in Reſpect to the King's Royal Progreſſes, *&c.*

Purview, (Fr. *Pourveu*, a Patent or Grant) Is frequently uſed by Sir *Edward Coke*, for the Body, or that Part of an *Act of Parliament* which begins with *Be it enacted*, *&c.* The Statute 3 *Hen.* 7. ſtands upon a *Preamble* and *Purview*. 2 Inſt. 403. 12 Rep. 20.

Putage, *(Putagium) Fornicatio ex parte Fœminæ; quaſi* puttam agere *à Gall.* Putte, *i. e. Meretrix.* Amongſt our Anceſtors this Crime was eſteemed very heinous; for if any Heir Female under Guardianſhip, were guilty of it, ſhe forfeited her Part to the other Coheirs; or if ſhe were a ſole Heireſs, the Lord of the Fee had her Lands by Eſcheat. *Spelm. Glanv. lib.* 7. *c.* 12.

Putative, *Putativus*, Reputed, or commonly eſteemed; oppoſed to what is notorious and unqueſtionable.——*Pater Pueri* Putativus, *i. e.* the reputed Father of the Child.

Putura, *(q. Potura)* Is a Cuſtom claimed by *Keepers* in *Foreſts*, and ſometimes by *Bailiffs of Hundreds*, to take Man's Meat, Horſe Meat, and Dog's Meat, of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the Perambulation of the Foreſt, Hundred, *&c.* and in the Liberty of *Knareſburgh* it was long ſince turned into the Payment of 4 *d.* in Money by each Tenant. *MS. de Temp. Ed.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 307. The Land ſubject to this Cuſtom is called *Terra Putura*. Plac. apud Ceſtr. 31 Ed. 3.

Pyker, or Pycar, A ſmall Ship or Herring boat. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Q.

Quadra, Signifies any Kind of Square; a Quarter, *&c.*

Quadrageſima, The fortieth Part; alſo the Time of *Lent*, from our Saviour's *Forty Days Faſt*. Litt. Dict.

Quadrageſima Sunday, Is the Firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*; and ſo called, becauſe it is about the *fortieth Day* before *Eaſter*. Blount.

Quadrageſimalia. In former Days it was the Cuſtom for People to viſit their Mother Church on *Midlent Sunday*, and to make their Offerings at the High Altar; as the like Devotion was again obſerved in *Whitſun-Week*: But as the Proceſſions and Oblations at *Whitſuntide* were ſometimes commuted into a rated Payment of *Pentecoſtals*; ſo the *Lent* or *Eaſter* Offerings were changed into a Cuſtomary Rate called *Quadrageſimalia*, and *Denarii Quadrageſimales*, alſo *Lætare Jeruſalem*.

Quadrans, A fourth Part of a Penny: And before the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. the ſmalleſt Coin was a *Sterling* or Penny, marked with a Croſs, by the Guidance whereof a Penny might be cut into Halves for a Half-peny, or into Quarters or four Parts for Farthings; till to avoid the Fraud of unequal Cutting, that King coined Half-pence and Farthings in round diſtinct Pieces. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1279.

Quadrantata Terræ, The fourth Part of an Acre. See *Fardingdeal*.

Quadraria, A Place where Men dig Stones; ſometimes writ *Quoraria*, which we call a *Quarry*, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 133, 177.

Quadrivium, The Center of four Ways, where four Roads meet and croſs each other. By Statute, Poſts with Inſcriptions are to be ſet up at ſuch Croſs Ways, as a Direction to Travellers, *&c.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16.

Quadrugata terræ, A Team Land; or ſo much Ground as may be tilled with four Horſes.

Quæ eſt eadem, In Pleading is uſed to ſupply the Want of a Traverſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 405. In a *Clauſum fregit* ſuch a Day, the Defendant pleads the Plaintiff's Licence to him to enter on the ſame Day, and that *vi tute inde* he entered; he need not ſay *Quæ eſt eadem Tranſgreſſio*: So in Treſpaſs for taking of Goods; if the Defendant juſtifies the ſame Day and Place: And in Treſpaſs and Battery, if the Defendant juſtifies that the ſame Day and Place the Plaintiff aſſaulted him, and that what Damages happened to him was of his own Wrong; this is good without *Quæ eſt eadem Tranſgreſſio*, *&c.* though he doth not directly anſwer the Aſſault laid by the Plaintiff; but where he juſtifies at another Day, or at other Place, then he ought to ſay, *Quæ eſt eadem.* 21 *Hen.* 7. *pl.* 2. A Fact laid to be *Nov.* 1. and a Juſtification *Nov.* 2. *Quæ eſt eadem* is well enough without a Traverſe, the Day not being material; but it had been naught, if the Day had been material. 1 *Lev.* 241. If a Treſpaſs is alledged 10 *Nov.* and Juſtification the 11 *Nov.* and there be an Averment of *Quæ eſt eadem*, it is here held good without making any Traverſe. *Lutw.* 1457. Where a Defendant juſtifies *dicto Tempore* in the Plaintiff's Declaration, he hath no Occaſion to ſay *Quæ eſt eadem Tranſgreſſio*; becauſe he agrees with the Plaintiff in the Time and Place mentioned in his Declaration, and gives an Anſwer to it. *Mich.* 5 *W. & M. B. R.*

Quæ plura, Was a Writ that lay where an Inquiſition had been taken by an *Eſcheator* of Lands, *&c.* that a Man died ſeiſed of, and all the Land was ſuppoſed not to be found by the Office or Inquiſition; this Writ was therefore to enquire of what other Lands or Tenements the Party died ſeiſed: But it is now made uſeleſs, ſince the taking away the Court of *Wards* and *Offices poſt mortem*. 12 Car. 2. *c.* 24. Reg. Orig. 293.

Quære, or *Querie*, Is where any Point of Law, or Matter in Debate is doubted; as not having ſufficient Authority to maintain it. See 2 *Lill. Abr.* 406.

Querens non invenit Plegium, A Return made by the Sheriff, upon a Writ directed to him with

this Clauſe, *viz. Si A. fecerit B. ſecurum de Clamore ſuo Proſequendo, &c.* F. N. B. 38.

Quæ ſervitia, A Writ concerning Services, *&c.* See *Per quæ ſervitia.*

Quæſta, An Indulgence or Remiſſion of Penance expoſed to Sale by the *Pope*; and the Retailers of them were called *Quæſtionarii*, and deſired Charity for themſelves or others. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1240.

Quæſtus, Is that which a Man hath by Purchaſe; as *Hæreditas* is what he hath by Deſcent ——*Aut habet* Hæreditatem *tantum, vel* Quæſtum *tantum, &c.* Glanv. lib. 7. cap. 1.

Quakers, (From *Tremulus*) Are ſuch who pretend to tremble or *quake*, in the Exerciſe of their whimſical Religion. *Quakers* to the Number of Five or more, aſſembling in Religious Worſhip not authorized by Law, were to forfeit for the firſt Offence 5 *l.* for the ſecond 10*l. &c.* by Stat. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. but they are exempted from the Penalties of that Act by the 1 *W. & M. c.* 18. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 27. enacts, That *Quakers* making and ſubſcribing the Declaration of Fidelity mentioned in 1 *W. & M.* and owning King *William* to be rightful and lawful King, ſhall not be liable to the Penalties of this Act againſt others refuſing to take the Oaths; and not ſubſcribing the Declaration of Fidelity, *&c.* they are diſabled to vote at Election of Members of Parliament: *Quakers*, where an Oath is required, are permitted to make a ſolemn *Affirmation* or Declaration, declaring in the Preſence of Almighty God the Witneſs of the Truth, *&c.* But they are not capable of being Witneſſes in a Criminal Cauſe. 7 & 8 *W.* 3: *c.* 34. On the *Affirmation* of a *Quaker*, the Court will not grant an Attachment for Non-performance of an Award. 1 *Strange* 441. Nor will the Court grant Security for the Peace. *Ibid.* 527. Nor a Rule for an Information. 2 *Strange* 872, 856, 946. But a Rule to ſhew Cauſe why an Appointment of Overſeers ſhould not be quaſhed being ſerved by a *Quaker*, was made abſolute on his *Affirmation*; this not being looked on as a Criminal Proſecution, though on the Crown Side, and the Rule in the King's Name. 2 *Strange* 1219. The *Quakers* Affirmation is ordained to be in Force for ever, and the Form of it appointed by 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 6. And the 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 6. authorizes the Affirmation of the *Quakers* with the Words, *I do promiſe and ſincerely declare in the Preſence of you, &c.* without ſaying in the *Preſence of God*; but falſe and corrupt Affirming, incurs the Pains and Penalties of wilful Perjury. And by the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 46. And ſhall be allowed in all Caſes where by any Act of Parliament an Oath is required, though no Proviſion therein for admitting a *Quaker* to make his Affirmation. *Quakers* refuſing to pay Tithes, or Church Rates, Juſtices of Peace are to determine them, and order Coſts, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 1. And *Quakers* may be committed to Priſon for Non-payment of Tithes, upon the Stat. 27 *H.* 8, *c.* 20. which is not repealed by the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. that gives another Remedy. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 323. In all Caſes, except Criminal, where by any Act of Parliament an Oath ſhall be required, the Affirmation of a *Quaker* ſhall be allowed, tho' no Proviſion for that Purpoſe in the Act.

Quale jus, A Writ judicial which was brought where a Man of Religion had Judgment to recover Land, before Execution was made of the Judgment; it went forth to the Eſcheator between Judgment and Execution, to make Inquiry whether the Religious Perſon had Right to recover, or the Judgment were obtained by Colluſion between the Parties, to the Intent that the Lord might not be defrauded. *Reg. Judic.* 8, 16, 46. Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 32.

Qualified, Signifies a Man enabled to hold two Benefices. See *Plurality.*

Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit, Is a *Clauſe* often inſerted in *Letters Patent* of the Grant of Offices, as in thoſe to the *Barons* of the *Exchequer, &c.* which muſt be intended in Matters concerning their Office; and is nothing but what the Law would have implied, if the Office had been granted for Life. 4 *Inſt.* 117.

Quantum meruit, *i. e.* How much he has deſerved, is a Man's Action of the Caſe, ſo called, grounded upon the Promiſe of another, to pay him for doing any Thing ſo much as he ſhould deſerve or *merit.* If a Man retains any Perſon to do Work or other Thing for him; as a Taylor to make a Garment, a Carrier to carry Goods, *&c.* without any certain Agreement; in ſuch Caſe, the Law implies that he ſhall pay for the ſame, as much as they are worth, and ſhall be reaſonably demanded; for which *Quantum meruit* may be brought: And if one ſue another upon a Promiſe to ſatisfy him for Work done, *&c.* he muſt ſhew and aver in his Declaration how much he deſerved for his Work. *Comp. Attorn.* A Plaintiff declared, that the Defendant, in Conſideration that the Plaintiff had found him ſufficient Meat, Drink, Waſhing and Lodging, for ſeveral Months laſt paſt, promiſed to pay him as much as he ſhould deſerve, and averred that he deſerved ſo much; upon *Non Aſſumpſit* pleaded, the Plaintiff had a Verdict; but it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that the Declaration was ſhort and incertain, as to the Time and Number of Months: Though the Declaration was held good, and the Plaintiff had Judgment. *Mich.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 557. Where the Word *Quantum* was omitted in the Declaration, *Tantum* hath been adjudged ſufficient, *viz.* The Defendant promiſed to pay ſo much as he deſerved; and *Meruiſſet* ſignifies as much as *ipſe Meruiſſet*: Alſo on ſeveral Counts, *Quantum habere meruit* was conſtrued to be *Quantum habere meruerit*, to make the Parties mean ſomewhat, as it was plain they did, though this was contrary to the Grammatical Conſtruction; and the Court held that they muſt take the Words of the Declaration, to be the very Words of the Promiſe, *&c*, *Paſch.* and *Hill.* 4 *Ann. B. R.* In a *Quantum Meruit*, bringing Money into Court was denied. *Hill.* 8 *Will.* 3. *B. R.* But it was allowed, *ex motione Magiſtri* Raymond, *Paſch.* 5 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 597.

Quantum valebat, Is where Goods and Wares ſold are delivered by a Tradeſman at no certain Price, or to be paid for them as much as they are worth in general; then *Quantum valebat* lies, and the Plaintiff is to aver them to be worth ſo much: So where the Law obliges one to furniſh another with Goods or Proviſions, as an Innkeeper his Gueſts, *&c. Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 72.

Quare cum, Are general Words uſed in original Writs, *&c.* See *Original.*

Quare ejecit infra Terminum, Is a Writ that lies for a Leſſee, where he is caſt out of his Farm before his Term is expired, againſt a Feoffee of the Lands, or the Leſſor that *ejects* him; and the Effect of it is to recover his Term again, and his Damages. *Reg. Orig.* 227. *F. N. B.* 197. *New Nat. Br.* 439. It is ſaid this Writ was deviſed for the following Cauſe: If a Man make a Leaſe of Land for Years, and after he ouſts his Leſſee, and then makes a Feoffment of the Land unto a Stranger in Fee; now the Leſſee cannot have a Writ of *Ejectione firmæ* againſt the Feoffee, becauſe he did not put him out, and in that Caſe the Leſſee hath no other Remedy but to enter again into the Land; and if the Feoffee do then put him out, the Leſſee may bring *Ejectione firmæ Vi & Armis*; but before Entry made by the Leſſee, he had no Remedy againſt the Feoffee: And therefore, by the Equity of the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. which enacts, That where it ſhall happen in one Caſe, a Writ is found, and in the like Caſe falling under the ſame Law, and wanting the ſame Remedy,

medy, &c. it is not ſo, the Clerks of the Chancery are to agree upon a proper Writ, &c. By Reaſon of that Statute, was this Writ deviſed. *New Nat. Br.* 439. And if a Perſon leaſe Lands for Years, and the Leſſor doth ſuffer a Recovery to be had againſt him upon a feigned Title, and the Recoverer entereth; the Leſſee ſhall have his Writ of *Quare ejecit infra Terminum, &c.* And the Words of the Writ are, *Occaſione cujus Venditionis*; and yet the ſame is not properly a Sale, but thoſe Words are only of Form. *Ibid.* It is in the Election of the Leſſee, or if he grants over his Term, the ſecond Leſſee, to ſue a Writ of *Ejectione firmæ*, or a *Quare ejecit infra termin.* againſt the Leſſor, or his Heir, or againſt the Lord by Eſcheat, &c. if they put the Termor out of his Term. 19 *Hen.* 6.

Quare Impedit, Is a Writ lying for him who hath purchaſed an *Advowſon*, againſt a Perſon that diſturbs him in his Right of Advowſon by Preſenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. *F. N. B.* 32. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 5. It differs from Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment* (or *Ultimæ Præſentationis*) becauſe that lies where a Man or his Anceſtors, under whom he claims, have formerly preſented to the Church; and this is for him that is the Purchaſer himſelf: But in both theſe, the Plaintiff recovers the Preſentation and Damages; though in the Writ of *Darrein Preſentment, &c.* he recovers only the Preſentation, not the Title to the Advowſon, as he doth in a *Quare Impedit*; for which Reaſon that Aſſize is ſeldom brought, and for that the Proceedings in it are very tedious: And where a Man may have Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment*, he may have *Quare Impedit.* 2 *Inſt.* 356. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 31. The Writ *Quare Impedit* is to be brought in Six Months after the Avoidance; and by it a Patron may be relieved, not only on his Preſentation to a *Church*, but to a *Chapel, Prebend, Vicarage, &c.* And this Writ lies of a *Donative*, and the ſpecial Matter is to be ſet forth in the Declaration: It alſo lieth for a *Deanery* by the King, although it be elective; and for an *Archdeaconry*, but not for a mere *Office* of the Church. 1 *Inſt.* 344. 1 *Leon.* 205. And the *Chapter* may have a *Quare Impedit* againſt the *Dean*, of their ſeveral Poſſeſſions. 40 *Ed.* 3. 48. If the *Quare Impedit* be for a Donative, the Writ ſhall be *Quare Impedit* to preſent to the Donative; if of a Parſonage, then it is *Quare Impedit Præſentare ad Eccleſiam*; if to a Vicarage, it is *ad Vicariam*; if to a Prebend, *ad Præbendam, &c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 35. If a Biſhop be diſturbed to collate, where he ought to make Collation, he may have a Writ *Quare Impedit*, and the Writ ſhall be *quod permittat ipſum Præſentare, &c.* and he ſhall count upon the Collation: And if the King be diſturbed in his Collation by Letters Patent, he ſhall have *Quare Impedit, &c.* *New Nat. Br.* 73. A Grantee of a next Avoidance may bring this Writ againſt the Patron who granted the Avoidance. 39 *Hen.* 6. It may be brought by Executors, for a Diſturbance *in vita Teſtatoris*; and Executors being diſturbed in their Preſentation, may bring *Quare Impedit* as well as their Teſtator might. *Owen* 99. *Lutw.* 1. Huſband and Wife jointly, or the Huſband alone without his Wife may have the Writ *Quare Impedit*; and if a Man who hath an Advowſon in Right of his Wife, be diſturbed in his Preſentation, and dies, the Wife ſhall bring it on that Diſturbance. 14 *Hen.* 4. 5 *Rep.* 97. The Heir ſhall not have *Quare Impedit*, for a Diſturbance *tempore patris*; nor can he have Execution upon a Recovery by the Anceſtor. *Br. Q. Imp. pl.* 7, 9. But by Statute 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. Uſurpation of Churches during Wardſhip, particular Eſtates or Vacancy, &c. ſhall not bar an Heir at full Age, Reverſioner in Poſſeſſion, or a Spiritual Perſon in Succeſſion, from having a Writ poſſeſſory of *Quare Impedit, &c.* as the Anceſtor or Predeceſſor might have had, if ſuch Uſurpation had been in their Time: And the ſame Form of Pleading ſhall be had in *Darrein Preſentment*, and *Quare Impedit*. Where Partition is made upon Record, to preſent by Turns, the Coparcener that is diſturbed ſhall not be put to a *Quare Impedit*; but may have Remedy upon the Roll, by *Scire facias*: It is otherwiſe on an Agreement to preſent. Stat. *ibid.* 22 *Ed.* 4. 8. If Tenant in Tail ſuffers an Uſurpation, and dies, and ſix Months paſs, the Iſſue in Tail cannot bring *Quare Impedit*; but at the next Avoidance he may have it within the ſix Months, 46 *Aſſiſe* 4. This Writ is all in the Poſſeſſion; and the Preſentment of Grantee of the next Avoidance is a good Title for the Grantor and Patron in Fee to bring it; and likewiſe for his Heir, and other Grantees. 9 *Hen.* 7. 23. 5 *Rep* 97. Preſentment alledged in Leſſee for Life, or Years, or it is ſaid in Tenant at Will, is ſufficient in *Quare Impedit*: So of Tenant in Dower, or by the Curteſy; alſo of Tenants by Statute Merchant, Staple or *Elegit, &c.* 21 *Ed.* 4. 2, 5. *Co. Rep.* 97. *Mallory's Q. Imped.* 155. It ſuppoſes both a Poſſeſſion and a Right; and a Plaintiff muſt alledge a Preſentation in himſelf, or in thoſe under whom he claims; unleſs it be in Caſe of Lapſe, &c. In the Declaration of the Plaintiff, it is not ſufficient for him to alledge, that he, or ſuch a Perſon from whom he claims, were ſeiſed of the Advowſon of the Church, but he muſt alledge a Preſentation made by one of them; for if he doth not, the Defendant may demur to the Declaration: And the Reaſon of this is, that the Defendant, by joining the laſt Preſentation to his own Title, is to make appear, that he hath a Right to preſent now as well as then. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. 5 *Rep.* 97. *Vaugh.* 57. The Writ muſt be brought in that County where the Church is; the Patron and Incumbent are to be named in it, the one as he may be diſpoſſeſſed of his Patronage, and the other of his Preſentation; and it is uſual likewiſe to make the Biſhop a Defendant, to prevent a Lapſe, where the Church is void, *pendente lite: Quare Impedit* will not lie againſt the Ordinary and Incumbent, without naming the Patron; becauſe at Common Law the Incumbent could not plead any Thing which concerned the Right of Patronage, and therefore it is unreaſonable that he alone ſhould be named in the Writ who could not defend the Patronage; but the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. enables him to plead againſt the King, and to defend his Incumbency, although he claims nothing in the Patronage; and by that Statute he ſhall plead againſt any common Perſon; though with this Difference, that when the Inheritance of the Patron is to be deveſted by a Judgment in a *Quare Impedit*, there he muſt be named in the Writ; but where the next Preſentation only is to be recovered, he need not be named: Yet where the King preſents without a Title, and his Clerk is inducted, the *Quare Impedit* is to be againſt the Ordinary and Incumbent; for it will not lie againſt the King; but if he is Plaintiff, the Writ may be brought againſt the Patron alone, without naming the Incumbent. 7 *Rep.* 25. 2 *Cro.* 650. *Palm.* 306. If the Church be full of a Preſentation, ſo that there is no Danger of Lapſe, the Biſhop need not be named in a *Quare Impedit*; but it is otherwiſe where it ſtands upon a Diſturbance only: And though this Writ will lie againſt a Patron alone; yet in a common Caſe, where any Clerk is preſented and inducted, the Incumbent ſhall not be removed, without naming him alſo. *Hob.* 330. *Gliſſ. & Gulſt.* 235. *Jenk. Cent.* 200. The only Plea which the Biſhop hath by the Common Law on a *Quare Impedit* is, that he claimeth nothing but as ordinary; he could not counterplead the Patron's Title, or any Thing to the Right of Patronage, nor could the Incumbent counterplead ſuch Title, till the ſaid Stat.

25 *Ed.*

25 *Ed.* 3. by which both the Biſhop and the Incumbent may counterplead the Title of the Patron; the one, when he collates by Lapſe, or makes Title himſelf to the Patronage; and the other being *Perſona imperſonata*, may plead his Patron's Title, and counterplead the Title of the Plaintiff: And it has been adjudged, that the Incumbent cannot plead to the Title of the Parſonage, without ſhewing that he is *Perſona imperſonata* of the Preſentation of the Patron. *W. Jones* 4. *March* 159. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 38. In a *Quare Impedit*, though it was found that the Church was full of another, who was a Stranger to the Writ, and it did not appear whether he came in by a better Title than that which was found for the Plaintiff; it was held, that the Plaintiff might have a general Writ to the Biſhop, which he is bound by Law to execute, or ſhall be amerced, *&c.* and he cannot return that the Church is full of another; for no Iſſue can be joined between the Biſhop and the Plaintiff, becauſe he has no Day in Court. 6 *Rep.* 51. 3 *Leon.* 136. But where a Plaintiff recovered an Advowſon in Ejectment, and thereupon had a Writ to the Biſhop, there being another Incumbent in the Church, who was not a Party to the Action; adjudged that this Writ would not lie without a *Scire facias* to the Incumbent. *Sid.* 93. If it appears in a *Quare Impedit*, either in Pleading, or by Confeſſion of the Parties, that neither of them have a Title, but that it is in the King; the Court may award a Writ to the Biſhop for the King, to remove the Incumbent, and admit *idoneam Perſonam ad Præſentationem Regis*; but this muſt be when his Title is very plain. *Hob.* 126, 163. 1 *Leon.* 323. In *Quare Impedit*, the Plaintiff and Defendant are both Actors, ſo that the Defendant may have a Writ to the Biſhop, as well as the Plaintiff; but not without a Title appearing to the Court; wherefore if the Defendant never appears, the Plaintiff muſt make out a Title for Form-ſake, and ſo muſt the Defendant if the Plaintiff be nonſuited. *Hob.* 163. If the Plaintiff, after Appearance, in a *Quare Impedit* be nonſuited, it is peremptory; becauſe the Defendant upon a Title made, whereby he becomes Actor, ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop: And it is the ſame in Caſe of a Diſcontinuance. 7 *Rep.* 27. It is the Nature of a *Quare Impedit* to be final, either upon a Diſcontinuance or Nonſuit; and a Man cannot have two Suits for the ſame Thing in this Caſe againſt one Perſon, though he may have ſeveral *Quare Impedits* againſt ſeveral Perſons. 7 *Rep.* 27. *Hob.* 137. The Parſon, Patron, and Ordinary are ſued; the Ordinary diſclaims, and the Parſon loſeth by Default; the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment to recover his Preſentation, and a Writ iſſue to the Biſhop, *&c.* with a *Ceſſat executio*, until the Plea is determined between the Plaintiff and Patron. *Vaughan* 6. Several were Plaintiffs in a *Quare Impedit*, the Defendant pleaded the Releaſe of one of them pending the Writ; and it was reſolved, that this Releaſe ſhall only bar him who made it, and that the Writ ſhall ſtand good for the Reſt. 5 *Rep.* 97. In a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Archbiſhop, the Biſhop, and three Defendants; the Archbiſhop pleaded that he claimed nothing but as Metropolitan; and the Biſhop pleaded that he claimed nothing but as Ordinary; and the three Defendants made a Title; but there was a Verdict againſt them: It was a Queſtion, Whether the Writ of Execution ſhould be awarded to the Archbiſhop, or the Biſhop; and it was held, that where neither of them are Parties in Intereſt, it may be directed to either; but if the Biſhop is Party in Intereſt, it muſt be directed to the Archbiſhop. 6 *Rep.* 48. 3 *Bulſt.* 174. And if the Biſhop of *Canterbury* be Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit*, the Writ muſt be directed to the Archbiſhop of *York*, *&c. Show.* 329. If the Defendant pleads *Ne diſturba*, which is in Effect the General Iſſue in a *Quare Impedit*, this will be only a Defence of the Wrong with which he ſtands charged, and is ſo far from controverting the Plaintiff's Title, that it as it were confeſſes it; and the Plaintiff may preſently pray a Writ to the Biſhop, or maintain the Diſturbance in order to recover Damages. *Hob.* 163. There muſt be a Diſturbance to maintain this Action; in a *Quare Impedit*, the Patron declared upon a Diſturbance of him to preſent 1 *November*; the Incumbent pleaded, that 1 *May* next after, the Preſentation devolved upon the Queen by Lapſe, and ſhe preſented him to the Church, *&c.* And upon Demurrer the Plea was held ill; becauſe the Defendant had not confeſſed and avoided, nor traverſed the Diſturbance, ſet forth in the Declaration: And though by the Demurrer the Queen's Title was confeſſed, it appearing that it was already executed, and the Defendant having loſt his Incumbency by ill Pleading, the Writ ſhall not be awarded to the Biſhop for the Queen to preſent again, but for the Patron. 1 *Leon.* 194. In all *Quare Impedits*, the Defendant may traverſe the Preſentation alledged by the Plaintiff, if the Matter of Fact will bear it; but the Defendant muſt not deny the Preſentation alledged, where there was a Preſentation. *Vaugh.* 16, 17. And if a Preſentment is alledged in the Grantor and Grantee, the Preſentment in the Grantor is only traverſable; for that is the Principal. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. The Courts at *Weſtminſter* are very cautious not to abate the Writ of *Quare Impedit*, for any Want of Form, *&c.* yet if the Biſhop againſt whom the Writ is brought, or any of the Defendants are miſnamed, it is good Cauſe of Abatement: If the Patron be not named in the Writ, it may be pleaded in Abatement; though the Death of the Patron pending the Writ doth not abate it, if the *Quare Impedit* is brought againſt the Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent: And if the Incumbent dies, pending the Writ, and a Diſturber ſhould preſent again, and die, *Quare Impedit* would lie upon the firſt Diſturbance by *Journies Accounts*; but the firſt Writ is abated by the Plaintiff's Death; alſo if the Plaintiff bring a new Writ within fifteen Days after the Abatement, that ſhall be a Continuance of the firſt Writ, and prevent the Defendant's taking any Advantage: But if the Writ abate for any Fault in the Declaration, the Defendant ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop to admit his Clerk; and ſo he ſhall if Judgment is given upon a Demurrer, *&c. Cro. Eliz.* 324. *Cro. Car.* 651. 7 *Rep.* 57. *Dyer* 240. In a Plea of *Quare Impedit*, Days are given from 15 to 16, or from three Weeks to three Weeks, according to the Diſtance of Place: And if the Diſturber come not in on the great Diſtreſs, a Writ is to be ſent to the Biſhop, that he claim not to the Prejudice of the Plaintiff for that Time; and upon Recovery, Judgment is to be given to the Party to recover the Preſentation and Advowſon. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 12. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 377. And Damages are given in a *Quare Impedit*, by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 5. though Damages ſhall not be had againſt the Biſhop, where he claims nothing but as Ordinary, and is no Diſturber. 3 *Lev.* 59. Before this Statute no Damages were allowed on a *Quare Impedit*; and the King hath none at this Day, for although he declares *Ad damnum*, *&c.* he is not within that Statute; becauſe by his Prerogative he cannot loſe his Preſentation. 6 *Rep.* 52. If a Plaintiff hath a Verdict, and the Church is found to be vacant, the Patron may have the Fruits of his Preſentation, and ſo not be intitled to Damages; in which Caſe, a *Remittitur de damnis* is entered. 3 *Lev.* 59. There are two *Judgments* in a *Quare Impedit*, *viz.* That the Plaintiff ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop; and this is the final Judgment, that goes to the Right between the Parties, and is the Judgment at Common Law: And Judgment for Damages, ſince the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. after the Points of

the Writ are inquired into; which Judgment is not to be given but at the Inſtance of the Party. 1 *Mod.* 254, 255. The Points to be inquired of, where the Jury find for the Plaintiff, *&c.* are, of whom, and upon whoſe Preſentment the Church is full; how long ſince it was void; the Yearly Value of the Church, *&c.* which being found, Damages are to be given accordingly. 6 *Rep.* 51. No Coſts are recoverable in *Quare Impedit*, becauſe of the great Damages given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 5. which ordains, that when ſix Months paſs hanging a *Quare Impedit*, *&c.* ſo that the Biſhop preſents by Lapſe, the Patron ſhall recover Damages to two Years Value of the Church; otherwiſe to have only Half a Year's Value. See 10 *Rep.* 36. Where Judgment is given to have a Writ to the Biſhop in *Quare Impedits*; it ſhall not be reverſed upon a Writ of Error brought on the whole Judgment, though the Judgment by the Statute for Damages be erroneous and reverſed. 5 *Co. Rep.* 58, 59. A *Quare Impedit* was brought againſt two, one of them caſt an Eſſoin, and *idem dies datus eſt* to the other, *&c.* Then an Attachment iſſued againſt them for not appearing the Day, and Proceſs continued to the *Grand Cape*; which being returned, and the Parties not appearing, it was ruled that final Judgment ſhould be entered according to the Stat. 52 *H.* 3. But on Motion to diſcharge this Rule, becauſe the Defendants were not ſummoned either upon the Attachment or grand Diſtreſs, the Summoners being only the feigned Names of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, the Judgment was ſet aſide; for the Deſign of the Statute was to have Proceſs duly executed, and that muſt be with Notice, *&c.* And where the Right is for ever concluded, this being ſo fatal, the Proceſs muſt never be ſuffered to be a Thing of Courſe. 1 *Mod.* 248. A Writ of *Quare Impedit* is had againſt two Perſons; one doth not appear at the Grand Diſtreſs; the other pleads in Bar; there ſhall be a Writ to the Biſhop for the Plaintiff, without his making any Title, by Stat. *Marlb. cap.* 12. And if the Bar pleaded by the other Defendant be found for him, he ſhall alſo have a Writ to the Biſhop; and theſe two Perſons being admitted, inſtituted and inducted upon the two Writs, ſhall try their Right in an Aſſiſe, or Treſpaſs. *Jenk. Cent.* 95. Though where two Defendants in a *Quare Impedit* plead ſeveral Bars, and one of them is found againſt the Plaintiff, and the other with him; he ſhall not have his Writ to the Biſhop. If there are many Defendants, pleading ſeveral Pleas; the Plaintiff ſhall not have Judgment before all the Pleas are tried; for though ſome be for the Plaintiff, others may be found againſt him, and he cannot have Judgment without good Title. *F. N. B.* 30. *Hob.* 70. When one recovers in a *Quare Impedit* againſt an Incumbent, the Incumbent is ſo removed by the Judgment, that the Recoverer may preſent without any Thing farther; but the Incumbent continues Incumbent *de facto*; till ſuch Preſentation is made: And if the Plaintiff in this Suit be inſtituted upon a Writ to the Biſhop, the Defendant cannot appeal; if he doth, a Prohibition lies; becauſe in this Caſe, the Biſhop acts as the King's Miniſter, and not as a Judge. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 365. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 62. If one brings a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Patron and Incumbent of a Church within ſix Months, and recovers after the ſix Months, he ſhall remove the Incumbent, if named in the Writ. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 373. And the King cannot remove an Incumbent, preſented, inſtituted and inducted, although upon a Uſurpation, but by *Quare Impedit* in a judicial Way. 2 *Cro.* 385. If a Man at this Day, by the King's Licence, creates a Church which ſhall be preſentable, if he be diſturbed to preſent to it, he may have a *Quare Impedit* without alledging a Preſentation in any Perſon: But anciently it was held he might not, becauſe he could not alledge a Preſentment. 20 *Ed.* 4. 14. *Mallory's Q. Imped.* 153. It is generally neceſſary to alledge a Preſentation in a *Quare Impedit*, but the Want thereof may be cured by a Verdict. 2 *Strange* 1006. See *Preſentation*, *&c.*

Form of the Writ of *Quare Impedit.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *to the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: Command* B. *Biſhop of* S. *and* A. B. *that they juſtly and without Delay, permit* C. D. *of*, &c. *to preſent a fit Perſon to the Church of* H. *which is void, and belongeth to his Gift, as he ſaith; and whereof the ſaid* C. *complains, that the ſaid* B. *Biſhop and* A. *him unjuſtly diſturb therein: And if they ſhall not ſo do, and the ſaid* C. *gives you Security*, &c. *then do you ſummon by good Summoners the ſaid Biſhop and the ſaid* A. *that they be before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, &c. *to ſhew Cauſe why they will not do it: And have you there*, &c.

Form of a *Declaration*, Plea and Judgment, *&c. in Quare Impedit.*

Wilts. ſſ. B. *Biſhop of* Salisbury *and* A. B. *Clerk, were ſummoned to anſwer to* C. D. *Eſq; of a Plea, or in an Action, that they permit him to preſent a fit Parſon to the Vicarage of the Church of* H. *which is vacant, and belongs to his Gift*, &c. *And whereupon the ſaid* C. D. *by*, &c. *his Attorney ſaith or declares, that whereas one* E. F. *was ſeiſed of the Rectory of* H. *in the County aforeſaid, whereunto the Advowſon of the Vicarage of the Church aforeſaid doth belong, in his Demeſne as of a Fee and Right; and being ſo ſeiſed thereof, the ſaid* E. F. *afterwards, to wit, the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* H. *aforeſaid, by his certain Deed in Writing, which the ſaid* C. D. *with the Seal of the ſaid* E. *ſealed, here brings into this Court, the Date whereof is the ſame Day and Year, granted to the ſaid* C. *and one* W. M. *the Rectory aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, whereunto the Advowſon*, &c. *amongſt other Things; to have and to hold to the ſaid* C. *and* W. *and the Heirs of the ſaid* C. *for ever: By Virtue of which Grant the ſaid* C. *and* W. *were ſeiſed of the Rectory aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, whereto*, &c. *in their Demeſne, to wit, the ſaid* C. *as of Fee and Right, and of the ſaid* W. *as of Freehold for Term of his Life; and the ſaid* C. *and* W. *being ſo thereof ſeiſed, afterwards the Vicarage of the ſaid Church became vacant, by the Death or Reſignation of*, &c. *the laſt Incumbent, and yet is void: And for that Reaſon, it now belongs to the ſaid* C. *to preſent a fit Parſon to the ſaid Vicarage; and the ſaid Biſhop and* A. *unjuſtly hinder, or diſturb him therein, whereupon he declares, that he is injured and endamaged to the Value of* 100 l. *and thereof he brings his Suit*, &c. And *the ſaid* B *Biſhop of* S. *and* A. B. *Clerk, by*, &c. *their Attorney, come and defend the Force and Injury when*, &c. *And the ſaid* A. B. *pleads*, &c. *And the ſaid Biſhop and* A. B. *further plead, that the ſaid* C. D. *ought not to have his ſaid Action againſt them, becauſe they ſay that the ſaid Vicarage of the ſaid Church of* H. *became vacant by the Death of the ſaid*, &c. *on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of our Lord*, &c. *on which Day the ſaid Biſhop collated the ſaid Church ſo vacant, to the ſaid* A. B. *for that the ſix Months after the Avoidance of the ſaid Church were fully elapſed, ſo that the Right of Collating was devolved to the Biſhop as Ordinary of that Place, as it was lawful for him to do; and this they are ready to verify; wherefore they pray Judgment, whether the ſaid* C. D. *ought to have his ſaid Action againſt them*, &c. And *the ſaid* C. D. *replies, that he ought not by any Thing above alledged, to be precluded or barred from his ſaid Action; becauſe he ſaith*, &c. *(here ſetting forth a Preſentment*

ment of one G. H. *and the Bishop's Refusal to admit him,* &c. *whereon they are at Issue, and a* Verdict *for the Plaintiff) That the Bishop did totally refuse to admit and institute him, and that the Church is full of the said* A. B. *by the Collation of the said Bishop of* S *and that the said Church is, and at the Time,* &c. *was of the Yearly Value of,* &c. Therefore *it is adjudged, that the said* C. D. *do recover against the said Bishop of* S. *and* A. B. *his Presentation of the Vicarage of the Church aforesaid, and his Damages, to the Value of the Church for Half a Year, which amount to,* &c. *assessed by the said Jury in the Manner aforesaid; and let him have a Writ to the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan of that Place, because the said Bishop of* S. *is a Party,* &c. *(and for that the said* A. B. *is admitted, instituted and inducted into the same Church by the said Bishop) to remove the said* A. B. *from that Church, and that he admit a fit Parson thereto, on the Presentment of the said* C. D. *and be the said Bishop and* A. B. *amerced,* &c.

Quare Incumbravit, A Writ that lieth against the Bishop, who within six Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, confers it upon his Clerk, whilst two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation. *Reg. Orig.* 32. Or it is a Writ brought after a Recovery in a *Quare Impedit*, or Assise of *Darrein Presentment*, against the Bishop that thus admits a Clerk, notwithstanding the Writ *Ne Admittas* served on him; For if the Bishop doth incumber the Church before a *Ne Admittas* is issued, then the Party shall have a *Quare Impedit*; as the Ordinary can have no Notice till the *Ne Admittas*. *F. N. B.* 32, 33. *Wood's Inst.* 571. And if a Man hath a Writ of *Right of Advowson* depending between him and another, and the Church is void pendant the Writ, the Plaintiff shall not have a *Quare Incumb.* or *Ne Admittas*, although the Bishop incumber the Church; because the Plaintiff shall not recover the Presentment upon this Writ, but the Advowson: And where he hath Title to present, he may do it; and have *Quare Impedit*, if he be disturbed. *New Nat. Br.* 108, 109. If the Bishop delay the true Patron in his Presentation, and the Patron sues a *Quare Impedit*, he may thereupon have a *Ne Admittas*; and if the Bishop after the Receipt of such Writ, admit the Clerk of any other Person without a Verdict in a *Jure Patronatus*, the true Patron shall have *Quare Incumbravit* against the Bishop, and thereby recover the Presentment with Damages: Also a Writ is to be directed to the Bishop to disincumber the Church. *F. N. B.* 37. This Writ may be brought after the six Months; and if the Plaintiff be Nonsuit in a *Quare Incumbravit*, he may have another Writ, and vary for his first Declaration, *&c. Ibid.* 48. After a *Ne Admittas* delivered, if the six Months pass, the Bishop may present his Clerk for Lapse, and shall not be charged by the Writ of *Quare Incumbravit* for the Presentation; but he cannot admit the Clerk of the other Man, for that would be against the Writ *Ne Admittas* delivered to him. *F. N. B.* 48. If the Bishop does incumber the Church, where there is no Dispute about it, yet this Writ *Quare Incumbravit* lies; but according to the best Opinions there ought to be a Suit depending, though there is no actual Recovery. 18 *E.* 3. 17. *Fitz. Q. Imped.* 3. *The Writ is to summon the Bishop, to be before the Justices,* &c. *to shew Cause why he hath incumbered the said Church, to the great Damage and Injury of the Plaintiff* A. *and contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom,* &c.

Quare non admisit, Is a Writ which lies against a Bishop where a Man hath recovered his Advowson, or Presentation in a Writ of Right of Advowson, or in *Quare Impedit*, or other Action, and the Bishop doth refuse to admit his Clerk, upon Pretence of Lapse, *&c.* it is requisite in the Writ to mention the Recovery; and it is to be brought in the County where the Refusal was. *F N. B.* 47. 7 *Rep. Dyer* 40. In a *Quare non Admisit* the Plaintiff shall recover Damages: And if a Plaintiff have Judgment in a *Quare Impedit*, and a Writ is awarded to the Bishop; if upon this Writ the Bishop makes a false Return, the Plaintiff may have *Quare non Admisit* against him, and have his Damages. *Dyer* 260. King *Edw.* 1. presented his Clerk to a Benefice in *Yorkshire*, and the Archbishop of that Provice refused to admit him; upon which the King brought a *Quare non Admisit*, and the Archbishop pleaded that the Pope had a long Time before *provided* for that Church, as one having supreme Authority in that Case, and therefore he could not admit the King's Clerk: It was adjudged, that for his Contempt to execute the King's Writ, the Archbishoprick should be seised, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 12. If the Bishop refuse the King's Presentee, and doth afterwards admit him, yet the King shall have *Quare non Admisit* for the Refusal; and so it is presumed may a common Person. *New Nat. Br.* 166.

Quare non permittit, Is mentioned as an ancient Writ that lieth for one who hath a Right to present to a Church for a Turn, against the *Proprietary*. Fleta, lib. 5. cap. 6.

Quarentine or Quarentaine, (*Quarentena*) Is a Benefit allowed by Law to the *Widow* of a Man dying seised of Lands, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage, or chief Mansion-house, (not being a Castle) by the Space of *forty Days* after his Decease, in order to the Assignment of her Dower, *&c.* And if the Heir, or any other eject her, she may bring the Writ *De Quarentena habenda*; but the Widow shall not have Meat, Drink, *&c.* though if there be no Provision in the House, according to *Fitzherbert*, she may kill Things for her Provision. *Magn. Charta, cap.* 7. *Bract lib.* 2. *cap.* 40. *F. N. B.* 161.

Quarentine, Is also the Term of *forty Days* wherein any Persons coming from foreign Parts infected with the *Plague*, are not permitted to land or come on Shore, until so many Days are expired. Stat. 9. *Ann. cap.* 2. 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 3. 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. See *Plague*.

Quarentine, Likewise signifies a Quantity of Ground, containing *forty Perches*. Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 16.

Quare obstruxit, Is a Writ for a Person obstructed and hindred in passing through the Land of another, having a Liberty and Right to pass through the same. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 26.

Quarera, A Quarry of Stone. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 595.

Quarrels, The Word *Quarrels* properly concerns Personal Actions, or mixt at the highest: And yet by a Release of all *Quarrels*, Actions Real and Personal are discharged. *Co. Litt.* 291. *Quarrels* extend to Actions; and also to Causes of Actions and Suits. 8 *Rep.* 153.

Quarrelois, Were upper Garments with Coats of Arms quartered on them, the old Habit of our *English* Knights. *Walsing. in vit. Ed.* 2.

Quarter, A Measure of Corn, containing eight Bushels striked. Stat. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. ——Quarterium *Frumenti constat ex octo Bussellis.* Fleta.

Quarterium Anni, A Quarter or the fourth Part of a Year. *Matt. West. Ann.* 1259.

Quarterizatio, Is Part of the Punishment and Execution of a *Traitor*, by dividing his Body into four Quarters. ——*Fecit decollari, & Membratim dividi, &* quarterisari, *& Caput & ejus* Quarterias *ad Regni certas Civitates transmitti, &c. Artic.* Ricardi Scrope *Archiep.* Ebor. *apud.* Angl. Sacr. par. 2. pag. 366.

Quarter-

Quarter-Sessions, Is a General Court held by the *Justices of Peace* in every County, once every *Quarter* of a Year; originally erected only for Matters touching the Breach of the Peace, but now its Power is greatly increased, and extends much farther by many Statutes. The holding these *Sessions Quarterly* was first ordained by the 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 8. And the particular Times are appointed by 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. See *Justices of Peace.*

Quash, (*Quassare*, Fr. *Quasser* or *Casser*, i. e. *Cassum facere*) Is to overthrow or annul any Thing *Bract. lib.* 5. 11 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 2. As if the Bailiff of a Liberty return any Jurors out of his Franchise, the Array shall be *quashed*. *Co. Litt.* 156. And the Court of *B. R.* hath Power to *quash* Orders of Sessions, Presentments, Indictments, *&c.* Though this *Quashing* is by the Favour of the Court, and the Court may leave the Party to take Advantage of the Insufficiency by Pleading; as they generally do where an Indictment is for an Offence very prejudicial to the Commonwealth, as for Perjury, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 410. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. The Court will not *quash* an Information; but there must be a Demurrer to it, if it be insufficient. 2 *Lill.* 411. Vide Stat 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. See *Indictment*. The Bill of the Plaintiff *quashed*, see *Plea*.

Quarterymes of Wines, (Fr. *Quatriesme*) A Tax of the *Fourth Penny* for all Wines retailed.

Quechbord, A Kind of Game, supposed to be what we now call *Shovelbord*, prohibited by the Stat. 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 3.

Queen, (Lat. *Regina*, Sax. *Cwen*, i. e. *Uxor*, a Wife, *sed propter Excellentiam*, the *Wife* of the *King*) In our Law is, either she that holds the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or who is married to the King; the First of which is called *Queen Regnant*, and the last *Queen Consort*: She that holdeth by Blood is, in Construction of Law, the same with the King, and hath the like regal Power in all Respects; but the *Queen* Consort is inferior to the King, and his Subject. *Staundf. Prærog.* 10. 3 *Inst.* 7. 1 *Mar. Parl.* 2. *cap.* 1. To compass the Death of the *Queen* is Treason: Violating the *Queen's* Person, *&c.* is also Treason; and if she consents to the Adulterer, it shall be Treason in her. 25 *Ed.* 3. 3 *Inst.* 9. The *Queen*, as the King's Wife, partakes of several *Prerogatives* above other Women, *viz.* By the Common Law, the Wife of a King is a publick Person, exempt from the King; and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, which no other *Feme Covert* is; she is of Ability, without the King, to purchase, grant, and make Leases; and may sue and be sued alone, in her own Name only, by *Præcipe*, not by Petition: She may have in herself the Possession of personal Things during her Life, *&c.* But both Real and Personal Estate goes to the King after her Death; if she doth not in her Life-time dispose of them, or devise them away by Will: 1 *Inst.* 3, 31, 133. *Finch* 86. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 912. Acts of Parliament relating to her, need not be pleaded; for the Court must take Notice of them, because she is a publick Person. 8 *Rep.* 28. If a Tenant of the *Queen* aliens a Part of his Tenancy to one, and another Part to another; the *Queen* may distrain in any one Part for the Whole, as the King may do. *Wood's Inst.* 22. And in a *Quare Impedit* brought by the *Queen*, some say that Plenarty is no Plea; but see 2 *Inst.* 361. The Queen shall pay no Toll, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 133. By Statute, the present King might grant to his late *Queen* out of the Crown Revenues, an Annuity of 100,000 *l. per Annum*, to commence after his Death, and continue during the *Queen's* natural Life, for supporting her Royal Dignity, *&c.* Stat. 1 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 3. And his Majesty constituted the *Queen* Regent of the Kingdom, during his Absence abroad; to be capable of the Office, without taking the Oaths, or doing any Act required by Law to qualify any other. 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27.

Queen Dowager. No Man may marry the *Queen Dowager* without Licence from the King, on Pain to forfeit his Lands and Goods: But if she marry any of the Nobility, or under that Degree, she loseth not her Dignity; but by the Name of *Queen* may maintain an Action. 1 *Inst.* 18, 50. The Statute 25 *Edw.* 3. making it Treason to violate the *Queen*, extends not to a *Queen Dowager*, but the King's Wife and Companion: And a *Queen Consort* and *Queen Dowager* shall be tried, in Case of Treason, by the Peers. 2 *Inst.* 50.

Queen-gold, (*Aurum Reginæ*) Is a Royal Duty or Revenue belonging to every *Queen of England*, during her Marriage to the King, payable by Persons in this Kingdom and *Ireland*, upon divers Grants of the King, by Way of Fine or Oblation, *&c.* being one full tenth Part above the entire Fines, on Pardons, Contracts, or Agreements, which becomes a real Debt to the *Queen*, by the Name of *Aurum Reginæ*, upon the Party's bare Agreement with the King for his Fine, and Recording the same. *Lib. Nig. Scac. pag.* 43. 12 *Co. Rep.* 21, 22.

Que Estate, Signifies *which Estate*; and is a Plea, where a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.* saith that the same Estate such other had, he has from him: As for Example, in a *Quare Impedit*, the Plaintiff alledges that two Persons were seised of Lands, whereunto the Advowson in Question was appendant in Fee, and did present to the Church, and afterwards the Church was void: *Que Estate*, that is, *which Estate* of the two Persons he hath now, by Virtue whereof he presented, *&c. Broke* 175. *Co. Litt.* 121. A Man cannot plead a *Que Estate* in an Estate-tail, nor can it be pleaded in Estates for Life, or for Years; a *Que Estate* of a Term may not be pleaded, by Reason a Term cannot be gained by Disseisin, as a Fee may; but one may plead a *Que Estate* in a Term in another Person, under whom he doth not claim, and be good; for he is not privy to the Estate of the Stranger, to know his Title. 1 *Rep.* 46. 3 *Lev.* 19. 1 *Lev.* 190. *Lutw.* 81. A Thing that lies in Grant, cannot be claimed by a *Que Estate*, directly by itself; yet it may be claimed as Appurtenant to a Manor, by *Que Estate* in the Manor. 1 *Mod.* 232. A Man may not prescribe by a *Que Estate* of a Rent, Advowson or Toll; but he may of a Manor, *&c.* to which these are appendant. 2 *Mod.* 144. 3 *Mod* 52. A Person cannot plead a *Que Estate*, without shewing the Deed how he came by it. *Cro. Jac.* 673. This is in Case of a Rent in Gross or Lands which cannot pass from one Man to another without Deed. *Jenk. Cent.* 26.

Que est eadem, See *Quæ est eadem*, *&c.*

Que est mesme, (Signifying *Verbatim*, the same Thing) Is a Word of Art, in Actions of Trespass, *&c.* for a direct Justification of the Very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong: And if where Tenants at Will bringing an Action against their Lord, the Plaintiffs say, that he threatened them in such Sort, that he forced them to give up their Lands; to which the Lord pleads, that he said unto them, if they would not depart he would sue them at Law; this being the *same Threatning* that he used, or to speak artificially *Que est le mesme*, the Defence is good. *Kitch.* 236.

Querela, An Action or Declaration preferred in any Court of Justice: whence comes *Querens* or Complainant, and the Word *Quarrel* against any Person. And *Quietos esse à Querelis* was to be exempted from the customary Fees paid to the King or Lord of a Court, for Liberty to prefer such an Action; but more usually to be free from Fines and Amercements imposed for common Trespasses and Defaults. *Chart. King Hen.* 2. to *Bernard de S. Wallery*. *Kennet's Gloss.* See *Plaint.*

Querela coram Rege & Concilio, &c. A Writ whereby one is called to juſtify a Complaint of Treſpaſs made to the King himſelf, before the King and his Council. *Reg. Orig.* 124.

Querela fractæ Fortiæ, Is a Writ of *Freſh Force*. Vide *Freſh Force*.

Queſt, An *Inqueſt* or Inquiſition, upon the Oaths of an impanelled Jury: In *London*, in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, the Aldermen and Citizens of every Ward hold a *Queſt*, to inquire of Miſdemeanors and Annoyances, &c.

Queſtus eſt nobis, Is the Form of a Writ of *Nuſance* ordained by Statute, lying againſt him to whom the Houſe or other Thing that occaſioned the Nuſance is ſold or alienated. Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. See *Quod permittat*.

Quia Improvide, Seems to be a *Superſedeas* granted in the Behalf of a Clerk of the Chancery, who is ſued contrary to the Privilege of that Court in *C. B.* and proſecuted to the *Exigent*; and in many other Caſes, where a Writ is unwarily and erroneouſly ſued out, or miſawarded. *Dyer* 33.

Quid juris clamat, Is a Writ judicial, iſſuing out of the Record of a *Fine* before it is ingroſſed; and it lies for the Grantee of a Reverſion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *Reg. Judic.* 36, 37. After the Fine is ingroſſed, the Cogniſee ſhall not have a *Quid juris clamat* againſt the Tenant for Life: But the Courſe is, when he in the Reverſion upon the Writ of Covenant ſued againſt him, maketh Recogniſance of the Reverſion by Fine, &c. then upon that the Cogniſee may have this Writ againſt the Tenant for Life; and if he be ſick or not able to travel, a *Dedimus Poteſtatem* ſhall be granted to take his Cogniſance, and to certify the ſame into *C. B.* When after Plea pleaded, the Tenant may make Attorney; and if he be adjudged to attorn, a *Diſtringas ad attornandum* ſhall be awarded againſt him, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 328. This Writ ſeems to be obſolete and diſuſed, ſince the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* See *Attornment*.

Quid pro quo, Signifieth what for what; and is uſed in the Law, for the giving of one Thing of Value for another Thing, being the mutual Conſideration and Performance of both Parties to a Contract. *Kitch.* 184. And as this is the Conſideration of a good and binding Contract or Bargain: So that which is contrary to it, is what the Law calleth *Nudum pactum*. 5 Rep. 83. Dyer 98.

Quietancia, A Quittance, or Acquittance. See *Acquietantia*.

Quietare, To quit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs; often found in old *Deeds* and Conveyances.

Quiete clamare, Is to quit Claim or renounce all Pretenſions of Right and Title.——*De una virgata terræ in* M. Richardus & Aldreda *remiſerunt & Quiete* clamaverunt *de ſe & hæredibus, &c. prædict.* A. *& hæred. ſuis, & pro hac Remiſſione* Quieta clamatione *idem* A *dedit, &c.* Bract. lib. 5.

Quietus, (Freed or Acquitted) Is a Word made Uſe of by the Clerk of the *Pipe* and Auditors in the *Exchequer*, in their Acquittances or Diſcharges given to *Accountants*; uſually concluding with *abinde receſſit quietus*, which is called a *Quietus eſt*: A *Quietus eſt* granted to the Sheriff, will diſcharge him of all Accounts due to the King. Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. And theſe *Quietus's* are mentioned in the Acts of General Pardon. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. and 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 21.

Quietus Redditus, Rent acquitting the Tenant from all other Services, &c. See *Quit-Rent*.

Quinquageſima Sunday, Is what we call *Shrove-Sunday*; about the *fiftieth Day* before *Eaſter*. Britt.

Quinque-portus, The *Cinque Ports*; which are *Haſtings, Romney, Dover, Sandwich*, &c. See *Cinque Ports*.

Quinſieme or Quinzime, A *French* Word ſignifying a *Fifteenth*; with us it was a *Tax*, ſo called, being raiſed after the Rate of the *Fifteenth Part* of Men's Lands or Goods. 10 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 1. 7 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 5. Though it is ſaid to be a Miſtake, that this was a Tax of the Fifteenth Part of Lands; for it was of the Goods only, and was firſt granted by the Parliament, 18 *Ed.* 1. And the Way of collecting it, was by two *Aſſeſſors* appointed in every County by the King; and they deputed others in every Hundred, who made a true Valuation of every Man's Goods, and then cauſed the Fifteenth Part to be levied. *Blount*. See *Fifteenths*.

Quinſime, Is ſometimes uſed for the *Fifteenth* Day after any Feaſt; as the *Quinzime* of St. *John Baptiſt*. 13 Ed. 1.

Quintal, One hundred Pound Weight of Fiſh, &c.

Quintane, (*Quintena*) Was a *Roman* military Sport or Exerciſe, by Men on Horſeback, formerly practiſed in this Kingdom to try the Agility of the Country Youth: It was a Tilting at a Mark made in the Shape of a Man to the Navel, in his Left Hand having a Shield, and in his Right Hand a wooden Sword, the Whole made to turn round, ſo that if it was ſtruck with the Lance in any other Part but full in the Breaſt, it turned with the Force of the Stroke, and ſtruck the Horſeman with the Sword which it held in its Right Hand: This Sport is recorded by *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1253.

Quint-exact, (*Quinto exactus*) Is the laſt Call of the Defendant, who is ſued to *Outlawry*; and if he do not then appear, he is by the Judgment of the Coroners returned outlawed. 31 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Qui tam, Is when an Information is exhibited againſt any Perſon on a *Penal-Statute*, at the Suit of the King and the Party who is Informer, where the Penalty for Breach of the Statute is to be divided between them; and the Party Informer proſecutes for the King and himſelf. *Finch* 340. If the whole Sum is given by Statute to any Perſon who will ſue for the ſame, the Proſecutor may bring Action *Qui tam*, or ſue in his own Name, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 59. See *Information*.

Quit-claim, A Releaſe of one from any Action he hath againſt him, &c. See *Quietus clamare*.

Quit-Rent, (*Quietus Redditus, quaſi* Quit Rent) Is a certain ſmall Rent, payable by the Tenants of Manors, in Token of Subjection, and by which the Tenant goes *quiet* and free: In ancient Records, it is called *White Rent*; becauſe paid in Silver Money, to diſtinguiſh it from Rent-Corn, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 19.

Quoad hoc, Is often uſed in Law Pleadings and Arguments, to ſignify *As to this Thing named, the Law is ſo*, &c.

Quod Clerici non Eligantur in Officio, Is a Writ that lies for a *Clerk*, who by Reaſon of Lands he is poſſeſſed of, is made Bailiff, Reeve, or ſuch like Officer. *Reg. Orig.* 187.

Quod cum, In Indictments, &c. As *A. B.* was indicted *Quod cum C. D.* he had done ſuch a Thing: And this being by Way of Recital, and not poſitively, is not good. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 227. 3 *Salk.* 188. In Forgery, a *Quod cum* has been held well enough, where it was but an Inducement to the Fact; and when the Inducement came to charge the Offence, it did it in a particular Manner; but it is otherwiſe in Action of Treſpaſs, &c. for there it is only Recital. *Trin.* 2 *Annæ*.

Quod ei deforceat, A Writ for Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, by the Curteſy, or for Term of Life, having loſt their Lands by Default, againſt him that recovers, or his Heir. *Reg. Orig.* 171. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 4. And *Quod ei deforceat* may be brought againſt a Stranger to the Recovery; as if a Man recover by Default, and maketh a Feoffment, this Writ may be had againſt the Feoffee: If a Wo-

man loſe by Default, and taketh Husband, ſhe and her Husband ſhall have the *Quod ei deforceat*; but where Tenant in Tail loſeth by Default, and dieth, his Heirs ſhall not have a Writ of *Quod ei deforceat*, but a *Formedon:* And if Husband and Wife loſe by Default the Land of the Wife, which ſhe holdeth for Term of Life, and the Husband dieth, ſhe may not have this Writ, for *Cui in vita* is her Remedy; and when one bringeth *Quod ei deforceat*, he counts that he was ſeiſed of the Land in his Demeſne, as of Freehold, or in Tail, &c. without ſhewing of whoſe Gift he was ſeiſed; alſo he ought to alledge *Eſplees* in himſelf, and then the Defendant is to deny the Right of the Plaintiff, &c. and ſhew how that at another Time he recovered the Land againſt the Plaintiff, by *Formedon*, or other Action; and ſhall ſay in the End of his Plea, *Quod ipſe paratus eſt ad manutenendum jus & Titulum ſuum prædict. per Donum, &c. unde petit Judic. &c. New. Nat. Br.* 347, 349. If Tenant in Tail, or ſuch other Tenant, who hath a particular Eſtate, loſe by Default, where he is not ſummoned, &c. he may have either a *Writ of Diſceit*, or *Quod ei deforceat*. Ibid.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ which lieth againſt any Perſon who erects a Building, though upon his own Ground, ſo near to the Houſe of another, that it hangs over, or becomes a *Nuſance* to it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 413. Formerly where a Man built a Wall, a Houſe, or any Thing which was a Nuſance to the Freehold of his Neighbour, and afterwards died; in ſuch Caſe, he who received any Damage thereby, ſued a *Quod permittat* againſt the Heir of him that did the Nuſance; and the Form of it was *Quod permittat proſternere murum, &c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 44. The Writ was given by the Statute *Weſt.* 2. And at the Common Law an Aſſiſe of Nuſance did not lie againſt the Alienee of a Wrong-doer, for the Purchaſer was to take the Land in the ſame Condition that it was conveyed to him; but by the ſaid Statute of *Weſt.* 2. *c.* 24. Damages may be recovered againſt the Perſon who ſold the Land, if the Nuſance be not abated on Requeſt made to him, or againſt the Perſon to whom he ſold it; though this doth not extend to the Alienee of the Alienee. 3 *Nelſ.* 45. *Lutw.* 1588. This Writ is ſeldom brought, being turned into Action on the Caſe. Vide *Nuſance*.

Quod permittat lies alſo for the Heir of him that is diſſeiſed of his Common of Paſture, againſt the Heir of the Diſſeiſor, being dead. *Terms de Ley* 507. And according to *Broke*, this Writ may be brought by him whoſe Anceſtor died ſeiſed of Common of Paſture, or other like Thing annexed to his Inheritance, againſt the Deforceor: If a Man is diſturbed by any Perſon in his Common of Paſture, ſo that he cannot uſe it, he ſhall have a *Quod permittat*; ſo of a Turbary, Piſcary, Fair, Market, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 272, 273, 275, 276. And a Perſon may have a *Quod permittat* againſt a Diſſeiſor, &c. in the Time of his Predeceſſor. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. The Writ *Quod permittat*, on a Diſſeiſin of Common of Paſture, directed to the Sheriff; *Commands* A. *that juſtly*, &c. *he permit* B. *to have Common of Paſture in*, &c. *which he ought to have, as it is ſaid; and unleſs he ſhall do it*, &c. *then ſummon*, &c.

Quo jure, Is a Writ to compel a Man to ſhew by what Title he claims Common in the Land of another Perſon, brought by ſuch other. *F. N. B.* 128. It is a Writ of Right in its Nature, and lieth againſt ſeveral Tenants; but they muſt make ſeveral Defences and Titles, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 284.

Quo minus, A Writ that lies for the King's Farmer or Debtor in the *Exchequer*, againſt any Perſon indebted to him on Bargain or Contract, &c. becauſe by the Detaining of his Debt, he is the *leſs able* to pay the King. *Terms de Ley.* It iſſues out of the *Exchequer*, to take the Body of the Defendant, as the *Capias* in the *Common Pleas*; and the *Latitat* in the *King's Bench*; and runs into *Wales*, where no Writ does out of thoſe Courts, except it be the *Capias Utlagatum:* And though formerly it was allowed only to ſuch Perſons, as were Tenants or Debtors to the King; at this Day the Practice is become general for the Plaintiff to ſurmiſe that for the Wrong which the Defendant doth him, he is leſs able to ſatisfy his Debt to his Majeſty; which Surmiſe gives Juriſdiction to the Court of *Exchequer*, to hear and determine the Cauſe. *Pract. Excheq.* 225. In this Caſe a Debtor hath a Kind of Prerogative Remedy granted to him, ſuppoſing that he is diſabled to pay the King: And in this Suit, the Plaintiff hath many Privileges above other Men in their ordinary Suits. *Old Nat. Br.* 148. *Kitch.* 178. *Finch* 66. If a privileged Perſon of the *Exchequer* Court ſue out a *Quo minus* in any Action in which the King is Party, the Sheriff in Execution thereof may, after Requeſt to open Doors, break them open, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 194.

Quorum, *(Lat.)* Often occurs in our Statutes, and *Commiſſions* both of the Peace and others, but particularly in Commiſſions to Juſtices of the Peace; and a *Juſtice* of the *Quorum* is ſo called, from the Words in the Commiſſion, *Quorum* A. B. *unum eſſe volumus:* As where a Commiſſion is directed to five Perſons, whereof *A. B.* and *C. D.* to be Two: In this Caſe *A. B.* and *C. D.* are ſaid to be of the *Quorum*, and the Reſt cannot proceed without them. They are uſually Perſons of greater Quality or Eſtates than the common Commiſſioners. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 3. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 43.

Quorum nomina. In the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. the King's Collectors, and other Accountants, were much perplexed in paſſing their Accounts, by new extorted Fees, and forced to procure a then late invented Writ of *Quorum nomina*, for the Allowing and Suing out their *Quietus* at their own Charge, without the Allowance of the King. *Cron. Angl.*

Quota, A Tax to be levied in an equal Manner. *Chart. Ric.* 2.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ which lies againſt any Perſon or Corporation, that uſurps any Franchiſe or Liberty againſt the King, without good Title; and is brought againſt the Uſurpers to ſhew by what Right and Title they hold or claim ſuch Franchiſe or Liberty: It alſo lies for Miſuſer, or for Non-uſer of Privileges granted; and by *Bracton*, it may be brought againſt one that intrudes himſelf as Heir into Land, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 149. *Finch* 322. 2 *Inſt.* 279. The Statute of *Quo Warranto* is the 18 *Ed.* 1. which is commented upon 2 *Inſt.* 494, 495, &c. And the Attorney General may exhibit a *Quo Warranto* in the Crown Office againſt any particular Perſon, Body Politick or Corporate, who ſhall claim or uſe any Franchiſes, Privileges or Liberties, not having a legal Grant or Preſcription for the ſame; and compel them by Proceſs to appear in the Crown-Office, and ſhew Cauſe or ſet forth by way of Pleading what Title they have to the Privileges claimed, and the Iſſue ſhall be joined and tried thereon by *Niſi Prius*, or the Plea be determined by the Judges on Demurrer, as in other Caſes: But though on Demurrer, &c. the Queſtion be determined for the Defendant, yet he has no Coſts allowed him; if againſt him, he muſt be fined for the Uſurpation, and pay large Coſts to the Proſecutor. *Inſtit. Legal.* 147, 148, 157. But this is altered by Statute 9 *Ann.* It has been adjudged, that the Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 18. by which Informations in the Crown Office are not to be filed without expreſs Order in open Court, &c. being a remedial Law, extends to *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, which always ſuppoſe a Uſurpation of ſome Franchiſe; and it is the general Practice not to make ſuch an Order for an Information, without firſt

making a Rule upon the Perſon complained of to ſhew Cauſe to the contrary; and this Rule is grounded on an Affidavit of the Offence, *&c.* and if the Perſon on whom the Rule is made and perſonally ſerved, do not at the Day given ſatisfy the Court by Affidavit, that there is no reaſonable Cauſe for the Proſecution, the Court generally grants the Information; and upon ſpecial Circumſtances, will grant it againſt thoſe who cannot be perſonally ſerved with ſuch Rule; as if they purpoſely abſent themſelves, *&c.* But if the Party on whom ſuch a Rule is made, ſhew to the Court a reaſonable Cauſe againſt ſuch Proſecution; as againſt a *Quo Warranto* Information, that his Right in the Franchiſe in Queſtion hath been already determined on a *Mandamus*; or been acquieſced in many Years; or that it depends on the Right of others which hath not been tried; or that the Franchiſe no way concerns the Publick, but is wholly of private Nature, *&c.* the Court will not generally grant the Information. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 262, 263. A *Quo Warranto* was brought for Vexation, on Forty-eight Points; and the Court on Motion, ordered that the Proſecutor ſhould wave that *Quo Warranto*, and bring a new one, and therein inſiſt only upon three Points; but that he might proceed to Trial upon his new *Quo Warranto*, in ſuch Time as he might have done upon the old. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 414. A *Quo Warranto* requires to know of the Defendant by what Authority he claims the Liberties, and charges him with the wrongful Uſurpation of them: In a *Quo Warranto* to ſhew by what Authority a Perſon claimed to have a *Court-Leet*, and alledging farther *quod uſurpavit Libertatem fine aliqua conceſſione, &c.* the Defendant pleaded *Non uſurpavit*; and it was objected that this was no good Plea, for that the Anſwer to a *Quo Warranto* is either to claim or diſclaim; but the better Opinion was, that by this Plea the Defendant had anſwered the Uſurpation, though it did not ſhew by what Title he had claimed. *Godb.* 91. In *Quo Warranto* for uſing a *Fair* and *Market*, and taking *Toll*, Iſſue was taken, whether they had Toll by Preſcription, or not; and it was found that they had; and it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that here was a Diſcontinuance, becauſe there was no Iſſue as to the other Liberties claimed: But it was held, they were too ſoon to make this Objection, and that there can be no Diſcontinuance againſt the King before Judgment; for by Virtue of his Prerogative, the Attorney General may proceed to take Iſſue upon the Reſt, or may enter a *Nolle Proſequi*; but if he will not proceed, the Court may make a Rule on him *ad replicandum*, and then there may be a ſpecial Entry made of it. *Hardres* 504. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 43. A Motion was made for an Information in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, againſt a Mayor and Aldermen, to ſhew by what Authority they admitted Perſons to be Freemen of the Corporation, who did not inhabit in the Borough: The Motion was ſaid to be in Behalf of the Freemen, who by this Means were encroached upon; and an Information was granted, there being no other Way to try it, nor to redreſs the Parties concerned. 1 *Salk.* 374. *Quo Warranto Information* may be brought againſt a Perſon voting in the Election of a Mayor, or other Chief Magiſtrate of a Corporation, that hath no Right to do it, upon Affidavit made that the Defendant voted in ſuch an Election, and that the Deponent the Proſecutor believes he had no Right to do it, *&c.* And by Stat. 9 *Ann. c.* 20. If any Perſon ſhall uſurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or execute the Office of a Mayor, Bailiff, or other Office in any Town Corporate or Place in *England*, the proper Officer of the Court of *King's Bench*, &c. may exhibit *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, at the Relation of any Perſon deſiring to proſecute, who ſhall be mentioned therein to be the Relator againſt ſuch Uſurper, and proceed as uſual; and if the Right of divers Perſons may properly be determined in one Information, one Information ſhall ſerve, and the Defendants ſhall appear and plead as of the ſame Term, *&c.* the Information is filed, unleſs the Court give further Time; and the Proſecutor ſhall proceed with all convenient Speed: And if the Defendants be found guilty of an Uſurpation, *&c.* the ſaid Courts may as well give Judgment of *Ouſter*, as fine the Defendants; and alſo give Judgment that the Relator ſhall recover his Coſts: And if Judgment be given againſt the Relator, the Defendants ſhall have Coſts to be levied by *Capias ad Satisfaciend. Fieri facias, &c.* In a *Quo Warranto*, the Judgment is final, becauſe that is a Writ of Right; but Judgment on Information, in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, is not concluſive: The Proceedings in one are Summons, and Judgment that the Liberties be ſeized, if the Defendant doth not appear; but in the other the Proceſs is a *Venire facias* and *Diſtringas. Sid.* 86. *Kelw.* 139, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 43. Upon *Quo Warranto*, when the Liberties are ſeized *quouſque, &c.* and they do not replevy them, the Courſe is, that Judgment final be given, *Niſi* they plead within ſuch a Time. *Comberbach* 18, 19. Where-ever Judgment is given for the King on a *Quo Warranto*, for Liberties uſurped, the Judgment is *Quod extinguatur*, and that the Uſurpers *Libertates, &c. nullatenus intromittant*; and in ſuch Caſe the Writ muſt be brought againſt particular Perſons: But where the *Quo Warranto* is for a Liberty claimed by a Corporation, there it is to be brought againſt the Body Politick; and the Liberties may be ſeized, but the Corporation ſtill ſubſiſts, and is not diſſolved without Cauſe of Forfeiture. 4 *Mod.* 52, 58. A Judgment of Seizure cannot be proper where a Thing is diſſolved: And by the Judgment in the *Quo Warranto* againſt the City of *London*, which was *quod Libertates & Franchiſiæ capiantur & ſeiſantur in manus Regis*, the Corporation was not diſſolved; for it implied that they were not extinguiſhed. *Ibid.* It has been obſerved, that frequent and violent Proſecutions on *Quo Warranto's* in Behalf of the Crown, have been fatal to both King and People. An Information, in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, lies for acting as a Truſtee, under an Act of Parliament, without due Appointment. 1 *Strange* 299. Againſt one for uſurping the Office of Steward of a Court-Leet. *Ibid.* 621. For erecting a new Office. 2 *Strange* 836. For the Office of Conſtable. *Ibid.* 1213. For a Ferry. *Ibid.* 1161. But not for erecting a Warren. 1 *Strange* 637. Nor for the Office of Church-warden. *Ibid.* 1196.

R.

Rabbi, in the *Hebrew* ſignifies *Magiſter* or Maſter. *Litt. Dict.*

Race, *(Progenies)* A Stock or Lineage. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Rachetum, (From the Fr. *Racheter*, i. e. *Redimere*) The Compenſation or Redemption of a Thief. ——*Nullus capiat* Rachetum *de Latrocinio.* 1 Stat. Rob. K. Scot, c. 9.

Rachimburgi, Saith *Blount*, are Judges. *Leg. Canut. c.* 103.

Rack, An Engine to extort *Confeſſion* from Delinquents: And *John Holland* Earl of *Huntingdon*, being by King *Hen.* 6. created *Duke of Exeter*, and made Conſtable of the *Tower of London*, he and *William de la Poole Duke of Suffolk* and others, intending to have introduced the *Civil Laws* in this Kingdom, for a Beginning brought into the *Tower* the *Rack* or *Brake*, allowed in many Caſes by the Civil Law. 3 *Inſt.* 35.

Rack-Rent, Is the full yearly Value of the Land let by Leaſe, payable by Tenant for Life or Years, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 185.

Rack-

Rack-Vintage, A ſecond Vintage, or Voyage made by our Merchants for *Racked Wines*, i. e. Wines drawn from the Lees. Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 14.

Radchenistres, Are *Liberi Homines*. Domeſday. 1 Inſt. 5.

Radius, Signifies a Furrow in Land. *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 73.

Radman or **Readman**, (From Sax. *Read*, Counſel) A Counſellor. *Domeſ.*

Rageman, Is a Statute of Juſtices aſſigned by King *Ed.* 1. and his Counſel, to hear and determine all Complaints of Injuries done throughout the Realm, within the five Years next before *Michaelmas*, in the fourth Year of his Reign.

Ragman's Roll, *Rectius* Ragimund's Roll, ſo called from one *Ragimund* a Legate in *Scotland*, who calling before him all the beneficed Clergymen in that Kingdom, cauſed them upon Oath to give in the true Value of their Benefices; according to which they were afterwards taxed by the Court of *Rome*: And this Roll, among other Records, being taken from the *Scots* by our King *Ed.* 1. was redelivered to them in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. Sir *Richard Baker* in his Chronicle ſaith, That *Ed.* 3. ſurrendered by Charter all his Right of Sovereignty to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and reſtored divers Inſtruments of their former Homages and Fealties, with the famous Evidence called *Ragman's Roll*. Bak. Chron. 127.

Ramilia, Little Branches, or Loppings of Trees, cut off or blown down. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 809.

Ran, (*Sax.*) Is open or publick Theft; an open Spoiling a Man, ſo manifeſt that it cannot be denied. ——*Ran dicitur aperta Rapina, quæ negari non poteſt.* Lamb. 125. Leg. Canut. cap. 58. Conſonant whereto it is to this Day vulgarly ſaid by one, who taketh the Goods of another injuriouſly and violently, that he hath taken or ſnatched all he could *Rap* and *Ran*.

Range, (From the Fr. *Ranger*, i. e. to order, array, or diſpoſe of) Is uſed in the Foreſt Laws as a Verb, as *to range*; and as a Subſtantive, *to make Range*. Chart. Foreſt, c. 6.

Ranger, A Sworn Officer of the Foreſt, to inquire of Treſpaſſes, and drive the Beaſts of the Foreſt out of the deafforeſted Grounds into the Foreſt, *&c.* He is made by Patent, and hath a Fee paid yearly out of the *Exchequer*, and certain Fee Deer. *Chart. Foreſt. c.* 7. *Manwood's For. Laws, pag.* 50. See *Foreſt*.

Ranſome, (Fr. *Rancon*, i. e. *Redemptio*) Is properly the Sum paid for redeeming a Captive or Priſoner of War; and ſometimes taken in our Law for a Sum of Money paid for the Pardoning ſome great Offence, and ſetting the Offender at Liberty who was under Impriſonment. Stat. 1 *H.* 4. *cap.* 7. 11 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 11. *Fine* and *Ranſom* go together, and ſome Writers tell us that they are the ſame; but others ſay, that the Offender ought to be firſt impriſoned, and then delivered or *ranſomed* in Conſideration of a Fine. 1 *Inſt.* 127. *Dalt.* 203. And *Ranſom* differs from *Amerciament*, being a Redemption of a Corporal Puniſhment due to any Crime. *Lamb. Eiren.* 556.

Rape, (*Rapus vel Rapa*) Is a Part of a County, ſignifying as much as a Hundred, and often times contains in it more Hundreds than one. As all *Suſſex* is divided into ſix *Rapes* only, *viz.* The *Rape* of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſtings*; every of which, beſides Hundreds, hath a Caſtle, River, and Foreſt belonging to it. *Camd. Britann.* 225, 229. Theſe *Rapes* are incident to the County of *Suſſex*; as *Lathes* are to *Kent*; and *Wapentakes* to *Yorkſhire*, &c.

Rape of the Foreſt, (*Raptus Foreſtæ*) Treſpaſs committed in the Foreſt by Violence; and is reckoned among thoſe Crimes, whoſe Cogniſance belonged only to the King.——*Inter delicta numeratur, quorum cognitio ad unicum Regem ſpectat.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 10.

Rape of Women, Is an unlawful and carnal Knowledge of a Woman, by Force and againſt her Will: A *Raviſhment* of the Body, and violent deflouring her; which is Felony by the Common and Statute Law. *Co. Litt.* 190. And the Word *Rapuit* is ſo appropriated by Law to this Offence, that it cannot be expreſſed by any other; even the Words *Carnaliter Cognovit*, *&c.* without it, will not be ſufficient. 1 *Inſt.* 124. 2 *Inſt.* 180. There muſt be *Penetration* and *Emiſſion*, to make this Crime; and it is ſaid Emiſſion may be Evidence *prima facie* of Penetration, tho' not full Evidence: If there be no Penetration and Emiſſion, an Attempt to raviſh a Woman, though it be never ſo outragious, will be an Aſſault only. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 108. It was a Queſtion before 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. whether a *Rape* could be committed on the Body of a Child of the Age of ſix or ſeven Years; and a Perſon being indicted for the *Rape* of a Girl of ſeven Years old, although he was found guilty, the Court doubted whether a Child of that Age could be raviſhed; if ſhe had been nine Years old ſhe might, for at that Age ſhe may be endowed. *Dyer* 304. By the Stat. 18 *Eliz.* whoſoever ſhall carnally know and abuſe any Woman Child under the Age of ten Years, he ſhall ſuffer as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy: And upon an Indictment for this Offence, it is no way material whether ſuch Child conſented, or were forced; but it muſt be proved that the Offender entered her Body, *&c.* 3 *Cro.* 332. *Dalt.* 393. In *Rapes*, it is no Excuſe or Mitigation of the Crime, that the Woman at laſt yielded to the Violence, and conſented either after the Fact or before, if ſuch her Conſent was forced by Fear of Death or of Dureſs; or that ſhe was a common Strumpet, for ſhe is ſtill under the Protection of the Law, and may be forced: But it was antiently held to be no *Rape* to force a Man's own Concubine; and 'tis ſaid by ſome to be Evidence of a Woman's Conſent, that ſhe was a common Whore. 1 *Hawk.* 108. 1 *Inſt.* 123. Alſo formerly it was adjudged not to be a *Rape* to force a Woman, who conceived at the Time; becauſe if ſhe had not conſented, ſhe could not have conceived: Though this Opinion hath been ſince queſtioned, by Reaſon the previous Violence is no way extenuated by ſuch a ſubſequent Conſent; and if it were neceſſary to ſhew that the Woman did not conceive, to make the Crime, the Offender could not be tried till ſuch Time as it might appear whether ſhe did or not. 2 *Inſt.* 190. The ſooner Complaint is made of a *Rape* the better: In *Scotland* it ought to be complained of the ſame Day or Night it is committed; and our Law mentions forty Days: It is a ſtrong Preſumption againſt a Woman, that ſhe made no Complaint in a reaſonable Time after the Fact. 1 *Inſt.* 123. 7 *Inſt.* 59. *H. P. C.* 117. On a Bill of Conſpiracy, *&c.* where a Defendant did not indict the Plaintiff for a *Rape*, in a ſhort Time after the Injury ſuppoſed to be done, but concealed it for Half a Year, and then would have preferred an Indictment againſt him; this was reſolved to be malicious, and that there not being *Recens proſecutio* argued a Conſent. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 45. A Woman raviſhed may proſecute, and be a Witneſs in her own Cauſe. 3 *Rep.* 37. Yet a Woman's poſitive Oath of a *Rape*, without concurring Circumſtances, is ſeldom credited: If a Man can prove himſelf to be in another Place, or in other Company, at the Time ſhe charges him with the Fact, this will overthrow her Oath; ſo if ſhe is wrong in the Deſcription of the Place, or ſwears the Fact to be committed in a Place whereto it was impoſſible the Man could have Acceſs at that Time; as if the Room was locked up, and the Key in the Cuſtody of another Perſon, *&c.* Aiders and Abettors in committing a *Rape*, may be indicted as principal Felons, whether Men or Women; and the Lord *Audley* was indicted and executed as a Principal, for aſſiſting his Servant to raviſh his own Wife, who was admitted a Witneſs againſt him. *Dalt.* 107. *State Trials*, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 265.

By *Hale* C. J. A Party raviſhed may give Evidence upon Oath; but the Credibility of her Teſtimony, and how far ſhe is to be believed, muſt be left to the Jury, being more or leſs credible according to the Circumſtances of Fact, and Signs of the Injury, which are many; and tho' *Rape* is a moſt deteſtable Crime, it is an Accuſation eaſily made, and hard to be proved, but harder to be defended by the Man accuſed, altho' ever ſo innocent: And there are ſeveral Inſtances of *Rapes* fully proved, but have after been diſcovered to be malicious Contrivances. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 633, 635. Of old Time, *Rape* was Felony, and puniſhed with Death; eſpecially if the Party raviſhed were a Virgin, unleſs ſuch Virgin would accept of the Offender for her Huſband, in which Caſe ſhe might ſave his Life; by marrying him; for if ſhe demanded him for her Huſband before Judgment paſſed, he eſcaped Puniſhment; but by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. her Election is taken away: Afterwards it was looked upon as a great Miſdemeanor only, and not Felony, but dreadfully puniſhed, *viz.* by the Loſs of Eyes and Privy Members; and by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 13. it was reduced to Treſpaſs, ſubjecting the Offender to two Years Impriſonment, and a Fine at the King's Will: But the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 34. made it Felony again; and it is excluded from the Benefit of the Clergy, by 18 *Eliz. Rape* was excepted out of the general Pardon. 2 *W. & M. c.* 10, *&c.* See *Appeal of Rape.*

An *Indictment* for a *Rape.*

Wilts. ff. THE *Jurors*, &c. *that* A. B. *of* M. *in the County of* W. *aforeſaid, Labourer, not having the Fear of God before his Eyes, but being moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the Devil, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, with Force and Arms did feloniouſly make an Aſſault in and upon* E. D. *of the Age of eighteen Years, then and there being in the Peace of God and of our ſaid Lord the King, and then and there forcibly and feloniouſly did* raviſh *and carnally know the ſaid* E. D. *againſt the Will, and without the Conſent of her the ſaid* E. D. *againſt the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity, and contrary to the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided.*

Rapine, *(Rapina)* To take a Thing in private againſt the Owner's will, is properly Theft; but to take it by Violence, is *Rapine.* Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 22. Vide *Ran.*

Raptu hæredis, Is an ancient Writ lying for the Taking away an Heir, holding in Socage; of which there are two Sorts, one when the Heir is married, the other when not. *Reg. Orig.* 163.

Raſe, *(Raſarium)* Seems to have been a Meaſure of Corn now diſuſed: Toll ſhall be taken by the *Raſe*, and not by the Heap or Cantel. *Ordin. for Bakers, &c. cap.* 4. *Pat.* 12 *Ed.* 3.

Rate, A Valuation of every Man's Eſtate; or the appointing and ſetting down how much every one ſhall pay, or be charged with to any Tax. Stat. 43 *Ed.* 2.

Rate-Tithe, Is where any Sheep or other Cattle are kept in a Pariſh for leſs Time than a Year, the Owner muſt pay Tithe for them *pro Rata*, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. *F. N. B.* 51.

Ratian, A Foreign Meaſure, containing about four Buſhels; but more commonly a Day's Allowance of Forage, for Man and Horſe in an Army. *Lex Mercat.*

Ratification, *(Ratificatio)* A Ratifying or Confirming: It is particularly uſed for the Confirmation of a Clerk in a Prebend, *&c.* formerly conferred upon him by the Biſhop, where the Right of Patronage is doubted or ſuppoſed to be in the King. *Reg. Orig.* 304.

Ratio, A Cauſe, or Judgment given therein; and *ponere ad rationem*, is to cite one to appear in Judgment. *Wolfingh.* 88.

Rationabile Eſtoverium, Was Alimony heretofore ſo called. *Rot.* 7. *H.* 3.

Rationabili parte, A Writ of Right for Lands, *&c.* See *Recto de Rationabili parte.*

Rationabili parte Bonorum, Is a Writ that lies for the Wife, after the Death of her Huſband, againſt the Executors of the Huſband denying her the third Part of his Goods after Debts and Funeral Charges paid. *F. N. B.* 222. And it appears by *Glanvile*, that by the Common Law of *England*, the Goods of the Deceaſed, his Debts firſt paid, ſhall be divided into three Parts; one Part for the Wife, another Part for his Children, and the Third to the Executors: And this Writ may be brought by the Children, as well as the Wife. *Reg. Orig.* 142. But it ſeems to be uſed only where the Cuſtom of the Country ſerves for it; and the Writs in the Regiſter rehearſe the Cuſtoms of the Counties, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 270, 271. As to Children bringing this Writ, their Marriage is no Advancement, if the Father's Goods be not given in his Life-time; but where a Child is advanced by the Father, this Writ will not lie. *Ibid.*

Rationabilibus divisis, A Writ lying where two Lords, in divers Towns, have *Seigniories* or Lordſhips joining together, for him that finds his Waſte by little and little to have been incroached upon, againſt the other that had made the Incroachment, to rectify the Bounds and *Diviſions*; in which Reſpect *Fitzherbert* ſays it is in its Nature a *Writ of Right:* And the *Old Nat. Br.* calls it a Kind of *Juſticies*, that may be removed by a *Pone* out of the County-Court into the *Common Pleas.* F. N. B. 128. Reg. Orig. 157. New Book Entries.

Rationale, A Prieſt's Garment, worn by the Pope and Biſhops, as a Token of the higheſt Virtue, *Quæ gratia & Ratione perficitur.* See *Pectorale.*

Ravage, (From the Fr. *Ravager*) Is Spoil or Deſtruction by Enemies. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Raviſhment, (Fr. *Raviſſement*, i. e. *Direptio, raptio*) Signifies an unlawful Taking away either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward; and ſometimes it is uſed in the ſame Senſe with *Rape.*

Raviſhment de gard, Was a Writ that lay for the Guardian by Knights-Service, or in Socage, againſt a Perſon who took from him the Body of his Ward. F. N. B. 140. By the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. this Writ is taken away, as to Lands, held by Knights-Service, *&c.* but not where there is Guardian in Socage, or appointed by Will: And the Mayor and Aldermen and Chamberlain of *London*, who have the Cuſtody of Orphans, if they commit any Orphan to another, he ſhall have a Writ of *Raviſhment* of Ward againſt him who taketh the Ward out of his Poſſeſſion. *New Nat. Br.* 317.

Rap, Is a Word appropriated to Cloth, never coloured or dyed. 11 *H.* 4. *c.* 6.

Razure, Of a Deed, ſo as to alter it in a material Part, without the Privity of the Party bound by it, *&c.* will make the ſame void: And if it be *razed* in the Date, after the Delivery, it is ſaid it goes through the Whole. 5 *Rep.* 23, 119. *Razure*, *&c.* is moſt ſuſpicious, when it is in a *Deed-poll*, that there is but one Part of the Deed, and it makes to the Advantage of him to whom made. And where a Deed by *Razure*, Addition or Alteration becomes no Deed, the Defendant may plead *Non eſt factum* to it. *Ibid.*

Reafforeſted, Is where a Foreſt which had been *diſafforeſted* is again made Foreſt; as the Foreſt of *Dean* is by Stat. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Realty, Is an Abſtract of *Real* as diſtinguiſhed from *Perſonalty.*

Reapsilver, Was Money paid by Tenants for Exemption from the Duty of *Reaping* for the Lord. *Cartular. S. Edmundi MS. fol.* 316. See *Rippers.*

Reason, It has been obſerved, is the very Life of the Law; and that what is contrary to it, is unlawful: When the *Reaſon* of the Law once ceaſes, the Law itſelf generally ceaſes; becauſe *Reaſon* is the Foundation of all our Laws. *Co. Litt.* 97, 183. If Maxims of Law admit of any Difference, thoſe are to be preferred which carry with them the more perfect and excellent *Reaſon.* Ibid.

Reasonable Aid, Was a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants holding by Knights Service to marry his Daughter, *&c. Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. See the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Reattachment, (*Reattachiamentum*) Is a ſecond *Attachment* of him who was formerly attached and diſmiſſed the Court without Day, by the not coming of the Juſtices, or ſome ſuch Caſualty. *Broke Reg. Orig.* 35. A Cauſe diſcontinued, or put without Day, cannot be revived without *Reattachment* or Reſummons; which if they are ſpecial, may revive the whole Proceedings; but if general, the original Record only. 2 *Hawk.* 300. And on a *Reattachment*, the Defendant is to plead *de novo, &c.* See *Day.*

Rebate, Is an abating what the Intereſt of Money comes to, in Conſideration of *prompt* Payment. *Merch. Dict.*

Rebellion, (*Rebellio*) Among the *Romans*, was where thoſe who had been formerly overcome in Battle, and yielded to their Subjection, made a ſecond Reſiſtance: But with us it is generally uſed for the Taking up of Arms traiterouſly againſt the King, whether by natural Subjects, or others when once ſubdued; and the Word *Rebel* is ſometimes applied to him that wilfully breaks a Law; likewiſe to a Villein diſobeying his Lord. Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. There is a Difference in our Law between *Enemies* and *Rebels*; for Enemies are thoſe that are out of the King's Allegiance; and therefore Subjects of the King, either in open War, or *Rebellion*, are not the King's Enemies, but Traitors. And *David Prince of Wales*, who levied War againſt K. *Ed.* 1. becauſe he was within the Allegiance of the King, had Sentence pronounced againſt him as a Traitor and Rebel. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. Private Perſons may arm themſelves to ſuppreſs *Rebels*, Enemies, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 136.

Rebellious Assembly, Is a Gathering together of twelve Perſons, or more, intending or going about to Practice or put in Uſe unlawfully, of their own Authority, any Thing to change the Laws or Statutes of the Realm; or to deſtroy the Incloſures of any Ground, or Banks of any Fiſh Pond, Pool or Conduit, to the Intent the ſame ſhall lie waſte and void; or to deſtroy the Deer in any Park, or any Warren of Conies, Dove houſes, or Fiſh in Ponds; or any Houſe, Barns, Mills, or Bays; or to burn Stacks of Corn; or abate Rents, or Prices of Victuals, *&c.* Stat. 1 *Mar. cap.* 12. 1 *Ed.* 6. See *Aſſembly unlawful.*

Rebinate, Was to give a ſecond Stirring or Ploughing to Arable Land that lay fallow, to prepare it for ſowing Wheat, *&c.* or to plough the Ground a third Time for that Purpoſe.——*Tempus* Rebinandi *erit poſt Feſtum Nativitatis Sancti* Johannis *Baptiſtæ cum terra pullulaverit poſt carucam.* Fleta, lib. 3. c. 73.

Rebutter, (From the Fr. *Bouter*, i. e. *Repellere*, to put back or bar) Is the Anſwer of the Defendant in a Cauſe to the Plaintiff's *Surrejoinder:* And the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's *Rebutter* is called a *Surrebutter*; but 'tis very rarely that the Parties go ſo far in Pleading. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 86. *Rebutter* is alſo where a Man by Deed or Fine grants to Warranty any Land or Hereditament to another; and the Perſon making the Warranty or his Heir, ſues him to whom the Warranty is made, or his Heir or Aſſignee, for the ſame Thing; if he who is ſo ſued, plead the Deed or Fine with Warranty, and pray Judgment if the Plaintiff ſhall be received to demand the Thing which he ought to warrant to the Party, againſt the Warranty in the Deed, *&c.* this is called a *Rebutter. Terms de Ley* 511. And if I grant to a Tenant to hold without Impeachment of Waſte, and afterwards implead him for Waſte done, he may debar me of this Action by ſhewing my Grant; which is *Rebutter. Co. Entr.* 284. 1 *Inſt.* 365.

Recaption, (*Recaptio*) Signifies the *Taking a ſecond Diſtreſs* of one formerly diſtrained, during the Plea grounded on the former Diſtreſs; and it is a Writ to recover Damages for him whoſe Goods being diſtrained for Rent, or Service, *&c.* are diſtrained again for the ſame Cauſe, hanging the Plea in the County Court, or before the Juſtices. *F. N. B.* 71, 72. Stat. 47 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. And a *Recaption* lies where the Lord diſtrains other Cattle of the Tenant than he firſt diſtrained, as well as if he had diſtrained the ſame Cattle again, if it be for one and the ſame Cauſe; but 19 *Ed.* 3. Iſſue was taken whether the Cattle were other Cattle of the Plaintiff, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 161. If the Lord diſtrain the Cattle of a Stranger for the ſame Rent, and not his Cattle who was firſt diſtrained; neither the Stranger, nor the Party firſt diſtrained, ſhall have the Writ of *Recaption:* And if the Lord diſtrain for Rent or Service, and afterwards the Lord's Bailiff takes a Diſtreſs on the ſame Tenant for the ſame Rent or Service, pending the Plea; the Tenant ſhall not have a *Recaption* againſt the Lord, or againſt the Bailiff, although the Bailiff maketh Cogniſance in Right of the Lord, *&c.* for it may be the Lord had no Notice of that Diſtreſs, or the Bailiff had not Notice of the Diſtreſs took by the Lord; though in ſuch Caſe, Action of Treſpaſs lies; and if the Lord agree to the Diſtreſs taken by his Servant or Bailiff, the Tenant may have this Writ againſt the Lord. *Ibid.* 159. A Man is diſtrained within a Liberty, and ſues a *Replevin* there by Plaint or Writ, and pendant that Plaint in the Liberty he is diſtrained again for the ſame Cauſe, by the Perſon who diſtrained before; he ſhall not upon that Diſtreſs bring a Writ of *Recaption*, becauſe the Plaint is not pendant in the County Court before the Sheriff, nor in *C. B.* before the Juſtices: But if the Plaint be removed by *Pone* or *Recordare* out of the Liberty before the Juſtices, then the Party diſtrained may have a *Recaption, &c.* And if a Perſon be convicted before the Sheriff in a Writ of *Recaption*, he ſhall not only render Damages to the Party, but be amerced for the Contempt; and by the Juſtices be fined. 39 *Ed.* 3. For Damage-feaſant Beaſts may be diſtrained as often as they ſhall be found upon the Land; becauſe every Time is for a new Treſpaſs and a new Wrong, and no *Recaption* lies.

Receiver, (*Receptor*) Is by us, as with the *Civilians*, commonly uſed in the evil Part, for ſuch as *receive* ſtolen Goods, *&c.* And the *Receiving* a Felon, and Concealing him and his Offence, makes a Perſon acceſſary to the Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 183. But a *Receiver* of a Felon, *&c.* muſt have Notice of the Felony either expreſs or implied, which is to be expreſly charged in the Indictment; and the Felony muſt be compleat at the Time of the Receipt, and not become ſo afterwards by Matter ſubſequent: If a Perſon knowing of one to have been guilty of Felony, barely receive him and permit him to eſcape, without giving him any Advice, Aſſiſtance or Encouragement, it is a high Miſdemeanor, but no capital Offence; and a Wife, in Regard to the Duty and Love which ſhe owes her Huſband, may *receive* him when he hath committed Felony; but no other Relation will exempt the *Receiver* of a Felon from Puniſhment. *S. P. C.* 41. *H. P. C.* 218, 219. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 122, 319, 320. By Statute, if any Perſon ſhall *receive* or buy knowingly any ſtolen Goods, or conceal Felons knowing of the Felony, he ſhall be acceſ-

acceſſary to the Felony, and ſuffer Death as a Felon. Stat. 5 *Ann. c.* 31. Such *Receivers*, &c. may be tranſported, by 4 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 11.

Receiver, Annexed to other Words, as *Receiver of Rents*, ſignifies an *Officer* belonging to the King, or other great Perſonage. *Comp. Jurisd.* 18. See *Accompt.*

Receiver of the Fines, Is an Officer who receives the Money of all ſuch as compound with the King upon *Original* Writs ſued out of the Chancery. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *ſect.* 106. Stat. 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Receiver General of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, An Officer of the *Dutchy Court*, that gathers in and collects all the Revenues, Fines, Forfeitures and Aſſeſſments, within the ſaid *Dutchy*, or what elſe is there to be received ariſing from the Profits of the Dutchy Lands, *&c.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Receiver General of the Muſter-Rolls, Is mentioned in the Stat. 35 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Receivers General of the Revenue. The *Receivers* of the Revenues, are within three Months to pay in their Receipts, on pain of Forfeiture of Place, *&c.* 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. Alſo *Receivers* are to be bound with Sureties for true accounting, and to render Accounts yearly, *&c.* under Penalties. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. *Receivers* of the Revenue Actions may be brought againſt, and not to be ſtaid by Privilege of Parliament. 2 *Ann. cap.* 18. And Proceſs ſhall iſſue out of the *Exchequer* againſt *Receivers* General of Taxes in Arrear, to finiſh their Accounts; and they are charged with an Intereſt, as Damages at the Rate of 10 *l. per Cent.* till the Ballance is paid, by Stat. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 36. If a *Receiver* General be robbed, Oath is to be made by three in Company, to recover the Money, *&c.* 6 *Geo.* 1.

Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Was an Officer belonging to that Court; but that Court being taken away by the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. this Officer is of Courſe out of Doors.

Recital, *(Recitatio)* Is the Rehearſal or making Mention in a Deed or Writing of ſomething which has been done before. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 416. A *Recital* is not concluſive, becauſe it is no direct Affirmation; and by feigned *Recitals* in a true Deed, Men might make what Titles they pleaſed, ſince falſe *Recitals* are not puniſhable. 1 *Inſt.* 352. 2 *Lev.* 108. *Wood's Inſt.* 225. If a Perſon by Deed of Aſſignment recite that he is poſſeſſed of an Intereſt in certain Lands, and aſſign it over by the Deed, and become bound by Bond to perform all the Agreements in the Deed; if he is not poſſeſſed of ſuch Intereſt, the Condition is broken; and though a *Recital* of itſelf is nothing, yet being joined and conſidered with the reſt of the Deed, it is material. 1 *Leon.* 112. And where it is but a *Recital*, that before the Indenture the Parties were agreed to do ſuch a Thing, 'tis a Covenant; and the Deed itſelf confirms it. 3 *Keb.* 466. The *Recital* of one Leaſe in another, is not a ſufficient Proof that there was ſuch a Leaſe as is recited. *Vaugh.* 74. But the *Recital* of a Leaſe in a Deed of Releaſe, is good Evidence of a Leaſe againſt the Releſſor and thoſe that claim under him. *Mod. Ca.* 44. A new reverſionary Leaſe ſhall commence from the Delivery, where an old Leaſe is *recited*, and there is none, *&c. Dyer* 93. 6 *Rep.* 36. *A. recites* that he hath nothing in ſuch Lands, and in Truth he hath an Eſtate there, and makes a Leaſe to *B.* for Years: The *Recital* is void, and the Leaſe good. *Jenk. Cent.* 255. In this Caſe if the *Recital* were true, the Leaſe would not bind. *Ibid.*

Recluſe, *(Recluſus)* Is he who being entered into a religious Order, is ſhut up, and ſtirs not out of the Houſe or Cloyſter. *Litt.* 92.

Recognition, *(Recognitio)* Signifies an Acknowledgment; and it is the Title of the firſt Chapter of the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. whereby the Parliament *acknowledged* the Crown of *England*, on the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, rightfully to have deſcended to King *James.*

Recognitione annullenda per Vim & Duritiem facta, Is a Writ to the Juſtices of *C. B.* for the Sending a Record touching a *Recognizance*, which the *Recognizor*, ſuggeſts was acknowledged by *Force and Dureſs*; that if it ſo appear, the *Recognizance* may be diſannulled. *Reg. Orig.* 183.

Recognitors, (*Recognitores*) Are the Jury impanelled upon an *Aſſiſe*, ſo called, becauſe they *acknowledge* a Diſſeiſin by their Verdict. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Recognizance, (Fr. *Recognoiſſance*, i. e. *Recognitio, Obligatio*) Is a Bond or Obligation of Record, acknowledged to the King, *&c.* And of *Recognizances* ſome are for Debt, ſome for Bail; and others to appear at the Seſſions or Aſſiſes to proſecute Felons, and to be of Good Behaviour, *&c.* For Debt, or Bail, they are taken or acknowledged before the *Judges*, a *Maſter in Chancery*, *&c.* And to appear at the Aſſiſes, or Seſſions, they may be taken by *Juſtices of Peace*; which *Recognizances* are to be returned by the Juſtices to the Seſſions, or an Information lies againſt them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 417. When a *Recognizance* of the Peace is made, the Condition is to be read to the Parties bound, calling them by their Names thus: *You* A. B. *do acknowledge to owe unto our Sovereign Lord King* George, *&c.* And then it is to be ingroſſed on Parchment, and the Juſtice is to ſubſcribe it. *Dalt.* 479, 480. In theſe *Recognizances*, the Principal is bound in double the Sum of the Sureties; and the uſual Number of Sureties are Two, and the uſual Penalty 40 *l.* at leaſt; though if the Party be a very dangerous Perſon, a Juſtice may inſiſt upon a *Recognizance* of 1000 *l.* Penalty. *Style* 322. *Recognizances* in general are of ſeveral Sorts; one is founded on the Stat. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. By which Statute, the *Chief Juſtices* of the *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas* in Term-Time, or in their Abſence out of the Term, the Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and the Recorder of *London* jointly, have Power to take *Recognizances* for the Payment of Debts in this Form, *Noverint Univerſi per præſentes nos* A. B & C. D. *teneri & firmiter obligari* E. F. *in centum libris, &c.* They are to be ſealed with the Seal of the Cognizor, and of the King, appointed for that Purpoſe, and the Seal of one of the Chief Juſtices, *&c.* And the Recognizees, their Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall have the like Proceſs and Execution againſt the Recognizors, as upon Obligations of Statute-ſtaple. 2 *Inſt.* 678. The Execution upon a *Recognizance* or Statute, purſuant to the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. is called an *Extent*; and the Body of the Cogniſor, (if he be a Layman) and all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, into whoſe Hands ſoever they come, are liable to the Extent: Goods (not of other Perſons in his Poſſeſſion) and Chattels, as Leaſes for Years, Cattle, *&c.* that are in his own Hands, and not ſold *bona fide* and for valuable Conſideration, are alſo ſubject to the Extent. 3 *Rep.* 13. But the Land is not the Debtor, but the Body; and Land is liable only in Reſpect that it was in the Hands of the Cogniſor at the Time of the Acknowledgment of the *Recogniſance*, or after; and the Perſon is charged, but the Lands chargeable only. *Plowd.* 72. Lands held in Tail ſhall be chargeable only during Life, and not affect the Iſſue in Tail; unleſs a Recovery be paſſed, when it is as Fee-ſimple Land: Copyhold Lands are ſubject to the Extent, only during the Life of the Cogniſor: The Lands a Man hath in Right of his Wife, ſhall be chargeable but during the Lives of the Huſband and Wife together; and Lands which the Cogniſor hath in Jointenancy with another, are liable to Execution during the Life of the Cogniſor, and no longer; for after his Death, if no Execution was ſued in his Life, the ſurviving Jointenant ſhall have all; but if the Cogniſor ſurvive, all is liable. 2 *Inſt.* 673. If two or more join in the *Recogniſance*, *&c.* the Lands

of all ought equally to be charged: And where a Cognisor, after he hath entered into a *Recognizance* or Statute, doth convey away his Lands to divers Persons, and the Cognisee sues Execution upon the Lands of some of them, and not all: In this Case he or they whose Lands are taken in Execution, may by *Audita Querela* or *Scire facias* have Contribution from the rest, and have all the Lands equally and proportionally extended. 3 *Rep.* 14. *Plowd.* 72. But the Cognisor, or his Heirs, when he sells Part of his Lands, and keeps the Remainder, shall not have any Contribution from a Purchaser, if his Land only is put in Execution. *Ibid.* If there be a *Recognizance*, and after a Statute entered into by one Man to two others; his Lands may be extended *pro rata*, and so taken in Execution. *Yelv.* 12. This Kind of *Recognizance* may be used for Payment of Debts; or to strengthen other Assurance. *Wood* 288. If a *Recognizance* is to pay 100 *l.* at five several Days, *viz.* 20 *l.* on each Day, immediately after the first Failure of Payment, the Cognisee may have Execution by *Elegit* upon the *Recognizance* for the 20 *l.* and shall not stay till the last Day of Payment is past; for this is in the Nature of several Judgments. 1 *Inst.* 292. 2 *Inst.* 395, 471. When no Time is limited in a Statute or *Recognizance* for the Payment of the Money, it is due presently; as in Case of a Bond. *Law Secur.* 61. A *Recognizance* for Money lent, though it is not a perfect Record until entered upon the Roll; yet when entered, it is a *Recognizance* from the first Acknowledgment, and binds Persons and Lands from that Time. *Hob.* 196. But by Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. no *Recognizance* shall bind Lands in the Hands of Purchasers for valuable Consideration, but from the Time of Inrollment, which is to be set down in the Margin of the Roll: And *Recognizances*, *&c.* in the Counties of *York* and *Middlesex*, shall not bind Lands unless registered, 2, 5, 6 & 7 *Ann.* Also the Clerk of the *Recognizances* is to keep three several Rolls for the entering of *Recognizances* taken by the Chief Justices, *&c.* and the Persons before whom the *Recognizances* are taken, and the Parties acknowledging are to sign their Names to the Roll, as well as to the *Recognizance*. 8 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 25. To make a good *Recognizance* or Obligation of Record, the Form prescribed must be pursued; and therefore they may not be acknowledged before any others, besides the Persons appointed by the Statutes: And the substantial Forms of the Statute are to be observed herein. But a *Recognizance* may be taken by the Judges in any Part of *England*. *Dyer* 271. *Hob.* 195. *Recognizances* and Statutes, are like to Judgments; and the Cognisee shall have the same Things in Execution, as after Judgment in *B. R.* or *C. B.* The Body of the Cognisor himself, but not of his Heir, or Executor, *&c.* may be taken, though there be Lands, Goods and Chattels to satisfy the Debt: And if a Cognisor is taken by the Sheriff, and he let him go; yet his Lands and Goods shall be liable. 12 *Rep.* 1, 2. *Plow.* 62. 1 *And.* 273. By *Recognizances* of Debt, and Bail, the Body, and Lands are bound; though some Opinions are, that the Lands of Bail are bound from the Time of the *Recognizance* entered into; and some, that they are not bound but from the Recovery of the Judgment against the Principal. 2 *Leon.* 84. *Cro. Jac.* 272, 449. In the Court of *B. R.* all *Recognizances* are entered as taken in Court; but in *C. B.* they enter them specially where taken, and their *Recognizances* bind from the Caption, but those in *B. R.* from the Time of their Entry: In *C. B.* a *Scire facias* may be brought on their *Recognizances* either in *London* or *Middlesex*; on those in *B. R.* in the County of *Middlesex* only. 2 *Salk.* 659. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 46. A *Recognizance* of Bail in *C. B.* is entered specially; the Bail are bound to pay a certain Sum of Money, if the Party condemned doth not pay the Condemnation, or render his Body to Prison: And in *B. R. Recognizances* are entered generally; that if the Party be condemned in the Suit or Action he shall render his Body to Prison, or pay the Condemnation-Money, or the Bail shall do it for him. *Pas.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 417. It was formerly a Question whether a *Capias ad Satisfaciend.* would lie upon a *Recognizance* taken in *Chancery*; but adjudged, that immediately after the *Recognizance* is acknowledged, it is a Judgment on Record; and then by the Stat. 25 *Ed* 3. *cap.* 17. a *Capias ad satisfaciend.* will lie, it being a Debt on Record. 2 *Bulst.* 62. If a *Recognizance* be made before a Master in Chancery for a Debt; or to perform an Order or Decree of the Court; if the Condition be not performed, an Extent shall issue; or a *Scire facias* is the proper Process, for the Recognisor to shew what he can say why Execution should not be had against him; upon which and a *Scire fac.* or two *Nihils* returned, and a Judgment thereupon, the proper Execution is an *Elegit*, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 3. Where a Man is bound by *Recognizance* in the Chancery, and the Cognisor hath certain Indentures of Defeasance; if the Recognisee will sue Execution on the *Recognizance*, the Recognisor may come into the Chancery, and shew the Indentures of Defeasance, and that he is ready to perform them, and thereon he shall have a *Scire facias* against the Recognisee, returnable at a certain Day; and in the same Writ, he shall have a *Supersedeas* to the Sheriff not to make Execution in the mean Time. *New Nat. Br.* 589. If a Person is bound in a *Recognizance* in Chancery, or other Court of Record, and afterwards the Recognisee dieth; his Executors may sue forth an *Elegit*, to have Execution of the Lands of the Recognisor: And if the Sheriff return that the Recognisor is dead, then a special *Scire facias* shall go against the Heir of the Recognisor, and those who are Tenants of the Lands which he had at the Day of the *Recognizance* entered into. *Ibid.* 590. One of the best Securities we have for a Debt is the *Recognizance* in Chancery, acknowledged before a Master of that Court; which is to be signed by such Master, and afterwards inrolled: And the King may by his Commission give Authority to one to receive a *Recognizance* of another Man, and to return the same into Chancery; and on such a *Recognizance*, if the Recognisor do not pay the Debt at the Day, the Recognisee shall have an *Elegit* on the Conusance so taken, as if it were taken in the Chancery. *Pract. Solic.* 131. *New Nat. Br.* 589. In Case Lands are mortgaged, without giving Notice of a *Recognizance* formerly had, if the *Recognizance* be not paid off and vacated in Six Months, the Mortgagor shall forfeit his Equity of Redemption, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 16. *Recognizances* may be discharged by Defeazance on Condition, upon Performance of such Condition; by Release; Payment of the Money; Delivery up of the *Recognizance*, *&c.*

Form of a *Recognizance* in *Chancery* for Debt.

A. B. *of*, &c. *in the County*, &c. *before the Lord the King in his Chancery, personally appointed to be, hath acknowledged himself to owe (or that he is indebted) to* C. D. *of*, &c. *One Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to be paid to the said* C. D. *or to his certain Attorney, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, at the Feast of St.* John the Baptist, *&c. after the Date of this* Recognizance; *and if it be not so done, he wills and grants for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, that the said Sum of One Hundred Pounds shall be levied and recovered out of the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels, and Hereditaments, of him the said* A. B. *his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, wheresoever they shall be*

be found, by these Presents, To the only Use of the said C. D. *his Executors or Administrators*, &c. Witness *&c.*

A *Recognizance* according to *the Statute* 23 H. 8.

KNOW *all Men by these Presents, that we* A. B. *and* C. D. *are held and firmly bound to* E. F. *in* 100*l*. *to be paid to the said* E. F. *or to his certain Attorney, on shewing this Writing, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, at the Feast of*, &c. *next coming after the Date of these Presents; and if we shall fail in Payment of the Debt aforesaid, we Will and Grant that then the Penalty of the Statute Staple shall run upon us, and every of us, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to be recovered as a Debt for Merchandizes bought, as in the same Statute it is ordained and provided: Dated the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign, &c.*

Form of a *Recognizance* for Breach *of the Peace.*

South'ton, ss. BE it remembered, *That on the Day of*, &c. *in the tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Second*, &c. A. B. *of*, &c. *in the County aforesaid, Yeoman, and* C. D. *and* E. F. *of*, &c. *came before me* J. S. *Esquire, one of the Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the said County, and acknowledged themselves to be indebted to our said Sovereign Lord the King, that is to say, the said* A. B. *in forty Pounds, and the said* C. D. *and* E. F. *severally in twenty Pounds of good and lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to be levied of their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements severally, to the Use of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, if the said* A. B. *shall make Default in the Condition underwritten.*

The Condition *of this Recognizance is such, That if the above bound* A. B. *shall personally appear in Court, at the next General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace to be held at*, &c. *for the County aforesaid, to answer unto all such Matters as shall be then and there objected against him by* G. H. *of*, &c. *for and concerning the Breach of the Peace, and to do and receive what shall be enjoined by the Court; and if in the mean Time, the said* A. B. *keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well towards his Majesty as his Subjects, and especially towards the said* G. H. &c. *That then, &c. Or else*, &c.

Taken and acknowledged the Day and Year abovesaid, Before me J. S.

Recognizor. Is the Party that enters into the *Recognizance*; as the Person to whom it is made, or one is bound thereby, is the *Recognisee*.

Reconciliari. A Church is said *Reconciliari*, when consecrated again after it hath been polluted, or in the Possession of Pagans or Hereticks. *Matt. Westm. Anno* 1015.

Record, (*Recordum*, from the Lat. *Recordari*, to remember) Signifies a Memorial or Remembrance, or an authentick Testimony in Writing, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in a Court of *Record*. *Britton, c.* 27. It is a Writing in Parchment, wherein are inrolled Pleas of Land, or Common Pleas, and criminal Proceedings in Courts of *Record*; and *Records* are restrained to such Courts only, and do not extend to the Rolls of inferior Courts, the Registries of Proceedings whereof are not properly called *Records*. 1 *Inst.* 260. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 418. And there are said to be three Kinds of *Records, viz.* A *Record judicial*, as an Attainder, *&c.* a *Record ministerial* upon Oath, being an Office or Inquisition found; and a *Record* made by *Conveyance* and Consent, as a Fine, or a Deed inrolled. 4 *Rep.* 54. But it has been held, that a Deed inrolled, or a Decree in Chancery inrolled, are not *Records*, but a Deed and a Decree *recorded*; and there is a Difference between a *Record* and a Thing *recorded*. 2 Lill. 421. *Records* being the Rolls or Memorials of the Judges, import in themselves such incontroulable Verity, that they admit of no Proof or Averment to the contrary, insomuch that they are to be tried only by themselves; for otherwise there would be no End of Controversies: But during the Term wherein any judicial Act is done, the Roll is alterable in that Term, as the Judges shall direct; when the Term is past, then the *Record* admitteth of no Alteration, or Proof that it is false in any Instance. 1 *Inst.* 260 4 *Rep.* 52. A Matter of *Record* is to be proved by the *Record* itself, and not by Evidence, because no Issue can be joined upon it to be tried by a Jury like to Matters of Fact; and the Credit of a *Record* is greater than the Testimony of Witnesses. 21 *Car. B. R.* Tho' where Matter of *Record* is mixed with Matter of Fact, it shall be tried by a Jury. *Hob.* 124. A Man cannot regularly aver against a *Record*; yet a Jury shall not be estopped by a *Record* to find the Truth of the Fact: And it was adjudged by the Court, that upon Evidence, 'tis at the Discretion of the Court to permit any Matter to be shewn to prove a *Record*. 1 *Vent.* 362. *Allen* 18. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 48, 49. A *Record* may be contradictory in Appearance, and yet be good: And tho' it hath apparent Falshood in it, 'tis not to be denied; but a *Record* may in some Cases be avoided by Matter in Fact. *Style's Reg.* 281. *Co. Litt.* 3 *Cro.* 329. *Hutt.* 20. The Judges cannot judge of a *Record* given in Evidence, if the *Record* be not exemplified under Seal: But a Jury may find a *Record* although it be not so, if they have a Copy proved to them, or other Matter given in Evidence sufficient to induce them to believe that there was such a *Record*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 421. By Statute, Judges may reform Defects in any *Record*, or Process, or Variance between *Records, &c.* And a *Record* exemplified or inrolled, may be amended for Variation from the Exemplification. Stat. 8 *H.* 6. A *Record* of an *Issue* made up ready for Trial of a Cause, on Motion and Leave of Court, may be amended so as not to deface the *Record*; and notwithstanding it be entered for Trial, on paying Costs to the Defendant: But the Court will not give Leave to amend it, if it may not be done without defacing or much altering the *Record*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 420. The Court of *B. R.* will amend a *Record* removed thither out of *C. B.* and also *Records* removed out of inferior Courts, as to Faults and Misprisions of Clerks, which are adjudged amendable by the Statutes of *Jeofails*; though formerly *B. R.* would not amend *Records* out of inferior Courts, but the Law in this Case is now altered by the *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 421, 422. If the Transcript of a *Record* be false, the Court of *B. R.* will, upon Motion, order a *Certiorari* to an inferior Court, to certify how the Record is below; and if it be upon a Writ of Error out of the *Common Pleas*, they will grant a Rule to bring the *Record* out of *C. B.* into this Court, and then order the Transcript to be amended in Court, according to the Roll in *C. B.* And a *Record* cannot be amended without a Rule of the Court, grounded upon a Motion. *Ibid.* Where a *Record* is so drawn, that the Words may receive a double Construction, one to make the Record good, and another to make it erroneous, the Court will interpret the Words that Way which will make the *Record* good, as being most for the Advancement of Justice: So if a Letter of a Word in a *Record* be doubtful, that it may be taken for one Letter or another,

o'her, the Court will conſtrue it to be that Letter that is for upholding the *Record*. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* See 1 *Cro.* 161. 2 *Cro.* 119, 153, 244, *&c.* A *Record* that is raſed, if legible, remains a good *Record* notwithſtanding the Razure; but he that raſed it is not to go unpuniſhed for his Offence. *Mich.* 1649. And in Caſe of a Raſure in a Judgment, done by Practice to hinder Execution, the *Record* hath been ordered to be amended, and a ſpecial Entry thereof to be made; but though the *Record* by this Means be made perfect, the Offender may be indicted for Felony; for not only ſuch an Alteration whereby a Judgment is actually reverſed, but alſo ſuch whereby it is reverſable, whether it be or be not afterwards amended by the Court, is within the Act 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. making it Felony to take away, or avoid any *Record*, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 81. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 113. The Court will not ſupply a Blank left in a *Record*, to make it perfect, when before it was defective; as this would be to make a *Record*, which is not the Office of the Court to do, but to judge of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 420. If a ſubſequent *Record* hath any Relation to one that is precedent; in ſuch Caſe it muſt appear in Pleading, *&c.* to be the ſame without any Variation. 3 *Lutw.* 905. Where *Records* are pleaded, they muſt be ſhewed; and one may not plead any *Record*, if it be not in the ſame Court where it remaineth, unleſs he ſhew it under the Great Seal of *England*, if denied: Acts of *Record* muſt be ſpecially pleaded. *Bro. ca.* 20. 2 *Cro.* 560. 10 *Rep.* 92. 5 *Rep.* 218. *Style* 22. And *Records* are to be pleaded intire, and not Part of them, with an *inter alia* referring to the *Record*; and ſo ſhould a ſpecial Verdict find a *Record*, unleſs a Judgment be pleaded, or you declare upon a Judgment in a ſuperior Court, when the Plaintiff may ſay *recuperavit* generally; but not in an inferior Court, for there all the Proceedings muſt be ſet forth particularly. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* When a *Record* is pleaded, it is to conclude *prout patet per Recordum*, or the other Side may anſwer *Nul tiel Record*; but this being only Matter of Form, may be ſometimes helped by a general Demurrer; and Writs are Matter of *Record*, but they need not be ſo pleaded. 1 *Salk.* 1. 1 *Lev.* 211. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 49. If a *Record* is to be read in Court, the Counſel at the Bar muſt open the Effect of it, after read by the Clerk of the Court, by Cuſtom and Practice; though the Court may ſuffer it to be read afterwards if they pleaſe; and after Reading, *&c.* it is then by Rule of Court ordered to be ſet down for a *Conſilium*. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 421. *Records* certified out of inferior Courts, on Writs of Error, and the Judgments on ſuch *Records* are to be entered in *B. R.* for until then the *Records* are not perfected: And if a *Record* once comes into *B. R.* by Writ of Error, it never goes out again; but a Tranſcript of it may go to the Houſe of Lords, upon a Writ of Error there. 2 *Lill.* 422. Writ of Error removes the *Record*; but the Original is no Part of it. *Jenk. Cent.* 164. A *Record* cannot be removed by Writ of Error, until the Judgment in that *Record* is entered: And when and how a *Record* may be removed; and where and how remanded, 2 *Cro.* 206. 2 *Brownl.* 145. Attornies are to enter the whole *Record* upon the Roll, after a Cauſe is tried, before the next Term after the Trial, on Pain of 20 *s.* That the *Record* may be ſpoken to the next Term, if there be Cauſe, and the Client not be delayed. *Hill.* 1649. Juſtices of Aſſiſe, Gaol-Delivery, *&c.* are to ſend all their *Records* and Proceſſes determined to the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas* in every Year; and the Treaſurer and Chamberlains, on Sight of the Commiſſions of ſuch Juſtices, are to receive the ſame *Records*, *&c.* under their Seals, and keep them in the Treaſury. *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. *Record of a Cauſe* made up for Trial, ſee *Trial.*

Recordare facias Loquelam, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cauſe depending in an inferior Court, to the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, and it is called a *Recordare*, becauſe it commands the Sheriff to make a *Record* of the Proceedings in the County-Court, and then to ſend up the Cauſe. *F. N. B.* 71. 2 *Inſt.* 339. This Writ is in the Nature of a *Certiorari*; on which the Plaintiff may remove the Plaint, in the County-Court, without Cauſe; but the Defendant cannot remove it without Cauſe ſhewn in the Writ, as upon a Plea of Freehold, *&c.* If the Plaint is in another Court, neither the Plaintiff or Defendant can remove it without Cauſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 572. If a Plea is diſcontinued in the County, the Plaintiff or Defendant may remove the Plaint into the *Common Pleas* or *King's Bench* by *Recordare*, and it ſhall be good, and the Plaintiff may declare upon the ſame, and the Court hold Plea thereof. *New Nat. Br.* 158. The Form of this Writ in the Regiſter is, *Et Recordum illud habeas*, *&c.* But in a *Recordare* to remove a Record out of the Court of ancient Demeſne, the Writ ſhall ſay *Loquelam & Proceſſum*, *&c.* And there is a Writ to call a Record, *&c.* to an higher Court at *Weſtminſter*, called *Recordo & Proceſſu mittendis.* Tab. Reg. Orig. By the uſual Writ *Recordare, the Sheriff is commanded in his full Court, to cauſe to be recorded the Plea which is in the ſaid Court between* A. *and* B. *of*, &c. *And have that Record before the Juſtices at* Weſtminſter *the Day*, &c. *under the Seals*, &c. *And to the ſaid Parties appoint the ſame Day, that they be then there to proceed in that Plea, as ſhall be juſt*, &c.

Recorder, *(Recordator)* Is a Perſon whom the Mayor and other Magiſtrates of any City or Town Corporate, having Juriſdiction, and a Court of *Record* within their Precincts by the King's Grant, do aſſociate unto them for their better Direction in Matters of Juſtice, and Proceedings according to Law: And therefore he is, for the moſt part, a Counſellor or other Perſon well verſed and experienced in the Law. The *Recorder* of *London*, is one of the Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*; and a Juſtice of Peace of the *Quorum*, for putting the Laws in Execution for Preſervation of the Peace and Government of the City: And being the Mouth of the ſaid City, he learnedly delivers the Sentences and Judgments of the Courts therein; and alſo certifies and *records* the City-Cuſtoms, *&c.* *Chart.* K. *Charles* 2. 1 *Inſt.* 288. He is choſen by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and attends the Buſineſs of the City, on any Warning by the Lord Mayor, *&c.*

Recovery, *(Recuperatio*, from the Fr. *Recouvrer*, i. e. *Recuperare)* In a legal Acceptation, ſignifies an Obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law: And there is a *true Recovery*, and a *feigned* one. A *true Recovery* is an actual or real *Recovery* of a Thing, injuriouſly taken away or detained, or the Value thereof, by Judgment in the ordinary Courſe; as if a Man ſue for Land or any other Thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him. *Co. Litt.* 154. A *feigned Recovery*, which is the *Recovery* intended here, is a formal Act by Conſent, uſed for the better Aſſurance of Lands and Tenements, *&c.* It is a feigned Suit and Judgment upon a real Action brought in the *Common Pleas* Court, by one againſt another that is ſeiſed of the Freehold, to cut off and deſtroy Eſtates-Tail, Remainders and Reverſions, and to bar the former Owners thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 154. *Accom. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 108. And it is called a *Common Recovery*, becauſe it is a *common* Path to that End for which it was ordained, *viz.* to cut off Eſtates-Tail, *&c.* Alſo it is by Cuſtom become a Common Conveyance of Lands; and is much favoured by the Law, many of the Inheritances of the Kingdom depending upon theſe Aſſurances. 5 *Rep.* 40, 41. This *Recovery*, it is ſaid, was introduced in the Time of *Hen.* 8. But ſome Authors mention,

mention it to be uſed much earlier; and was framed by the Wiſdom and Policy of our Law, whereby tho' there be a Judgment of a Court, it is not in an adverſary Manner, but by the Conſent and Permiſſion of the Parties; which is the Reaſon we generally ſay, that a *Recovery* is to be ſuffered: But though this Judgment is *fictitious* as to any actual Litigation upon which it is had; yet it is given on a *real Writ* brought, and is a Judgment according to the Rules of the Common Law. *Jenk. Cent.* 250, 257. 1 *Rep.* 131. *Attorn. Compan.* 291. And Common *Recoveries* ſuppoſe a Recompence in Value, to all Perſons that loſt the Eſtate, which has been held to be the principal Cauſe why they bar; and being become the common Aſſurances of the Nation, ſhall not be taken ſo ſtrictly as real *Recoveries* are. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 423. The Force and Effect of a *Recovery*, is to deſtroy all Eſtates in Remainder, *&c.* and Incumbrances derived out of them, that one may ſell, give or deviſe the Eſtate in Fee, or in what Manner he pleaſes; and the Recompence adjudged over ſhall go in Succeſſion of the Eſtate, as the Land loſt ſhould have done, and then it would not be reaſonable for the Heir, *&c.* to have the Land and Recompence in Value alſo; therefore he loſeth the Land, and muſt truſt to the Recompence. 1 *Rep.* 62. 3 *Rep.* 61. 6 *Rep.* 42. This ſuppoſed Recompence is the Reaſon why a *Common Recovery* is a Bar to all that are in Remainder, or Reverſion, as well as the Iſſues in Tail; whereas a Fine bars only the Heirs in Tail, and not thoſe in Remainder or Reverſion, unleſs upon Non-claim in due Time. *Wood's Inſt.* 252. A late Author ſays, the Recompence in Value, is the true Reaſon for barring the Iſſue in Tail, on ſuffering a common *Recovery*; but not ſo of the Remainders, *&c.* to which the Recompence does not extend: And that a *Recovery* by Tenant in Tail, bars the Eſtate-Tail, and all Remainders and Reverſions thereon expectant; becauſe at Common Law, that which is now a Tail-Eſtate, was a Conditional Fee; and no Remainder could come after it, for a Fee by the Rules of Law cannot be created on a Fee. *Pigot's Com. Recov.* 13, 21. And a *Recovery* diſaffirms all Title of him againſt whom it is had; and this ſo ſtrongly, that if there be three or four Deſcents after it is ſuffered, yet the *Recoveror* may enter, for the *Recovery* binds the Blood, and diſapproves the Title. *Ibid.* 18. It is alſo ſaid by the ſame Author, that the Uſe of *Common Recoveries*, is to reduce Eſtates to that Purity and Condition they were in by the *Common Law*, and avoid many Inconveniencies; without which a Tenant in Tail cannot make a Jointure on his Wife, nor any Proviſion for Children, or even for paying his Debts, *&c.* *Pigot* 20. A Common *Recovery* is the beſt Aſſurance (except an Act of Parliament) that a Man can have; and it may be had of ſuch Things, for the moſt part, as paſs by a Fine: An Uſe may be raiſed upon a *Recovery*, as well as on a Fine, *&c.* and the ſame Rules are generally to be obſerved and followed for the guiding and directing the Uſes of a *Recovery*, as are obſerved for the Guidance and Direction of a Fine. *Weſt. Symb. ſect.* 2, 3. 1 *Rep.* 15. There muſt be three Perſons at leaſt to make a Common *Recovery*, *i. e.* a *Recoveror*, a *Recoveree*, and a *Vouchee*; the *Recoveror* is the Plaintiff or Demandant, that brings the Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, *&c.* The *Recoveree* is the Defendant or Tenant of the Land, againſt whom Writ is brought, and he muſt be perfect Tenant of the Freehold; and the *Vouchee* is he to whom the Defendant or Tenant voucheth or calls to Warranty of the Land in Demand, either to defend the Right, or yield him other Lands in Value according to a ſuppoſed Agreement. 1 *Inſt.* 101. Now to ſuffer a *Recovery*, the Tenant of the Freehold agrees with the Demandant (uſually ſome Friend) that he ſhall bring his Action real againſt him, as though he the Demandant had good Right to the Land, and the Tenant no Right of Entry to the ſame, but on a Diſſeiſin which a Stranger, one *Hugh Hunt* a fictitious Diſſeiſor, had unjuſtly made; though the Demandant never had Poſſeſſion thereof, nor the Stranger: The Tenant appearing to the Writ vouches to Warranty *A. B.* the *Cryer* of the Court, or the *Bag bearer* of Writs to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, who is called the *common Vouchee*, and is ſuppoſed to warrant the Title; this Vouchee appears, as though he would defend the Title, and the Demandant exhibits a Declaration againſt him, who thereupon prays a Day to make his Defence; but on the Day given by the Court he makes Default, and the Plaintiff or Demandant hath Judgment to *recover* the Land againſt the Defendant or Tenant in Tail, and he to *recover* in Value againſt the common Vouchee; whereupon iſſues a *Writ of Seiſin* for the Poſſeſſion of the Lands, *&c.* Yet this *Recovery* in Value is only imaginary, becauſe the common Vouchee hath no Lands to render in Value; though it is taken for a Bar of the Tail for ever, and is ſaid to be good in Conſcience as well as Law, notwithſtanding the *Stat. Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 2. wherein it is provided, that the Will of the Donor ſhall be obſerved. *Dr. & Stud. cap.* 26. 10 *Rep.* 37, 38. 1 *Inſt.* 224. To every *Recovery* there muſt be a good *Tenant to the Præcipe*, or it will be void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 425. If the Tenant in Tail be not in Poſſeſſion, this Tenant is to be made by Leaſe and Releaſe, Bargain and Sale inrolled, Fine, *&c.* ſo as he may thereby become Tenant in Poſſeſſion of the Freehold. And if the Tenant to the *Præcipe* gains a Freehold before Judgment, it is ſufficient: Alſo where a *Præcipe* was made by a Fine, and a Common *Recovery* ſufferred, and afterwards in a Writ of Error that Fine was reverſed; although this was aſſigned for Error to reverſe the *Recovery*, it was adjudged that the *Recovery* was good, for there was a Tenant to the *Præcipe* at that Time. 2 *Salk.* 568. There is no Occaſion of ſetting forth a Leaſe and Releaſe to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, becauſe where a Man claims under a common *Recovery* it ſhall be intended that there was a good Tenant to the *Præcipe* till the contrary is ſhewn; and rather than the *Recovery* ſhall fail, they ſhall be intended to be Tenants to the *Præcipe* by Diſſeiſin, eſpecially if it is alledged in the Pleadings that they are Tenants *liberi Tenementi*. 3 Rep. 59. 2 Mod. 70. *Adtunc tenens* is a ſufficient Averment in the Pleading a Common *Recovery*; but it is not ſo when in the ſame Sentence a Matter is ſet forth which is contradictory and inconſiſtent with it. 1 *Mod.* 418. A Defendant pleaded a Title under a Common *Recovery*, in which he ſet forth the Leaſe and Releaſe to make the Tenant to the *Præcipe*, the Writ of Entry, and the particular Proceedings upon it, the Judgment, Writ of Seiſin, *&c.* And it was a Queſtion, whether it might have been pleaded in a ſhorter Manner, (*viz.*) That *A.* was Demandant in the Writ of Entry, and *B.* and *C.* Tenants; that the ſaid Tenants vouched to Warranty *L. D.* and he vouched the Common Vouchee; and thereon *Taliter proceſſum fuit*, that Judgment was given for the Demandant to *recover* againſt the Tenants, and that they ſhould *recover* againſt *L. D. ad valentiam*, and that he ſhould *recover* againſt the Common Vouchee. 2 *Lutw.* 1539. In ſuch ſhort Pleading it is neceſſary to ſhew that the *Recovery* was executed, either by entry, or by Return of the Writ of Seiſin; for till then the Eſtate is not altered. 1 *Jones* 10. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 57. A Deed and the *Recovery* make but one Conveyance: When precedent Indentures are made, and afterwards a *Recovery* is ſuffered, no Averment can be taken by Parol that the *Recovery* was to other Uſes than thoſe in the Indenture; though nothing veſts till the *Recovery* is had: Upon an Indenture ſubſequent, an Averment may be taken, that other Uſes than in the Indenture were declared

declared and limited before and at the Time of the *Recovery*. 9 Rep 10. 1 Mod 250. If the Uſes of a *Recovery* are declared by a Deed bearing Date afterwards, there a Stranger ſhall be admitted to plead other Uſes before the Deed; but an Heir at Law ſhall not. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 428. Formerly it was doubted, whether Declarations of Fines and *Recoveries* either had and levied were good in Law, the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. of *Frauds and Perjuries*, requiring Writing to paſs Eſtates at the very Time of the Conveyance: But now all Declarations of Uſes of Fines or *Recoveries*, by any Deed made by the Party who is by Law enabled to declare ſuch Uſe, after the ſuffering ſuch *Recovery*, &c. ſhall be good and effectual in Law. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. A Common *Recovery* is either with *ſingle*, *double*, or *treble Voucher*; in the *Recovery* with ſingle Voucher, the Writ of Entry is to be brought againſt Tenant in Tail in Poſſeſſion, and he is to vouch the common Vouchee; in a *Recovery* with double or treble Voucher, the Eſtate muſt be diſcontinued by Fine, Feoffment, Leaſe and Releaſe, &c. and a Tenant made of the Freehold of the Land; and then the Writ is to be brought againſt that Tenant, the Conuſee, Feoffee, &c. and he is to vouch the Tenant in Tail, and he the common Vouchee, &c. And this *Recovery* with double Voucher, is the moſt common and ſafeſt Way of Proceeding. 1 *Inſt.* 102, 372. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. The *Recovery* with ſingle Voucher bars the Tenant in Tail, and his Heirs only, of ſuch Eſtate-tail which is in his Poſſeſſion, with the Remainder depending upon it, and the Reverſion expectant, which others have; and of all Leaſes and Incumbrances derived out of ſuch Remainder or Reverſion: A *Recovery* with double Voucher bars the firſt Voucher and his Heirs of every ſuch Eſtate as at any Time was in him, or any of his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is of ſuch Eſtate; and all others of Right to Remainders and Reverſions, dependant and expectant upon the ſame, and all Leaſes and Incumbrances derived out of them; and it will alſo be a Bar of the Eſtate whereof the Tenant was then ſeiſed in Reverſion or Remainder, &c. The *Recovery* with treble Voucher is to make a perpetual Bar of the Eſtate of the Tenant, and of every ſuch Eſtate of Inheritance as at any Time had been in the firſt or ſecond Vouchee, or their Anceſtors, whoſe Heirs they are of ſuch Eſtate; and as well of every Reverſion thereon dependant, as of all Leaſes, Eſtates, Charges, and Incumbrances derived out of any ſuch Reverſion or Remainder. 3 *Rep.* 5. 10 *Rep.* 37. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 204. *Noy* 81, 82. A Tenant in Tail cannot be reſtrained from ſuffering a Common *Recovery*. 10 *Rep.* 38, 41. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder or Reverſion in Fee; and Tenant for Life is impleaded by Agreement, and vouches Tenant in Tail, and he vouches over the common Vouchee; this ſhall bar the Remainder and Reverſion in Fee; though he in Remainder or Reverſion did never aſſent to the *Recovery*: And if Tenant for Life ſurrender to him in Remainder in Tail, he may bind the Remainder and Reverſion expectant upon his Eſtate. 1 *Rep.* 15. 3 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Inſt.* 362. But if Tenant for Life alone ſuffer a *Recovery*, without the Aſſent of him in Remainder, the *Recovery* will be void: And if a *Recovery* be had againſt Tenant for Life, and a Remainder man in Tail, (not being vouched by Tenant for Life) and they vouch the common Vouchee; the *Recovery* thus ſuffered doth not bar the Intail, nor the Remainder over, neither are the Iſſue in Tail barred by it. *Cro. Eliz.* 670. If Tenant for Life ſuffers a common *Recovery* by Conſent and Covin between ſuch Tenant and the *Recoverer*; this is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, and he in the Reverſion may enter preſently: And all *Recoveries* had by Agreement of the Parties by Covin, againſt Tenants in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Tenants by the Curteſy, or for Term of Life or Lives, &c. ſhall be void againſt them in Remainder or Reverſion, and their Heirs, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. *Stat.* 14 *Eliz. c.* 8. This Statute extendeth not to any *Recovery*, except it be by Agreement and Covin; and it was never the Intent of the Act to extend to ſuch a *Recovery* in which a Tenant in Tail was vouched. 1 *Rep.* 15. Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder in Fee; the Tenant for Life ſuffered a common *Recovery*, in which the Iſſue in Tail was vouched, &c. And it was objected, that the Remainderman in Fee was not barred by this *Recovery*, becauſe the Statute 14 *Eliz.* enacts, That *Recoveries* ſuffered by Tenant for Life, ſhall be void againſt thoſe in Reverſion or Remainder; and the *Proviſo* in that Statute extends to bind only thoſe in Remainder who aſſent to the Record; but as the Tenant in Tail was vouched in this *Recovery*, it was adjudged, that he in Remainder in Fee was barred, as he would have been if the Tenant in Tail had been the firſt Tenant to the *Præcipe*, inſtead of the Tenant for Life; which Judgment was affirmed in Error in the *Exchequer* Chamber. *Moor* 690. A Father deviſed his Lands to his Son *B.* for Life, and after his Deceaſe, to the Iſſue of his Body, &c. And for Want of ſuch Iſſue, Remainder over: *B.* ſuffered a common *Recovery*, and as to the Eſtate that *B.* had, two Judges held, he had only an Eſtate for Life, becauſe ſuch an Eſtate was expreſly deviſed to him; but *Hale* Chief Juſtice held, that he had an Eſtate-tail by Implication, and by Conſequence the *Recovery* was well ſuffered; for the Words *Iſſue of his Body*, and theſe which follow: *viz. for want of ſuch Iſſue*, make an Eſtate-tail by Implication; though Judgment was given according to the Opinion of the Judges, which was afterwards reverſed in the Exchequer Chamber, on the Opinion of the Chief Juſtice. 2 *Lev.* 58. 1 *Vent.* 214, 225. 3 *Salk.* 296. A Man made a Feoffment in Fee, to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, after to his eldeſt Son in Tail, Remainder to his right Heirs, he not having then any Son: Afterwards he ſuffered a *Recovery*, had Iſſue a Son, who died in the Life of his Father, leaving a Son, and after he himſelf died; and it was held, that the Son and Heir of the Son ſhould not avoid this *Recovery* by 32 *Hen.* 8. for there was not any Remainder in him at the Time of ſuch *Recovery*. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 139. If Land be given to *A.* in Tail, with Remainders to divers others in Tail, &c. and *A.* doth make a Deed of Feoffment; and a Writ of Entry is brought againſt the Feoffee, who vouches *B.* the ſecond Remainder man in Tail, and he doth vouch the common Vouchee; this is a good *Recovery*, and Bar to the ſecond Eſtate tail, and all the Remainders and Reverſions depending thereon: But the firſt Eſtate which *A.* hath is not barred by it. *Ibid.* 140. The *Recovery* of Tenant in Tail, after a Fine levied, and Render in Fee, is no Bar to him in Remainder; for by the Render a new Eſtate is gained, and the Recompence ſhall not go to the ancient Remainder 1 *Cro.* 828. Tenant for Life, with Remainder over, vouched a Stranger; the Demanddant recovered againſt the Tenant, and the Tenant over in Value: And it was held, that this ſhould bind the Remainder. But it hath been adjudged otherwiſe in ſuch a Caſe; unleſs he doth vouch the Donor, or his Heir, who is privy, &c. *Bro. ca.* 91. *Jenk. Cent.* 251. If there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Fee, and he in Remainder is attaint of Treaſon; a *Recovery* in his Life-time, in which he is Tenant or Vouchee, doth not bar the King of his Remainder: So if he die, and the Heir of his Body is vouched, becauſe the Tail doth not deſcend upon him. *Ibid.* A *Recovery* had againſt Tenant in Tail of the King's Gift, the Reverſion or Remainder being in the King, ſhall not be a Bar; nor ſhall the Remainder or Reverſion,

verſion, which at the Time of the *Recovery* is in the King, be barred by a *Recovery*. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. But by the Stat. 34 *H.* 8. the Eſtate-tail is not preſerved, where a Reverſion or Remainder is in the King, except it was created by the Crown, and not where it was made by a common Perſon; for before that Statute a common *Recovery* barred an Eſtate-tail made by the King. *Dyer* 32. 2 *Rep.* 15. A Feme Covert, with her Huſband, is bound by a *Recovery*; but as in a Fine ſhe ought to be examined. 3 *Cro.* 307. It is not abſolutely neceſſary for the Judges to examine a Feme Covert, *per Rolle* Ch. Juſt. when ſhe joins with her Huſband to ſuffer a *Recovery* of her own Lands; it ſhall be ſuppoſed ſhe doth it freely and voluntarily: But it is prudential to do it, becauſe it may happen that the Feme may be brought to it by Fraud or Force. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 424. The Caſe upon a Special Verdict in Ejectment was: There was Tenant for Life, Remainder to Huſband and Wife, and their Heirs, and the Huſband and Wife ſuffered a *Recovery*; it was objected, that the Heirs of the Wife were not barred by this *Recovery*, by Reaſon ſhe was not Tenant to the *Præcipe*; neither did it appear that ſhe was examined; but it was reſolved, that ſhe is concluded to ſpeak againſt this *Recovery*, as ſhe joined with her Huſband in it, and the *Recovery* is perfect, and ſhe being Party and privy to the *Recovery*, her Heirs ſhall be bound thereby. *Style* 319. Huſband and Wife, Jointenants for Life, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Huſband, Remainder to *A. B.* in Tail, the Huſband alone ſuffered a *Recovery*; and it was held a Bar only as to a Moiety of the Lands, for by the *Recovery* the Jointure was ſevered, and the other Moiety was the Freehold of the Wife, ſo that the *Recovery* could not bar the Eſtate-tail or Remainder, as to that Moiety. 3 *Rep.* 3, 4, 5. *Moor* 210. 4 *Leon.* 93, 222. But when the Huſband and Wife have not a joint Eſtate of Inheritance, and they join in a Fine to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, and the *Recovery* is ſuffered by the Huſband alone; that ſhall be a good Bar to the Remainder. 3 *Rep.* 6. A Huſband and Wife, Tenants in ſpecial Tail, Remainder to *B.* in Tail, Remainder to *C.* in Fee; the Huſband alone levied a Fine to *D.* and died, leaving Iſſue; the Wife entered, ſhe is in of her Eſtate-tail; and though the Iſſue in Tail were barred by the Fine, yet by her Entry *B.* and *C.* are *remitted* to their ſeveral Remainders; and if ſhe ſuffers a *Recovery*, which ſhe lawfully may, becauſe ſhe hath the whole Eſtate-tail, thoſe Remainders are barred. *Hob.* 259. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 55. An Infant it hath been held, cannot ſuffer a Common *Recovery* by Guardian; though if he obtains a Privy Seal for that Purpoſe, he himſelf may. 10 *Rep.* 43. *Hob.* 196. If an Infant ſuffers a *Recovery* by his Guardian, with Privy Seal, 'tis here ſaid it may be avoidable for Error, and the Judges do not permit it to paſs, but when it will be an Advantage to the Infant. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 113. But a Guardian was allowed by Order of the Court to an Infant, that a *Recovery* might be ſuffered againſt him as Vouchee; and he was brought into Court, and vouched, and his Guardian appeared and vouched the common Vouchee. *Cro. Eliz.* 172, 471. *Hob.* 197. And adjudged, that a Common *Recovery* ſuffered by an Infant by Guardian, ſhall bind him; and when the Vouchee in a Common *Recovery* is within Age, the Infancy muſt be tried by Inſpection, *&c. Cro. Car.* 307. 1 *Sid.* 322. 1 *Inſt.* 380. Mortgages cannot ſuffer a *Recovery*; nor can Tenant for Years levy a *Recovery*, for Want of a Freehold. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. Where an Eſtate-tail is barred by a *Recovery*, all Things depending upon it are barred, as well as the Eſtate itſelf; but nothing which is collateral: And therefore a *Recovery* will not bar the Right of a Mortgagee, unleſs he is vouched, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 297. And if Tenant for Life, with Power to make a Jointure on his Wife, ſuffers a Common *Recovery*, his Power is extinguiſhed: Though it is otherwiſe where a Power is collateral; as for Inſtance, where an Executor has Power to ſell. *Ibid.* Tenant in Tail mortgages for Years, and afterwards marries, and ſuffers a *Recovery* for his Wife's Jointure; this *Recovery* ſhall enure to make good the Mortgage, though deſigned only for the Marriage Settlement: And ſo it is in the Caſe of a Judgment; for a *Recovery* ſhall make good all his precedent Acts. *Chanc. Rep.* 120. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 425. If there be a Limitation of Uſes upon Condition, and the *Ceſtuy que Uſe* ſuffers a *Recovery*, that will not deſtroy the Condition, the Eſtate being charged with it; and the *Recoveror* can only have the Eſtate, as he that ſuffered the *Recovery* had it. 1 *Mod.* 109. A Tenant in Tail grants a Rent-Charge, and ſuffers a *Recovery*, the *Recovery* ſhall not avoid the Rent-Charge; though it doth a Reverſion: Becauſe the Eſtate of him that ſuffers the *Recovery* is charged with the Rent. 1 *Mod.* 109. 1 *Cro.* 598. If he in Remainder grants a Rent-Charge, a *Recovery* ſuffered by Tenant in Tail ſhall bar it; for the *Recoveror* comes in, in the Continuance of that Eſtate which is not ſubject to the Rent, but is above all thoſe Charges. 1 *Mod.* 109. Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Tail, he in Remainder granted a Rent-Charge, and the Tenant in Tail ſuffered a Common *Recovery*, and died without Iſſue; it was adjudged, that it ſhall bind not only the Remainders, and all Charges made by them, but alſo the Reverſioners and all Grants by them. 1 *Rep.* 62. *A.* is Tenant in Tail, the Remainder to *B.* in Tail, Remainder to *C.* in Fee; and *B.* or the other in Remainder makes a Leaſe of the Land, or grants a Rent-Charge out of it, enters into a Statute, or the like; or if he grant the Remainder or Reverſion upon Condition: And after *A.* ſuffers a Common *Recovery* of the Lands, and afterwards dies without Iſſue; in this Caſe, the *Recoveror* ſhall hold the Land diſcharged of all theſe Eſtates and Charges in Remainder. 5 *Rep.* 41. 2 *Bulſt.* 235. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 136. But if *A.* himſelf make a Leaſe, enter into a Statute, *&c.* and then ſuffer a *Recovery*, it ſhall not avoid, but affirm and make good the Leaſe and Charge; and where it was before voidable by the Iſſue in Tail, or him in Remainder or Reverſion, it will now be good againſt them all; and the Perſon recovering ſhall hold the Lands as charged by the Tenant in Tail. *Ibid.* If Tenant in Tail mortgages the Land, or confeſſes a Judgment, and afterwards ſuffers a *Recovery* to any particular collateral Purpoſe; that Recovery ſhall enure to make good all his precedent Acts and Incumbrances. 1 *Chan. Caſ.* 720. *Recoverors, &c.* may diſtrain for Rents and Services, and have Actions of Debt for Rent, and of Waſte, *&c.* as thoſe againſt whom the *Recovery* was had; and Termors for Years are to enjoy their Terms againſt ſuch *Recoverors*, their Heirs and Aſſigns, according to their Leaſes. *Stat.* 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. 21 *H.* 8. A Leaſe for Years made by him who after ſuffers a *Recovery*, is good and ſhall not be defeated by the *Recovery*; but otherwiſe where the *Recovery* is by a good Title. 2 *Leon.* 65. It was a Doubt by 9 *Eliz.* that if there was a Tenant in Tail, Remainder for Years, and Tenant in Tail ſuffers a *Recovery*, whether the Leaſe for Years be barred, or no? Becauſe it was ſaid that no Recompence can go to this, being a Chattel: But it was ruled, that this Leaſe ſhould be barred, and that ſo the conſtant Experience had been. 2 *Lev.* 30. 1 *Mod.* 110. A *Recovery* bars only where there is a Privity in Law; as the Iſſue of a Tenant in Tail, and he in Remainder, Reverſion, *&c. Carter* 53. Strangers are not barred by a *Recovery* and Nonclaim, as they are in a Fine. 3 *Rep.* 5. Nor ſhall a *Recovery* bar the Heir, who claims as a Purchaſer, and not by Deſcent; or where there is an executory Eſtate, which depends upon Contingencies; but it will bar a contingent Remainder. *Lutw.* 1424. 3 *Salk.* 297.

The Teſtator had Iſſue three Sons, *A. B.* and *C.* and deviſed his Lands to *B* his ſecond Son, paying ſo much to *C.* and if *B.* died without Iſſue, living *A.* then to *A.* upon the like Condition; *B.* ſuffered a *Recovery*, and it was held that this *Recovery* ſhould not bar *A.* becauſe he had only a Poſſibility to have the Eſtate if he ſurvived *B.* dying without Iſſue, which cannot be touched by a *Recovery*. 2 *Cro.* 590. A Common *Recovery* is adjudged to be no Bar of a Remainder created in a Settlement, as a Security for raiſing Money; for though Remainders are barred by a *Recovery*, here the Perſons to whom the Land was limited, were but in Nature of Truſtees after Money raiſed for thoſe in Remainder. *Preced. Canc.* 435. Yet where a *Ceſtui que Truſt* in Tail in Poſſeſſion under the Truſtee, who has the Freehold, ſuffers a *Recovery*; in which he himſelf is Tenant, and ſo no good Tenant to the *Præcipe*; this ſhall bar the Remainder in Fee of the Truſt, and Equity will ſupply that Defect. 2 *Chan. Caſ.* 63. See *Preced. Canc.* 228. *Recoveries* are now declared valid in Law, without Conveyances from Leſſees to make Tenants to the Writs of Entry, *&c.* and ſhall be as effectual as if a good Eſtate of Freehold was granted to any Tenant to ſuch Writs: But they are not ſo, unleſs the Perſons intitled to the firſt Eſtates, have lawfully conveyed an Eſtate for Life at leaſt, to the Tenants to any Writ aforeſaid. 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Purchaſers of Lands, where *Recoveries* are neceſſary, and all that claim under them, having been in Poſſeſſion twenty Years, may produce Deeds making a Tenant for ſuffering any *Recovery*, and declaring the Uſes, which ſhall be allowed to be Evidence that the ſame was duly perfected, though it be not regularly entered on Record, *&c.* Stat. *Ibid* And after twenty Years, all Common *Recoveries* ſhall be good and valid, if it appears there was a Tenant to the Writs, and the Perſons joining therein had an Eſtate ſufficient to ſuffer them, notwithſtanding the Deeds thereof are loſt. *Ibid.* A Party who ſuffered a *Recovery*, died the firſt Day of *Michaelmas Term*, between Five and Six in the Morning, upon which Day the *Recovery* was ſuffered; and adjudged good. 1 *Rep.* 93, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 425. And moſt Errors in a *Recovery* are amendable by the Court the firſt Term after the *Recovery* had: But for groſs Error in the Proceedings in Matter of Subſtance, a *Recovery* may be avoided by Writ of Error; as when an Infant, or Feme Covert without her Huſband, ſuffers a *Recovery*, *&c.* and it may be alſo avoided by Pleading, that it was by Covin againſt Tenant for Life to diſinherit him in Reverſion; or that he againſt whom the Writ is brought is no Tenant of the Freehold by Right or Wrong; or he that hath the Eſtate is neither Party nor Privy to the *Recovery*; or becauſe another hath ſome Eſtate in the Thing whereof the *Recovery* is had, *&c.* Alſo by Motion to the Court, and praying a *Vacat* of the Judgment, a *Recovery* may be *falſified* and avoided. 8 *Rep.* 162. 1 *Inſt.* 104. *Recoveries* ſhall be adjudged void as any other Conveyance, if ſuffered by Fraud to deceive Purchaſers, *&c.* And to ſuffer a *Recovery* in another Perſon's Name, not Privy or Conſenting to the ſame, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 26. Where a *Recovery* is avoidable, for any Cauſes; it muſt be avoided by him whom it doth concern, that is bound thereby; and ſhould have the Land, if the ſame had not been. As where an erroneous *Recovery* is ſuffered by Tenant in Tail; the Iſſues in Tail, or the next in Remainder, *&c.* muſt defeat it: And if the Land be recovered againſt a Diſſeiſor, the Diſſeiſee ſhall avoid it, *&c.* But a *Recovery* ſhall bind every one that cannot falſify the ſame. 5 *Rep.* 39. 1 *Rep.* 62. *Plowd.* 415. 2 *Cro.* 591. Common *Recoveries* are ſuffered in the *Common Pleas* by the Tenants and Vouchers perſonally in Court, or by Attornies; and ſometimes by Attorney in the Country on a *Dedimus Poteſtatem*, or Commiſſion out of *Chancery*: They may be ſuffered at the *Aſſiſes* and *Great Seſſions* in *Wales*; and in the Counties Palatine of *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter* and *Durham*. 34 *&* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. 27 *Eliz. c.* 9. Alſo in the Court of *Huſtings* of the City of *London*. Privil. Londin. 92. And *Recoveries* may be had in a Court-*Baron*, by Cuſtom. *Kitch.* 176. In *C. B.* the *Præcipe*, naming the Demandant and the Tenant, the Quantity and Quality of Land, *&c.* is delivered to one of the *Serjeants* at the Bar, who will count upon it; and then the *Prothonotary* marks it, after which it is carried to the *Curſitor* of the County, and he makes out the *Writ of Entry*, *&c.* and the *Recovery* is paſſed through the ſeveral Offices. *Clerk's Remembr.* 212, 213. After Forty Years the Court ſaid they would preſume, without any Evidence, that there was a Surrender of a Tenant for Life, on a Common *Recovery* ſuffered. 2 *Strange* 1129. 1. *Vent.* 257. On a Trial at Bar wherein the Validity of two Common *Recoveries* in 1714 and 1721, came in Queſtion, the Court ſaid, that though at ſuch a Diſtance of Time proper Tenants to the *Præcipe* ſhould be preſumed, where no Deed appears, yet in this Caſe, it appearing, that there were Deeds inrolled for that Purpoſe, wherein proper Parties did not join, and the Uſes were declared to have been warranted by ſuch Deeds, the Court would not preſume there were any other Deeds: And ſo directed the Jury to find againſt the *Recoveries*, which they did accordingly. *Paſc.* 20 *Geo.* 2. 2 *Strange* 1267. A Special finding a *Recovery* under which the Defendant claimed, but finding no Writ of Seiſin, the Court was of Opinion the Defendant could not take any Advantage of the *Recovery*, though it was ſuffered 100-Years ago, in which Caſe it was inſiſted the Writ of Seiſin ought to be preſumed. 2 *Strange* 1185. Tenant in Tail, with a Reverſion in Fee *ex parte Materna* ſuffers a *Recovery*; the old Uſe is gone, and the Land deſcends to his right Heir. 2 *Strange* 1179. Error to reverſe a *Recovery* is barred by 20 Years, though the Plaintiff's Title accrued within that Time. *Ibid.* 1185.

A *Præcipe* for ſuing forth a *Recovery*.

South'ton. ſſ. COMMAND A. B. *Gentleman, that he juſtly, &c. render to* C. D. *Eſq; one Meſſuage, two Gardens, one Hundred Acres of Land, fifty Acres of Paſture, &c. with the Appurtenances in, &c. which he claimeth, &c.*

The Tenant in his proper Perſon voucheth to Warranty E. F. *Gentleman, who being alſo preſent voucheth over* J. M.

Form of the *Writ of Entry* Sur Diſſeiſin, *&c.*

GEORGE *the Second, &c. To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that juſtly, and without Delay, he render to* C. D. *one Meſſuage, two Gardens, &c. with the Appurtenances in* E. *which he claims to be his Right and Inheritance, and into which the ſaid* A. *hath not an Entry, but after a Diſſeiſin which* Hugh Hunt *thereof unjuſtly and without Judgment hath made to the ſaid* A. B. *within thirty Years now laſt paſt, as he ſaith; and whereupon he Complains, that the ſaid* A. B. *deforced him: And unleſs he ſhall ſo do, and the ſaid* C. D. *ſhall give you Security that his Suit ſhall be proſecuted; then Summon by good Summoners, the ſaid* A. B. *that he be before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *the Day, &c. to ſhew, wherefore he will not; and have you there the Summons, and this Writ.* Witneſs, *&c.*

The

The Writ of *Entry* is returned thus:

Pledges of Profecution { John Doe. Richard Roe.
Summoners { John Den. Richard Fenn.

Entry of a *Recovery* with ſingle Voucher.

South'ton, ff. C. D. *Eſquire, in his proper Perſon, demandeth againſt* A. B. *Gentleman, one Meſſuage, two Gardens, one Hundred Acres of Land, fifty Acres of Paſture,* &c. *with the Appurtenances in* E. *as his Right of Inheritance; and into which the ſaid* A. *hath no Entry, but after a Deſſeiſin,* &c. *And whereupon he declares, that he was ſeiſed of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in his Demeſne, as of a Fee and Right, in Time of Peace, in the Time of our Lord the King that now is; by taking the Profits to the Value,* &c. *and into which,* &c. *And thereof he bringeth his Suit,* &c. *And the ſaid* A. B. *in his proper Perſon cometh and defendeth his Right, when,* &c. *and thereupon voucheth* J. M. *to Warranty, who is preſent here in Court in his proper Perſon; and freely Warranteth to him the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances,* &c. *And hereupon the ſaid* C. *demandeth againſt the ſaid* J. *Tenant, by his Warranty, the ſaid Tenement with the Appurtenances in Manner aforeſaid,* &c. *And whereupon he ſaith, that he was ſeiſed of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in his Demeſne, as of Fee and Right in Time of Peace, in the Time of our Lord the King, that now is, by taking the Profits thereof to the Value,* &c. *into which,* &c. *and thereof he bringeth his Suit,* &c. *And the ſaid* J. *the Tenant, by his own Warranty defendeth his Right, when,* &c. *and ſaith, that the ſaid* Hugh Hunt *did not Diſſeiſe the ſaid* C. *of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances, as the ſaid* C. *by his Writ and Declaration aforeſaid doth above ſuppoſe: And thereof he putteth himſelf upon the Country,* &c. And *the ſaid* C. *thereupon craveth Leave to imparle, and he hath it,* &c. *And afterwards the ſaid* C. *cometh again here into Court, this ſame Term, in his proper Perſon; and the ſaid* J. *although ſolemnly called, cometh not, but departed in Contempt of the Court, and maketh Default: Therefore it is adjudged, that the ſaid* C. *do recover his Seiſin againſt the ſaid* A. *of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances; and that the ſaid* A. *have of the Land of the ſaid* J. *to the Value,* &c. *and the ſaid* J. *in Mercy,* &c. *And thereupon the ſaid* C. *prays a Writ of our Lord the King, to be directed to the Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, to cauſe full* Seiſin *of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances, to be delivered to him; and it is granted to him, returnable the Day,* &c. *At which Day the ſaid* C. *cometh here into Court, in his proper Perſon; and the Sheriff (namely* J. S. *Eſquire) now returneth, that he by Virtue of the ſaid Writ to him directed, on the Day of,* &c. *laſt paſt, cauſed full Seiſin of the ſaid Tenement, with the Appurtenances, to be delivered to the ſaid* C. *as by the ſaid Writ he was commanded,* &c.

A *Deed* to lead the *Uſes of a Recovery.*

THIS Indenture *tripartite, made,* &c. Between A. B *of,* &c. *of the firſt Part,* C. D. *and* E. F. *of,* &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* G. H. *and* J. K. *of,* &c. *of the third Part,* witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for the Docking, Barring and Cutting off all Eſtates tail and Remainders in Tail, of and in the Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, and for the Settling and Aſſuring of the ſame, to and for the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited, expreſſed and declared, and in Conſideration of* 5 *s. to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations him the ſaid* A. B. *in this Behalf moving,* hath *granted, bargained and ſold, releaſed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain and ſell,* &c. *unto the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *(in their actual Poſſeſſions now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to them thereof made for one whole Year,* &c.) *and to their Heirs and Aſſigns,* &c. *all that Meſſuage or Tenement, and alſo all thoſe Lands,* &c. *ſituate, lying and being in,* &c. *And all Ways,* &c. *And the Reverſions, Remainders, Rents and Services thereof, or incident thereunto;* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *and their Heirs for ever;* To the Intent *and Purpoſe only that the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall and may become perfect Tenants of the Freehold of the ſaid Meſſuage, Lands and Premiſſes, and ſhall and may ſtand and be ſeiſed thereof until a good and perfect common* Recovery *with double Vouchers over, may be duly had, ſuffered and executed of the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes, according to the uſual Courſe of common* Recoveries *for the Aſſurance of Lands and Tenements in ſuch Caſes uſed and accuſtomed.* And *thereupon it is covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, for themſelves and their and every of their Heirs, by theſe Preſents in Manner following, (that is to ſay) That the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall and will before the End of* Michaelmas-Term *next coming, permit and ſuffer the ſaid* G. H. *and* J. K. *to ſue forth and proſecute againſt them the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *One Writ of Entry* ſur Diſſeiſin en le poſt, *returnable before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *thereby demanding againſt the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes herein before mentioned, by ſuch Name and Names, Number of Acres, Quantities, Qualities, Terms, and Deſcriptions in the ſaid Writ to be contained, and in ſuch Manner and Form as by Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be adviſed;* unto *and upon which ſaid Writ of Entry ſo to be proſecuted and ſued forth, the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall appear* gratis *and vouch to Warranty the ſaid* A. B. *which ſaid* A. B. *ſhall appear either in Perſon or by Attorney lawfully authoriſed, and enter into Warranty, and after his Entry into Warranty ſhall vouch to Warranty the common Vouchee, who ſhall likewiſe appear and imparle, and afterwards make Default, and depart in Contempt of the Court, ſo that Judgment may be thereupon had and given for the ſaid* G. H. *and* J. K. *to recover the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes againſt the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *And for the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *to recover in Value againſt the ſaid* A. B. *and for the ſaid* A. B. *to recover in Value againſt the common Vouchee; to the End one perfect Common* Recovery, *with double Voucher, may be thereupon had and ſuffered, and all and every other Thing and Things be done and perfected, needful and convenient for the having and ſuffering the ſame* Recovery, *according to the Courſe of Common* Recoveries *in ſuch Caſes uſed; and the ſame* Recovery *is alſo to be executed by one Writ of* Habere facias Seiſinam, *accordingly.* And *it is hereby further covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents for themſelves and every of them, their, and every of their Heirs, that the ſaid* Recovery *ſo as aforeſaid, or in any other Manner to be had and ſuffered of the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes above-mentioned,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be deemed, adjudged and taken, and is meant and intended, and by all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents is hereby declared to be and enure, and the ſaid*

G. H.

G. H. *and* I. K. *and their Heirs, from and immediately after the ſuffering the ſame, ſhall ſtand and be ſeiſed of all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, and Hereditaments abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent, or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Form of a *Deed* of Conveyance by *Fine and Recovery.*

THIS Indenture *tripartite, made,* &c. Between A. B. *of,* &c. *and* E. *his Wife,* C. D. *of,* &c. *and* M. *his Wife, of the firſt Part,* E. F. *of,* &c. *and* G. H. *of,* &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* J. K. *of,* &c. *and* L. M. *of,* &c. *of the third Part,* witneſſeth, *that for and in Conſideration of the Sum of,* &c. *to the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, in Hand paid by the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and in Conſideration alſo of* 5 *s. of,* &c. *to the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife in Hand paid by the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *the Receipt whereof they do alſo hereby acknowledge; and the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *for the Barring, Docking, Cutting off and Deſtroying of all Eſtates-tail and Remainders over, now in Being in and upon the Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, and for Conveying and Aſſuring the ſame Premiſſes, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *and their Heirs; they the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. have *and each of them hath covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents do, and each of them doth covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, that they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of,* &c. *Term next coming, before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *in due Form of Law, levy and acknowledge unto the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *and their Heirs, or to the Heirs of one of them, one Fine* ſur Conuſance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, of all that Meſſuage or Tenement,* &c. *and alſo of the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Acres and Things, and in ſuch Manner and Form as by the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *or their Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required:* Which *ſaid Fine ſo to be had and levied in Manner aforeſaid, and all and every other Fine and Fines already had, or at any Time hereafter to be had, levied, ſued or proſecuted of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by itſelf, or jointly with any other Lands or Tenements, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them, or any or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons before the ſaid,* &c. *Term, as for and concerning all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, to the Intent and Purpoſe that they may become perfect Tenants of the Freehold of the ſaid Premiſſes:* Yet nevertheleſs *to this further End, Intent and Purpoſe, that they the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of the ſaid next,* &c. *Term, permit and ſuffer the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *to ſue or proſecute one or more Writ or Writs of Entry* Sur Diſſeiſin en le Poſt, *returnable before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the ſaid Court of* Common Pleas *againſt them the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Meſſuages Acres and Things, and in ſuch Sort, Manner and Form, as by the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *ſhall be thought fit and convenient;* unto *and upon which ſaid Writ of Entry ſo to be brought, the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *ſhall appear, and vouch to Warranty the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, who ſhall likewiſe appear, either in their ſeveral Perſons, or by their Attornies lawfully authoriſed, and enter into the ſaid Warranty, and after their Entry into the ſaid Warranty, ſhall vouch over the common Vouchee, who ſhall alſo enter into the ſaid Warranty, and imparle, and afterwards make Default, To the End one perfect Common* Recovery *ſhall and may of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned be had, proſecuted and executed in all Things, according to the uſual Form of Common* Recoveries *for Aſſurance of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in ſuch Caſes uſed and accuſtomed; and the ſame* Recovery *ſhall in due Form of Law be executed by one Writ of* Habere facias Seiſinam *accordingly.* And *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, that the ſaid* Recovery *ſo, or in any other Manner to be had and ſuffered, and all and every other* Recovery *and* Recoveries *to be had, ſuffered and executed of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them or any or either of them, and any other Perſon and Perſons, on this Side and before the End of,* &c. *Term next coming, and the full Force and Execution of them, and every of them, and all other Conveyances and Aſſurances of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, had, or to be had, or made between the ſaid Parties, or any of them,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* And *each of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *for himſelf ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, and for his ſeveral and reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns, doth ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, that they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, are, or ſome or one of them now is lawfully and rightfully ſeiſed of a good, ſure, perfect, and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee ſimple, or Fee-tail, of and in the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, in their, or ſome, or one of their own Rights, or Right, without any Condition, Mortgage, Limitation of Uſe or Uſes, or other Matter or Thing, to alter, charge, change, and determine the ſame.* And alſo, *that they the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter for ever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy, all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance, Moleſtation, Interruption, and Denial of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, their Heirs and Aſſigns, or any of them, and of all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever claiming, or to claim by, from, or under them, or any or either of them, or by, from, or under,* &c. *deceaſed.* And further, *That they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, and their Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, or any Part thereof, by, from, or under them, or any or either of them, or under the ſaid,* &c. *ſhall and will at any Time or Times hereafter upon the reaſonable Requeſt, and at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every ſuch further and other lawful and reaſonable Grants, Acts, and Aſſurances, in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect granting, conveying, and aſſuring of all and ſingular*

lar the said Premisses abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the said J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Assigns, To the only proper Use and Behoof of the said* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, as by the said* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs or Assigns, or their or either of their Counsel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised or advised and required.* In Witness, *&c.*

Recoupe, (From the Fr. *Recouper*) Signifies the keeping back and stopping of something which is due, and in our Law we use it for to Defalk or Discount; as if a Person hath a Rent of ten Pounds out of certain Lands, and he disseises the Tenant of the Land, in an *Assise* brought by the Disseisee, if he recover the Land and Damages, the Disseisor shall *recoupe* the Rent due in the Damages: So of a Rent-Charge issuing out of Land, paid by the said Tenant to another, *&c.* he may *recoupe* the same. *Terms de Ley. Dyer* 2. And an Inn-keeper may keep back and detain his Guest's Horse, *&c.* till he pay for his Entertainment: But a Man that receives another's Cattle to Pasturage, it is said may not do so, unless it be agreed between them at first. 1 *Cro.* 196, 197.

Recreant, (*Fr.*) Cowardly, Faint-hearted; and was formerly a Word very reproachful. *Fleta, lib.* 3.

Rectatio, Claim of Right, or an Appeal to the Law for Recovery thereof.

Rectitudo, Right or Justice; and sometimes it signifies legal Dues, a Tribute or Payment. *Leg. Edw. Confess. cap.* 30. *Si quis Dei* Rectitudinis *per vim deforceat, emendet, &c. viz.* If any one doth violently detain the Rights of God, (*i. e.* Tithes and Oblations) let him be fined or amerced, to make full Satisfaction. *Leg. Hen.* 1 *cap.* 6.

Recto, Is used for a Writ of *Right*, which is of so high a Nature, that whereas other Writs in Real Actions are only to recover the Possession of the Lands, *&c.* in Question; this aims to recover the Seisin, and the Property, and thereby both the Rights of *Possession* and *Property* are tried together. 1 *Inst.* 158. It hath two *Species*; Writ of *Right Patent*, and Writ of *Right Close*: The first is so called, because it is sent *open*, and is the highest Writ of all others, lying for him that hath a Fee-simple in the Lands or Tenements sued for, against Tenant of the Freehold at least, and in no other Case. *F. N. B.* 1, 2, *&c.* But this Writ of *Right Patent* seems to be extended farther than originally intended; for a Writ of *Right* of *Dower*, which lies for Tenant in Dower, is *Patent*, as appears by *Fitzherb. Nat. Br.* 7. And the like may be said in some other Cases. *Table Reg. Orig.* Also there is a special Writ of *Right Patent* in *London*, otherwise termed a *Writ of Right according to the Custom*, which lieth of Lands or Tenements within the City, *&c.* And the Writ of *Right Patent* is likewise called *Breve magnum de Recto. Reg. Orig.* 9. *Fleta, lib.* 5. *c.* 32. A Writ of *Right Close* is brought where one holds Lands and Tenements by Charter in *Antient Demesne*, in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, and is disseised; and is directed to the Bailiff of the King's Manors, or to the Lord of Ancient Demesne, if the Manor is in the Hands of a Subject, commanding him to do Right in his Court: This Writ is also called *Breve parvum de Recto. F. N. B.* 11. *Reg. Orig.* 9. *Britton, cap.* 120. And he who holds Lands in Ancient Demesne by Court-Roll, if he be ousted, shall not have the Writ of *Right Close*, but is to sue by *Bill* in the Lord's Court, *&c.* If a Person seised in Fee simple dies seised of such Estate, and a Stranger doth abate and enter into the Land, and deforce the Heir; the Heir may sue a Writ of *Right Patent* against the Tenant of the Freehold of the same Land, or an *Assise of Mortdancestor.* 11 *Ass.* 17. And in a Writ of *Right Patent*, the Demandant is to count of his own Seisin, or of the Seisin of his Ancestor; if one bring the Writ as Heir unto an Ancestor, he may lay the Seisin and *Esplees* as in Pernancy of the Profits of the Lands in his Ancestors; and where it is brought by a Bishop or Body Politick, Seisin of the Esplees is to be laid in themselves, or in their Predecessors. *New Nat. Br.* 10. Where a *Writ of Right Close* is directed unto the Lord of whom the Lands are holden, and he will not hold his Court to proceed upon it; a Writ shall issue requiring him to hold his Court, *&c.* And if the Lord hold his Court, but will not do the Demandant Right, or delay it, the Plea may be removed by the Writ called *Tolt* into the County-Court of the Sheriff; and from thence by *Recordare* into the *Common Pleas. Ibid.* 6, 7. *Glanvil* seems to make every Writ, whereby a Man sues for any Thing due unto him, a Writ of *Right. Glanv. cap.* 10, 11, 12.

Form of a *Writ of Right Patent.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To* A. *Lord* B. &c. *Greeting: We command you, that without Delay you do full* Right *to* C. D. *of*, &c. *of one Messuage, and twenty Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, in*, &c. *which he claims to hold of you by free Service*, &c. *of which* E. F. *deforces him*, &c. *that no more Clamour thereof we may hear for Defect of Right.* Witness, *&c.*

Writ of Right may be had after an *Assise*, Writ of *Entry sur Disseisin*, *&c.* or other real Action, where the Demandant is barred by Action tried; and so if he lose by Default in a Writ of *Right*, before the Mise is joined, *&c.* But if a Person once loseth his Cause upon a Writ of *Right* by Trial and Judgment, *&c.* he is without Remedy, and shall be finally concluded. *New Nat. Br.* 12.

Recto de Advocatione Ecclesiæ, Is a Writ lying where a Man hath *Right of Advowson*, and the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church, the Party that hath Right not having brought his Action of *Quare Impedit* nor *Darreign Presentment*, but suffered the Stranger to usurp upon him: And it lieth only where an Advowson is claimed in Fee to him and his Heirs. *F. N. B.* 30 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 18.

Recto de Dote, A Writ of *Right of Dower*, which lies for a Woman that has received Part of her Dower, and Demands the Residue against the Heir of the Husband, or his Guardian. *F. N. B.* 7, 8, 147. 1 *Inst.* 32, 38.

Recto de dote unde nihil habet, Is where the Wife hath received no Part of her Dower; as in Case a Man having Lands or Tenements, hath made no Assurance of any Part thereof to his Wife, so that she is driven to sue for her Thirds against the Heir, *&c. F. N. B.* 6. 20 *H.* 3. *c.* 1.

Recto quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ that lieth where Lands or Tenements in the Seigniory of any Lord, are in Demand by a *Writ of Right*: If the Lord in such Case holdeth no Court at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant, but sends to the King's Court his Writ to put the Cause thither for that Time, (saving to him at other Times the Right of his Seigniory)] then this Writ shall issue out for the other Party, and hath its Name from the Words therein contained. *F. N. B.* 16.

Recto de Rationabili parte, A Writ lying between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in *Gavelkind*, Sisters, and other Coparceners, for Land in Fee-simple. If there be two Sisters, and the Ancestor dieth seised of Land in Fee, and one of the Sisters enters into the Whole, and deforces the other Sister, she who is deforced shall have the Writ of Right *de Rationabili parte*: And if where there are two Sisters, after the Death of the Ancestor they enter and

occupy in common as Coparceners, and then one of them deforce the other to occupy that which is appendant or appurtenant to the Meſſuage, &c. which they have in Coparcenary; ſhe that is deforced ſhall have this Writ. Alſo if the Anceſtor were diſſeiſed of Lands, and dieth, and one Siſter entereth into the Whole Land, and deforceth her Siſter, ſhe ſhall have the Writ againſt her other Siſter: For it lieth as well upon a Dying ſeiſed of the Anceſtor, if one Siſter enter upon all, as where the Anceſtor, doth not die ſeiſed; and it is a Writ of *Right Patent*, &c. *F. N. B.* 9. *New Nat. Br.* 19, 20. In this Writ the Demand ſhall be of a certain Portion of Land, to hold in Severalty; and Voucher and View do not lie in it, becauſe of the Privity of Blood; but in a *Rationabili parte* the View was granted. 15 *H.* 5. for that the Anceſtor did not die ſeiſed, &c. The Proceſs in the Writ, after removing into *C. B.* is *Summons*, *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*, &c. *Ibid.*

Recto ſur Diſclaimer, Is a Writ that lies where the Lord, in the Court of *Common Pleas*, avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant *diſclaims* to hold of him; upon which *Diſclaimer* the Lord ſhall have this Writ; and if he avers and proves that the Land is holden of him, he ſhall recover the Land for ever: This Writ is grounded on the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 2. Old Nat. Br. 150.

Rector, *(Lat.)* Signifies a Governor; and *Rector Eccleſia parochialis*, Is he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Pariſh Church. It has been held, that *Rector Eccleſiæ* is one who hath a Parſonage where there is a Vicarage endowed. And when Dioceſes were divided into Pariſhes in this Kingdom, the Clergy who had the Charge in thoſe Places were called *Rectors*; and afterwards when their *Rectories* were appropriated to Monaſteries, &c. the Monks kept the great Tithes; but the Biſhops were to take Care that the *Rector*'s Place ſhould be ſupplied by another, to whom he was to allow the ſmall Tithes for his Maintenance, and this was the *Vicar*. *Count. Parſ. Comp.* 75. ——— Rector *tantum jus in Eccleſiæ parochiali habet, quantum Prælatus in Eccleſia Collegiata.*

Rectory, *(Rectoria)* Is taken *pro integra Eccleſia parochiali, cum omnibus ſuis juribus, prædiis, decimis aliiſque proventuum Speciebus. Spelm.* Alſo the Word *Rectoria* hath been often applied to the *Rector*'s Manſion or Parſonage Houſe. *Paroch. Antiq.* 549. See *Parſonage.*

Rectum, Right; and anciently it was uſed for a Trial or Accuſation. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Rectum, *Eſſe ad Rectum in Curia Domini*, is the ſame with *Stare ad* Rectum. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 43.

Rectum, *Stare ad* Rectum, To ſtand Trial at Law, or abide the Juſtice of the Court. *Hoved.* 655.

Rectum *Rogare*, Is to petition the Judge to do Right. *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 9.

Rectus in Curia, *i. e.* Right in Court, is he that ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Offence againſt him. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. And when a Perſon *outlawed* hath reſerved the Outlawry, ſo that he can participate of the Benefit of the Law, he is ſaid to be *Rectus in Curia.*

Recuſants, Are ſuch as adhere to the *Pope* as Supream Head of the Church, and who refuſe or deny Supremacy to the King. At the Reformation, thoſe were deemed *Recuſants* who diſputed the Authority of the Crown in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, and denied the King's Supremacy; but the Acts of Parliament made againſt *Recuſants*, particularly the 35 *Eliz.* deſcribe a *Recuſant* to be one that does not repair to ſome Church or Chapel, or uſual Place of Common Prayer, to hear Divine Service: Afterwards the Receiving the Sacrament of the Church was made a farther Teſt of Conformity: And by the 25 & 30 *Car.* 2. a Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation was required, to diſtinguiſh Papiſts and Popiſh *Recuſants* from Proteſtants: At this Day all Perſons are judged Popiſh *Recuſants* convict, who refuſe the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or Abjuration; and are liable to ſuffer and forfeit accordingly, *viz.* they incur a *Præmunire*, whereupon they forfeit all their Goods and Chattels, with their Lands, &c. *Read. Stat.* 4 *Vol. pag.* 315. *Recuſants* convict, above the Age of ſixteen Years, are to go to their Place of Abode or Settlement, and not travel above five Miles from thence, without Licence from the King, three of the Privy Council, or four Juſtices of the Peace, with the Aſſent of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or the Lieutenant, or a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, on Pain of forfeiting their Goods, &c. And not having Lands worth twenty Marks *per Ann.* or Goods to the Value of 40 *l.* if they do not make the Submiſſion of Conformity mentioned in 35 *Eliz. cap.* 2. being required by a Juſtice of Peace, they may be compelled to abjure the Realm; which Abjuration muſt be certified to the next Aſſiſes; and it is Felony if they do not depart within the Time limited by the Juſtices, or departing and returning again without the King's Licence: But if any Perſon offending againſt that Act, ſhall before Conviction, come to ſome Pariſh Church on a *Sunday*, and make a publick Declaration of his Conformity, he ſhall be diſcharged from all Penalties, &c. though if ſuch Offender afterwards relapſe, and become a *Recuſant* again he ſhall loſe the Benefit he might otherwiſe have had upon his Submiſſion: And *Recuſants* required by Proceſs to make their Appearance, ſhall not incur any Forfeiture for travelling on ſuch Occaſions. 35 *Eliz.* 3. *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. As to the Licenſing a *Recuſant* to travel, the Biſhop, Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenant, who gives his Aſſent to it, muſt be a diſtinct Perſon from the Juſtices of Peace that gave the Licence; and therefore if one and the ſame Perſon be a Juſtice of Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant, he cannot act in both Capacities; but if he ſign and ſeal the Licenſe as a Juſtice of Peace, the Aſſent of ſome other Deputy Lieutenant, &c. muſt be had: And it is a good Exception to a Licenſe by four Juſtices, that no particular Cauſe of the *Recuſant*'s travelling is expreſſed in it. *Cro. Jac.* 352. *Cawley* 210. A Perſon was indicted for *Recuſancy*, but conformed before Conviction: And ſo again the ſecond Time, and was indicted a third Time for a Relapſe; and on Motion, that it might be certified into the *Exchequer*, becauſe by the Stat. 35 *Eliz.* he is to loſe all the Benefit which he was to have by his former Conformity, the Relapſe was certified accordingly. 1 *Buſſ.* 133. Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions are to cauſe Proclamation to be made, that Popiſh *Recuſants* ſhall render themſelves to the Sheriff or Bailiff of the Liberty where they are, before the next Aſſiſes or Seſſions, &c. And if they do not, the Default being recorded, ſhall be taken as a ſufficient Conviction. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And Conſtables and Church-wardens of every Pariſh, or one of them, or if there be none ſuch, the Conſtables of the Hundred there, are to preſent once a Year at the Quarter-Seſſions ſuch *Recuſants* as ſhall abſent from the Church for a Month together; the Forfeiture of which is 20 *l. per* Month, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* If a *Recuſant* ſhall conform, and not receive the Sacrament once a Year at leaſt; he ſhall forfeit for the firſt Year 20 *l.* for the ſecond 40 *l.* and for every Default after 60 *l.* And if after he hath once received it, he make Default therein by the Space of one Year, he ſhall forfeit 60 *l.* to be recovered at the Quarter-Seſſions by Indictment, and divided between the King and the Proſecutor: But the Huſband is not chargeable with the Offence of the Wife; nor the Wife for the Huſband after his Death. *Ibid.* It hath been adjudged, that a Writ of Error will not lie on a Conviction of a *Recuſant*, for not rendering himſelf to the Sheriff, &c. becauſe the Conviction is no Judgment, but the Statute gives Proceſs upon it for the Forfeiture: So that if there

there be any Faults in it, the ſame is to be quaſhed in the *Exchequer*, the Party firſt conforming. *Raym.* 433. An Information *tam quam* was brought againſt a Defendant, ſetting forth, that before and on ſuch a Day he was a *Recuſant* convict, and that afterwards he conformed, *&c.* and for three Years after had not received the Sacrament, and ſo demanded 60 *l.* for every Year: Upon Not guilty pleaded, the Plaintiff had a Verdict; and thereupon it was moved that the Information was incertain, becauſe neither the Time was alledged, nor how, or in what Court, nor before whom the Conviction was; and the Informer demands the Penalty for three Years, when by Statute no Informer can demand a Penalty upon the Penal Law, but by an Information exhibited within a Year after the Offence: But it was reſolved, that the firſt Exception had been good on a Demurrer; but the Defendant having pleaded Not guilty, all the Circumſtances of his Conviction were admitted, and that nothing remained to be tried but the Fact: And as for the ſecond Exception, it was good againſt the Informer for his Part, but ſhould not prejudice the King. 2 *Cro.* 365. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 52. The Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. gives ſeveral Remedies againſt *Recuſants*; one for the King alone, and there the Proſecution muſt be by Indictment in *B. R.* The other for a common Perſon, and that is to be by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information: And the 28 *Eliz. c.* 6. was made for the Benefit of the Crown upon Indictments, and doth not extend to Informations; therefore ſuch Informations may be brought in any Court of Record. *Hob.* 204. Where the Defendant is indicted on the Statute of *Recuſancy*, Conformity is a good Plea; but not if an Action of Debt be brought. 1 *Mod.* 213. But *vide* 2 *Show.* 332. A *Recuſant* certified into the Court of *King's Bench*, according to the 23 *Eliz.* ſhall give Security for his good Behaviour, *&c.* 2 *Bulſt.* 155. The Judgment in *Recuſancy* is *quod Convictus eſt.* 2 *Strange* 1048. See *Papiſts.*

Red, (Sax. *Raed*) Is an old Word ſignifying Advice: And *Redbana* is one who adviſed the Death of another.

Red Book of the Exchequer, (*Liber rubeus Scaccarii*) Is an ancient Record, wherein are regiſtred the Names of thoſe that held Lands *per Baroniam* in King *Henry* the 2d's Time. *Ryley* 667. It is a Manuſcript Volume of ſeveral Miſcellany Treatiſes in the Keeping of the *King's Remembrancer* in his Office in the *Exchequer*; and hath ſome Things (as the Number of the Hides of Land in many of our Counties, *&c.*) relating to the Times before the Conqueſt. There is likewiſe an exact Collection of the Eſcuages under King *Hen.* 1. *Rich.* 2. and King *John*; and the Ceremonies uſed at the Coronation of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Hen.* the 3d, *&c.*

Reddendum, Is uſed ſubſtantively for the Clauſe in a Leaſe, whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leſſor; and anciently Corn, Fleſh, Fiſh, and other Victuals, were for the moſt part reſerved on Leaſes. 2 *Rep.* 72. *Wood's Inſt.* 226. In Debt for Rent, the Plaintiff declared upon a Leaſe made 25 *Auguſt* 11 *W.* 3. of a Meſſuage, *&c.* for ſeven Years, to commence from the 24th Day of *June* before; *Reddendum* Quarterly at *Michaelmas*, St. *Thomas*'s Day, *Lady Day*, and *Midſummer*, three Pounds ten Shillings, the firſt Payment to be made at *Michaelmas* then next; and aſſigned for Breach that fourteen Pounds of the ſaid Rent was in Arrear for one Year ending 24 *December*, *Anno* 13 *Will.* And upon Demurrer to this Declaration, it was objected that on this Leaſe there was no Year could be ended on the 24th of *December*, but on St. *Thomas*'s Day, according to the *Reddendum*; which was held to be true, becauſe where ſpecial Days are limited in the *Reddendum*, the Rent muſt be computed from thoſe Days, and not according to the *Habendum*; and that the Rent is never computed from the *Habendum*, but when the *Reddendum* is general, *i. e.* paying Quarteriy ſo much; ſo the Plaintiff had Leave to diſcontinue, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 141. See *Deed* and *Reſervation.*

Reddidit ſe, Is where a Man procures Bail for himſelf to an Action in any Court at Law; if the Party bailed at any Time before the Return of the ſecond *Scire facias* againſt the Bail, *renders himſelf* in Diſcharge of his Bail, they are thereby diſcharged. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 430. A *Capias ad ſatisfaciend'* was returned *Non eſt inventus* againſt the Principal, and one *Scire Fac'* and a *Nichil*; and upon the Second *Scire Fac.* he *rendered* himſelf, and was received: But if there had been a *Scire feci* and Judgment thereupon, he had come too late. *Cro. Jac.* 109. If a Defendant renders himſelf to the Marſhal of *B. R.* upon any Action in that Court, in Diſcharge of his Bail, the Defendant's Attorney is forthwith to give Notice of ſuch Render to the Plaintiff's Attorney, and ſhall make Oath of the Notice, *&c.* And a *Reddidit ſe* will not diſcharge the Bail, unleſs the Attorney who is concerned for the Defendant or his Bail, enters it in the Marſhal's Book; and having given Notice thereof to the Attorney for the Plaintiff, brings the Bail Piece to the Secondary, who upon producing of a Note from the Marſhal or his Clerk, that the Defendant is in Cuſtody, will diſcharge it; and until this is done, the Plaintiff may notwithſtanding proceed to Judgment and Execution againſt the Bail; for until the Bail Piece is diſcharged, there is a Record ſtill remaining in Court againſt them. 15 *Car.* 2. 2 *Lill.* 431. A *Reddidit ſe* of the Principal, in Diſcharge of the Bail, is no Plea in a Writ of Error; for the Recognizance is not to render the Body, but to pay the Debt; adjudged 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. Vide *Bail.*

Redditarius, A Renter; and *Redditarium* hath been uſed for a Rental of a Manor, or other Eſtate. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS.* 92.

Reddition, (*Redditio*) A Surrendering or Reſtoring; being alſo a judicial Confeſſion and Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Demand belongs to the Demandant, and not to the Perſon ſo ſurrendring. Stat. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Redditus Aſſiſus, Is ſet or ſtanding Rent. Vide *Aſſiſus.*

Redecima, The Tenth of the Tenth. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 199.

Re-delivery, Is a Yielding and Delivery back of a Thing: If a Perſon has committed a Robbery, and ſtolen the Goods of another, he cannot afterwards purge the Offence by any *Re delivery*, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 69. *H. P. C.* 72.

Redemiſe, Is a Regranting of Lands demiſed or leaſed. See *Demiſe and Redemiſe.*

Redemption, (*Redemptio*) A Ranſom, or Commutation; and by the old *Saxon* Laws, a Man convicted of a Crime paid ſuch a Fine, according to the Eſtimation of his Head, *pro Redemptione ſua.*

Redevable, (from the *Sax. Redewoir, debere*) ſignifies bound or obliged to another, for ſome Benefit received. *Blount.*

Redisſeiſin, (*Redisſeiſina*) Is a *Diſſeiſin* made by him, who once before was found and adjudged to have *diſſeiſed* the ſame Man of his Lands or Tenements; for which there lies a ſpecial Writ called a *Writ of Redisſeiſin.* *Old Nat. Br.* 106. *F. N. B.* 188. The *Writ of Redisſeiſin* lieth where a Perſon doth recover by *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin* any Lands, Rent, or Common, *&c.* and is put in Poſſeſſion thereof by Verdict and Judgment, and afterwards he is diſſeiſed of the ſame by him by whom he was diſſeiſed before. Statute of *Merton*, *c.* 3. *New Nat. Br.* 417. Alſo this Writ lies againſt him who committed the *Redisſeiſin*, and another who was not Diſſeiſor, if he be Tenant of the Land; and if a Man do recover by Redisſeiſin, and after he is diſſeiſed again by the Perſon who made the firſt *Redisſeiſin*, he ſhall have a new Writ of *Redisſeiſin*; and

and ſo one *Rediſſeiſin* after another, every Time he is rediſſeiſed. *Ibid.* 418, 420. And the *Rediſſeiſin* being found on the Sheriff's Inquiſition, the Party who did it is to be committed to Priſon, and the Lands reſeiſed; and he who recovereth in *Rediſſeiſin*, ſhall have double Damages, &c. Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 26. The Puniſhment for *Rediſſeiſin* ſee in the Statute 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. If a Plaintiff be re-diſſeiſed of Parcel of the Tenement formerly recovered, he ſhall have a *Rediſſeiſin:* And when Coparceners be diſſeiſed, and recover in an *Aſſiſe*, if after they make Partition and are ſeverally diſſeiſed, they may bring ſeveral Writs of *Rediſſeiſin*, &c. *Co. Litt.* 154. A Recovery in *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin* is againſt two Diſſeiſors, and one of them diſſeiſes the Plaintiff again, he may have a *Rediſſeiſin* againſt him: But where the Recovery is againſt a Woman in an *Aſſiſe*, and ſhe taketh Huſband, and both of them diſſeiſe the Plaintiff, he ſhall not have this Writ; becauſe the Huſband is *alius*, and not the ſame firſt Diſſeiſor. *Ibid.* And if in a Writ of Right, &c. the Demandant makes his Proteſtation to ſue in the Nature of *Aſſiſe*, and after is re-diſſeiſed; he ſhall not have a Writ of *Rediſſeiſin*, the firſt Recovery not being by Writ of *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.* 2 *Inſt.* See *Poſt-Diſſeiſin.*

Redubbors, Are thoſe that buy ſtolen Cloth, and turn it into ſome other Colour or Faſhion, that it may not be known again. *Britton, cap.* 29. 3 *Inſt.* 134.

Re-entry, (from the Fr. *Rentrer*, i. e. *rurſus intrare*) Is the Reſuming or Retaking a Poſſeſſion lately had, as if a Man makes a Leaſe of Lands, &c. to another, he thereby quits the Poſſeſſion; and if he covenants with the Leſſee, that for Non-payment of the Rent at the Day, it ſhall be lawful for him to *re enter*; this is as much as if he conditioned to take again the Land into his own Hands, and to recover the Poſſeſſion by his own Act, without the Aſſiſtance of the Law. But Words in a Deed give no *Re entry*, if a Clauſe of *Re entry* be not added. *Wood's Inſt.* 140. One may reſerve a Rent on Condition in a Feoffment, Leaſe, &c. That if the Rent is behind he ſhall *re-enter*, and hold the Lands till he is ſatisfied, or paid the Rent in Arrear; and in this Caſe if the Rent is behind, he may *re-enter*; though when the Feoffee, &c. pays or tenders on the Land all the Arrears, he may enter again. *Litt.* 327. 1 *Inſt:* 203. And the Feoffor, &c. hath only an Intereſt, and not the Freehold, to take the Profits in the Nature of a Diſtreſs: Here the Profits ſhall not go in Part of Satisfaction of the Rent; but 'tis otherwiſe if the Feoffor was to hold the Land till he was paid by the Profits thereof. *Ibid.* All Perſons that would *re enter* upon their Tenants for Non-payment of Rent, are to make a Demand of the Rent; and to prevent the *Re-entry*, Tenants are to tender their Rent, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 201. If there is a Leaſe for Years, rendering Rent with Condition, That if the Leſſee aſſigns his Term, the Leſſor may *re enter*; and the Leſſee aſſigneth, and the Leſſor receiveth the Rent of the Aſſignee, not knowing or hearing of the Aſſignment, he may *re-enter* notwithſtanding the Acceptance of the Rent. 3 *Rep.* 65. 1 *Cro.* 553. A Feoffment may be made upon Condition, That if the Feoffor pay to the Feoffee, &c. a certain Sum of Money at a Day to come, then the Feoffor to *re enter*, &c. *Litt.* 322.

Re-exchange, Is the like Sum of Money payable by the Drawer of a *Bill* of *Exchange* which is returned Proteſted, for the *Exchange* of the Sum mentioned in the Bill *back* again to the Place whence it was drawn. *Lex Mercat.* 98.

Re-extent, Is a *ſecond Extent* upon Lands or Tenements, on Complaint that the former Extent was partially made, &c. *Broke* 313.

Refare, (From the Sax. *Reaf*, or *Ræfan*) To bereave, take away, or rob. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 83.

Refectio, A Dinner or Supper; ſometimes taken for a Duty incumbent to provide Suppers, &c. The Word is derived from *Reficio*, to refreſh.

Refectory, (*Refectorium*) Is that Place in *Monaſteries* where the Monks uſed to eat: So the Halls in *Colleges* and *Inns of Courts*, wherein the Scholars and Students eat and refreſh themſelves, may properly be called *Refectories.* Cowel.

Reference, In the Acceptation of Law is, where a Matter is *referred* by the Court of *Chancery* to a *Maſter*, and by the *Courts at Law* to a *Prothonotary* or *Secondary*, to examine and report to the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 432. In Chancery, by order of Court, Irregularities, Exceptions, Matters of Account, &c. are referred to the Examination of a Maſter of that Court. In the Court of *B. R.* Matters concerning the due Proceedings, or undue Proceedings in a Cauſe, by either of the Parties, are proper Matters of *Reference* under the Secondary, and for him in ſome ordinary Caſes to compoſe the Differences betwixt them; and in others to make his Report how the Matters do ſtand, that the Court may ſettle the Differences according to their Rules and Orders. *Paſch.* 1650. If a Matter in Difference between the Plaintiff and Defendant be referred to the Secondary, and one of the Parties will not attend at the Time appointed, after Notice thereof given, to hear the Buſineſs referred; the other Party may proceed in the *Reference* alone, and get the Secondary to make his Report without hearing of the Party not attending. 2 *Lill.* 432. See *Report.*

Referendary, (*Referendarius*) Is an Officer abroad, of the ſame Nature as *Maſters of Requeſt* were to the King among us: The *Referendaries* being thoſe who exhibit the Petitions of the People to the King, and acquaint the Judges with his Commands. And there was ſuch an Officer in the Time of the Engliſh *Saxons* here, viz. *Ego Augemundus* Referandarius *approbavi*, &c. And we read of a *Referendarius Angliæ.* Spelm.

Refugium, A Sanctuary or Privilege of the Church.——*Cum omni ſua Libertate & Refugio Eccleſiæ Sancti Petri*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. pag. 122.

Refullus, For *Refluxus*; and perhaps *Refullum Aquæ* is the High-water Mark, or ſo high as the Water comes at full Sea. *Mon. Angl.*

Refuſal, Is where one hath by Law a Right and Power of having or doing ſomething of Advantage to him, and he refuſeth it. An Executor may refuſe an *Executorſhip*; but the *Refuſal* ought to be *before the Ordinary:* If an Executor be ſummoned to accept or refuſe the Executorſhip, and he doth not appear upon the Summons and prove the Will, the Court may grant Adminiſtration, &c. which ſhall be good in Law till ſuch Executor hath proved the Will; but no Man can be compelled to take upon him the Executorſhip, unleſs he hath intermeddled with the Eſtate. 1 *Leon.* 154. *Cro. Eliz.* 858. Where there are ſeveral Executors, and they all *refuſe*, none of them ſhall adminiſter afterwards; but if there is a *Refuſal* by one, and the other proves the Will, the *Refuſing* Executor may adminiſter when he will, during the Life of his Co executor. 1 *Rep.* 28. 1 *Neſſ. Abr.* 63. There is a Difference where there is but one Executor, and where there are more Executors than one, as to *Refuſal* of an Executorſhip; for if there is but one, and in ſuch Caſe he adminiſter, he cannot *refuſe* afterwards; and if once he *refuſe* he cannot adminiſter afterwards: As for Inſtance; the Teſtator being poſſeſſed of Lands, &c. for a Term of Years, deviſed the ſame to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Catline*, and made him Executor, and died: Afterwards the Executor wrote a Letter to the Judge of the Prerogative Court, intimating that he could not attend the Executorſhip, and deſiring him to grant Adminiſtration to the next of Kin to the Deceaſed, which was done accordingly; and after this the Executor entered on the Lands, and granted the Term to another; but

it was adjudged void, becauſe the Letter which he wrote was a inſufficient *Refuſal*; and he may not once *refuſe*, and afterwards take upon him the Executorſhip. *Moor* 272. An Executor, after a *Caveat* entered againſt the Will, took the uſual Oath of an Executor, and afterwards refuſed to prove the Will; and it was held, that having taken the Oath of Executor, the Court could not admit him to refuſe afterwards, but ought to grant *Probate* to him notwithſtanding the *Caveat*, on another's Conteſting for the Adminiſtration, *&c.* 1 *Ventr.* 335. There is a *Refuſal of a Clerk* preſented to a *Church*, for Illiterature, *&c.* And if a Biſhop once *refuſes* a Clerk for Inſufficiency, he cannot accept of him afterwards, if a new Clerk is preſented. 5 *Rep.* 58. 1 *Cro.* 27. In *Actions of Trover and Converſion*, a Demand of the Goods and *Refuſal* to deliver them, muſt be proved, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 56. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 20.

Refutantia, A Diſcharge; or Renouncing of all future Claim.——*Viſis Libris, Inſtrumentis, Regiſtris*, Refutationibus, *altiſque Evidentiis*, *&c.* Thorn. *Anno* 1389.

Regal, *(Regalis)* Royal, or Kingly; like a King. *Litt. Dict.*

Regale Epiſcoporum, The Temporal Rights and Privileges of a Biſhop. *Mandatum eſt* Roberto *de* B. *quod faciat habere Epiſcopo* Norwicenſi *totum* Regale *quod ad Epiſcopatum ſuum pertinet.* Brady's Append. to the Hiſtory of Engiand, pag. 108.

Regal Fiſhes, Are *Whales* and *Sturgeons*; to which ſome add *Porpuſſes*. The King by his *Prerogative* ought to have every Whale caſt on Shore in all Places within this Realm, (except granted to Subjects by Special Words) as a *Royal Fiſh:* And 'tis ſaid the King himſelf ſhall have the Head and Body to make Oil and other Things; and the Queen the Tail to make Whale-Bones for her Royal Veſtments. *Pat.* 1 *Edw.* 1. Stat. 17 *Edw.* 5. *cap.* 1. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 5.

Regalia, *(Lat.)* Royalties, the Royal Rights of a King; which the *Civilians* ſay are ſix, 1. Power of Judicature. 2. Power of Life and Death. 3. All Kind of Arming. 4. Maſterleſs Goods, as Waifs, Eſtrays, *&c.* 5. Aſſeſſments, and 6. The Value of Money, *&c.* Alſo the Crown, the Scepter, four ſeveral Swords, the Globe, and other ſuch like Things, uſed at the Coronation of our Kings, are called *Regalia.* Stat. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 16. And *Regalia* is ſometimes taken for the Dignity and Prerogative of the King. Likewiſe *Regalia* is applied to thoſe Rights, which the Church enjoys by the Grants and Conceſſions of Kings: And ſometimes to the Patrimony of the Church; and thoſe Lands and Hereditaments that have been given by our Kings thereto. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 231.

Regardant, (Fr. *i. e.* Seeing, Marking, or Vigilant) As a *Villein Regardant*, was one who had the Charge to do all baſe Services within the Manor, and to ſee the ſame freed of Annoyances; and therefore called *Regardant* to the Manor. *Co. Litt.* 120.

Regard, *(Regardum*, Fr. *Regard*, i. e. *Aſpectus)* Signifies generally any Care, or looking on; and in a ſpecial Signification is uſed only in Matters of the Foreſt, and there two Ways, one for the Office of the *Regarder*, the other for the Compaſs of Ground belonging to the *Regarder*'s Charge, which is the whole Foreſt, *viz.* All that Ground which is Parcel of the Foreſt; for there may be Woods within the Limits of the Foreſt, that are no Part thereof, and thoſe are without the *Regard.* Cromp. Juriſd. 175, 199. Manw. par. 2. cap. 7.

Regarder, *(Regardator*, Fr. *Regardeur*, *Spectator)* Is the Officer of the King's Foreſt, who is ſworn to make the *Regard* of it, as has been uſed in ancient Time; and to view and enquire of all Offences of the *Foreſt*, as well of *Vert* as of *Veniſon*; and of Concealments of any Offences or Defaults of the Foreſters, and all other Officers of the King's Foreſt, relating to the Execution of their Offices, *&c. Cromp. Juriſd.* 153. *Manwood.* This Officer was ordained in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. And the *Regarders* of the *Foreſt* muſt make their *Regard*, before any General Seſſions of the Foreſt, or Juſtice Seat can be holden; when the *Regarder* is to go through the Foreſt, and every Bailiwick, to ſee and inquire of the Treſpaſſes therein; *ad videndum, ad inquirendum, ad imbreviandum, ad Certificandum, &c.* Manw. part. 1. pag. 194. A *Regarder* may be made either by the King's Letters Patent; or by any of the Juſtices of the Foreſt, at the General *Eyre*, or ſuch Times as the *Regard* is to be made, *&c. Manw.*

Rege inconſulto, Is a Writ iſſued from the King to the Judges not to proceed in a Cauſe which may prejudice the King, until he is adviſed. K. *James* 1ſt granted the Office of *Superſedeas* in *C. B.* to one *Mitchel*, and thereupon *Brownlow*, chief Prothonotary, brought an *Aſſiſe* againſt him; and the Defendant *Mitchel* obtained the King's Writ to the Judges, reciting the Grant of this Office, commanding them not to proceed *Rege inconſulto:* And it was argued againſt the Writ, that the Court might proceed, becauſe the Writ doth not mention that the King had a Title to the Thing in Demand, nor any Prejudice which might happen to the King if they ſhould proceed: The Cauſe was compromiſed. *Moor* 844. A *Rege inconſulto* may be awarded, not only for the Party to the Plea, but upon Suggeſtion of a Stranger, on Cauſe ſhewn that the King may be prejudiced by the Proceeding, *&c. Jenk. Cent.* 97.

Regio Aſſenſu, A Writ whereby the King gives his Royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 294.

Regiſter, *(Regiſtrarius)* Is an Officer that writes and keeps a *Regiſtry.* And *Regiſter* is the Name of a Book, wherein are entered and ſet down moſt of the Forms of *Writs* Original and Judicial uſed at Common Law, called the *Regiſter of Writs:* Sir *Edward Coke* affirms, That this *Regiſter* is one of the moſt ancient Books of the Common Law. *Co. Litt.* 159.

Regiſter of the Pariſh Church, *Regiſtrum Eccleſiæ Parochialis)* Is that wherein *Baptiſms, Marriages*, and *Burials* are *regiſtered* in each Pariſh every Year; which was inſtituted by the Lord *Cromwell*, *Anno* 13 *Hen.* 8. while he was Vicar General to that King. Theſe *Pariſh Regiſters* are to be ſubſcribed by the Miniſter and Church-wardens; and the Names of the Perſons, ſhall be tranſmitted yearly to the Biſhop, *&c.*

Regiſtry, *(Regiſtrum*, from the old Fr. *Giſter*, i. e. *in Lecto Reponere)* Is properly the ſame with *Repoſitory*; and the Office Books, and Rolls wherein the Proceedings of the *Chancery*, or any *Spiritual Court* are recorded, *&c.* are called by this Name.

Regiſtry of Deeds. The *Regiſtring* of *Deeds* and Incumbrances is a great Security of Titles to Purchaſers of Lands and Mortgagees; and ſome Laws have been made requiring the ſame. By the 2 *Ann. cap.* 4. A *Regiſtry* is to be kept of all Deeds and Conveyances affecting Lands executed in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; and a publick Office erected for that Purpoſe; and the *Regiſter* is to be choſen by Freeholders having 100 *l. per Annum*, *&c.* The 6 *Ann. cap.* 35. ordains, that a Memorial and *Regiſtry* of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, *&c.* which affect any Lands or Tenements, ſhall be made in the Eaſt-Riding of the County of *York*; and the *Regiſter* is to be ſworn by the Juſtices in Quarter-Seſſions, and every Leaf of his Book ſigned by two Juſtices. By 7 *Ann. cap.* 20. A Memorial and *Regiſtry* is to be made of all Deeds and

Conveyances, and of all Wills whereby Lands are affected, &c. in the County of *Middlesex*, in like Manner as in the *West* and *East-Ridings* of *Yorkshire*. And by these Statutes, Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, shall be void against subsequent Purchasers or Mortgagees, unless *registred* before the Conveyances under which they claim: Also no Judgment, Statute, or Recognizance, shall bind any Lands in those Counties, but from the Time a Memorial thereof shall be entered at the *Register*'s Office; but the Acts do not extend to Copyhold Estates, Leases at a Rack-Rent, or to any Leases, not exceeding 21 Years, where the Possession goes with the Lease; nor to any Chambers in the *Inns of Court*. By the 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. A *Registry* shall be of all Deeds made in the *North-Riding* of the County of *York:* The Deeds and Conveyances *registered* to be in Parchment, under the Hand and Seal of some of the Grantors, or Grantees, &c. attested by two Witnesses, who shall on Oath prove the Signing and Sealing of the Memorial and Execution of the Deeds. Memorials of Wills, must be *registered* within Six Months after the Death of the Testator; the *register* neglecting his Duty, or guilty of fraudulent Practices, shall forfeit his Office, and pay treble Damages; and Persons counterfeiting any Memorial, &c. be liable to the ommon Penalties of Forgery. An Annuity was granted out of Lands lying in *Middlesex*; *A. B.* who had Notice of the Grant, purchases the Lands; the Grantee shall have the Annuity against *A. B.* though the Grant of the Annuity was not *registered*, for the Statute was intended to give Notice of Incumbrances to Purchasers, that they might not be defrauded; but if a Man knows of an Incumbrance, and will notwithstanding Purchase, he is bound, tho' the Incumbrance was not *registered*. 1 *Strange* 664. A Mortgage of a Lease was *registered*, but not the Lease itself; this will not bar a subsequent Purchaser. 2 *Strange* 1064.

Registry of Papists Estates. Papists are to *register* their Estates, or on Default shall forfeit them. 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 55. And all Persons refusing to take the Oaths, are obliged to *register* their Estates as Papists, &c. 9 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 24. See *Papists*.

Regius Professor, Is a Reader of *Lectures* in the *Universities*, founded by the *King:* King *Hen.* 8. was the Founder of five Lectures in each University of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, *viz.* of *Divinity*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Law* and *Physick*, the Readers of which are called in the University Statutes *Regii Professores*.

Regni Populi, A Name given to the People of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, and on the Sea-Coasts of *Hampshire*. Blount.

Regnum Ecclesiasticum. In some Countries formerly, the Clergy held there was a double supreme Power, or two Kingdoms in every Kingdom; the one a *Regnum Ecclesiasticum*, absolute and independent upon any but the *Pope* over Ecclesiastical Men and Causes, exempt from the secular Magistrate; and the other a *Regnum Seculare*, of the King or Civil Magistrate, which had Subordination and Subjection to the Ecclesiastical Kingdom: But these Usurpations and Absurdities, were exterminated here by King *H.* 8. 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 324.

Regrator, *(Regratarius* Fr. *Regrateur)* Signifies him that buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair: And by Statute, *Regrators* are particularly described to be those who buy or get into their Hands in Fairs or Markets, any Grain, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Pigs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, Conies, or other dead Victuals whatsoever, brought to a Fair or Market to be sold there, and do sell the same again in the same Fair, Market, or Place, or in some other within four Miles thereof. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25. *Regrating* is a Kind of *Huckstry*, by which Victuals are made dearer; for every Seller will gain something, which must of Consequence enhance the Price. 3 *Inst.* 195. And in ancient Time, both the *Ingrosser* and *Regrator* were comprehended under the Word *Forestaller*. Ibid. *Regrators* are punishable by Loss and Forfeiture of Goods, and Imprisonment, in Proportion to the first, second, or third Offence, &c. Vide *Forestaller*.

Regula, The Book of *Rules*, Orders or Statutes in a *Religious Convent*. *Regulars* are *Monks* or *Canons*, who profess to live under some *Rule* of Obedience.

Regulus, Is a Word often mentioned in the Councils of the *English Saxon* Kings, and used for *Comes*; as the *Subregulus* was the *Vicecomes: Offa Rex Merciorum, Uthredus* Regulus, & *Aldredus* Subregulus W. &c.

Rehabere facias seisinam, *Quando Vicecomes liberavit seisinam de majore parte, quam deberet,* is a judicial Writ; of which there is another of the same Name and Nature. *Reg. Judic.* 13, 51, 54.

Rehabilitation, *(Rehabilitatio)* A Restoring to former *Ability*; and is one of those Exactions claimed by the *Pope* heretofore in *England*, by his *Bull* or *Brief*, for *re-enabling* a Spiritual Person to exercise his Function who had been disabled. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21.

Reif, (Sax. *Refian*, i. e. *Spoliare*) In our old Laws signifies Robbery. *Cowel.*

Rejoinder, *(Rejunctio)* Is where the Defendant in any Action makes Answer to the Plaintiff's *Replication:* It is an Exception or Answer thereto, and it ought to be a sufficient Answer to the Replication, and follow and inforce the Matter of the Bar pleaded. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 433. The Defendant is not to *rejoin* upon such Words as are not contained in the Declaration, or Replication; and if the Defendant do in his *Rejoinder* depart from his Plea pleaded in Bar, the *Rejoinder* is not good, because this is uncertain, and to say and unsay, which the Law doth not allow. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* It is observed, that in many Cases, if the Plaintiff in his Replication alledges any *new Matter*, the Defendant may there make a new Answer in the *Rejoinder*; though if the Defendant pleads a general Plea, he shall not commonly make that good afterwards, by a particular Thing in his *Rejoinder*. 5 *Hen.* 7. 19. *Raym.* 22. Where a Replication is pleaded, which is issuable, the Clerk of the Papers when he makes up the Paper-Book, doth of Course make up the *Rejoinder*, and *joins* the Issue in it; and if the *Rejoinder* be issuable, he hath the Making up of the *Surrejoinder* to it, and the Issue thereupon. 2 *Lill.* 433. See *Departure*.

Relation, *(Relatio)* Is where, in Consideration of Law, two different Times or others Things are accounted as one; and by some Act done the Thing subsequent is said to take Effect by *Relation* from the Time preceding: As if one deliver a Writing to another, to be delivered to a third Person, as the Deed of him who made it, when such third Person hath paid a Sum of Money; now when the Money is paid, and the Writing delivered, this shall be taken as the Deed of him who made and delivered it, at the Time of its first Delivery, to which it has *Relation*; and so Things relating to a Time long before, shall be as if they were done at that Time. *Terms de Ley* 515. *Shep. Epit.* 837. This Device is most commonly to help Acts in Law, and make a Thing take Effect; and shall relate to the same Thing, the same Intent, and between the same Parties only; and it shall never do a Wrong, or lay a Charge upon a Person that is no Party. 1 *Inst.* 190. 1 *Rep.* 99. *Plowd.* 188. And when the Execution of a Thing is done, it hath *Relation* to the Thing executory, and makes all but one Act or Record, although performed at several Times. 1 *Rep.* 199. A Judgment had in full Term shall have *Relation* to the first Day of the Term, which is the *Essoin*-Day; but this must be understood of a Judgment given after Appearance; and if it be

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upon Default, then the *Quartus dies poſt* is the Day. *Cro. Car.* 73. 1 *Bulſt.* 33. Judgments ſhall have *Relation* to the firſt Day of the Term, as if given on that very Day, unleſs there is a *Memorandum* to the contrary; as where there is a Continuance till another Day in the ſame Term. 3 *Salk.* 212. A Verdict was given in a Cauſe for the Plaintiff, and there was a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment within four Days; the Court took Time to adviſe, and in four Days afterwards the Plaintiff died: It was adjudged, that the Favour of the Court ſhall not prejudice the Party, for the Judgment ought to have been given after the firſt four Days; and though it is given after the Death of the Party, it ſhall have *Relation* to the Time when it ought to have been given. 1 *Leon.* 187. Rule was had for Judgment, and two Days after the Plaintiff died; yet the Judgment was entered, becauſe it ſhall have *Relation* to the Day when the Rule was given, which was when the Plaintiff was alive. *Poph.* 132. Judgment againſt an Heir upon the Obligation of his Anceſtor, ſhall have *Relation* to the Time of the Writ firſt purchaſed; and from that Time it will avoid all Alienations made by the Heir. 3 *Cro.* 102. And if one be Bail for a Defendant, and before Judgment he Leaſes his Lands; they ſhall be liable to the Bail, and Judgment by *Relation*. *Poph.* 132, 112. The Defendant in a Suit after the *Teſte* of the *Fieri facias*, but before the Sheriff had executed it, ſold the Goods, and delivered them to the Buyer; and it was reſolved that the Sheriff might take them in Execution in the Hands of the Buyer; for when ſuch Execution is made, it ſhall have *Relation* to the *Teſte* of the *Fi. Fa.* 1 *Leon.* 304. Sale of Goods of a Bankrupt, by Commiſſioners, ſhall have *Relation* to the firſt Act of Bankruptcy; and be good, notwithſtanding the Bankrupt ſells them afterwards. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 15. *Wood's Inſt.* 311. And if a Man buys Cattle in a Market that are ſtolen, and ſelleth them out of the Market, though the Cattle are afterwards brought into the Market, and the ſecond Bargain confirmed, and Money paid, *&c.* this Bargain will not be good; for it ſhall have *Relation* to the Beginning, which was unlawful. *Dyer* 99. Fines being but common Aſſurances, ſhall be guided by the Indentures precedent; and the Execution thereof ſhall have *Relation* to the original Act. 2 *Cro.* 110. A Bargain and Sale was made to *A. B.* and before it was inrolled, the ſame Bargainor levied a Fine to the Bargainee, and afterwards and within the ſix Months the Deed was inrolled; adjudged that the Bargainee was in by the Fine, and not by the Deed inrolled, becauſe though the Inrollment ſhall have *Relation* to the Delivery of the Deed, that is only to protect the Lands from all Incumbrances to be made by the Bargainor to others after the Deed, and before the Inrollment, but not to deveſt any lawful Eſtate made by him before. 4 *Rep.* 70. After an Indenture of Bargain and Sale is inrolled, according to the Statute, it relates to the Delivery; nothing paſſes till Inrollment, but then it relates. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 68. One made a Leaſe for Years, rendering Rent at certain Feaſts, he in Reverſion bargained and ſold the Land to a Stranger, who gave Notice to the Leſſee; and the Day of Payment coming, he paid the Rent to the Bargainor, and then the Deed was inrolled: It was held, that the Bargainee ſhould not have this Rent by Relation. *Hugh's Abr.* 1644. If an Infant or Feme Covert, diſagree to a Feoffment to them made, when they are of Age, or diſcovert; it ſhall relate as to this Purpoſe, to diſcharge them of Damages from the Time. 3 *Rep.* 29. *Co. Litt.* 310. But generally in Caſes at Common Law, there is no *Relation*; as between the Feoffment of Lands and Livery and Seiſin; or between the Grant of a Reverſion and the Attornment, which is only the Aſſent of the particular Tenant, and ſhall not relate to the Grant. *Ibid.* Though if one diſtrains for Rent as Bailiff, when in Truth he is not; if he in whoſe Name he took the Diſtreſs will afterwards aſſent to it, he ſhall not be a Treſpaſſer, for the Aſſent ſhall have *Relation* to the Time of the Diſtreſs taken. 2 *Leon.* 196. Letters of Adminiſtration relate to the Death of the Inteſtate, and not to the Time when they were granted. *Style* 341. And when the Wife is indowed of Lands by the Heir, ſhe ſhall be in immediately from the Huſband by *Relation*. 36 *H.* 6. 7. It is a Rule in Pleadings, Grants, *&c.* *Ad proximum antecedens fiat Relatio*; but that Rule has an Exception, *(viz.) niſi impediat ſententia:* And it hath been held that this Rule hath many Reſtrictions, i. e. *Fiat Relatio*, ſo as there is no Abſurdity or Incongruity; and therefore it is always *ſecundum ſubjectam materiam*. *Hard.* 77. 3 *Salk.* 199. A Perſon granted *Totam illam portionem Decimarum* in *B.* with all other his Tithes in *B.* then or late *in Occupatione* of *J. C.* here the Words *in Occupatione* of *J. C.* have *Relation* to the whole Sentence, and not only to the precedent Words, with all other his Tithes, becauſe the Pronoun *illam* relates as well to the Tenure of the Tithes, as to the Place where they ariſe. 4 *Rep.* 34. In Debt upon Bond conditioned that if *J. M.* died before *Midſummer* Day, without Iſſue Male of her Body then living, that in ſuch Caſe the Bond ſhould be void: The Defendant pleaded that before *Midſummer* Day, ſhe did die without Iſſue Male then living; and the Queſtion was, Whether the Adverb *then* ſhould relate to *Midſummer* Day, or to the Death of *J. M.* And it was agreed, that it might relate to either; but becauſe it happened in Fact that ſhe had a Son living at her Death, which Son died before *Midſummer* Day, therefore the Words *then living* ſhall relate to that Day, and not her Death; and becauſe it is moſt beneficial to the Obligor, that it ſhould be ſo. *Dyer* 17. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 65.

Relator, *(Lat.)* A Rehearſer, or Teller; alſo applied to an Informer. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 20. See *Quo Warranto.*

Releaſe, (*Relaxatio*) Is an Inſtrument whereby Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other Things are extinguiſhed or abridged, and ſometimes transferred and inlarged. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 1. *lib.* 2. Generally it is a giving up or diſcharging of the Right or Action which any Man hath or claimeth againſt another, or his Lands, *&c.* and is uſually made by the Words, Have *Remiſed*, *Releaſed*, and *Quitclaimed*, or other Words to the like Purpoſe: He that *releaſeth* is the *Releaſor*, and he to whom the *Releaſe* is made is called the *Releaſee*. Litt. 445. 1 Inſt. 264. *Releaſes* are of two Kinds, *viz.* a *Releaſe* as to Lands, (called *Leaſe* and *Releaſe*) and of Goods and Chattels; and a *Releaſe* of Actions, whether Real, Perſonal or Mixed. *Litt.* 492. And they are alſo either in *Fact expreſſed*, or *implied in Law*; In *Fact* or expreſſed, is that which the very Words expreſly declare, and the Act of the Party *releaſing* by Deed: In *Law* or implied, is that *Releaſe* which the Law makes, and which acquits by Way of Conſequent or Intendment of Law, and is ſometimes by Writing, and ſometimes without. 1 *Inſt.* 264. *Perkins* 71. And a *Releaſe* in Law, ſhall be more favourably regarded, according to the Intent of the Parties, than *Releaſe* in Deed. When an Obligee or Creditor, makes the Obligor or Debtor his Executor, who accepts thereof; this is a *Releaſe* in Law by Writing: But if an Obligor is made Adminiſtrator to the Obligee, this is no *Releaſe* in Law; and when he is made Executor, though this is a *Releaſe* in Law of the Action, the Duty remains, and it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands. 8 *Rep* 136. If a Feme Obligee or Creditor takes the Obligor or Debtor to Huſband, it is a *Releaſe* in Law without Writing; but not if a Feme *Executrix* takes the Debtor to Huſband, for that would be a Wrong to the Dead. *Ibid.* If a Charge or Duty

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grow by Record, the *Releaſe* muſt be upon Record; and if by Deed, the Releaſe is to be by Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 298. And it is to be obſerved, That no Right paſſeth by *Releaſe*, but the Right which the Releaſor had at the Time of the *Releaſe* made; if he has no Right, the *Releaſe* is void. *Litt.* 446, 450. Rights and Titles to Goods, Chattels, Actions, Real and Perſonal, *&c.* may be *releaſed:* Alſo Conditions annexed to Eſtates, Powers of Revocation of Uſes Warranties, Covenants, Rents, Services, Commons, and other Profits to be taken out of Lands, may be diſcharged and extinguiſhed by *Releaſe*. 1 *Rep.* 112. 2 *Rep.* 51. 10 *Rep.* 48. A Condition cannot be *releaſed* upon Condition; but the *Releaſe* will be good, and the Condition void. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 265. A Man may not *releaſe* a Perſonal Thing, as an Obligation, upon a Condition ſubſequent; becauſe a Perſonal Thing once ſuſpended, is extinguiſhed for ever. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 412, 490. If a Perſon *releaſes* upon Condition, the Condition is void; but a *Releaſe* may be delivered as an Eſcrow, to be a Man's Deed when ſuch a Thing is performed, which makes it in the Nature of a Condition. *Keilw.* 88. A *Releaſe* of an Action or Right cannot be for a Time: It will enure for ever, if made but for an Hour. 1 *Inſt.* 274. *Litt.* 467. A Duty certain may be *releaſed* before the Day of Performance of the Condition; but a Duty uncertain at firſt, upon a Condition precedent to be made certain afterwards, being in the mean Time but a meer poſſibity, cannot be *releaſed.* 5 *Rep.* 70. 10 *Rep.* 11. *Cro. Eliz.* 580. As a Man may *releaſe* any Debt or Duty to himſelf; ſo a Perſon may *releaſe* any Thing or Wrong done to his Wife, before or after the Marriage: A *Releaſe* by the Husband of his Wife's Suit in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for Defamation, is a good *Releaſe* as to the Coſts, but not as to the Deſamation; for the Court may give Sentence that the Defendant ſhall make a corporal Satisfaction by Penance and Submiſſion, which the Husband cannot *releaſe*. *Cro Car.* 161. If the Wife is Executrix to another, the Husband may *releaſe* any Debt or Duty due to the Teſtator; which the Feme Executrix cannot to the Prejudice of her Husband. 5 *Rep.* 27. A Wife is divorced *cauſa Adulterii*, the Husband may *releaſe* a Duty to the Wife. *Cro. Eliz.* 909. Regularly the *Releaſe* of an Infant is void; yet an Infant Executor may *releaſe* a Debt duly paid to him as Executor. *Ibid.* An Executor before Probate of the Will, may *releaſe* a Debt due to the Teſtator, becauſe he hath an abſolute Intereſt of the Debt in him. 5 *Rep.* 27. 9 *Rep.* 39. If a Man *releaſeth*, and after taketh out Adminiſtration, this is no Bar to him; by Reaſon at the Time of the *Releaſe* made, he had not ſo much as a Right of Action in him. 5 *Rep.* 28. A Merchant of *Ireland* entered into a Bond there to one in *London*, which Bond was afterwards brought to *London*, the Obligee died Inteſtate in *England*, and his Son obtained Adminiſtration in *Ireland*, and *releaſed* the Debt to the Obligor; after this the Widow of the Inteſtate obtained a Prerogative Adminiſtration here, and ſued the Obligor, and recovered notwithſtanding the *Releaſe*, the Adminiſtration granted to the *Releaſor* being wrong; for it ought to be granted where the Bond was, and not where the Debt began. *Dyer* 305. Where there are two joint Executors, and one alone doth *releaſe* a Debt due to the Teſtator, before Judgment, this will bar the other Executor; but not if the *Releaſe* is after Judgment. 1 *Cro.* 648. If divers Perſons join in an Action to recover any Perſonal Thing, of which they are to have the joint Benefit or Intereſt, there the *Releaſe* of one of them ſhall bar all the Reſt; as where there are two Plaintiffs in Debt, *&c.* and one of them doth *releaſe* to the Defendant, this is alſo a Bar to the other Plaintiff: But where they are to diſcharge themſelves of a Perſonal Thing, it is otherwiſe, for if there is Judgment againſt three, and they bring a Writ of Error, and the Defendant in Error pleads the Releaſe of one of them, this is no Bar to the other, becauſe they are all compelled by Law to join in a Writ of Error, which is brought not to recover any Perſonal Thing, but to diſcharge themſelves of a Charge impoſed by the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 25. A Defendant being in Execution brought a Writ of Error in *B. R.* and before the Judgment was affirmed, he obtained a *Releaſe* of all Actions, Debts, Duties, Executions, *&c.* and afterwards the Judgment was affirmed, and upon a *Scire facias* againſt the Bail, they pleaded this *Releaſe:* It was the Opinion, that both the Debt and Bail were diſcharged. 2 *Bulſt.* 231. But before Judgment given againſt the Principal, there can be nothing due from the Bail, to be *releaſed* or barred. 5 *Rep.* 71. Such a *Releaſe* before Judgment, is no Bar of Execution againſt the Bail; for here is no abſolute, but a contingent Duty. *Goldſ.* 162. Where two are bound jointly in a Bond or Obligation, and the Obligee *releaſes* to one of them, this ſhall diſcharge the other; and no Relief ſhall be had in Equity thereupon. 1 *Inſt.* 232. 1 *Cro* 648. A *Releaſe* by a Lord to one Jointenant ſhall extend to both of the Jointenants. If two commit a Treſpaſs againſt a Man, his *Releaſe* to one of them ſhall diſcharge the other; for againſt joint Treſpaſſers there can be but one Satisfaction. 1 *Inſt.* 232. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 410. *Hob.* 66. And when a Promiſe is of two Parts, a *Releaſe* of one Part will be a *Releaſe* of the other Part. 1 *Inſt.* 232. Trover was brought againſt two, and one pleads a *Releaſe*, and the other Not guilty; the Jury find him Guilty who pleaded Not guilty; and alſo the *Releaſe* for the Party, who pleaded it: The Judgment was thereupon ſtayed, becauſe a *Releaſe* to one joint Treſpaſſer is a *Releaſe* to all the Reſt; though they may ſever in Pleading, yet one Jury ſhall aſſeſs Damages for all: And the Plaintiff having joined and made him a Defendant with one to whom he had *releaſed*, the *Releaſe* ſhall extend to diſcharge him who pleaded Not guilty. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 439. In an *Aſſiſe* by two, the *Releaſe* of one of the Parties is no Bar for the Lands, nor for the Damages which inſue in the Realty. *Cro. Eliz.* 649. And a *Releaſe* of an Action by one Churchwarden is not good; nor can both of the Churchwardens *releaſe* to the Prejudice of the Church. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 788. A *Releaſe of all Manner of Actions*, diſcharges all Real, Perſonal and mixed Actions, and Cauſes of Action ſubſiſting at the Time of the *Releaſe:* And a *Releaſe* of all Actions Real or Perſonal, *releaſes* mixed Actions; but by a *Releaſe* of all Actions Real and Perſonal, a Writ of Error is not *releaſed*; nor is it a Bar to an Execution, if the Party is not put to a *Scire facias*; though a *Releaſe of all Suits*, will be a Bar to an Execution, except in the Caſe of the King: A *Releaſe* of all Actions bars only in civil Actions; not in Appeal of Death, *&c.* *Litt.* 406. 1 *Inſt.* 285. 4 *Rep.* 63. 8 *Rep.* 152. *Releaſe* of all Actions generally, is better than to ſay all Actions Real and Perſonal. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 437. In Debt for Arrears of an Annuity, the Defendant pleads a *Releaſe* of all Actions before the Day of Payment; and it was held to be an ill Plea, becauſe a *Releaſe* cannot diſcharge a Duty not then in Being. 1 *Inſt.* 292. *Cro. Eliz.* 897. An Annuity, or Rent payable at a Time to come, cannot be diſcharged by a *Releaſe* of all Actions; but one may *releaſe* the Rent, *&c.* before the Day, by ſpecial Words. *Wood's Inſt.* 278. A *Releaſe* of all Actions, barreth not a Right, if there be other Means to come at it. 8 *Rep.* 159. *Releaſe* of *all Quarrels*, Controverſies, *&c.* amounts to a *Releaſe* of all Actions; but if a Man making ſuch a *Releaſe* be diſpoſſeſſed of his Goods, he may take his Goods again, though he has *releaſed*; for ſuch a *Releaſe* doth not bar the Right; it is the ſame in *Releaſe* of all Actions. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 4 *Rep.* 63. 11 *Rep.* 82. A *Releaſe* of all Actions will not diſcharge a Covenant before broken; before Breach

Breach there is not any Duty or Cauſe of Action: By a *Releaſe* of *all Covenants*, a Covenant not broken may be *releaſed*. 1 *Rep.* 112. 5 *Rep.* 71. Upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Obligee before any Breach *releaſes* all Covenants, and afterwards a Covenant is broken, the Obligation is not forfeited but diſcharged. 3 *Leon.* 105. A *Releaſe* of *all Statutes*, diſcharges all Statutes; *Releaſe* of *Errors*, all Writs of Error, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 76. A Defendant pleaded that after a Bond, &c. by him given, the Plaintiff *releaſed* to him all Errors, and all Actions, Suits, and Writs of Error; and upon Demurrer it was inſiſted that the Obligation makes the Duty, and the *Releaſe* of all Actions ſhould be a good Bar; but adjudged that this was a ſpecial *Releaſe*, and extends only to the Errors, and that the Debt on the Bond was not *releaſed*. *Hetl.* 9, 15. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 76. By *Releaſe* of all *Debts*, Debts upon Specialties, Executions, &c. are diſcharged; and by *Releaſe* of all Actions and Duties, a *Releaſe* which was in Queſtion was held to be *releaſed*. 1 *Inſt.* 291. *Owen* 71. A *Releaſe* of all *Dues or Duties*, will *releaſe* perſonal Actions, and Executions; not bar a Writ of Account, there being nothing certainly due before the Account made: A *Releaſe* of all Actions will be a good Bar in Account; though a *Releaſe* of all Accounts, ſhall be extended only to Account. 8 *Rep.* 153. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 404. By *Releaſe* of all Advantages, it is ſaid Actions of Debt upon Account are diſcharged. 8 *Rep.* 150. *Releaſe* of all *Judgments*, bars a Man from the Fruit and Effect of any Judgment he hath againſt the Releaſee; and if Execution be not taken out, he is barred of it: Alſo if the Party be in Execution when this *Releaſe* is made, he and his Land may be diſcharged by *Audita Querela*. 1 *Inſt.* 290. By a *Releaſe* of all Executions, a Perſon bars himſelf of the having, or taking out of any Execution upon a Judgment, &c. *Litt. Sect.* 507. The *Releaſe* all *Demands* is the beſt *Releaſe* of all, and the moſt effectual to bar Actions, Rights, &c. and includes in it moſt of the others: By this *Releaſe*, all Rights, and Titles to Lands, Conditions before broken or after, Contracts, Covenants broken, Rents, Annuities and Arrearages of Rents and Annuities, Debts, Duties, Obligations, Recognizances, Statutes, Judgments, Executions, &c. all Manner of Actions Real and Perſonal, &c. are barred and diſcharged. *Litt.* 508. 1 *Inſt.* 291. 5 *Rep.* 71. 8 *Rep.* 153. *Dyer* 56. But a *Releaſe* of all Demands doth not extend to ſuch Writs, where nothing is demanded; as to bar a Writ of Error, to reverſe an Outlawry, &c. 8 *Rep.* 152. And it hath been reſolved, that a *Releaſe* before any Rent due, of all Demands, that the Releaſor had or ſhould have againſt the Releaſee, ſhall not *releaſe* the accruing Rent not being then due. 1 *Inſt.* 291. 1 *Lev.* 29. 2 *Lev.* 210. A *Releaſe* of all Demands may diſcharge all Rent actually due, but not the growing Rent afterwards due, and which is incident to the Reverſion; and if the *Releaſe* be pleaded in Bar to the whole Rent, when it is good only for Part, the Plea is ill. 2 *Salk.* 578. In Award, that all Suits ſhould ceaſe, and that the Defendant ſhould pay 10 *l.* and the Plaintiff on Payment thereof ſhould releaſe all Demands, &c. It was held, that if the Plaintiff would not receive the 10 *l.* becauſe he would not be obliged to *releaſe*, and the Defendant tendered, and he refuſed, the Plaintiff was as much obliged to *releaſe* upon the Tender, as if he had actually received the Money. 1 *Salk.* 74, 75. One in Conſideration that the Plaintiff had lent him 10 *l.* and aſſigned over a Bond to him, and had promiſed to *releaſe* him from all Demands; he promiſed that if the Money was not received upon the Bond, he would at ſuch a Time pay 20 *l.* The Plaintiff avers all done on his Part, and that the 20 *l.* was not paid: And the Defendant pleads the *Releaſe*; but it was not good, the *Releaſe* being Part of the Conſideration, without making of which the Plaintiff could not maintain his Action: Alſo it doth not *releaſe* what is future. *Cro. Jac.* 623. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 439. *Releaſe* of all Demands doth not avoid Obligations ſubſequent to the *Releaſe*, yet where a Man is bound in an Obligation to pay 10 *l.* at *Michaelmas*, a *Releaſe* of all Actions and Demands before *Michaelmas*, will be a good Diſcharge. *Lit.* 512. Notwithſtanding the Plaintiff could not have his Action till after *Michaelmas*, it is *Debitum in præſenti*, and although *ſolvendum in futuro*. *Ibid.* 5 *Rep.* 28. If a Man makes a *Releaſe* of all Demands to the perſonal Eſtate of another, this doth not *releaſe* a Bond; for a Bond is not a Demand to the perſonal Eſtate before Judgment and Execution, &c. And there is a Difference between a *Releaſe* of all Demands to the Perſon, and the perſonal Eſtate. *Yelv.* 214. 2 *Salk.* 575. A *Releaſe* of all Actions and Demands, in Caſe of Land, *releaſes* the Right and Entry: The *Releaſe* of a Right, or of all Demands, gives a Right; but it ſuppoſes him who *releaſes* to be out of Poſſeſſion. And a *Releaſe* may bar an Action, but give no Right. *Jenk. Cent.* 202, 268, 16. *Releaſe* of all *Claims*, is much of the ſame Nature, as the *Releaſe* of all Demands: But by *Releaſe* of all Demands, or all Claims, is not diſcharged any Thing whereof a *Releaſe* cannot be made. *Bridgm.* 124. 5 *Rep.* 70. Rights and Titles of Entry, &c. may be *releaſed*; though they cannot be granted over: A Duty that reſts meerly in Poſſibility, and Contingency, may not be *releaſed* before it happens. 1 *Inſt.* 266. 1 *Brownl.* 109. *Releaſe* of all Demands, &c. may be to a Time paſt, as until the firſt of *May* laſt, or the Day of the Date of the *Releaſe*; and this ſhall diſcharge all Actions till that Day, and none after. *Dyer* 307. 1 *Inſt.* 274. A Statute was acknowledged 3 *Octob.* and by a *Releaſe* dated the 2 *Octob.* the Cogniſee *releaſed* to the Cogniſor all Debts and Demands *uſque Confectionem* of the *Releaſe*, which was delivered the 4th Day; adjudged that the Statute was diſcharged, becauſe the Day of the Delivery is *Dies Confectionis* of the *Releaſe*; and that being after the Statute acknowledged, it muſt *releaſe* it; but if it had been a *Releaſe* of all Demands, *uſque datum* of the *Releaſe*, it had not been *releaſed*. *Dyer* 307. Releaſe *uſque diem dati* of a Bond, &c. excludes the Day whereon made. 2 *Mod.* 280. If a *Releaſe* be made on a particular Occaſion, that ſhall reſtrain the Generality of the Words. 3 *Lev.* 275. *Raym.* 399. 2 *Mod.* 277. And a general *Releaſe* of all Demands, &c. relating to a particular Perſon or Thing, ſhall not bar by the general Words, but only for that Purpoſe. 2 *Lev.* 214, 215. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 77, 78. If a Bond be entered into to *A.* to the Uſe of another; this Bond cannot be *releaſed* by *A.* And if an Obligee in Truſt for another *releaſes* to the Obligor all Demands, upon his own Account; this doth not *releaſe* the Obligation. 1 *Lev.* 235, 272. In Debt on a ſingle Bill made to *W. R.* to the Uſe of him and *L. R.* In this Caſe *L. R.* may not *releaſe* or ſue, becauſe he is not a Party to the Deed. *Ibid.* Where *A.* is bound to *B.* and then *B.* the Obligee reciting the Bond covenants not to ſue the Obligor, or to ſave him harmleſs; this is an abſolute *Releaſe*; and if it is to ſave him harmleſs upon a Contingency, then it is a conditional *Releaſe*. 2 *Salk.* 573. If one covenant with *J. S.* that if he will marry his Daughter, then to pay him 100 *l.* and he *releaſe* before Marriage; notwithſtanding this *Releaſe*, if he marry her after, he may recover it. *Godb.* 12. A Man may *releaſe* Part of any Debt due by Obligation, and not all. 1 *And.* 235. An Acknowledgment under Hand and Seal that a Debt is ſatisfied, is a good *Releaſe* of the Debt. 9 *Rep.* 52. And how a *Releaſe* is to be pleaded by the Defendant, &c. See 2 *Lutw.* 1178. *Releaſe of Lands*, Vide *Leaſe and Releaſe*.

Form of a *general* Releaſe.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. *Have remiſed*, releaſed, *and for ever quit-claimed; and by theſe Preſents do for me, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, remiſe*, releaſe, *and for ever quit-claim* unto C. D. *of*, &c. *his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, all and all Manner of Action and Actions, Cauſe and Cauſes of Action and Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligations, Debts, Dues, Duties, Reckonings, Accounts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controverſies, Treſpaſſes, Damages and Demands whatſoever, both at Law and in Equity, or otherwiſe howſoever, which againſt him the ſaid* C. D. *I ever had, now have, or which I, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge or demand, for or by Reaſon or Means of any Act, Matter, Cauſe or Thing, from the Beginning of the World to the Day of the Date of theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Relegation, *(Relegatio)* Signifies a Baniſhing or Sending away, for a Time only: As *Abjuration* is a Forſwearing the Realm for ever. *Co. Litt.* 133.

Relief, *(Relevium, Relevatio,* from the Lat. *Relevare)* Is a certain Sum of Money that every Freehold Tenant being at full Age payeth unto his Lord at the Death of his Anceſtor, on his Entrance upon or taking Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance; by Payment whereof the Heir *relieves*, and as it were raiſeth up again his Lands, after they were fallen down into his Superior's Hands. 1 *Inſt.* 76. *Compl. Cop. Sect.* 25. And to explain this Word; firſt, a *feudatory* or beneficiary Eſtate in Lands was granted only for Life; and after the Death of the Tenant it returned to the chief Lord, for which Reaſon it was called, *Feudum caducum, viz.* fallen to the Lord by the Death of his Tenant; afterwards theſe feudatory Eſtates being turned into an Inheritance by the Aſſent of the chief Lord, when the Poſſeſſor of ſuch an Eſtate died, it was termed *Hæreditas caduca, i. e.* fallen to the Lord, but to whom the Heir having paid a Sum of Money, he did then *relevare Hæreditatem caducam* out of the Lord's Hands, and the Money thus paid was denominated a *Relief*: But this is underſtood after the Conqueſt; for in the Time of the *Saxons*, there were no *Reliefs*, but *Heriots* paid to the Lord at the Death of his Tenant. *Blount.* We may read in the Laws of *Will.* 1. called the Conqueror, and of King *Hen.* 1. that *Reliefs* were anciently paid by Earls, Barons, *&c.* yet the Payment was very uncertain, till the Statute of *Magna Charta, cap.* 3. by which it was made certain, *viz.* it was declared to be the fourth Part of the annual Revenue which was required by Law to ſupport the Dignity of the Perſon; as the Son of a Knight was to pay for a *Relief* 5 *l.* the fourth Part of 20 *l. per Ann.* a Son of a Baron to pay 100 Marks, the fourth Part of 400 Marks *per Ann.* the Son of an Earl 100 *l.* the fourth Part of 400 *l.* a Year; and of a Duke 200 *l.* which is the fourt Part of 800 *l. per Ann.* ſuch Eſtates being, at that Time, reputed ſufficient to ſupport theſe Dignities; and of others, according to the ancient Cuſtom of Fees. 9 *Rep.* 122. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 79, 81. The Heir of every Anceſtor who held by *Knight Service*, was to pay a *Relief*; and wherever there was a Title of Wardſhip, there was likewiſe a *Relief* to be paid; but the Lands muſt come to the Heir by Diſcent, otherwiſe no *Relief* was due; for many Biſhops and Abbots had Baronies, and yet they paid no *Relief*, becauſe they came in by Succeſſion, not by Diſcent. *Ibid.* A *Relief* may be due by *Tenure*; as for Inſtance; a Man may hold Land of *A. B.* as of ſuch a Manor by Rent, and a cuſtomary *Relief* of one Year's Value, *&c.* 3 *Bulſt.* 323. And there is *Relief-Service*, and *Relief-Cuſtom:* The *Relief-Service* is that which is paid upon the Death of any Freeholder: And *Relief-Cuſtom* is that which is paid on the Death or Alienation of a Freeholder, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. *Coke's Compl. Cop. Sect.* 25. 1 *Inſt.* 83. But *Reliefs* are more properly divided into a *Relief* at the Common Law, and by Cuſtom; a *Relief* being no Service, but an Incident to and the Fruit of it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 440. 3 *Rep.* 60. *Reliefs* are paid by Freeholders only: In many Places, the *Relief* is Half a Year's or a Year's Rent and Profit of the Land; and in ſome, double the Rent of that Year; and for this the Lord may diſtrain, but cannot have an Action of Debt, though his Executors or Adminiſtrators may bring an Action of Debt for it, and cannot diſtrain. 1 *Inſt.* 83. And Debt lies by an Executor againſt an Executor of an Heir, who was to pay a *Relief*. *Cro. Eliz.* 883. Acceptance of the Rent of a new Tenant, is no Bar of a *Relief* due from a former Tenant. *Cro. Eliz.* 886. 3 *Rep.* 66. *Moor* 643. And an Avowry for a *Relief* is good, without ſhewing particularly how due; becauſe a *Relief* is incident to every Tenure *de communi jure*, though it is not Parcel of it; and if ſeparated, muſt be ſhewn on the other Side. 3 *Lev.* 145. See *Latch* 37, 129.

Religion, *(Religio, à religando)* Signifieth Piety, Devotion, and the Worſhip of God: And there are many Temporal Laws, made for the Support of *Religion*. The Law hath ſo tender a Regard for the Intereſts of the King and of *Religion*, that an Indictment will lie for doing any Thing which plainly appears immediately to tend to the Prejudice of either of them; and be good, though it do not expreſly complain of it as a common Grievance. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198. Offences tending to ſubvert all *Religion*, and Morality, which are the Foundation of Government, are puniſhable by the temporal Judges by Fine and Impriſonment, and alſo ſuch corporal Puniſhment as the Court in Diſcretion ſhall think fit; and ſeditious Words, in Derogation of the eſtabliſhed *Religion*, are indictable, as tending to a Breach of the Peace. *Ibid.* 7. So alſo profane Scoffing of the Scripture; Impoſtures in Religion, *&c.* By Statute, no Perſon in Authority to execute Spiritual Juriſdiction, has Power to adjudge any Matters of *Religion* to be Hereſy, but ſuch as have been ſo adjudged by Canonical Scripture, by one or more of the General Councils, or ſhall be adjudged by the Parliament with the Aſſent of the Convocation. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. The 13 *Eliz.* eſtabliſhes the Thirty-nine *Articles of Religion*, to be ſubſcribed by the Clergy, *&c.* But Proteſtant Diſſenters are exempted from ſubſcribing the 34, 35 and 36th Articles, by 1 *W. & M. cap.* 18. Perſons educated in the Chriſtian *Religion*, who by Writing or Speaking, deny any one of the Perſons in the Holy Trinity, to be God; or aſſerting there are more Gods than one; or who ſhall deny the Chriſtian *Religion* to be true; or the *Old* and *New Teſtament* to be writ by Divine Authority, are rendered incapable to hold any Office or Imployment; and being convicted of a ſecond Offence, are diſabled to proſecute any Action, to be Executor, Guardian, *&c.* and ſubject to Impriſonment for three Years: But for the firſt Offence, the Offender ſhall be diſcharged from Penalties, on renouncing his Errors in open Court. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32. If any Perſon ſhall come into a Church, Chapel, or Congregation for *Religion*, and diſturb the ſame, or miſuſe the Teacher, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* 1 *W. & M.*

Religious Houſes, Are Houſes ſet apart for the Uſe or Exerciſe of *Religion*, and other pious and charitable Uſes; as Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, *&c.*

Religious Men, *(Religioſi)* Such as enter into ſome Monaſtery or Convent, there to live devoutly: And in ancient Deeds of Sale of Land, the Purchaſers were often reſtrained by Covenant from giving or alienating it *viris Religioſis*, to the End the Land might not fall into *Mortmain*. Cowel.

Religious Divers, For the Qualification of Clergy. See *Ordination.*

Relinquiſhment, Is a forſaking, abandoning, or giving over. It hath been adjudged, that a Perſon may *relinquiſh* an ill Demand in a Declaration, *&c.* and have Judgment for that which is well demanded. *Style* 175. In Aſſiſe the Count was of a Meſſuage, and four Acres of *Land* in *B.* and the Jury having a View only of the Land, the Demandant *relinquiſhed* his Plaint to the Houſe. *Dyer* 66. But on Aſſiſe where the Plaint was for Fifty-three Shillings and Four-pence Rent, no Part of that Rent could be *relinquiſhed,* becauſe a Rent is an entire Thing. *Ibid.* 61. In a Writ of Annuity, where the Jury found the Arrears, but did not aſſeſs Damages or Coſts, which could never be ſupplyed by a Writ of Enquiry; the Plaintiff was admitted to *relinquiſh* and releaſe the Damages, and had Judgment for the Arrears. 11 *Rep.* 59.

Reliques, *(Reliquiæ)* Are ſome Remainders, ſuch as the Bones, *&c.* of Saints that are dead, preſerved by Perſons living, with great Veneration, as ſacred Memorials of them: They are forbidden to be uſed or brought into *England,* by ſeveral Statutes; and Juſtices of Peace are empowered to ſearch Houſes for Popiſh Books and *Reliques,* which when found are to be defaced and burnt, *&c.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26.

Remainder, (*Remanentia*) Is an Eſtate limited in Lands or Tenements, to be enjoyed after the Eſtate of another expired; as if one grant Lands for Term of Years, or Life, and afterwards the ſame to *remain* to another Perſon, and his Heirs. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 23. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 441. It is alſo defined to be the Reſidue of an Eſtate in Land, depending upon a particular Eſtate, and created together with the ſame; and if a Man ſeiſed in Fee, lets Lands or Tenements for Years, the Remainder over to another for Life, in Tail, or in Fee; here is firſt a particular Eſtate for Years, created out of a Fee, and afterwards the Reſidue diſpoſed of which we call a *Remainder;* though the particular Eſtate, and all the *Remainders,* make but one Eſtate in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 49, 143. *Plowd.* 25, 35. And where it depends upon a Leaſe for Life or Years, Livery is to be made on the Leaſe, or the *Remainder* will not paſs. *Ibid. Remainders* and *Reverſions* are ſo called, becauſe they are Eſtates in Expectancy only; they are a preſent Intereſt, yet ſtand in a Degree removed from the Poſſeſſion till the particular Eſtate is determined: And as by a Reverſion, after the appointed Term, the Eſtate returns to the Donor or his Heirs; ſo by a *Remainder,* it goes to ſome third Perſon or a Stranger. *Wood's Inſt.* 152. *Spelm.* If a Man make a Leaſe for Life, with *Remainder* to his Heirs, or *Remainder* to himſelf, and his Heirs, or to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body, the *Remainder* is void, and his Eſtate is not altered: But it is otherwiſe if he convey the Land by Way of *Uſe,* with ſuch Limitation; and if he make a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Heirs Male of his Body; this is an Entail executed in him; and ſo it is if he covenant to ſtand ſeiſed in the ſame Manner. 1 *Vent.* 378. 1 *Mod.* 159. 3 *Salk.* 292. A Leaſe was made for Life, and afterwards the Leſſor reciting that Leaſe, demiſed the *Remainder* to another; *Habendum* the ſaid *Remainder,* after the Determination of the firſt Leaſe, for twenty Years; and it was held, that the Reverſion did paſs by the Name of the *Remainder:* And if a Man grants Lands to another Perſon, and to the Heirs of his Body; and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, that the Lands ſhall revert to the Grantor; by theſe Words the *Remainder* doth paſs. *Dyer* 46. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 90. And a Leſſor by Deed reciting that *A. B.* held a Cloſe of him at Will, granted the ſame Cloſe to him for Life, rendering Rent to the Leſſor, and by the ſame Deed granted the Reverſion to another in Fee; adjudged that *A. B.* had an Eſtate for Life by way of Confirmation, and that the other had a good Eſtate in *Remainder,* but not in Reverſion. 1 *And.* 23. Though an Eſtate at Will is not ſuch a particular Eſtate, whereon a *Remainder* may depend. *Wood* 150. In Deeds, by limited *Remainders,* the Reverſion may paſs: There being a Grandfather, Father, and Son, *&c.* the Grandfather levied a Fine, to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* to the Father in Tail, and *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Grandfather; here the Grandfather had an Eſtate in Fee, expectant upon the Determination of the Eſtate-tail, as a Reverſion, and not in *Remainder.* 2 *Rep.* 91. And a Feoffment was made in Fee by a Man to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* over to the Uſe of *A. B.* for Life, *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Feoffor; and it was reſolved, that the Fee ſimple was in the Feoffor in the Nature of a Reverſion, not of a *Remainder* to his Heirs, as it proceeded from himſelf, and was his own Act. 1 *And.* 256. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 90. The following Rules are to be obſerved, in the Creation of *Remainders:* There muſt be a particular Eſtate precedent made at the ſame Time, that the *Remainder* may depend upon it; and the particular Eſtate muſt continue till the *Remainder* ſhall veſt; the *Remainder* is to commence in Poſſeſſion, at the very Time the particular Eſtate ends, for there muſt not be a Mean between; and paſs out of the Leſſor executed or executory at the Time of the Poſſeſſion taken by the particular Tenant; but it cannot depend upon a Matter *ex poſt facto:* Alſo a *Remainder* may depend upon a Condition, that is not repugnant or againſt Law, and then it will paſs either executed or executory; the Perſon to whom the *Remainder* is limited, is to be capable of it at the Time it was created, or by common Poſſibility during the particular Eſtate; and the Thing whereof a *Remainder* ſhall be created, muſt be *in eſſe* before and at the Time of the Appointment and Creation thereof. 1 *Rep.* 66, 129, 130. 2 *Rep.* 51. 3 *Rep.* 20. 2 *Inſt.* 378. *Noy's Max.* 31. But in ſome Caſes, there may be a *Remainder,* without a particular Eſtate *in eſſe* to ſupport it; as in the Caſe of an Uſe in *Remainder,* by the Statute of Uſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 443. And if the *Remainders* are limited by a Deviſe, they are good without a particular Eſtate; though not where the Eſtate paſſes by Livery and Seiſin; for when the particular Eſtate is defeated, the Livery is gone, and all the Eſtates which depend upon it. *Dyer* 126. *Plowd.* 403. A *Remainder* muſt be created with the particular Eſtate, and be limited for a certain Eſtate: A Coniſor levied a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and afterwards to the Uſe of his two Daughters, till his Son returned from beyond Sea, or came of Age, or died, which ſhould firſt happen; and then *Remainder* to his Son, *&c.* This was a good *Remainder,* and did not depend upon any Uncertainty, becauſe though his Returning or Coming of Age was incertain, yet his Death is certain. *Cro. Eliz.* 269. If a Perſon hath a Son nine Years old, and make a Leaſe till his Son come of full Age; and after that, that it ſhall remain to another in Fee: If he live to his Age, it will be a good *Remainder;* and otherwiſe not. 3 *Rep.* 20. *A.* ſeiſed of Lands makes a Leaſe for Years to *B. Remainder* in Tail to *C.* and *Remainder* to the right Heirs of *B.* In this Caſe *B.* hath nothing in the Fee: It is a contingent *Remainder* to the Heirs of *B.* and if *C.* dies without Iſſue in *B*'s Life-time, the *Remainder* is void; for *B.* during his Life cannot have an Heir. *Jenk. Cent.* 248. If a Leaſe be made for Years, the *Remainder* to the right Heirs of *J. S.* who is then living; this *Remainder* is not good: But if it be a Leaſe for Life, with ſuch a *Remainder,* it may be good. *Plowd.* 83. 1 *Rep.* 132, 136. A Leaſe is for Life, with Condition that if the Leſſee die, it ſhall remain over: Or if Lands be given to *A.* and *B.* ſo long as they live jointly together, the *Remainder* to the right Heirs of him that dieth firſt; theſe are good

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Remainders. Plowd. 25. 1 *Inſt.* 378. A *Remainder* to the Wife one ſhall marry, and that ſhall ſurvive him, is a void *Remainder:* But where a Leaſe was made to Huſband and Wife for their Lives, *Remainder* to the Heirs of the Survivor; it was held a good *Remainder* notwithſtanding the Incertainty, and that the Huſband after her Death ſhould recover the Land. *Moor Ca.* 750. *Godb.* 139. If an Eſtate be made to one and his Heirs, during the Life of *W. R.* this is a good precedent Eſtate on which to limit a *Remainder:* And ſome *Remainders* may be good, although the Eſtates preceding be void and never take Effect. A Uſe was to a Man's ſelf for Life, the *Remainder* to his Executors for Years, *Remainder* in Tail, and he made no Executor; yet it was adjudged, that the *Remainder* in Tail was good. *Finch* 133. *Moor Ca.* 686, 244. Where a Leaſe is granted to a Man during Life, with *Remainder* to another, and the Leſſee for Life waves his Eſtate; the *Remainder* will be void. 1 *Rep.* 110. Though where an Eſtate could not be waved, becauſe of the Prejudice of the *Remainder.* See *Jenk. Cent.* 334. If a Leſſor diſſeiſe his Tenant for Life, and after make a new Leaſe to him, with a *Remainder* over; the *Remainder* ſhall be void; for the Leſſee for Life is in of his firſt Eſtate, and the laſt Eſtate for Life which was the Foundation is gone. *Plowd.* 25. A Perſon conveys Lands to the Uſe of himſelf for ninety nine Years, if he lives ſo long, *Remainder* to his firſt, ſecond, or third Son, *&c.* this *Remainder* is not good, for Want of a Freehold to ſupport the ſame; a Freehold being neceſſary to ſupport every *contingent Remainder*; and it is againſt the Rules of Law that ſuch a *Remainder* can be ſupported by a Term for Years, or by any Thing leſs than a Freehold. 2 *Lill.* 446. *Moor* 486, 718. 4 *Mod.* 54. 2 *Salk.* 679. One may make a Leaſe for Years to one, ſo long as he ſhall live of thoſe Years; *Remainder* to another for the Reſt of the Years: But he cannot give a Term of Years to one for Life; and after the Expiration of the ſaid Term, *Remainder* to another. 1 *Rep.* 153. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 415. Though in a Deviſe, or Laſt Will and Teſtament, a Leaſe for Years may be given to one for Life, or ſo long as he ſhall live; and after to another during the Reſidue of the Term. 8 *Rep.* 94. 10 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 610. A Rent may be deviſed to one for Life, with *Remainder* over. 2 *Salk.* 577. All contingent *Remainders* before the Statute 10 & 11 *W.* 3. were to be ſupported by particular Eſtates for Life, *&c.* and to veſt either during ſuch Eſtates, or at that very Inſtant when the particular Eſtates were determined: For if thoſe Eſtates were determined, before the Contingencies happened, then the *Remainders* were void. Tenant for Life, made a Feoffment of his Eſtate, the contingent *Remainder* was deſtroyed; but not if the Tenant had been diſſeiſed, becauſe there the particular Eſtate remains in Right, and may be reveſted; ſo that the *Remainder* is good. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 84. 1 *Rep.* 66, 67. 'Tis held that a Right of Action, will not ſupport a contingent *Remainder*, but a preſent Right of Entry will. If there be Tenant for Life with a contingent *Remainder*, and he makes a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition; here if the Contingency happens before the Condition is broken, it is gone and deſtroyed: But if before the happening of the Contingency, the Tenant for Life enters for the Condition broken, the contingent *Remainder* ſhall be revived; and the Contingency, if it happen, will then veſt. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 314, 316. A Teſtator being ſeiſed of Lands deviſed them to *H.* his Nephew, eldeſt Son of his Brother *R. L.* for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt Son in Tail, *Remainder* to *R.* the ſecond Son of *R. L.* with ſeveral *Remainders* over: *H.* entered by Virtue of this Deviſe, and died before his Son was born, leaving his Wife with Child of a Son, and *R.* the ſecond Son of *R.* entered as in *Remainder*, and about ſix Months afterwards the Son of *H.* was born; and adjudged, that this being a contingent *Remainder* to that Son, who was not born when his Father, who had the particular Eſtate for Life, died, it was therefore void; and *R.* being the next in *Remainder*, and entering before the Son of *H.* was born, it was veſted in him by Purchaſe; this Judgment was affirmed upon a Writ of Error in *B. R.* But it was reverſed in the Houſe of Lords, for it being a Caſe ariſing upon a Will, it ſhall be conſtrued according to Equity, and agreeable to the Intention of the Teſtator, which could never be to diſinherit the Heir of his Family, upon ſuch a Nicety in the Law. 4 *Mod.* 282. And becauſe ſuch Caſes might often happen, it was enacted by the 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 16. That where any Eſtate is limited in *Remainder*, to the Sons or Daughters of any Perſon, with *Remainders* over to others, and a Son ſhall be born after the Deceaſe of his Father, ſuch Son ſhall take in the ſame Manner as if born in the Life-time of his Father; although no Eſtate is limited to Truſtees after the Father's Deceaſe, to preſerve ſuch contingent *Remainder* to ſuch after-born Son, *&c.* A Perſon not *in eſſe* at firſt may take a *Remainder* by Way of Purchaſe, if he be *in eſſe* before the particular Eſtate ends; and it is here ſaid, that the *Remainder* ſhall be in Abeyance, until the Birth of the Child. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 404. A Feoffment was made to the Uſe of Huſband and Wife for their Lives, *Remainder* to the firſt Son in Tail, *Remainder* to the Huſband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, they having then no Son: In this Caſe, the Huſband and Wife are Tenants in Tail; but when a Son is born, then the Eſtate is opened again, and they are Tenants for Life, *Remainder* to the Son in Tail, *Remainder* to them in Tail; and the Reaſon is, becauſe all theſe Eſtates were created by one and the ſame Conveyance; wherefore the *Remainder* ſhall veſt in the Huſband and Wife 'till the Contingency happens, when the Eſtates ſhall be open and disjoined, to let in the contingent *Remainder* to the Son, which before were united in the Huſband and Wife: But where the *Remainder in eſſe* comes to the particular Eſtate by any Means whatſoever, after the original Conveyance, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Inſt.* 28. 2 *Saund.* 385. Tenant for Life, with *Remainder* to his Wife for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt and ſecond Son, *&c.* in Tail, *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Tenant for Life, who afterwards committed Treaſon, and then his Son was born, and the Father was attainted: It was adjudged, that whether the Son was born before or after the Attainder, the contingent *Remainder* to him was not diſcharged by the Veſting of the Eſtate in the Crown, during the Life of the Father; becauſe of the intermediate Eſtate to the Wife for Life, which ſupported the *Remainder.* 2 *Salk.* 576. Ruled by *Hale* Chief Juſtice, that where *W. R.* is Tenant for Life, *Remainder* to *R. R.* for Life, *Remainder* to *C. W.* for Life, *Remainder* to *L. L.* and the Heirs of his Body: If *W. R.* and *R. R.* join in a Fine, the Right of Entry of *C. W.* preſerves the contingent Eſtate over: And if there be Tenant for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt, ſecond and third Sons, the like *Remainder* to others, and their Sons, *&c.* one of which hath Iſſue a Son, and then he and the others join in a Fine to Tenant for Life, who after makes a Feoffment; by this the *Remainders* are not diſtroyed, as there is a Son of one of the *Remainder*-Men born, who has a Right of Entry left in him, which will ſupport the *Remainders.* 1 *Mod.* 92. *Contingent Remainders* are where the Eſtate is to take Place upon an uncertain Event; and are preſerved by making a Feoffment, *&c.* to the Uſe of *A. B.* for Life, *Remainder* to the Uſe of the Feoffees, for the Life of *A. B.* and ſo on for the contingent *Remainders*, when he that hath the firſt Eſtate cannot deſtroy the *Remainder.* 1 Ventr. 189. 10 Rep. 85. A contingent *Remainder*

mainder doth not depend upon a Reverſion, which comes after; but upon the Eſtate which precedes it: And may be deſtroyed by levying a Fine, ſuffering a Recovery, or otherwiſe deſtroying the particular Eſtate upon which the contingent Eſtate depends, before the Contingency happens. 2 *Lill.* 446. Alſo where the particular Eſtate is drowned in the Reverſion, the contingent *Remainder* depending upon it is gone. 2 *Saund.* 382. If Feoffees, who have only an Eſtate during the Life of a Son, *&c.* where divers *Remainders* are limited over, make a Feoffment in Fee to him; by the Feoffment all the future *Remainders* are deſtroyed, becauſe the Eſtate for Life on which they were ſupported, was forfeited by it. 1 *Rep.* 120. Land was deviſed to the Father for Life, *Remainder* to the next Heir Male of the Father, and to the Heirs Males of his Body; the Father made a Feoffment with Warranty; and it was held, that by the Feoffment of the Tenant for Life, the *Remainder* was deſtroyed; for the particular Eſtate for Life being determined by the Feoffment, by Conſequence he in *Remainder* ought to enter for the Forfeiture; and here the immediate *Remainder* being limited to the next Heir Male, he could not enter as ſuch, as he cannot be Heir whilſt his Father is living. 1 *Rep.* 66. It has been adjudged, that if an Eſtate be deviſed to *A.* for Life, the *Remainder* to the right Heirs of *B.* In that Caſe, if *A.* dies in *B.*'s Life-time, this being a contingent *Remainder* is void; for that the Fee does not deſcend during the Life of *B.* to ſupport ſuch *Remainder*. 2 *Peere Will.* 511. There are *croſs Remainders* in Wills and Deeds; as where the Teſtator deviſeth an Eſtate to two Perſons, and that each ſhall be the other's Heir, *&c.* but ſuch croſs *Remainders* are ſeldom or never allowed by Implication: And though they are permitted between two Perſons, they are rarely amongſt three or more; unleſs it plainly appears by the Will, that the Teſtator ſo intended. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 281. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 98. If a Man deviſe one Acre of Land to *A.* the eldeſt Son, and the Heirs Males of his Body, another Acre to *B.* the ſecond Son in like Manner, and another Acre to *C.* the third Son in the ſame Manner; and if they all die without Iſſue of their or any of their Bodies, or either of them, *Remainder* over; here are croſs *Remainders* among all the three Sons, by reaſon of the Words or any of their Bodies, *&c.* *Dyer* 303. 1 *Ventr.* 224. Three Things one ſhall have by *Remainder*, by Conveyance at the Common Law; A *Remainder* veſted; Poſſeſſion in Law; and Poſſeſſion in Fact. *Plowd.* 25. 2 *Lill.* 445. A Man makes a Conveyance to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* to the eldeſt Child; he hath Iſſue a Daughter, and afterwards a Son; as ſoon as the Daughter is born, the *Remainder* is veſted in her, and ſhall not be deveſted by the Birth of the Son. 2 *Leon.* 219. In a Limitation of a *Remainder*, the Word *Puer* may be conſtrued either a Son or Daughter; but in a Family Settlement it ſhall be intended a Son, where the Sons are always preferred: And where a Tenant in Tail ſuffered a Recovery to Uſes, with *Remainder Seniori Filio* of his Body in Tail, *&c.* and afterwards the ſame Perſon and his Wife levied a Fine to Uſes, *Remainder* to the eldeſt Child of the Husband, *Remainder* over; after which the Husband had Iſſue a Daughter, and a Son after that, and then the Father died; adjudged that the Son ſhall have the Land, and not the Daughter, by reaſon of the firſt Limitation. *Bendl.* 29. *Dyer* 337. If a *Remainder* be *Seniori puero* in Tail, it ſhall be intended a Son, and not a Daughter, who ſhall enjoy the Land. *Owen* 64. *T. P.* being ſeiſed of Land which deſcended to him as Heir on the Part of his Mother, levied a Fine thereof to *A.* and *B.* to the Uſe of them and their Heirs, in order to make them Tenants of the *Præcipe*; upon which a common Recovery was had, and the Uſes declared to the ſaid *T. P.* for Life, *Remainder* to his Wife for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt and ſecond Son, *&c.* in Tail, with Remainder to his own right Heirs; afterwards *T. P.* and his Wife died without Iſſue; and in Ejectment the Queſtion was, whether this Limitation of the *Remainder* to the right Heirs of *T. P.* did create a new Eſtate in him deſcendible to the Heirs general; but it was reſolved, that the *Remainder* ſhall be to the Heirs of *T. P.* on the Part of his Mother, according to the ancient Eſtate and Uſe which he had before the Fine and Recovery, as it did ariſe immediately out of the Eſtate which moved from him. 2 *Salk.* 590. A *Remainder* may not be limited after a Fee ſimple; becauſe the whole Eſtate is in the Grantee, *&c.* and one Fee-ſimple cannot remain upon another. 1 *Plowd.* 29. *Raym.* 29. Tenant in Tail cannot limit a *Remainder* over by Deed; for an Eſtate for his own Life, is as long as he can grant: But where there is an Eſtate-tail, with Condition, that if the Tenant in Tail aliens in Fee, Fee-tail, *&c.* then the Eſtate to ceaſe, and the Land to remain to another; this is a void *Remainder*; the Alienation veſts the Eſtate in the Alienee, or the Donor. 2 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Lutw.* 832. *Wood's Inſt.* 150. A Proviſo will not make a *Remainder*; but it may determine it. *A.* leaſed to *B.* for Life, *Remainder* to *C.* Provided that if *A.* had a Son who ſhould live to ſuch an Age, then the Eſtate ſhould remain to his Son in Tail; he had ſuch a Son, and it was held that he ſhould not have the Eſtate. *Cro. Eliz.* 360. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 444. Put *vide Plowd.* 25. He in *Remainder* of an Eſtate veſted, may grant, or deviſe the ſame; and if one in *Remainder* makes a Leaſe to commence at a Day to come, and afterwards grants his Eſtate in *Remainder* to another, it ſhall be charged with this Leaſe in the Hands of the Grantee, although the Lands were never in the Poſſeſſion of the Grantor. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 92. Action of the Caſe lies for him in *Remainder* againſt the Copyholder for Life committing Waſte, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 130. A Perſon in *Remainder* may have a Writ of Intruſion, if any do intrude after the Death of Tenant for Life: And the Writ *Ex gravi Querela* lies to execute a Deviſe in *Remainder*, after the Death of Tenant in Tail, without Iſſue. *Nat. Br.* 441, 453. An Entry is requiſite to avoid a *Remainder* for Life: And a Claim of a *Remainder* by Force of a Condition, muſt be upon the Land. 2 *Rep.* 53. A Bargain and Sale made off from the Land, is not ſufficient to make a Claim, and then to paſs the *Remainder*. 2 *Rep.* 54. A *Remainder* limited after an Eſtate which is void, is alſo void: And where a Limitation is impoſſible and void, all the *Remainders* alſo are void. 1 *Saund.* 150. 2 *Lev.* 157. One that takes an Eſtate by way of *Remainder* muſt not be a Party to the Deed: For a *Remainder*-Man may take though he is not a Party to the Conveyance; but not preſent Eſtates. *Cro. Eliz.* 10. 2 *Lill.* 444. The moſt proper Word to create an Eſtate in *Remainder*, is the Word *Remainder* itſelf; though it may be made and created by other Words. *Bro. Rem aind. Plowd.* 134, 159. And the Tenant for Life and *Remainder*-Man in Fee, having only one Eſtate; therefore the Execution of the one's Eſtate may be that of the other: And hence it is, that which is done by, or to one of them, in many Caſes ſhall bind and advantage the other; as in Caſe of a Releaſe, *&c.* 1 *Cro.* 504. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 221. If any Perſons, for whoſe Lives any Eſtates are granted, be abſent abroad, and no Proof made of their being living, they ſhall be accounted as dead, and thoſe in *Remainder* may move the Lord Chancellor to order Perſons to be produced, or enter, *&c.* Stat. 19 *Car.* 2. and 6 *Ann.* See *Executory Deviſe* and *Recovery.*

Remanentes, *Remanſi*, Are Words uſed to ſignify belonging to ——— As *de hominibus ſive Tenentibus qui huic manerio* remanſi *ſunt.* Domeſday.

Remanet in Cuſtodia. Entry of an Action in the *Marſhal's* Book, by *reman. Cuſtod.* where a Man is actually in Cuſtody, is a good Commencement of an Action in *B. R.* 3 Salk. 150.

Remedy, (*Remedium*) Is the *Action* or Means given by Law, for the Recovery of a Right; and whenever the Law giveth any Thing, it gives a *Remedy* for the ſame: There is a Maxim, *Lex ſemper dabit Remedium.* Stud. Compan. 177, 179. *Remedies* are favourably extended, and ſometimes to be had without *Action* or applying to the Courts of Juſtice, *viz.* by *Accord* and Agreement of the Patties; by *Arbitrament*; *Retaking Goods* wrongfully taken away; taking *Diſtreſſes* for Rent; *Entry on Lands*, to regain Poſſeſſion, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 528, 529, 530.

Remembrancers, (*Rememoratores*) Formerly called *Clerks of the Remembrance*, are Officers of the *Exchequer*; of which there are Three, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of the *King's Remembrancer*, the *Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, and the *Remembrancer of Firſt Fruits:* Upon whoſe Charge it lies, to put the Lord Treaſurer and the Juſtices of that Court in *Remembrance* of ſuch Things as are to be called upon and dealt in for the King's Behoof and Benefit. The *King's Remembrancer* enters in his Office all Recogniſances taken before the Barons for any of the King's Debts, for Appearances, *&c.* and he takes all Bonds for ſuch Debts, and makes out Proceſs for the Breach of them; alſo he writes Proceſs againſt the Collectors of Cuſtoms, Subſidies, Exciſe, and other publick Payments for their Accounts: All Informations upon penal Statutes are entered and ſued in his Office; and he makes the Bills of Compoſition on penal Laws, and takes the Stallment of Debts: And all Matters upon *Engliſh Bills* in the Exchequer-Chamber remain in the Office of this *Remembrancer.* He has delivered into his Office the Indentures, Fines, and other Evidences, that concern the Paſſing any Lands to or from the King. *In Craſtino animarum* yearly he reads in Court the Oath of all the Officers of the Court, when they are admitted. Writs of Prerogative or Privilege, for Officers and Miniſters of the Court are made out by him, and ſo Commiſſions of *Niſi Prius*, by the King's Warrant, on Trial of any Matters within his Office at the Aſſiſes in the Country; he hath the Enſtring of Judgments, of Pleas, *&c.* And all Differences touching Irregularities in Proceedings ſhall be determined by the King's *Remembrancer*; who is to ſettle the ſame, if he can, and give Coſts where he ſhall find the Fault; but if not, the Court is to determine it, *&c.* By *Order* of Court, his Majeſty's *Remembrancer*, or his Deputy, are diligently to attend in Court, and to give an Account touching any Proceedings as they ſhall be required; and they enter the Rules and Orders of the Court. The *Treaſurer's Remembrancer* iſſues out Proceſs of *Fieri facias* and Extents, for Debts to the King; and againſt Sheriffs, Eſcheators, *&c.* not accounting, he takes the Accounts of all Sheriffs, and makes the Record, whereby it appears whether Sheriffs and other Accountants pay their *Profers* due at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*; and he makes another Record, whether Sheriffs and other Accountants keep their Days prefixed: There are alſo brought into his Office all the Accounts of Cuſtomers, Controllers, and Accountants, to make Entry thereof on Record. All *Eſtreats* of Fines, Iſſues and Amerciaments, ſet in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, are certified into his Office; and by him delivered to the Clerk of the Eſtreats to make out Proceſs upon them; and he may iſſue Proceſſes for Diſcovery of Tenures; and all ſuch Revenue as is due to the Crown by Reaſon thereof, *&c.* The *Remembrancer of the Firſt Fruits*, his Office is to take all Compoſitions, and Bonds for the Payment of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths; and he makes Proceſs againſt all ſuch Perſons as do not pay the ſame. *Stat.* 35 *Eliz. cap.* 5. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4.

Remitter, (From the Lat. *Remittere*, to reſtore or ſend back) Is where a Man hath two Rights or Titles to Land, and he comes to the Land by the laſt Title, but that proving defective, he is reſtored to and judged in by Force of his elder or ſurer Title, by Operation of Law. *Litt.* 659. 1 *Inſt.* 347. The Reaſon of this Invention of the Law, is in Favour of Right; and that Title which is firſt and moſt ancient, is always preferred. *Dyer* 68. *Finch's Law* 119. In *Remitters* to reſtore Rights, the firſt Intereſt that works ſuch *Remitter*, muſt be a Right, and not a Title of Entry; and there can be no *Remitter* before an Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 348. 2 *Bulſt.* 29. It is a Rule, that *Remitter* ſhall not be, where there is not both an Action and a Right, with a Diſcent of the Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate to the ſame Party that is to be *remitted:* Nor may it be, when the Party comes to his laſt Title by his own Wrong, or any Folly of his own; or on a void Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 347, 353. If Land deſcend to him that has Right to it before, he ſhall be *remitted* to his better and more ancient Title, if he will: And a *Remitter* muſt be to a precedent Right; for regularly to every *Remiter* there are two Incidents, *viz.* an ancient Right, and a defeaſible Eſtate of Freehold coming together. *Doct. & Stud. cap.* 9. *Wood's Inſt.* 528. Tenant in Tail makes a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition, and dieth, and his Iſſue being within Age enters for the Condition broken by Virtue of the Feoffment; he ſhall be firſt in as Tenant in Fee-ſimple, and he *remitted* as Heir to his Father: But if the Heir be of Age, he ſhall not be *remitted*; but is to bring this Writ of *Formedon* againſt the Feoffee. 1 *Inſt.* 202, 349. And if Tenant in Tail inſeoff his Son or Heir apparent, who is within Age, and after dies, that is a *Remitter* to the Heir: Though if he were of full Age at the Time of ſuch Feoffment, it is no *Remitter*, becauſe it was his Folly, that he being of full Age would take ſuch a Feoffment. *Litt.* 655. If a Huſband alien Lands that he hath in Right of his Wife, and after take an Eſtate again to him and his Wife for their Lives, this is a *Remitter* to the Wife, for the Alienation is the Act of the Huſband, and not of the Woman; yet if the Alienation be by Fine in a Court of Record, ſuch a Taking again afterwards to the Huſband and Wife ſhall not make the Wife to be in her *Remitter*, ſhe being excluded by the Fine for ever. *Terms de Ley* 519. Lands are given to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies; and after the Huſband aliens the Land in Fee, and then takes back an Eſtate to him, and to his Wife for their Lives; here they will be both of them *remitted:* But if he take an Eſtate again to himſelf for Life; *Remitter* will not be allowed againſt his own Alienation. 1 *Inſt.* 354. When the Entry of a Perſon is lawful, and he takes an Eſtate in the Land for Life; or in Fee, *&c.* (except it be by Matter of Record, or otherwiſe to conclude or eſtop him) he ſhall be *remitted.* 1 *Inſt.* 363. And a *Remitter* to one in Poſſeſſion, may be a *Remitter* to another in Remainder; if the Remainder be not bound, which eſtops it. *Cro. Car.* 145. If there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Fee to *A. B.* and the Tenant in Tail diſcontinueth, and takes back an Eſtate in Fee; and then deviſes the Lands to his Wife for Life, with Remainder to *W. R.* for Years, Remainder to the ſame *A. B.* in Fee, and dies, and his Wife enters and dies: It has been held, that he in Remainder in Fee may enter and avoid the Term for Years to *W. R.* becauſe he is *remitted* to his firſt Remainder in Fee; and a *Remitter* avoids a Leaſe for Years, without Entry. *Noy* 48. A Father was Tenant for Life, Remainder to his Son for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Body of the Father; he and his Son conveyed the Lands to the Uncle

Uncle in Fee; who died without Iſſue, ſo that the Son who was Heir in Tail to the Father, was now Heir at Law to the Uncle, and the Fee deſcended on him; the Wife of the Uncle brought Dower, but the Son being *remitted* to his former Eſtate, no Dower accrued to the Wife, for the Eſtate of which ſhe claims Dower is gone. 1 *Leon.* 37. 9 *Rep.* 136. Lands were purchaſed by a Man, and ſettled upon himſelf and his Wife in Tail, and they had Iſſue two Sons; then he made a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Wife for Life, Remainder in Fee to his ſecond Son: The Wife after his Death entered, and made a Feoffment to the Iſſue of the ſecond Son; and then the eldeſt Son entered for a Forfeiture, upon the *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 20. and it was adjudged a Forfeiture, by Reaſon the Wife having two Titles, one as Tenant in Tail, and the other as Tenant for Life, by her Entry ſhe is *remitted* to her Eſtate for Life, ſo that the Feoffment made by her is a Forfeiture of her Eſtate. *Sid.* 63. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 100. If Land be given to a Woman in Tail, the Remainder to another and a Third in Tail, Remainder to a Fourth in Fee; the Feme takes Huſband, and he Diſcontinues the Lands in Fee, and after an Eſtate is made to the Huſband and Wife for their Lives, or other Eſtate: This is a *Remitter* to all them in Remainder, and if ſhe die without Iſſue, they may enter; and ſo it is of them that have the Reverſion after ſuch Entails. *Lit. Sect.* 673. Where a Perſon lets Land for Term of Life to another, who granteth it away in Fee; if the Alienee make an Eſtate to the Leſſor, it will be a *Remitter* to him, becauſe his Entry is lawful. *Ibid.* 694. If one be diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor makes a Feoffment to the Diſſeiſee; in this Caſe the Diſſeiſee may be *remitted* to his elder Title, or he may chooſe to take by the Feoffment; and if it be with Warranty, he may if he will make Uſe of the Warranty. 1 *H.* 7. 20. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 237. Tenant in Tail, hath two Sons, and he leaſes the Land intailed to his elder Son for Life, the Remainder to his youngeſt Son; it is no *Remitter* to the eldeſt: But if he die without Iſſue of his Body, the youngeſt Son ſhall be *remitted.* Litt. 682. If Tenant in Tail make a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs, he ſhall not be *remitted*; but his Iſſue ſhall. 3 *Nelſ.* 100. On *Remitter* of Iſſue in Tail, Leaſes and other Charges on the Lands are avoided. *Litt.* 659, 660.

Remittitur, Entry of in *B. R.* on a *Writ of Error*'s abating in the *Exchequer* Chamber, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* Vide *Error.*

Remover, Is where a Suit or Cauſe is *removed* out of one Court into another; and for this there are divers Writs and Means. 11 *Rep.* 41. And *Remanding* of a Cauſe, is the ſending it back into the ſame Court, out of which it was called and ſent for. *Marſh.* 106. See *Habeas Corpus.*

Renant, Or rather *Reniant*, i. e. *Negans*, from the Fr. *Renier*, *negare*, to deny or refuſe. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Render, (Fr. *Rendre*, viz. *Reddere*) Signifies to yield, give again, or return. This Word is uſed in the Levying of a *Fine*, which is either *ſingle*, where nothing is *rendered* back by the Cogniſee; or *double*, when it contains a Grant and *Render* back again of the Land, *&c.* to the Cogniſor. *Weſt's Symb.* And there are certain Things in a Manor that lie in *Prender*, that is, which may be taken by the Lord or his Officers when they happen, without any Offer made by the Tenant, ſuch Eſcheats, *&c.* and certain that lie in *Render*, *i. e.* muſt be *rendered* or anſwered by the Tenant, as Rents, Heriots, and other Services: Alſo ſome Services conſiſt in *Seiſance*; and ſome in *Render.* Weſt. Symb. par. 2. Perkin's Reſerva. 696.

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Renegate, or *Renegado*, which we corruptly call *Runnegate*, is one who was a *Chriſtian*, and afterwards *negat Chriſtum*, and apoſtatiſed to *Mahometiſm:* This is mentioned in *Hoveden* by the Name of a *Reneez.* Hoved. Anno 1192.

Renegeld, Is a kind of Rent or Tenure.——*Per* Renegeld Johannis S. *Ar. clamat habere de qualibet Bovata terræ infra feodum de* A. 1 *d.* Rot. Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam, 14 *H.* 7.

Renovant, (From *Renovo*) To renew or make again: The Parſon ſued one for Tithes, to be paid of Things *Renovant, &c.* 2 Cro. 430.

Rent, (*Reditus*) Is a Sum of Money, or other Conſideration, iſſuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements. 1 *Inſt.* 141. It muſt be certain, or that which may be reduced to a Certainty; and regularly it is to be reſerved out of a corporeal Inheritance, whereunto the Grantor may have Recourſe to diſtrain, and not granted out of a Common, Piſcary, *&c.* or ſuch like incorporeal Inheritances; but as to incorporeal Inheritances, the Reſervation may be good by Way of Contract, to have Action of Debt. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 143. A Grant of a *Rent* out of a Hundred, is void; for the *Rent* cannot iſſue out of it, nor doth an Aſſiſe lie for it, becauſe it cannot be put in View: And a Fair is but a Franchiſe, out of which a *Rent* may not be reſerved. 5 *Rep.* 3, 4. A *Rent* may be reſerved out of a Reverſion or Remainder of Lands; for the apparent Poſſibility that they may come in Poſſeſſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 792. But the Profits of the Land, which are the Thing itſelf may not be reſerved as *Rent*; notwithſtanding the *Rent* be out of the Profits. 1 *Inſt.* 206. One may make a Leaſe of the Veſture or Herbage of Land, reſerving a *Rent:* Or of a Rectory, with Reſervation of *Rent* out of it. 7 *Rep.* 18. *Rents* are to be reſerved to the Leſſor, or Feoffor, *&c.* it being a Maxim in Law, that the *Rent* muſt be reſerved to him from whom the Land moveth. 1 *Inſt.* 143. There are ſeveral Kinds of *Rents*; as a *Fee-farm Rent*, *Quit-Rent*, *Rack-Rent*, *Old-Rent*, and *improved Rent*, *&c.* but the common Diviſion of *Rents* is into three Sorts, *viz. Rent-Service*, *Rent-Charge*, and *Rent-Seck.* Litt. 213. *Rent-Service* is accompanied with ſome corporeal Service, as Fealty, *&c.* and is where upon a Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for Life, or Years, a Man reſerves to himſelf a certain *Rent*, whilſt the Reverſion of the Lands continues in him; this is a moſt certain Mark to know it to be a *Rent*-Service; and if this *Rent* be behind at the Day on which it ought to be paid, the Landlord by the Common Law may diſtrain for it, without any particular Covenant, *&c.* If a Perſon grants all his Term, and there be no Reverſion left in the Grantor, he cannot diſtrain for the *Rent*; yet Debt will lie for it as a Sum in Groſs, where there is no Reverſion. 1 *Inſt.* 87, 141, 142. *Litt.* 213. 2 *Lev.* 80. And where an annual Sum is appointed to be paid to a Stranger, it is not a *Rent* but a Sum in Groſs. 1 *Leon.* 362. *Rent-Charge* is when a Perſon by Deed maketh over his Eſtate to another in Fee, or by Gift in Tail, the Remainder in Fee, or a Leaſe for Life, Remainder over in Fee, or any other Grant where the whole Eſtate paſſeth, and by the ſame Deed reſerveth to him and his Heirs a certain *Rent*; and covenanteth that if the *Rent* be behind, it ſhall be lawful for him and his Heirs to diſtrain, *&c.* ſuch a *Rent* is called a *Rent*-Charge, becauſe the Lands are charged with ſuch Diſtreſs by Force of the Deed, and not by the Common Law, as in the Caſe of a *Rent*-Service: It muſt be a Conveyance in Fee, either in Poſſeſſion or Remainder, or a Grant of the whole Eſtate, to make a *Rent* Charge; for the Reverſion is not to be in the Feoffor, as is requiſite in the *Rent*-Service: But if one ſeiſed of Land, Grants by Deed an yearly *Rent* iſſuing out of it to another Perſon in Fee, Fee-tail, for Term of Life, or Years, with Clauſe of Diſtreſs, it

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is a *Rent*-Charge; alſo if one ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, binds his Goods and Lands for the Payment of an yearly *Rent*, this is a good *Rent*-Charge, with Power to diſtrain: So that a *Rent*-Charge may be either by Reſervation or Grant. *Litt.* 217, 218. 1 *Inſt.* 143, 144, 147. If a Man hath a *Rent*-Service or *Rent*-Charge, and grants it to another by Deed for Life, rendering *Rent*, it is void; becauſe a *Rent* cannot be charged with another *Rent*. *Kelw.* 161. A *Rent*-Charge, of what Nature ſoever it be, is grantable over: And a *Rent* is not a Thing meerly in Action. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 111. Lands are charged with a *Rent* Charge, and after the Owner of theſe Lands makes a Leaſe thereof, and covenants with the Leſſee to ſave him harmleſs: If afterwards the Leſſee pays the *Rent* to the Grantee of the *Rent*-Charge, voluntarily and without Compulſion, *per Holt* Chief Juſtice in ſuch Caſe he pays it in his own Wrong, and muſt pay it again to the Leſſor; though if he is diſtrained for the *Rent*-Charge, and his Goods are taken, whereby he is compelled to pay the *Rent*, it is otherwiſe, and this is a Breach of the Covenant, and not before. 3 *Salk.* 109. *Rent-Seck*, or dry *Rent*, is where a Man by Deed paſſeth his Eſtate to another, and reſerves to him and his Heirs a certain *Rent*: or granteth a *Rent* iſſuing out of his Lands, without any Clauſe of Diſtreſs in the Deed: Now by the Common Law he cannot diſtrain for this *Rent*, by Reaſon he hath not Seiſin of the *Rent*, and no Diſtreſs is incident to it, and there being no Reverſion or particular Charge to enable him to do it: But if the King hath a *Rent-Seck*, he may diſtrain for it. *Litt.* 217, 233, 235. And a late Act of Parliament gives all Perſons the like Remedy for recovering *Rent-Seck*, Chief-Rents, *&c.* as for *Rents* reſerved on Leaſe. 4 *Geo.* 2. An Aſſiſe will lie of a *Rent* Seck for a Grantee, if he hath had Seiſin; but if there had been no Seiſin, he was without Remedy: Non-payment of a *Rent*-Seck upon Demand is a Denial in Law, whereof the Grantee may have an Aſſiſe; provided he hath had Seiſin of the *Rent* before. *Cro. Eliz.* 505. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 449. The Difference between a *Rent*-Charge and a *Rent*-Seck is, that there is a Clauſe of Diſtreſs annexed to one, and no ſuch Clauſe to the other; and therefore the one is a Charge upon the Land, but for the other the Grantee had formerly no Remedy, but to charge the Perſon of the Grantor in a Writ of *Annuity*; and he muſt have Seiſin of the *Rent*, which is to be created by Grant, and not by Deviſe; alſo the firſt Payment that gives Life to the *Rent*-Seck, ought to be made by the Tenant of the Freehold; likewiſe he ſhould attorn, or he cannot have Aſſiſe. 6 *Rep.* 56. If a Rent be granted in Fee, with a Clauſe of Diſtreſs only for the Life of the Grantee, there it is a *Rent*-Charge for his Life, and after his Death his Heirs ſhall have it as a *Rent*-Seck; though if the Clauſe of Diſtreſs be for Years, then it is a *Rent*-Seck, as well during his Life as afterwards. 7 *Rep.* 23. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 313. If one grant that if *A.* be not paid 20*l.* a Year for his Life, he ſhall diſtrain for it; this is a good Grant of ſuch a *Rent* during his Life. *Co. Litt.* 147. To theſe three Sorts of *Rents* may be added a *Rent* reſerved upon a Leaſe at Will, called a *Rent diſtrainable of Common Right*: And in Action of Debt for *Rent* upon a Leaſe at Will, the Plaintiff muſt ſet forth, that the Defendant entered and was poſſeſſed, and prove it, becauſe the *Rent* is due only by the Occupation; but on a Leaſe for Years, the *Rent* is due on the Contract; and if the Leſſee never enters he muſt pay the *Rent*. 1 *Inſt.* 141. 1 *Salk.* 209. A Man may have a *Rent* by *Preſcription*; and preſcribe that he and his Anceſtors have been ſeiſed thereof, and uſed to diſtrain for it, when in Arrear; and ſo a Perſon may make a good Title to a *Rent* without any Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 144. 6 *Rep.* 33. And there are *Rents*, but not properly called ſo, reſerved by Contract or Deed, which create them with Clauſe of Diſtreſs, without a Tenure, againſt the natural Courſe of the Law; though ſuch *Rent* is rather a Penalty: In all Caſes, by late Statutes, a Landlord may diſtrain for his *Rent* upon any Contract. 1 *Inſt.* 144, 213. *Litt.* 345. *Wood's Inſt.* 185, 598. *Rent* will not be barred by Fine levied by Tenant in Tail; but remains a collateral Charge on the Land. 2 *Lev.* 30. And where a Donor grants a *Rent* out of a Reverſion, it may not be barred by Recovery againſt the Tenant in Tail; though if a Man makes a Gift in Tail, reſerving a *Rent*, it may. *Cro. Car.* 598. If a Leaſe for Years, or Life, or Gift in Tail, be made to one with Reſervation of *Rent*; and the Leſſor or Donor grant the Reverſion over generally to another, the *Rent* paſſeth to the Grantee, although no Mention be made of it in the Grant; the *Rent* being incident to the Reverſion: But though a *Rent* be incident to the Reverſion, it is not inſeparably incident; the Reverſion may be granted, ſo as not to paſs the *Rent*. 1 Inſt. 143, 317. *Rents* may be deviſed by Will in the ſame Manner as Lands: A Teſtator ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, made a Leaſe thereof rendring *Rent*, and afterwards deviſed the *Rent* to another; and adjudged that the Executor, and not the Heir ſhall have it; becauſe it is but a Chattel in the Deviſee. 2 *Cro.* 144. *Dyer* 5. A Leaſe is made for Years of Land in Fee-ſimple, rendering *Rent* to the Leſſor, his Executors or Aſſigns, during the Term; the Heir ſhall have the *Rent*; it running with the Reverſion: And if a Leſſor dies before the Day of Payment of *Rent*, it ſhall go to his Heir, as incident to the Reverſion; but if it becomes due in the Leſſor's Life-time, it ſhall go to the Executors. 12 *Rep.* 36. 10 *Rep.* 127. *Raym.* 213. 2 *Saund.* 367. If the Leſſor dies upon the Day of Payment, and the *Rent* is unpaid, the Heir ſhall have it; for the *Rent* is not due till the laſt Minute of the Day: But if it be paid that Morning before the Leſſor dies, his Executor ſhall retain it againſt the Heir. 10 *Rep.* 127. 1 *Inſt.* 212. In what Caſes the *Rent* ſhall go to Executors, or him in Remainder; on the Leſſor for Life's dying, and the *Rent* not paid before the laſt Inſtant of the Day whereon due, ſee *Preced. Canc.* 555. One ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, makes a Leaſe of the ſame Lands for ten Years, yielding to him and his Heirs a yearly *Rent* of 20*l.* at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, or within one Month after; now if the Leſſor dieth between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and the End of the *Month*, the *Rent* muſt be paid to the Heir, and not the Executor; becauſe this was not due until the End of the Month. 10 *Rep.* 127. 1 *Saund.* 287. If a Leaſe is made for Years, paying a yearly Rent at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, or within twelve Days after, upon Condition that if the *Rent* be not paid by that Time, next after the ſaid Feaſts, or Days of Payment, then the Leaſe ſhall be void; in this Caſe, it is ſaid the Tenant or Leſſee hath twelve Days after the twelve Days, to pay the ſaid *Rent*; for the twelfth Day after the Feaſts was a Day of Payment: But if the Clauſe in the Leaſe had been, that if the *Rent* is behind for the Space of twelve Days after either of the ſaid Feaſt-Days of Payment, the Leaſe to be void, *&c.* here the Tenant hath but the twelve Days allowed him. 10 *Rep.* 129. 4 *Rep.* 27. A Man ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, lets them for Years, and reſerves a *Rent* to himſelf, not to him and his Heirs, the *Rent* ſhall determine by his Death, if he dies within the Term: So if he reſerves a *Rent* to him and his Aſſigns, the Reſervation is good only during his Life. *Wood's Inſt.* 186. Though if he reſerves a *Rent* generally, without ſhewing to whom it ſhould go, it will go to his Heirs. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 5 *Rep.* 11. An Heir ſhall have the *Rent*, where he is named in the Grant: And if the *Rent* is reſerved to the Leſſor, his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Aſſigns of the Reverſion ſhall enjoy it, if the *Rent* be incident to the Inheritance.

Inheritance. 2 *Cro.* 282. *Plowd.* 167. 1 *Inſt.* 47. Where a Tenant for Life lets a Leaſe for Years, if he ſhall ſo long live, under certain *Rent*, and the Tenant for Life dieth before a Quarter Day, or Day of Payment, the Tenant is diſcharged of the *Rent* for that Quarter by the Act of God: But this may be guarded againſt by dividing the *Rent*, and making it payable weekly, *&c.* though it be not uſually received otherwiſe than quarterly; or by Covenant in the Leaſe, to oblige the Tenant to pay the Executors of the Leſſor for ſo much of the Profits as ſhall be received till his Death, if he die before any Day of Payment. 10 *Rep.* 127, 129. Without this Care, the Tenant might receive the Profits of the Lands and detain the *Rent* too, by quitting the Eſtate upon the Death of the Landlord, who did not live till the *Rent* was due; and thereby barring thoſe in Remainder and Reverſion, *&c.* of the *Rent*, becauſe he was not their Tenant at the Day of Payment; and this has been often done by the Tenants of Biſhops and Parſons, and of Widows endowed, or having Jointures of Lands for Life, *&c.* The ſame as to Tenants at Will, where the Landlord dies the Day before the *Rent* Day. See *Comb.* 255. This Law is now altered by Statute; for if any Tenant for Life die on the Day, on which the *Rent* was made payable, his Executors, *&c.* may in Action on the Caſe recover from the Under-Tenants, the Whole, or if he die before ſuch Day, a due Proportion of ſuch *Rent:* And where Demiſes are not by Deed, Landlords may recover reaſonable Satisfaction, for the Uſe of what the Tenants held, *&c.* 11 *Geo.* 2. If a *Rent* upon a Leaſe for Years of Land is reſerved, and made payable at four Quarter-Days, the Leſſor may have Action of Debt after the firſt Day of Failure; for every Quarter's *Rent* is a ſeveral Debt, and diſtinct Actions may be brought for each Quarter, and it is not like Debt for Part of the Money on Contract. 5 *Rep.* 81. 10 *Rep.* 128. 2 *Vent.* 129. Thus it is of a Covenant of Promiſe to pay 100 *l.* at five ſeveral Days, after the firſt Default; though if one leaſeth a Stock of Cattle, or other perſonal Goods, and the *Rent* is to be paid at ſeveral Days, the Leſſor muſt ſtay till all the Days are expired, becauſe it is all but one perſonal Contract. 4 *Rep.* 94. 1 *Inſt.* 292. An Action for one Quarter's *Rent*, when two Quarters were due, ſo that the Plaintiff ſued for leſs than was his Due, without ſhewing how the Reſt was ſatisfied, which it was objected the Law would not allow, has been adjudged good on Demurrer, every Quarter being a ſeveral Debt; but not if it appears by the Plaintiff's own ſhewing, that *Rent* for a whole Year is due and he brings an Action only for Half a Year, *&c.* 2 *Vent.* 129. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 117. In Debt for *Rent*, the Plaintiff demands more in his Declaration than is due, he may remit Part, and have Judgment for the Reſidue. 2 *Lill.* 449. Action of Debt may be brought for *Rent* due for a Copyhold and Freehold together. 3 *Lev.* 39. *Cro. Eliz.* 851. Alſo for *Rent* upon a Leaſe of Land, and a Flock of Sheep. 3 *Lev.* 150. Aſſignee of Rent upon a Leaſe for Years, ſhall have Debt for it. 1 *Lev.* 22. And Covenant for *Rent* lies againſt the Leſſee after an Aſſignment, by the Grantee in Reverſion; and this, although Notice and Acceptance of the *Rent* had been pleaded, as it is upon an expreſs Covenant. 3 *Lev.* 233. A Leſſee for Years rendering *Rent*, aſſigned his Term in Parcel of the Land, and that Aſſignee made another Aſſignment of that Parcel; and it was held, that the Leſſor might have an Action of Debt againſt the firſt Leſſee for the whole *Rent*, becauſe the Privity of Contract remained between them, and that the *Rent* ſhould not be apportioned. *Dyer* 4. 2 *Leon.* 121. If a Leaſe be made of three Acres of Land of equal Value, paying ſuch a *Rent*, and afterwards the Leſſor grants the Reverſion of one Acre to another; the Grantee ſhall have the proportionable *Rent*, for though it is but one Leaſe and one *Rent*, yet becauſe the Reverſion is ſeverable, the *Rent* ſhall attend upon it and be likewiſe ſeverable. 8 *Rep.* But in a Leaſe of a Warren which extended into three Vills, where the Leſſor granted the Reverſion of that Part which lay in one of the Vills to another, and the Leſſee attorned; adjudged that the Grantee ſhall not have any Part of the *Rent*, nor the Grantor neither, becauſe an intire Contract cannot be apportioned, and therefore the *Rent* is determined. *Moor* 115. Action of Debt was brought for *Rent* on a Leaſe of three ſeveral Acres of Land for three ſeveral Terms, paying *Rent pro Terminis prædict.*' And it was inſiſted, that the *Rent* could not iſſue out of all, becauſe they were ſeveral Terms; but the Court ruled, that it was an intire Leaſe, and that the *Rent* iſſued out of all the Lands; and if one of the Terms determines, it ſhall be paid out of the Reſidue. *Dalif.* 139. A Leaſe is made of Lands, rendring ten Pounds *Rent*, *viz.* For five Acres five Pounds, and for other five Acres the like Sum, *&c.* in this Caſe it ſhall be one, and not ſeveral *Rents.* 1 *And.* 174. But if one grant twenty Pounds a Year out of Land; to hold ten Pounds yearly for thirty Years, and the other ten Pounds thirty-ſix Years, payable at the Feaſts of, *&c.* they will be ſeveral *Rents*, and a Diſtreſs may be for either of them alone. 1 *Cro.* 109. A Man grants a *Rent*-Charge to another for Life out of his Lands; if he grant further by the ſame Deed, that he and his Heirs may diſtrain in the Land for the ſame *Rent:* This will amount to a new Grant of the *Rent* in Fee ſimple. 1 *Inſt.* 148. Where *Rent* is granted for Life, out of Land in Fee, and a Term for Years; there it ſhall iſſue out of the Lands in Fee, not the Term of Years. 7 *Rep.* 23. The Land in Fee only ſhall be charged with this *Rent*; and yet the Perſon and the other Land are chargeable after a ſort for the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 146. *Plowd.* 198. If a Man grant *Rent* out of his Lands, and ſays not what Land, nor where; it cannot be a good Grant of the *Rent*; though it may be good to charge his Perſon as in an Annuity: So if one grant any *Rent* out of a Thing not chargeable with *Rent*; as a Common, or Franchiſe, *&c.* 6 *Rep.* 58. 10 *Rep.* 93. But where Lands in general, are charged with a *Rent*, with Clauſe in the Deed, That if it be not paid, the Grantee ſhall diſtrain for it in the Manor of *S.* it will charge that Manor, but not any other Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 146. If the *Rent* be granted out of one Manor, with Power to diſtrain in another; both the Manors are liable to it. 7 *Rep.* 23. A *Rent* reſerved out of Land, is of the Nature of the Land: If a Perſon has a *Rent* on the Part of his Mother, the Diſtreſs and Remedy for it ſhall go to the Heir on the Part of the Mother, *&c.* *Moor* 301. 1 *Inſt.* 142. And if two Coparceners make a Feoffment in Fee, rendring *Rent* to them and their Heirs, the *Rent* ſhall be of the Quality of the Lands, and the Heirs of one and of the other ſhall inherit. 5 *Rep.* 8. Yet if there be two Jointenants, and one makes a Leaſe for Years, rendring *Rent*; the Leſſor dieth, the other ſhall not have this *Rent.* 1 Rep. 96. A *Rent* was reſerved on a Leaſe to be paid at two Feaſts, and not ſaid by what Portions; and yet held good, and that the Leſſee ſhould have Liberty to make the Payments by what Portions he pleaſed. 3 *Leon.* 322. The Huſband after the Wife's Death is liable to pay the *Rent* in arrear, upon a Leaſe to the Wife: And any Man who in Right of his Wife, ſhall have any real Eſtate in *Rents*, *&c.* which ſhall be due and in Arrear at her Death, may after her Death bring Debt for thoſe Arrears. 1 *Lev.* 25. 4 *Rep.* 50. An Action of Debt lies for *Rent* in arrear upon a Leaſe for Life, or Years; at Common Law it lay not on Leaſes for Life, but it may be brought by 8 *Ann. cap.* 17. If Tenants for Life or Years hold over Lands after the

Determination of their Terms, and Demand being made to deliver the Poſſeſſion, they ſhall pay double the yearly Value, to be recovered by Action of Debt: And when Half a Year's *Rent* is due and in arrear from any Tenant, and no ſufficient Diſtreſs can be had on the Premiſſes, the Landlord may ſerve a Declaration in *Ejectment*, and recover Judgment, *&c.* but the Tenant may file his Bill in Equity, within ſix Months, to be relieved; though not have an Injunction againſt the Proceedings at Law, (unleſs he bring the Money due into Court) and paying the *Rent* in arrear, and Coſts, all Proceedings to ceaſe, *&c.* by the 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 28. If any Tenant, holding Lands, *&c.* at a *Rack-Rent*, being in arrear one Year's *Rent*, ſhall deſert and leave the ſame uncultivated or unoccupied; two Juſtices of Peace, may at the Requeſt of the Landlord go upon and view the Premiſſes, and fix on the moſt notorious Part thereof, a Notice in Writing, on what Day (at the Diſtance of 14 Days) they will take a ſecond View; and if the Tenant, or ſome Perſon for him, do not then pay the *Rent*, and there is no Diſtreſs, the Tenant's Leaſe ſhall become void: The ſaid two Juſtices Proceedings to be examined into in a ſummary Way, by the next Juſtices of Aſſiſe of the County; who if they ſee Cauſe may award Reſtitution and Coſts to the Tenant, *&c.* By this Statute, in Caſe a Tenant gives Notice of his quitting the Premiſſes, and do not accordingly deliver up Poſſeſſion, at the Time notified; he is thenceforward to pay double *Rent* recoverable as ſingle *Rent*. *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. Debt may be brought for Part of *Rent* due, and a Diſtreſs taken for the other Part; ſo as to make both the Perſon and Land liable: If Tenant in Fee, or in Tail die, his Executor may have Action of Debt by the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. for *Rent* in arrear, or he may diſtrain; but before this Act, the Executor had no Remedy by the Common Law: So it was in the Caſe of a Tenant *pur auter vie*, for his Executor had no Remedy till the Death of *Ceſtuy que vie*; and now he may diſtrain or have an Action of Debt for the *Rent* arrear. 1 *Cro.* 471. 3 *Salk.* 333. If Tenant for Life die, his Executor may bring Action of Debt for the *Rent* in arrear; and this was his Remedy at Common Law; but a new Remedy is given by this Statute, and that is to diſtrain: Though if there be a Grantee of a *Rent* for twenty Years, if he ſo long live, and there is *Rent* in arrear, and then the Grantee dies; his Executor cannot diſtrain for the Arrears within the Statute, but muſt keep to his Remedy at Common Law. 3 *Salk.* 304. Where the Lord gained a *Rent* of the Tenant by Incroachment, upon a Diſtreſs taken for it, the Tenant could not help himſelf in *Replevin*, before the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 3. becauſe he could not traverſe the Tenure; but was compelled to bring the Writ *Ne injuſte vexes* againſt the Lord, and there he might traverſe the Tenure: Since that Statute, the Lord in his Avowry muſt alledge Seiſin of the *Rent* for forty Years paſt; which the Tenant may traverſe. 4 *Rep.* 8. 10 *Rep.* 88. 9 *Rep.* 33. In Debt for *Rent* upon a Leaſe for Years, the Defendant pleaded an Invaſion by Enemies, who drove him and his Cattle from the Lands demiſed, ſo that he could not injoy the ſame; but it was adjudged againſt him; for he did not plead that the Army were all Aliens and unknown: And if a Man covenants to pay *Rent*, and it happens that the Lands are overflowed with Water, he is ſtill chargeable with the *Rent*, becauſe he might have provided againſt this Accident by his Contract; and though there was no expreſs Covenant in this Leaſe to pay the *Rent*, the Reſervation is a Covenant in Law, and a Duty is created by it, and the Law will not protect him againſt his own Agreement. *Style* 47. If no Place is appointed for Payment of *Rent*, the Law appoints it to be upon the Land. 4 *Rep.* 72. *Demand of Rent* is alſo to be on the Land, *&c.* and to warrant a Diſtreſs, the Demand may be at any Time after due; but it is not ſo for Re-entry. 1 *Inſt.* 201. *Dyer* 25. *Tender* of the *Rent*, which muſt be the whole *Rent* due, may be upon any Part of the Lands let. *Ibid. Acceptance* of *Rent*, in ſome Caſes, will give Affirmance to a voidable Leaſe, and bar Entries for Conditions broken, *&c.* And *Rent* may be *extinguiſhed* by Purchaſe of Parcel of the Land, *&c.* *Vide* the *Heads*. By the *Stat.* 8 *Ann. c.* 17. No Goods ſhall be liable to be taken in Execution, unleſs the Plaintiff ſhall before Removal pay the Landlord all *Rent* Arrear, not exceeding one Year's *Rent*. The Landlord muſt demand the *Rent* before Removal, or he will be too late. Landlord dead, and after Execution executed Adminiſtration is granted to *A.* he is not intitled to a Year's *Rent*. 1 *Strange* 97. The Adminiſtrator of the Landlord may have an Action againſt the Officer for taking the Goods in Execution, and removing them off from the Premiſſes before the Landlord was paid a Year's *Rent*. 1 *Strange* 212. On Motion on Behalf of the Landlord, the Sheriff was ordered to pay him his Year's *Rent* without deducting Poundage. 1 *Strange* 643. This Statute extends to the immediate Landlord, and not to the Ground Landlord. 2 *Strange* 787. After the Landlord had been paid a Year's *Rent* on one Execution, another Execution came in, and he moved to be paid another Year's *Rent* on the laſt Execution, but was denied, for the Intent of the Act was only to continue a Lien as to One Year, and to puniſh him for his *Laches*, if he lets more run in Arrear. 2 *Strange* 1024.

Rental, A Roll wherein the *Rents* of a *Manor* are written and ſet down, and by which the Lord's Bailiff collects the ſame: It contains the Lands and Tenements let to each Tenant, and the Names of the Tenants, the ſeveral *Rents* ariſing, and for what Time, uſually a Year. *Compl. Court Keep.* 475.

Rents of Aſſiſe, The certain *Rents* of Freeholders, and ancient Copyholders, ſo called, becauſe they were *aſſiſed*, and different from others that were uncertain, paid in Corn, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 19. *Rents reſolute* are ſuch *Rents* as were anciently payable to the Crown from the Lands of Abbies and Religious Houſes; and after the Diſſolution of the Abbey Lands which were demiſed to others, the ſaid *Rents* were ſtill reſerved to the Crown: They are reckoned among the *Fee-farm Rents*, to be ſold by the *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6.

Reparations, A Tenant for Life or Years may cut down Timber-Trees to make *Reparations*, although he be not compelled thereto; as where a Houſe is ruinous at the Time of the Leaſe made, and the Leſſee ſuffers it to fall, he is not bound to rebuild it, and yet if he fell Timber for *Reparations* he may juſtify the ſame. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 54. The Leſſee covenants, That from and after the Amendment and *Reparation* of the Houſes by the Leſſor, he at his own Charges will keep and leave them in Repair: In this Caſe the Leſſee is not obliged to do it, unleſs the Leſſor firſt make good the *Reparations:* And if it be well repaired at firſt, when the Leaſe began, and after happen to decay; the Leſſor muſt firſt repair, before the Leſſee is bound to keep it ſo. 2 *Cro.* 645. If one covenant for the *Reparation* of a Houſe, upon Requeſt of the Leſſor, and he repair without it; this is no Performance of the Covenant. 2 *Leon. cap.* 72. See *Leaſe*, *Covenant*, and *Waſte*.

Reparatione facienda, Is a Writ that lies in divers Caſes; one whereof is where there are Tenants in Common or Jointenants of a Houſe, *&c.* which is fallen to Decay, and one of them is willing to *repair* it, but the others are not: In this Caſe the Party willing to *repair* the ſame, ſhall have this Writ againſt the others. *F. N. B.* 127. And if a Man have a Houſe adjoining to my Houſe, and he ſuffer his Houſe to lie in Decay to the Annoyance of my Houſe, I may have a Writ againſt him to *repair* his Houſe. So if a

Perſon

Perſon have a Paſſage over a Bridge, and another ought to *repair* the Bridge, who ſuffers it to fall to Decay, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 281.

Repaſtum, A Repaſt or Meal of Meat given to ſervile Tenants, when they laboured for their Lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 401.

Repeal, (From the Fr. *Rappel*, i. e. *Revocatio*) Signifies the ſame with revoke; as the *Repealing* of a Statute is the Revoking or Diſannulling it. *Raſtal.* It is ſaid a Pardon of Felony, *&c.* may be *repealed*, upon diſproving the Suggeſtions. 1 *Keb.* 19. A Deed or Will may not ſtand good as to Part, and be *repealed* for the Reſt. *Style* 241. And a Defendant in a Suit cannot *repeal* or revoke his Warrant of Attorney, given to an Attorney to appear for him, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 452.

Repleader, *(Replacitare)* Is to plead that again which was once pleaded before. *Broke.* On an immaterial Iſſue in a Cauſe, *Repleader* may be awarded; and *Repleader* is to be had where the Pleading hath not brought the Iſſue in Queſtion, which was to be tried; Alſo if a Verdict be given where there was no Iſſue joined, there muſt be a *Repleader* to bring the Matter to Trial, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 460. In Debt on a Sheriff's Bond, for the Defendant's Appearance in *B. R.* upon the Return of the Writ, the Defendant pleaded that he had appeared *ſecundum*, *&c.* and upon this they were at Iſſue; and there being a Verdict for the Plaintiff, a *Repleader* was allowed, becauſe the Appearance was not triable by a Jury, but by the Record. 1 *Leon.* 90. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 123. It was held by the Court of *B. R.* that at Common Law, a *Repleader* was granted before Trial, becauſe a Verdict did not cure an immaterial Iſſue; but that now a *Repleader* ought never to be awarded before Trial, becauſe the Fault in the Iſſue may be helped by the Statutes of *Jeofails*: That if a *Repleader* is denied where it ſhould be granted, or *è converſo*, it is Error; and the Judgment in *Repleader* is general, *(viz.) Quod Partes replacitent*: They muſt begin again at the firſt Fault, which occaſioned the immaterial Iſſue; if the Declaration and the Bar, and the Replication be all ill, they muſt begin *de novo*; but if the Bar be good, and the Replication ill, they muſt begin at the Replication; and no Coſts are allowed on either Side; and a *Repleader* cannot be awarded after a Default. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 579. Tho' a *Repleader* is allowed after a Verdict; it has been adjudged not to be awarded after a Demurrer: (But a *Repleader* hath formerly been granted after Demurrer, and likewiſe after the Demurrer argued) and that a *Repleader* can never be awarded after a Writ of Error; but only after Iſſue joined, *&c.* *Latch* 147. 3 *Lev.* 440. *Mod. ca.* 102. See the *Form* of a *Repleader*, *Lutw.* 1622.

Replegiare, Is to redeem a Thing detained or taken by another, by putting in legal Sureties. See *Replevin.*

Replegiare de averiis, A Writ brought by one whoſe Cattle are diſtained, or put in the Pound upon any Cauſe by another Perſon, on Surety given to the Sheriff to proſecute or anſwer the Action at Law. *F. N. B.* 68. *Reg. Orig.* Stat. 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 4.

Replevin, *(Plevina Replegiamentum, à Replegiare)* Is a Remedy grounded and granted upon a *Diſtreſs*, being a *Re-deliverance* of the Thing diſtrained to remain with the firſt Poſſeſſor, on Security or *Pledges* given by him to try the Right with the Diſtrainer, and to anſwer him in a Courſe of Law. 1 *Inſt.* 145. If one doth diſtrain another's Cattle or Goods for Rent, or Service, Damage-feaſant, *&c.* the Owner, upon giving Security to the Sheriff that he will purſue his Action againſt the Party diſtraining, and return the Cattle or Goods again, if the Taking ſhall be adjudged lawful, may have a *Writ of Replevin* or *Replegiari facias*; whereby the Sheriff is commanded to return the Cattle or Goods to the Owner, till the Right of the Diſtreſs is determined: And the Perſon that is diſtrained is to be Plaintiff in the *Replevin*, and the Perſon diſtraining the Defendant or Avowant; for his Juſtification of the Diſtreſs is termed an *Avowry*. 1 Inſt. 268. *Replevins* are by Writ at *Common Law*; or upon *Plaint* in the Sheriff's Court by *Statute*, for the Party's more ſpeedy having again of his Cattle and Goods diſtrained; and the Sheriff ought to take two Sorts of *Pledges*, one by the Common Law, *viz. Plegii de Proſequendo*; and another by the Statute, i. e. *Plegii de Retorno Habendo*: And *Replevin* lies either in the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, by Writ; alſo it lieth in the County-Court, and Court Baron by Plaint; and a Hundred Court may hold Plea of *Replevins*, but they are not to be granted out of Court. 1 *Inſt.* 145. *Dyer* 246. If the Cattle or Goods are not delivered upon a firſt *Replevin*, the Party diſtrained ſhall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries Replevin. F. N. B.* 69. The Sheriff may Act by Virtue of the Writ of *Replevin*, or *ex Officio* by Precept to his Bailiff: And the Sheriff may take a Plaint on the Statutes, and make a *Replevin* preſently, and enter it in the County-Court afterwards. 2 *Inſt.* 139. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 21. By the Statute 52 *H.* 3. If Beaſts are taken and wrongfully with-holden, the Sheriff upon Complaint may deliver them, if they were not taken within Liberties; And if within Liberties, and the Bailiffs thereof will not deliver them, the Sheriff ſhall cauſe them to be delivered in *Replevin.* The Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. enacts, That Lords of Hundreds or Courts Baron, ſhall have Power to hold Plea of *Replevin*; and Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* are to take Pledges of the Plaintiff to proſecute his Suit, and return the Diſtreſs, if it be awarded; or they ſhall anſwer the Lord for the Price of the Cattle; and if a Bailiff is not able to reſtore them, his Superior ſhall do it. But Stewards of Hundred Courts, and other Courts of Lords of Manors, though they have Power to *replevy* Goods; that muſt be by Proceſs of the Court, after Plaint entered therein. *Trin.* 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* By 1 *Ph. & M. c.* 12. the Sheriff at his firſt County-Court, within two Months after he has his Patent, is to depute and proclaim in the Shire Town, Deputies to make *Replevins*, *&c.* The 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. ordains, that upon a *Replevin* ſued, an Avowry may be made by the Lord, or Cogniſance and Juſtification by his Bailiff, *&c.* on the Land holden of the ſame Lord, without naming any Perſon certain to be Tenant thereof; and the like Law is upon every Writ ſued of ſecond Deliverance: In a *Replevin* Damages and Coſts are given the Defendant, ſuch as the Plaintiff would have had if he had recovered in the Action, *&c.* By the 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. in *Replevin*, *&c.* if the Plaintiff be nonſuit, the Defendant may make Suggeſtion in the Nature of an Avowry for Rent; and on Prayer a Writ ſhall be awarded to the Sheriff to inquire of the Sum in arrear, and the Value of the Diſtreſs; and on the Return thereof, the Defendant ſhall recover the Arrears, or the Value of the Diſtreſs with Coſts, *&c.* And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. the Plaintiff in a *Replevin*, with Leave of Court, may plead as many ſeveral Matters thereto, as he ſhall think neceſſary for his Defence: Provided, if any ſuch Matter upon Demurrer joined ſhall be judged inſufficient, Coſts ſhall be given at the Diſcretion of the Court; or if a Verdict be found upon any Iſſue for the Plaintiff or Defendant, Coſts ſhall alſo be given, unleſs the Judge certify that the Party had a probable Cauſe to plead ſuch Matter: Theſe two laſt Statutes relate to *Replevins* in the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter.* And by the late Act 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. In *Replevin* Defendants may avow generally, that the Plaintiff, or other Tenant of the Land, *&c.* whereon the Diſtreſs was made, held the ſame at a certain Rent, during the Time the Rent diſtrained for incurred; which Rent was then, and ſtill remains due, *&c.* without ſetting forth the Landlord's Grant or Title:

And

And if the Plaintiff becomes Nonsuit, *&c.* the Defendant shall recover double Costs. Sheriffs and other Officers granting *Replevins*, before the Distress be delivered, shall, in their own Names, take Bond from the Plaintiff, and two Sureties, in double the Value of the Goods distrained, (to be ascertained by Oath of a credible disinterested Witness) to prosecute the Suit with Effect, and without Delay, and return the Goods, in Case a Return be awarded; and such Sheriff, *&c.* at the Request of the Avowant, shall Assign him the Bond by Indorsement, which if forfeited, he may bring an Action, and recover thereupon in his own Name: And the Court where the Action shall be brought, may by a Rule of the same, give Relief to the Parties. The most usual Method to obtain a *Replevin* is by *Plaint:* But one cannot claim Property in a *Replevin* by his Bailiff or Servant, where *Replevin* is by Plaint in the County Court; though one may claim Property in a Court of Record, by a Bailiff or Servant. 1 *Lev.* 90. And the Action of *Replevin* may be removed out of the County Court, by *Pone*, if it was sued out by Writ; and by *Recordare*, where the *Replevin* is upon Plaint, returnable into *B. R.* or *C. B.* there to be tried. *F. N. B.* 69, 70. The Plaintiff in *Replevin* must have a general or special Property in the Goods, for he who claims no Property in the Thing distrained shall not have *Replevin*; but if the Defendant in the *Replevin* claims the Property, the Sheriff cannot proceed till it is inquired into and decided before him by the Writ *Proprietate Probanda*; whereon if found for the Defendant, he can proceed no further, as he may if found for the Plaintiff; though the Plaintiff may afterwards *replevy* by Writ; and if the Sheriff returns the Property claimed, it shall be put in Issue and tried in *C. B.* 1 *Inst.* 145. *Finch* 316, 317. If any Thing touching the Freehold comes in Question, the Sheriff likewise must proceed no further. *Wood's Inst.* 553. When a Plaint in *Replevin* is removed into *C. B. &c.* and the Plaintiff makes Default, or is Nonsuit, before or after Declaration, or Judgment is given against him, the Defendant in *Replevin* shall have the Writ *Retorno Habendo* of the Goods taken in Distress; so if he pursue not his Action of *Replevin*, *&c.* And the Plaint being removed, if the Plaintiff in *Replevin* is nonsuited before or after Avowry made, the Defendant may again distrain his Cattle for the same Cause he distrained the First; yet the Plaintiff may sue out a Writ of *Second Deliverance* upon the same Record, which will revive the first Suit: And after this Second Deliverance and Trial thereupon, or if the Plaintiff be again Nonsuit upon a Declaration, then there must be awarded a *Returnum irreplegiabile* to the Defendant, and then he may make his Avowry, or Plea in Justification of his Distress, to ground a Writ to inquire of Damages; or he may hold the Beasts till he is satisfied. *Raym.* 33. *F. N. B.* 72. *Wood's Inst.* 553. If the Defendant makes Default, the Plaintiff shall have Judgment to recover all in Damages; as well the Value of the Cattle, as Damages for the Taking of them, and his Costs. *F. N. B.* 69 *Mich.* 8 *H.* 8. No Writ of *Second Deliverance* lies in *Replevin* after a Judgment upon a Demurrer, or after a Verdict given, but in these Cases the Judgment must be entered with a Return irrepleviable; though on a Nonsuit a Second Deliverance will lie, because there is no Determination of the Matter, and there a Writ of Second Deliverance lieth to bring the Matter in Question: But in the Case of a Demurrer and Verdict, the Matter is determined by Law. *Mich.* 7 *W. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 457. The Plaintiff in a Second Deliverance was nonsuited, and a Writ of Inquiry of Damages awarded, and also a *Retorno Habendo*, upon which the Sheriff returned *Averia Elongata*; whereupon a *Withernam* was granted, and all the other of the Plaintiff's Cattle were delivered to the Defendant; and some Time after the Plaintiff came into Court, and paid the Damages and Costs, on which the Court granted him a special Writ to restore his Cattle; but there was no Allowance for the keeping of the Cattle, it being intended their Labour was worth the Charges. 3 *Leon.* 323. *Litt. Rep.* 54. If Cattle distrained are put into a Castle, the Sheriff must nevertheless make *Replevin* and Deliverance; and if Occasion be, he may take the *Posse* or Power of the County with him for that Purpose: And where the Cattle are driven out of the County, *&c.* so that the Sheriff cannot make *Replevin*, a Writ of *Withernam* shall go to the Sheriff to take so many of the Distrainer's or Defendant's Cattle, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 565. A Defendant in *Replevin* may plead Property in the Cattle in a Stranger, either in Bar or in Abatement; and where the Plea in Abatement is to the Point of the Action, as Property is, there the Defendant shall have a Return without making an Avowry for it; for whether the Property was in him or a Stranger, he ought to have a Return, because he had the Possession of the Cattle, which were illegally taken from him by the Plaintiff in *Replevin:* But where the Plea in Abatement is of a collateral Matter, he must make an Avowry to have the Return. 1 *Salk.* 94. 3 *Nelf.* 129. The General Issue in *Replevin* is *Non Cepit*; but the Defendant may plead Property in himself, in Bar or Abatement to the Action; though if he plead Property in a Stranger, he must conclude in Abatement; and 'tis to be observed, that upon the General Issue Property cannot be given in Evidence, therefore it must be pleaded there. *Vent.* 249. 3 *Salk.* 307. *Replevin* was brought for Taking and Detaining a Mare and Colt; the Defendant pleaded Not guilty as to the Taking, *infra sex annos ultimo elapsos*; and upon Demurrer it was insisted, that the Plea was good, because in Effect 'tis *Non Cepit*; and if he is not guilty of the Taking, he could not be guilty of the Detaining; and if this Plea be not allowed, the Statute of Limitations can never be a Bar in *Replevin*; but the Plea was adjudged ill, because it doth not answer the Detaining, and probably the Cattle might be pounded where the Plaintiff could not come to *replevy* them, which is an illegal Detainer, tho' the taking might be legal. *Sid.* 81. The Plaintiff is to lay his *Replevin* in the *Detinuit*, or *Detinet*; if in the *Detinet*, the Plaintiff hath his Goods again, and Damages for the Taking and Detaining; if 'tis brought in the *Detinuit*, he shall only recover for the wrongful Taking; for that Word being in the *preter-perfect Tense*, implies that the Plaintiff had his Goods again: So that if in *Replevin* the Writ be in the *Detinet*, and the Plaintiff declare in the *Detinuit*, the Declaration is ill, the Variance being material. 2 *Lutw.* 1147, 1151. A *Replevin* ought to be certain, in setting forth the Number and Kinds of Cattle distrained, or it will not be good; because if it be uncertain, the Sheriff cannot tell how to make Deliverance of the Cattle, if a Writ be directed to him to do it. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And in a Declaration in *Replevin* for Taking of Cattle, if the Time and Place of Taking be not named, the Derlaration is naught for Uncertainty: The Declaration must be not only of a Taking in a Vill or Town, but *in quodam loco vocat'*, *&c.* or the same will not be good on Demurrer; but such a Declaration in Action of Trespass is good. *Hob.* 16. 3 *Salk.* 308. In *Replevin* for Taking several of his Beasts *in quibusdam locis* called *A.* and *B.* upon a Demurrer to this Declaration it was held ill; the Plaintiff ought to shew how many were taken in one Place, and how many in another Place. *Litt.* 37. And if the Plaintiff alledge two Places, and the Defendant answers only one, it is a Discontinuance. 1 *Salk.* 94. The Plaintiff in *Replevin* declared, that the Defendant took his Cattle *apud* R. omitting the Words *in quodam loco ibidem*; and on a Demurrer it was ruled, that the Effect of this Suit is the Taking of the Cattle, and

not the ſhewing the Place where they were taken; for the Plaintiff might not know the Place, &c. and in this Action the Avowant is Actor, and beſt knows where the Cattle were taken, and therefore it ought to be ſhewed by him. 1 *Brownl.* 176. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 125. Count in a *Replevin*, for Breaking of the Plaintiff's Doors and Locks, and Carrying away his Goods and Cattle; the Defendant avows for a Rent-Charge, and ſays nothing of the Breaking of the Doors, &c. *Per Cur'*, He need not anſwer it in this Action; tho' in Action of Treſpaſs he muſt. *Trin.* 7 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 456. In a *Replevin* for Taking of four Beaſts, the Defendant had Judgment for a Return; and he then ſurmiſed that forty Beaſts were taken and impounded, and were not all delivered back, and prayed that the Sheriff ſhould make a Deliverance to him of forty, &c. But reſolved, that the Plaintiff having declared but of four Beaſts taken, and he the Defendant agreed that four only were taken by Avowing for them, he was therefore without Remedy; Yet he might in his Avowry have ſhewn that forty Beaſts were taken, and have avowed for all, and prayed a Return of all of them, although the Plaintiff had not declared for ſo many. *Cro. Jac.* 611. In *Replevin*, the Avowry was for Rent arrear, and the Avowant had Judgment; and in a Writ of Error brought in *B. R.* the Error aſſigned was, that Part of the Rent became due after the Diſtreſs taken, *viz.* the Diſtreſs was made three Days before *Michaelmas*, and the Defendant avowed for *Michaelmas* Rent; and it was adjudged ill, being for more than was due at the Time of the Diſtreſs taken: The Avowant ought to have abated his Avowry *quoad* the *Michaelmas* Rent, and taken Judgment for the Reſt; but he got the Roll amended in *C. B.* and ſo it was here. 2 *Salk.* 580. If the Jury in trying an Action of *Replevin* do not inquire as well of the Value of the Cattle diſtrained for Rent, that they may be ſold according to the Statute, as alſo of the Rent due, there ſhall be no Writ of Inquiry to ſupply it. 1 *Lev.* 255. A Verdict was found in *Replevin*, Part for the Plaintiff with Damages and Coſts; and Part for the Defendant: But in Avowry for Rent, Part was found for the Plaintiff and Damages and Coſts, and Part for the Avowant; and it was held, that the finding Damages and Coſts for the Plaintiff was void, but that Part being found for the Avowant, he ſhall have a Return with Damages and Coſts. *Lutw.* 1194. *Cro. Jac.* 473. It is a proper Concluſion of a Plea in *Replevin*, &c. to ſay *Unde petit Judicium & retorn. Averiorum*, without ſaying any Thing of Damages, becauſe they are given by the Statute: And the Defendant muſt ſuggeſt Matter to have a Return, &c. which Suggeſtion is only to bring his Caſe within the Statute of *Hen.* 8. for Damages; for before that Statute at Common Law the Defendant had no Damages; and this Suggeſtion being for a particular Purpoſe, is not traverſable. 1 *Salk.* 94. A Second Deliverance may be a *Superſedeas* to the *Retorn. Habend.* but 'tis not ſo to the Writ of Inquiry for Damages; becauſe they are not given for the Thing for which the Defendant avowed, but by Virtue of the *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. as a Recompence to the Avowant for his Expence and Trouble. *Ibid.* In Action of *Replevin*, the Defendant avowed for Damage-feaſant, and had a Verdict; adjudged, that he ſhall have a *Retorn. Habend.* for the Cattle, and a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* for the Damages: But if the Party tender the Coſts and Damages, the Sheriff ought not afterwards to execute the *Retorn. Habend.* And if for Want of ſuch Tender, the Sheriff doth execute it, and after the Coſts and Damages are paid, a Writ *Si conſtare poterit*, &c. lies, upon ſuggeſting that the Coſts are paid, to deliver the Diſtreſs, &c. 3 *Cro.* 162. 3 *Salk.* 54. If a Man take Cattle for Damage-feaſant, and the other tenders Amends, and he refuſeth it, &c. on a *Replevin* ſued for the Cattle, Damages ſhall be recovered by the Plaintiff for the Detaining of them; and not for the Taking, which was lawful. *New Nat. Br.* 154, 155. And if a Lord diſtrain his Tenant's Cattle wrongfully, and afterwards the Cattle return back unto the Tenant; the Tenant ſhall nevertheleſs have a *Replevin* againſt the Lord for thoſe Cattle, and recover Damages for the wrongful Diſtraining of them; becauſe he cannot have Action of Treſpaſs againſt his Lord for that Diſtreſs. *Ibid.* In *Replevin* an Avowry was made for Amercement in a Leet; the Plaintiff traverſed that the Defendant was ſeiſed of the Manor in Fee: And it was held good. *Hughes Abr.* 1711. If a *Replevin* be againſt two, and one of them avows for Damage-feaſant in his ſeveral Land, and the other as a Commoner; both Avowries ſhall abate, and the Plaintiff recover Damages. 5 *Rep.* 19. *Plowd.* 10. After Iſſue in a *Replevin* one of the Defendants died; and it was held the Writ was good againſt the other. 1 *Cro.* 174. A *Replevin* is triable by either Plaintiff or Defendant, without *Proviſo:* And if a Man do diſtrain Cattle in one County, and drive the Cattle into another County, the Party may ſue a *Replevin* in which of the Counties he will; but not in both the Counties. *New Nat. Br.* 155. *Replevin* may be had, where Cattle are taken that agiſt or manure Land; if one diſtrain a Cow which afterwards hath a Calf, &c. it may be brought for both: Alſo it lies for Wood cut, and any Goods or Chattels; for generally whatever is diſtrained, may be *replevied:* But no *Replevin* lieth of Goods taken beyond the Seas, though brought afterwards into *England. Show.* 91. A *Replevin* may not be had againſt the King, nor where he is Party, or the Taking was in his Right. 3 *Hen.* 7. An Infant may bring *Replevin*; and Executors or Adminiſtrators ſhall have it *de bonis Teſtatoris:* Huſband and Wife ſhall join in a *Replevin*, for a Diſtreſs on the Wife's Land; and for Goods and Chattels of the Wife, taken when ſole, the Huſband alone may have it: If the Beaſts of ſeveral Men are taken, they muſt have *Replevin* ſeverally, and not join; unleſs they are Jointenant or Tenants in Common. *Land Purch. Compan.* 174, 175. If a Man whoſe Goods are diſtrained thinks himſelf wronged, and would have the Goods or Cattle reſtored, he may obtain them by *Replevin*; but if he be only deſirous of a reaſonable Satisfaction for them, he may bring an Action of *Treſpaſs* or *Trover*, &c. The Court granted an Attachment againſt the Under-Sheriff of *Cumberland*, for granting a *Replevin* of Goods diſtrained on a Conviction for Deer-Stealing. 2 *Strange* 1184. See *Avowry.*

A Plaint entered in *Replevin.*

A. B. *complains againſt* C. D. *of his Beaſts unjuſtly taken, in his Houſe, or his Freehold, in the Pariſh of*, &c.

Pledges, &c.

Form of a *Writ* of *Replevin*, or *Replegiare de Averiis.*

GEORGE the Second, &c. *We Command you, that juſtly and without Delay you cauſe to be* Replevied *to* A. B. *his Beaſts which* C. D. *took, and unjuſtly detaineth, as is ſaid; and after him thoſe do you cauſe juſtly to be deduced*, &c. *That we may hear no more Clamour thereupon for Defect of Juſtice*, &c.

A *Count*, *Avowry* and Judgment in *Replevin*.

A. B. *was ſummoned to anſwer* C. D. *of a Plea, wherefore he took the Cattle or Beaſts of the ſaid* C. *and them unjuſtly detained againſt Sureties and Pledges*, &c. *and whereupon the ſaid* C. *by*, &c. *his Attorney complains, that the ſaid* A. *the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *at* M. *in a certain Place there called*, &c. *took the Cattle, that is to ſay, two Horſes and one Cow of the ſaid* C. *and them unjuſtly detained, againſt Sureties and Pledges, until ſuch a Day, wherein they were delivered by* G. H. *Eſq; Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, or Bailiff of the Lord the King ſworn and acknowledged*, &c. *Whereupon he ſaith, that he is the worſe, and hath Damage to the Value of ten Pounds; and therefore he brings his Suit*, &c. *And the ſaid* A. *by his Attorney comes and defends the Force and Injury, when*, &c. *And well avows the Taking of the Cattle aforeſaid, in the ſaid Place in which*, &c. *And juſtly, becauſe he ſaith*, &c. *(Here is to be inſerted the Avowry, or Plea that he took not the ſaid Cattle as the ſaid* C. *by his Declaration ſuppoſeth, with the Anſwer, Replication, Iſſue and ſpecial Verdict.) And becauſe the Juſtices here, will adviſe themſelves of and upon the Premiſſes, before they give Judgment, Day is given to the Parties aforeſaid until the Day*, &c. *to hear their Judgment thereof, becauſe the ſaid Juſtices are not yet adviſed*, &c. *At which Day, here comes as well the ſaid* C. *as the ſaid* A. *by their Attornies aforeſaid; and upon this the Premiſſes aforeſaid being ſeen, and by the Juſtices here fully underſtood:* It is conſidered, *that the ſaid* C. *take nothing by his Writ aforeſaid, but be in Mercy for his falſe Claim*, &c. *And that the ſaid* A. *go thereof without Day*, &c. *and that he have Return of the Cattle aforeſaid, to be kept by him irreplegiable for ever. And how*, &c. *the Sheriff make it here appear in*, &c. *It is alſo conſidered, that the ſaid* A. *do recover againſt the ſaid* C. *his Damages aforeſaid, by the Jurors in Form aforeſaid aſſeſſed; as alſo*, &c. *for his Expences and Coſts, by the Court here of Increaſe with his Aſſent adjudged; which Damages in the whole amount to*, &c.

Replevy. Tenants having their Goods taken as a *Diſtreſs* for Rent, are to *replevy* them in five Days, or they may be appraiſed and ſold, by *Stat.* 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 5. Where any Goods are ſold, if Property is claimed in them, and notwithſtanding the Party doth *replevy*, Treſpaſs will lie, *&c. Mod. Caſ.* 69. 2 *Lill.* 459. To *replevy* is uſed for the Bailing a Man. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 11. Vide *Homine Replegiando.*

Repleviſh, Signifies to let one to mainpriſe upon Surety. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11.

Replication, *(Replicatio)* Is an Exception or Anſwer made by the Plaintiff in a Suit to the Defendant's *Plea:* And it is alſo that which the Complainant *replies* to the Defendant's Anſwer in *Chancery*, *&c. Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. The *Replication* is to contain Certainty, and not vary from the Declaration, but muſt purſue and maintain the Cauſe of the Plaintiff's Action; otherwiſe it will be a Departure in Pleading, and going to another Matter. 1 *Inſt.* 304. Though as a faulty Bar may be made good by the *Replication*; ſo ſometimes a *Replication* is made good by a Rejoinder; but if it wants Subſtance, a Rejoinder can never help it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 462. A *Replication* being intire, and ill in Part, is ill in the Whole: But if there be three *Replications*, and one of them is ſuperfluous, and the other Two ſufficient, and the Defendant demurs generally, the Plaintiff may have Judgment upon thoſe which are ſufficient. 2 *Saund.* 17. 1 *Saund.* 338. Where the Defendant pleads in Bar, and the Plaintiff *replies* inſufficiently; if the Defendant demurs ſpecially upon the *Replication*, and the Bar is inſufficient, if the Action be of ſuch a Nature that a Title is ſet forth in the Declaration or Count, as in a *Formedon*, *&c.* Judgment may be given for the Plaintiff upon the inſufficient Bar of the Defendant: And where the Title doth not appear till ſet forth in the *Replication*, and that is inſufficient, there Judgment ſhall be had for the Defendant for the ill *Replication*: *Godb.* 138. 1 *Leon* 75. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 133. If the Bar is naught, and the *Replication* likewiſe the Plaintiff ſhall never have Judgment: So if there is a Variance between the Declaration and the *Replication*, though there be a Verdict, *&c. Hob.* 13. *Style* 356. And *Replication*, conclude either with *hoc paratus eſt verificare*, or to the Country. In Action on a Bond to pay all Sums expended about a certain Buſineſs, *&c.* on the Defendant's pleading he paid all; the Plaintiff *replies* that he had not, *Et hoc paratus*, *&c.* Upon a Demurrer it was held the Plaintiff ought to have concluded *to the Country*; becauſe there is an Affirmative and Negative, and if he might be admitted to aver his *Replication* thus, there would be no End in Pleading. *Raym.* 98. But where new Matter is offered in a *Replication*, the Plaintiff ſhould aver his Plea, ſo as to give the Defendant an Opportunity to rejoin. 4 *Mod.* 285. *Lutw.* 98.

Report, (From the Lat. *Reportare)* Is a publick Relation, or bringing again to Memory, of Caſes judicially argued, debated, reſolved or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Juſtice, with the Cauſes and Reaſons of the ſame as delivered by the Judges. *Co. Litt.* 293. There are likewiſe *Reports* when the Court of *Chancery*, or other Court, refer the Stating ſome Caſe, *&c.* to a Maſter of Chancery, or other Referee, his Certificate therein is called a *Report:* Upon which the Court makes an abſolute Order. *Pract. Solic.* 67. A Maſter in Chancery, having an Order of Reference, is to iſſue his Summons for the Parties to attend him at a certain Time and Place; when and where they may come with their Counſel, Clerk or Solicitor, to defend themſelves, and maintain or object againſt his *Report* or Certificate, *&c.* And Maſters are to draw their *Reports* briefly and as ſuccinctly as may be, preſerving the Matter clearly for the Judgment of the Court; without Recital of the ſeveral Points of the Order of Reference, or the Debates of Counſel before them; unleſs it be in Caſes doubtful, when they may ſhortly repreſent the Reaſons which induce them to what they do. *Ibid. Reports* and Certificates of Maſters in Chancery are to be filed with the Regiſter in four Days after the Making and Signing; and to be confirmed by the Court, to which Exceptions may be made, *&c.* None ſhall take any Money for the *Report* of an Order or Cauſe referred to them by any Judges, on Pain of 5 *l. &c.* ſo as not to prohibit the Clerk from taking 12 *d.* for the firſt, and 2 *d.* for every other Sheet. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 10. But Maſters in Chancery, may take for every *Report* or Certificate, made on an Order upon Hearing of a Cauſe 20 *s.* And for any other *Report*, &c. made upon Petition or Motion 10 *s.* And their Clerks ſhall have 5 *s* for writing every *Report*, by 13 *Car.* 2. Vide *Reference.*

Repoſition of the Foreſt, *(Repoſitio Foreſtæ*, i. e. A Re-putting to) Was a *Statute* whereby certain Foreſt-Grounds being made *Purlieu* upon View, were by a ſecond View put to the Foreſt again. *Manw. par.* 1.

Repoſitorium, *(Lat.)* A Storehouſe or Place wherein Things are kept; alſo a Warehouſe. 3 *Cro.* 555.

Repoſitus, Signifies any Thing laid up in Secret or Private.

Repreſentation, *(Repreſentatio)* Is a Perſonating of another: And there is an Heir by *Repreſentation*, where a Father dies in the Life of the Grandfather, leaving

leaving a Son, who ſhall inherit his Grandfather's Eſtate, before the Father's Brother, *&c. Bro. Abr.* 303. Alſo Executors *repreſent* the Perſon of the Teſtator, to receive Money and Aſſets. *Co. Litt.* 209.

Repreſentative, A Deputy or Parliament Man. *Litt. Dict.*

Repriſal, (*Repriſale*, or *Repriſalia*) Is the Taking of one Thing in Satisfaction for another, derived from the Fr. *Repriſe*; and is all one in the *Common* and *Civil* Law. King *Hen.* 4. enacted, That Application being made to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, by Perſons injured in the Loſs of Shipping at Sea contrary to Treaties, *&c.* on Evidence ſhewn, he ſhall ſign *Letters of Requeſt* to demand Reſtitution and Reparation; which if not made in convenient Time, the Lord Chancellor of *England* is to grant *Letters of Repriſal*, to obtain the ſame by Force, and for the Indemnity of the Perſons intereſted: And this is confirmed by the *Stat.* 4 *H.* 5. *cap.* 7. Alſo there are two Sorts of *Repriſals*, Ordinary and Extraordinary; the Ordinary *Repriſals* are to arreſt and take the Goods of Merchant Strangers within the Realm; and the other is for Satisfaction out of the Realm, and is under the Great Seal, *&c. Lex Mercat.* 120. If any Perſon ſhall be killed, wounded, ſpoiled, or any ways damaged in a hoſtile Manner, in the Territories of any King or Potentate, to whom Letters of Requeſt are tranſmitted, and no Satisfaction ſhall be made, there is no Neceſſity to reſort to the ordinary Proſecution, but Letters of *Repriſal* ſhall iſſue forth; and the Prince againſt whom the ſame are iſſued, is obliged to make Satisfaction out of the Eſtates of the Perſons committing the Injuries; and in Caſe of a Difficiency there, it will then be adjudged a common Debt on his Country. But where Misfortunes happen to Perſons, or their Goods, reſiding in a Foreign Country in Time of War, *Repriſals* are not to be granted: In this Caſe they muſt be contented to ſit down under the Loſs, for they are at their Liberty to relinquiſh the Place on the Approach of the Enemy, when they foreſee the County is ſubject to Spoil and Devaſtation; and if they continue, they muſt partake of the common Calamity. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 174, 175. *Repriſals* may be granted on unjuſt and illegal Proſecutions abroad; where wrong Judgment is given in Matters not doubtful, which might have been redreſſed either by the ordinary or extraordinary Power of the County or Place, and which was apparently denied, *&c.* See *Letters of Marque.*

Repriſes, (Fr. *Reſumptions*, or a Taking back) Is uſed for Deductions and Payments out of a Manor or Lands, as Rent-Charges, Annuities, *&c.* And therefore when we ſpeak of the clear yearly Value of a Manor or Eſtate or Land, we ſay it is ſo much *per Annum ultra Repriſas*, beſides all *Repriſes.*

Reprieve, (From the Fr. *Repris*) Signifieth to take back or ſuſpend a Priſoner from the Execution and Proceeding of the Law for that Time. *Terms de Ley* 527. Every Judge that hath Power to order an Execution, hath Power to grant a *Reprieve*; and oftentimes Execution is ſtaid upon Condition of Tranſportation. But no Priſoner convicted of any Felony, for which he cannot have his Clergy, at the Seſſions of the *Old Baily* for *London* and *Middleſex*, &c. ought to be *reprieved* but in open Seſſions; and *Reprieves* are not to be granted otherwiſe, without the King's expreſs Warrant, not by Order of any Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery. *Kel.* 4. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 463. *Wood's Inſt.* 662. If a Woman is condemned for Treaſon or Felony, and ſhe is found by an Inqueſt or Jury of Matrons impanelled by the Sheriff, *&c.* to be Quick with Child, Execution ſhall be reſpited, and the Woman *reprieved* till her Delivery; though ſhe ſhall take this Favour but once; and ſhe cannot ſave herſelf by this Means from pleading upon her Arraignment, nor from having Judgment pronounced againſt her on her Conviction. *S. P. C.* 198. *H. P. C.* 272. *Finch* 478. Where it is found by a Jury of Women, that a Woman convicted of Felony, is with Child, ſome Judges have uſed to command a Reſpite of her Execution until a convenient Time, *i. e.* a Month after her Delivery, and then to be executed: But this is irregular, for ſhe may have a Pardon to plead, and therefore ought to be *reprieved* till the next Seſſions. 12 *Aſſ.* 10. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C* 368, 369.

Repugnant. (*Repugnans*) Is what is contrary to any Thing ſaid before: And *Repugnancy* in Deeds, Grants, Indictments, Verdicts, *&c* will make them void. 3 *Nelſ.* 135. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* The Common Law abhors *Repugnancies* and all Incongruities; but the former Part of a Deed, *&c.* ſhall ſtand, where the latter Part is *Repugnant* to it. *Jenk Cent.* 251, 256.

Reputation, (*Reputatio*) Is defined by Sir *Edw. Coke* to be *vulgaris Opinio ubi non eſt veritas*; and he tells us, that *vulgaris Opinio eſt duplex, viz. Una orta inter graves & Diſcretos & quæ vultum veritatis habet; altera orta inter leves & vulgares homines abſque ſpecie veritatis.* 4 Rep. 104. That is not *Reputation* which this or that Man ſays; but that which generally hath been, and many Men have ſaid or thought. 1 *Leon.* 15. A little Time is ſufficient for the gaining of a *Reputation*, which needs not a very ancient Pedigree to eſtabliſh it; for general Acceptation will produce a *Reputation.* 2 Cro. 308. 1 Leon. But it has been held, that *common Reputation* cannot be intended of an Opinion which is conceived of four or five Years ſtanding; but of long Time. 2 *Lill Abr.* 464. And ſome ſpecial Matter muſt be averred to induce a *Reputation.* Ibid. Land may be reputed Parcel of a Manor; though not really ſo. 1 *Ventr.* 51. 2 *Mod.* 69. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 137. And there is a Pariſh, and Office in *Reputation*, &c.

Reputation or Fame, Is under the Protection of the Law, as all Perſons have an Intereſt in their good Name; and Scandal and Defamation are injurious to it, though defamatory Words are not actionable, otherwiſe than as they are a Damage to the Eſtate of the Perſon injured. *Wood's Inſt.* 37.

Requeſt, Of Things to be done: Where one is to do a Collateral Thing, agreed on making a Contract, there ought to be a *Requeſt* to do it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 464. If a Duty is due, it is payable without *Requeſt*: On Promiſe to pay a Duty precedent on *Requeſt*, there needs no actual *Requeſt*; but upon a Promiſe for a Penalty or Collateral Sum, there ſhould be an actual *Requeſt* before the Action is brought *Cro Eliz* 74. 1 *Saund.* 33. 1 *Lev.* 289. If a Debt is before a Promiſe, a *Requeſt* is not neceſſary, for then a *Requeſt* is not any Cauſe of the Action; though a Promiſe generally to pay upon *Requeſt*, the Action ariſes upon *Requeſt* and not before. *Cro. Jac.* 201. 1 *Lev.* 48. Action of Debt, for Money due on a Bond, may be brought without alledging a ſpecial *Requeſt*; and if the Action is for Debt, not appointed to be paid upon *Requeſt*, there needs no ſpecial *Requeſt* to be laid in the Declaration; otherwiſe if it is of a Thing collateral. *Cro Eliz.* 229, 523. A Man promiſes to redeliver upon *Requeſt*, ſuch Goods as were delivered to him; if an Action of Detinue is brought, the Plaintiff need not alledge a ſpecial *Requeſt*, becauſe the Action is for the Thing itſelf: But if an Action of the Caſe is had for theſe Goods, then the *Requeſt* muſt be ſpecially alledged; as it is not brought for the Thing itſelf, but for Damages. *Sid.* 66. 3 *Salk* 309. If a Promiſe is made to pay Money to the Plaintiff upon *Requeſt*, no ſpecial Requeſt is required: but where there are mutual Promiſes between two Perſons to pay each other Money upon *Requeſt*, if they do not perform ſuch an Award, the *Requeſt* is to be ſpecially alledged. And if there is a Promiſe to pay Money to a Man upon *Requeſt*, and he dies before any *Requeſt* made, it ſhall be paid to his Executors; but not till the

the *Requeſt* is made. 3 *Salk.* 309. 3 *Bulſt.* 259. When a Perſon promiſes to pay a precedent Duty, the general Allegation *Licet ſæpius requiſit'* is ſufficient, becauſe there was a Duty without a Promiſe: As for Inſtance; If one buys or borrows a Horſe, and promiſes to pay ſo much upon *Requeſt:* But where the Promiſe is collateral, as to pay the Debt of a Stranger upon *Requeſt*, &c. the *Requeſt* is Part of the Agreement, and traverſable, there being no Duty before the Promiſe made; and for that Reaſon the *Requeſt* muſt be ſpecially alledged, for the bringing the Action will not be a ſufficient *Requeſt*. *Latch* 93. 3 *Leon.* 200. 1 *Saund.* 35. 3 *Salk* 308. If a Debt or Duty ariſes either upon Bond or Contract, *Licet ſæpius requiſitus* is good; *contra* where it becomes a Duty by the *Requeſt* it ſelf, when it is to be alledged ſpecially. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 144. It has been adjudged, that where the Thing is a Duty before any *Requeſt* made, a *Requeſt* is only alledged to aggravate Damages, and ſuch *Requeſt* is not traverſeable; but if the *Requeſt* makes the Duty, as in *Aſſumpſit* to do ſuch a Thing upon *Requeſt*, there the Day, &c. of the *Requeſt* ought to be alledged, becauſe it is traverſeable. *Palm.* 389. An *Aſſumpſit* to do a Thing upon *Requeſt*, a *Requeſt* muſt be alledged; and a ſpecial *Requeſt* muſt be laid to be made ſuch a Day, at ſuch a Place; where the Duty is not upon Bond, &c. If a *Requeſt* is to be ſpecially made, the Day and Year when made ſhould be ſpecially alledged. 1 *Lutw.* 231. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 466. *Cro. Car.* 280. But where a Perſon is not reſtrained to make the *Requeſt* by a Time limited, if made at any Time during his Life, it has been held to be good *Cro. Eliz.* 136. And a *Requeſt* at any other Time than named may be given in Evidence. *Sid.* 268. A Defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations in an Action on a Promiſe to pay ſo much on *Requeſt*, &c. And upon Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment; for though the Promiſe was within the Statute, yet the Duty was not, being no Duty till the *Requeſt* was made, and the Action being then brought within Time after the Breach, it is good. *Cro. Car.* 98. At a Trial the Defendant would have the Plaintiff prove the *Requeſt*; but it was ruled that he need not; for not being traverſed in the Plea, it is admitted. 1 *Lev.* 166. In a ſpecial Action on the Caſe for keeping a Paſſage ſtopt up, ſo that the Plaintiff could not come and cleanſe his Gutter, &c. after a Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was objected in Arreſt of Judgment, that the Plaintiff ought to have ſet forth a *Requeſt* to the Defendant to open the Paſſage; and this was held a good Objection after a Demurrer, but not after a Verdict. 1 *Mod.* 27. Unreaſonable *Requeſts* are not regarded in Law; and there is no Difference where a Thing is to be done upon *Requeſt*, and reaſonable *Requeſt*. *Dyer* 218. *Cro. Car.* 176. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 140, 142.

Requeſts Court of, The Place where held being anciently called *Camera Alba*, is taken away by Act of Parliament. See *Court of Requeſts*.

Rere County, Writs ſhall be delivered in the full County, or *Rere County*. Stat. 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 5. Vide *Rier County*.

Reſceit, *(Receptio)* Is an Admiſſion or Receiving of a third Perſon to plead his Right in a Cauſe formerly commenced between two other Perſons; as where an Action is brought againſt Tenant for Life or Years, or any other particular Tenant, and he makes Default, in ſuch Caſe he in the Reverſion may move that he may be received to defend his Right, and to plead with the Demandant: *Reſceit* is likewiſe applied to the Admittance of a Plea, where the Controverſy is between the ſame two Perſons. *Broke* 205. *Co. Litt.* 192. *Nelſ.* 3 *Abr.* 146. He in Reverſion may come into Court, and pray to be received in a Suit againſt his particular Tenant; and after ſuch *Reſceit* the Buſineſs ſhall be haſtned, as much as may be by the Law, without any Delay of either Side. Stat. 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 17. And it is ſaid a Wife ſhall be received, in Default of her Husband, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 467. But *Reſceit* is admitted only for them who have Eſtates depending upon particular Eſtates for Life, Tenants by the Curteſy, or after Poſſibility, &c. and not for him in Remainder after an Eſtate tail, which is perdurable. 1 *And.* 133. And Husband and Wife were Tenants for Life, Remainder to another in Fee; a *Formedon* was brought againſt the Husband, who made Default after Default; and thereupon the Wife prayed that ſhe might be received to defend her Right; but it was denied by the Court, becauſe if the Defendant ſhould recover againſt her Husband, it would not bar her Right if ſhe ſurvived him, and therefore it would be to no Purpoſe. Then he in Remainder prayed to be received, which at firſt the Court doubted, by Reaſon if the Husband ſhould recover, he might falſify ſuch Recovery; and becauſe his Eſtate did not depend upon the Eſtate of the Husband alone, but upon the Eſtate of Husband and Wife; but at laſt he was received. 1 *Leon.* 86. The Statute of *Glouceſter* enacts, that a Termor may be received to falſify, if he hath a Deed, and comes before Judgment; this is where he in Reverſion cauſeth himſelf to be impleaded by Colluſion, to make the Termor loſe his Term, &c. 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11. And if any Stranger come in by a collateral Title, before he is *received*, he ſhall find Surety to ſatisfy the Demandant the Value of the Lands if he recovers from that Time till final Judgment; and the Demandant recovering, he ſhall be grievouſly amerced, &c. by Stat. 20 *Ed.* 1.

Reſceit of Homage, (*Receptio Homagii*) The Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his Admiſſion to the Land. *Kitch.* 148.

Reſcous, (*Reſcuſſus*) from the Fr. *Reſcouſſe*, i. e. *(Liberatio)* Is an illegal Taking away and ſetting at Liberty of a *Diſtreſs* taken; or a Perſon *arreſted* by Proceſs or Courſe of Law: And where a Man has taken a Diſtreſs, and the Cattle diſtrained as he is driving them to the Pound happen to go into the Houſe of the Owner; if he that took the Diſtreſs demand them of the Owner, and he delivers them not, this is a *Reſcous* in *Law*. Co. Litt. Alſo it is uſed for a Writ which lies for the Fact, called *Breve de Reſcuſſu*. F. N. B. 101. Reg. Orig. 105. *Reſcous* is a forcible Reſiſtance and a Reſcuing of any Thing, or of a Perſon arreſted, and procuring an Eſcape againſt Law. 1 *Inſt.* 160. And there muſt be a Diſtreſs, or an Arreſt, or there cannot be a Reſcue. *Wood's Inſt.* 191. If a Diſtreſs is taken without Cauſe, as where no Rent is due; or if one diſtrain out of his Fee, or in the Highway; or diſtrains *Avera Carucæ*, where there is a ſufficient Diſtreſs beſides; or if the Landlord diſtrains any Thing that is not diſtrainable, one may make *Reſcous:* And this may be done by the Tenant, when any Thing of his is wrongfully diſtrained; or by a Stranger, when his Goods are diſtrained without juſt Cauſe, &c. But if the Diſtreſs was made upon good Cauſe, the Owner cannot make *Reſcous* as they are going to the Pound; and notwithſtanding the Diſtreſs be without Cauſe, if it be impounded, the Owner cannot break into the Pound to reſcue the Diſtreſs. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 160. 4 *Rep.* 11. Where the Owner of the Cattle, before Diſtreſs, tenders his Rent, and a Diſtreſs is afterwards taken, it is wrongful, and the Tenant may make *Reſcous*; tho' if he tender after the Diſtreſs, it is otherwiſe; he cannot make *Reſcous*, the Taking being lawful. 1 *Inſt.* 160. 2 *Inſt.* 107. 8 *Rep.* 147. A Tender of amends to a Bailiff is not good; for he cannot deliver the Diſtreſs when once taken. *Wood* 192. In *Reſcous*, the Plaintiff declared that he had diſtrained forty Sheep of the Defendant's, and eighty Sheep of another Perſon's Damage feaſant, and that the Defendant took, chaſed and reſcued all of them; the Defendant juſtified the

the putting his forty Sheep in the Place where, &c. having Right of Common there, and that the Plaintiff *de injuria ſua propria* chaſed them, and that the Defendant would have taken them from him, but they ran among the other eighty Sheep of the Stranger, and he folded them, and becauſe he could not ſever them, he chaſed them to the Fold, *quæ eſt eadem Reſcuſſio:* And upon Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment, becauſe, though the Defendant had ſome Colour to reſcue his own Sheep, he had none to reſcue the Sheep of the other Perſon. 2 *Cro.* 468. Unlawful *Reſcous* of Goods diſtrained, and Pound-Breaches, incur treble Damages; recoverable by Statute on Action of the Caſe. 2 *W. & M.* Goods were levied on a Writ of *Fieri facias*, and the Sheriff returned that they were reſcued from him by *A. B. contra voluntatem*; adjudged, that no *Reſcous* can be on a *Fi. fac.* for that lies only on a *Capias* againſt the Perſon himſelf, and cannot be of Goods ſeized; but the Party injured may have an Action on the Caſe againſt *A. B.* who made the *Reſcous*. *Hetley* 145. In *Reſcous* of one *arreſted*, it has been held, that the Plaintiff, at whoſe Suit an Arreſt is made upon meſne Proceſs, may have his Action againſt the Reſcuers: and he cannot bring it againſt the Sheriff: And where a Perſon is reſcued, taken upon a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* Action lies for the Plaintiff, as well againſt the Reſcuers as the Sheriff. *Cro. Jac.* 486. *Cro. Car.* 109. For a *Reſcous* in Action upon the Caſe, the Plaintiff alledged, that he recovered againſt *A. B.* in Debt, and that he was taken by the Sheriff on a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, and the Defendant reſcued him; It was adjudged this Action did lie by the Plaintiff againſt the Defendant; who is not bound up to ſue the Sheriff, and he to have his Remedy againſt the Reſcuers: And if the Plaintiff recover, and they are after ſued by the Sheriff, this may be pleaded in Bar. *Hughes's Abr.* 1734, 1736. If a Sheriff return, that the Defendant reſcued himſelf, it is not good: Yet the Defendant ſhall not take Advantage of his own Wrong. 1 *Cro.* 174, 185. On Action for an Eſcape on meſne Proceſs, if the Sheriff pleads a *Reſcous*, it ſhall be good; but not upon an Execution, where the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* to ſecure the Priſoner; or when the Priſoner is in Gaol. 2 *Lev.* 144. 3 *Lev.* 46. 2 *Inſt.* 105, 193. But a Sheriff returned a *Reſcous* of the Perſon whom he had taken by meſne Proceſs; and it was ruled no good Return, for he might upon that Proceſs raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. Noy 40. 2 Cro. 419. 3 Nelſ. Abr. 149. The Sheriff cannot return a *Reſcous* made upon a Special Bailiff, not known to the Country; it ought to be upon the Sheriff's known Bailiff. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 468. And the Return of a *Reſcous* muſt be, that the Party was reſcued out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff, and not of the Bailiff; though the Fact was that he was reſcued out of the Bailiff's Cuſtody; for the Sheriff is the Officer, and the Bailiff is but his Servant; yet a Return of a Reſcue out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff's Bailiff hath been held ſufficient. 1 *Lev.* 214. 2 *Lev.* 26. And it hath been reſolved, that if an Action on the Caſe is brought for a *Reſcous*, it is well enough for the Plaintiff to declare *ſecundum veritatem facti*; but if the Defendant is indicted, it muſt be *ſecundum veritatem Legis*, viz. That the Priſoner was reſcued out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff. 5 *Mod.* 216. Reſcuers may be indicted, or Action may be brought againſt them; though if on an Indictment of *Reſcous*, the Place where, and Time when the *Reſcuous* was made be not expreſſed, it is not good. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* The Sheriff returned a *Reſcous*, but did not ſet forth the Place where it was made; this was held inſufficient, though he ſhewed where the Party was arreſted. *Dyer* 69. *Moor* 428. See *Cro. Jac.* 345. And upon a *Latitat* awarded againſt a Defendant, the Sheriff returned a *Reſcous* on ſuch a Day, without mentioning any Place, &c. and adjudged a void Return; becauſe it did not appear that the Arreſt or *Reſcous* were within his Juriſdiction: But if it had appeared to be done in the County, it ſhall be intended within his Bailiwick, though within a Liberty in the ſame County; and in ſuch Caſe the *Reſcous* had been unlawful. *Nelv.* 51. An Indictment for a *Reſcous* returned in *B. R.* ought not to be quaſhed, although it be erroneous, except the Party that is indicted for it do perſonally appear in Court; for he cannot in ſuch Caſe appear by Attorney, the Offence being criminal. 21 *Car. B. R.* If the Writ upon which a Defendant is arreſted be naught, and *Reſcous* is made; there is no Remedy againſt the Reſcuers. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 468. But if it is alledged that the Party was lawfully arreſted, it ſhall be intended by a good Warrant, though it be not ſet forth that he was taken by Virtue of any Warrant: And where the Warrant was ſet forth in Writing, but it was not ſaid *ſub ſigillo ſigillat'*, it was allowed to be good; but in another Caſe diſallowed; becauſe it is no Warrant if not under the Seal of Office. 2 *Cro.* 472. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 149. In Caſe for a *Reſcous*, *Holt*, Chief Juſtice doubted whether an Arreſt was lawful, being made by the Bailiff's Servant, and not in his Preſence; but ſaid the Plaintiff muſt prove his Cauſe of Action againſt the Perſon arreſted and reſcued: That he muſt prove the Writ and Warrant, by producing ſworn Copies of them; the Manner of the Arreſt, that it may appear to the Court to be legal; and in Point of Damage, he is to prove the Loſs of his Debt, *viz.* that the Party reſcued became inſolvent, or could not be re-taken. *Mod. Ca.* 211. Where a Bailiff hath a Warrant to arreſt a Man, and is hindered in the Execution of his Office by another; if there is no actual Arreſt, it cannot be a *Reſcous*, but it is a great Contempt of the Court. *Ibid.* Proceſs of Outlawry lies on the Return of a *Reſcous*; and Peers of the Realm, Spiritual or Temporal, are liable to an Attachment for *Reſcous*, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 302, 152. When a *Reſcous* is made, it muſt be returned upon the Writ, and then it is proper to move the Court for an Attachment againſt the Reſcuers; and not to grant it on Affidavits: So where the *Reſcous* is returned to the Filizer, and Proceſs of Outlawry iſſues, upon which the Reſcuers are brought into Court, they ſhall not be bailed upon Affidavits; but where an Attachment is granted and they are examined on Interrogatories, upon anſwering them the Reſcuers ſhall be diſcharged. It is the Courſe upon the Return of a *Reſcous*, to ſet four Nobles Fine upon each Reſcuer. 2 *Salk.* 586. The Sheriff having returned a *Reſcous*, as he muſt on the Writ when the Return thereof is called for; the Parties that made the Reſcue are to anſwer to it; and if it be found againſt them, they may be fined for it: Or the Party grieved may have the Writ of *Reſcous* againſt them. 2 *Bulſt.* 137. Reſcuing a Priſoner in or before the Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*, is liable to Forfeiture of Lands and Goods, and perpetual Impriſonment. And Reſcuing a Felon lawfully arreſted for Felony, is Felony in the Reſcuers; and ſo of Treaſon, &c. *S. P. C.* 31. *H. P. C.* 131. 3 *Inſt.* 141.

Form of the Writ of *Reſcous*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* M. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure*, &c. *then put* C. D. &c. *to ſhew why, whereas the ſaid* A. B. *at*, &c. *certain Beaſts of the ſaid* C. D. *had taken, and diſtrained for Rent*, &c. *And thoſe there according to the Law and Cuſtom of our Kingdom of* England, *would have Impounded, the ſaid* C. D. *the Beaſts aforeſaid with Force of Arms* Reſcued, *and other Enormities there did, to the Contempt of us, and grievous Damage of the ſaid* A. B. *and againſt our Peace*, &c.

Or *put* E. F. *and* G. H. *to Anſwer*, &c. *why, whereas the ſaid* A. B. *according to the Duty of his Office*, C. D.

whom by our Sheriff of the County aforesaid by Writ to him directed, we commanded to be taken, at L. *by Virtue of our said Writ had taken, and him to our Prison of,* &c. *there to abide, would have conveyed, the said* E. F. *and* G. H. *him the said* C. D. *at* L. *aforesaid, with Force of Arms* Rescued, *and other Enormities,* &c.

Rescussor, The Party that commits such a *Rescous.* 2 Cro. 419.

Reseiser, *(Reseisire)* Is the Re-taking of Lands into the Hands of the King, where a general Livery or *Ouster le main* was formerly misused, contrary to the Order of Law. *Staundf. Prærog.* 26.

Reservation, *(Reservatio)* A Keeping aside, or Providing; as when a Man lets or departs with his Land, but *reserves* or provides for himself a Rent out of it for his own Livelihood; and sometimes it has the Force of a Saving or Exception. 1 *Inst.* 143. Exception is always of Part of the Thing granted, and of a Thing in Being: And a *Reservation* is of a Thing not in Being, but is newly created out of the Lands or Tenements demised; though Exception and *Reservation* have been used promiscuously. 1 *Inst.* 47. The proper Place for a *Reservation,* is next after the Limitation of the Estate; and *Reservation* of Rent may be every two, three or more Years; as well as Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, &c. 1 *Inst.* 47. 8 *Rep.* 71. It must be out of an House, or Lands; and be made either by the Words *Yielding and Paying,* &c. or the Word *Covenant,* which is of both Lessor and Lessee, and therefore makes a *Reservation.* Roll. Rep. 80. The *Reservation* of Rent is good, although it is not *reserved* by apt and usual Words, if the Words are equivalent. *Plowd.* 120. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 150. But *Reservation* of a Rent *secundum Ratam,* is a void *Reservation.* 2 Ven. 272. See *Reddendum, Rent,* &c.

Residance, (*Residantia*) Signifies a Man's Abode or Continuance; whence comes the Participle *Resiant,* that is continually dwelling or abiding in any Place; and is all one with *Residence*; but that Custom ties this only to Persons *Ecclesiastical.* Old Nat. Br. 85. Kitch. 33.

Residant-Rolls, *i. e.* Rolls containing the *Resiants* Names of a Tithing, &c. which are to be called over by the Steward on holding Courts Leet. *Comp. Court-Keep.*

Residence, *(Residentia)* Is peculiarly used both in the *Canon* and *Common* Law, for the Continuance of a Parson or Vicar upon his Benefice: And personal *Residence* is required of Ecclesiastical Persons on their Cures, upon Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* for every Month. Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. One of the great Duties incumbent upon Clergymen, is that they be *Resident* upon their Livings: And on the first Erecting Parochial Churches, every Clergyman was obliged to *reside* on his Benefice, for Reading of Prayers, Preaching, &c. by the Laws and Canons of the Church; and by Statute, the Parson ought to abide upon his Rectory in the Parsonage-House; for the Statute is intended not only for serving the Cure, and for Hospitality, but to maintain the House in Repair, and prevent Dilapidations: Tho' lawful Imprisonment, Sickness, &c. being Things of Necessity, are good Cause of Excuse for Absence, and excepted out of the Act by Construction of Law: And it is the same where a Person is employed in some important Business for the Church or King; or he is entertained in the King's Service. 6 *Rep.* 21. 1 *Cro* 580. In an Information on the Statute afore-mentioned, it was adjudged that the Parson is to live in this Parsonage-House, and not in any other, though in the same Parish. But as by Stat. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 20. Leases made by Parsons are declared void, where the Parson is absent above eighty Days in any one Year, &c. On this Act a Defendant pleaded to an Agreement for Tithes, that the Parson was absent from his Parsonage by the Space of eighty Days in one Year; and the Jury found that he dwelt in another Town adjoining, and came constantly to his Parish Church four Days in every Week, and there read Divine Service; and it was held, that this was not such an Absence as is intended by the Statute to avoid any Agreement or Lease made by the Parson. 1 *Bulst.* 112. A Person allowed to have two Benefices, may Demise or Lease one of them (on which he is Non-Resident) to his Curate only; but if the Curate leases over, such Lease shall last no longer than during the Curate's Residence, without Absence above forty Days in any one Year. 1 *Leon.* 100. See 1 *Cro.* 123. Some Words in the Act 13 *Eliz.* as to Leases by Parsons not *Resident,* repealed, *vide* 14 *Eliz. cap.* 11. And see *Non-Residence.*

Residens, Is a Tenant who is bound *Residere* on his Lord's Land, and not to depart from thence. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 43.

Residuary Legatee, Is he to whom the *Residuum* of the Estate is left by Will. And such Legatee being made Executor with others, shall retain against the rest: Where there are two *Residuary Legatees,* and one dies Intestate, his Administrator shall have a Moiety of the Surplus of the Personal Estate of the Testator, contrary to joint Executors, who are not intitled to Moieties; because by making them *Residuary Legatees,* the Testator intended an equal Share to both: And if a *Residuary Legatee* dies before the Will is proved, his Executor shall have Administration, &c. 6 *H.* 7. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 238. *Show.* 26. See *Executor.*

Resignation, (*Resignatio*) Is the Yielding up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, called by the *Canonists Renunciation*; and though it is all one in Nature with the Word *Surrender,* yet it is by Use restrained to the Yielding up a Spiritual Living to the Bishop, as Surrender is the Giving up of Temporal Land into the Hands of the Lord. And a *Resignation* may now be made into the Hands of the King as well as the Diocesan, because he has *supremam Authoritatem Ecclesiasticam,* as the *Pope* had here in ancient Times; though it has been adjudged that a *Resignation* ought to be made only to the Bishop of the Diocese, and not to the King; because the King is not bound to give Notice of the *Resignation* to the Patron, as the Ordinary is; nor can the King make a Collation himself, without presenting to the Bishop. *Plowd.* 498. *Roll. Abr.* 358. Every Parson that *resigns* a Benefice, must make the *Resignation* to his Superior; as an Incumbent to the Bishop, a Bishop to the Archbishop, and an Archbishop to the King, as supreme Ordinary; and a Donative is to be *resigned* to the Patron, and not the Ordinary; for in that Case the Clerk received his Living immediately from the Patron. 1 *Rep.* 137. A common Benefice is to be *resigned* to the Ordinary, by whose Admission and Institution the Clerk first came into the Church: And the *Resignation* must be made to that Ordinary who hath Power of Institution; in whose Discretion it is either to accept or refuse the *Resignation*; as the Law hath declared him the proper Person to whom it ought to be made, it hath likewise impowered him to judge thereof. 2 *Cro.* 64, 198. The Instrument of *Resignation* is to be directed to the Bishop, and when the Bishop hath accepted of it, the *Resignation* is good, to make void the Church, and not before; unless it be where there is no Cure, when it is good without the Acceptance of the Bishop. A *Resignation,* may be made before a Publick Notary, but without the Bishop's Acceptation it doth not make the Church void: The Notary can only attest the *Resignation,* in order to its being presented, &c. *Ibid.* Before Acceptance of the *Resignation* by the Bishop, no Presentation can be had to the Church; but as soon as the Acceptance is made, the Patron may present to the Benefice *resigned:* And when the Clerk is instituted, the Church is full against all Men in Case of a common Person; though before Induction, such Incumbent

cumbent may make the Church void again by *Resignation*. Count. Parſ. Compan. 106. A Parſonage is not to be granted over by the Incumbent, but it may be *reſigned*; and *Reſignations* are to be abſolute, and not conditional; for it is againſt the Nature of a *Reſignation* to be conditional, being a judicial Act. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 157. If any Incumbent ſhall corruptly *reſign* his Benefice, or take any Reward directly or indirectly for *reſigning* the ſame, he ſhall forfeit double the Value of the Sum, *&c.* given, and the Party giving it be incapable to hold the Living. Stat. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 6. But a Man may bind himſelf by Bond to *reſign*, and it is not unlawful, but may be upon good and valuable Reaſons; as where he is obliged to *reſign* if he take a ſecond Benefice, or if he be *Non reſident* by the Space of ſo many Months, or to *reſign* on Requeſt, if the Patron ſhall preſent his Son or Kinſman when he ſhall be of Age capable to take the Living, *&c.* *Cro. Jac.* 249, 274. Though Bonds for *Reſignation* of Benefices have no Encouragement in *Chancery*; for on ſuch Bonds generally the Incumbent is relieved, and not obliged to *reſign*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 443. On Debt upon a Bond to *reſign* a Benefice, the Court would not let the Defendant's Counſel argue the Validity of the Bond, theſe Bonds having been ſo often eſtabliſhed even in a Court of Equity. 1 *Strange* 227. But ſuch a Bond will not be allowed, where Money has been paid upon it. *Ibid.* 534. A Parſon's Refuſal to pay his Tenths, 'tis ſaid is a *Reſignation*, for which he may be deprived. *Owen* 5. And where *Reſignation* is actually made *de Eccleſia*, it extends to all the Lands and Poſſeſſions of the Church. *Cro Jac.* 63. The uſual Words of a *Reſignation* are *Renuncio, Cedo, Dimitto*, and *Reſigno*; and the Word *Reſigno* is not a proper Term alone. 2 *Roll.* 350.

Form of a *Reſignation* of a *Benefice*.

IN Dei Nomine Amen. Ego A. B. *Rector & Incumbens Eccleſiæ Parochialis de, &c. in Com. & Diœceſ.* Oxon. *Volens & ex certis Cauſis & Conſiderationibus veris, juſtis & legitimis me in hac parte Specialiter moventibus, ab onere, Cura & Regimine dictæ meæ Rectoriæ, de, &c. & pertinen. ejuſdem penitus exonerari, eandem Rectoriam meam & Eccleſiam Parochialem præd. una cum ſuis juribus, membris & pertinentiis Univerſis, in manus Reverendi Patris* Johannis *permiſſione Divina Oxoniæ Epiſcopi loci iſtius Ordinarii & Diœceſani, vel ejuſdem Vicarii in Spiritualibus Generalis, ſeu alterius cujuſcunque hanc meam Reſignationem admittend. Poteſtatem habentis vel habituri, non vel in metu coactus, nec dolo malo ad idem inductus, nec aliqua ſiniſtra machinatione motus, ſed ex certa Scientia, animo deliberato & Spontanea voluntate meis pure, ſimpliciter & abſolute Renuncio & Reſigno, ac re & verbo vacuam dimitto, jure quoque titulo & Poſſeſſione meis in eadem Rectoria ſive Parochiali Eccleſia, una cum ſuis juribus, Membris & pertinentiis Univerſis præhabitis & mihi hactenus conceſſis omnibus & ſingulis Renuncio eoſdemque Cedo & ab iiſdem recedo totaliter & expreſſe in his Scriptis. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium nomen & ſigillum meum his præſentibus appoſui die & Anno, &c.*

Reſignation of Offices. If a Man can have no Title to the Profits of an Office, without the Admiſſion or Confirmation of a Superior, there the *Reſignation* of that Office muſt be to him. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 158.

Reſort, (*Reſortum*) Signifies the Authority or Juriſdiction of a Court: *Salvo tamen tam* Reſorto *quam aliis jure noſtro, & jure etiam alieno.* Spelm. *Dernier Reſort*, the laſt Refuge.

Reſpectu computi Vicecomitis habendo, Is a Writ for the Reſpiting a Sheriff's Account, directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*. Reg. Orig. 139.

Reſpite, (*Reſpectus*) A Delay, Forbearance, or Continuation of Time. *Glanvil, lib.* 12. *c.* 9.

Reſpite of Homage, (*Reſpectus Homagii*) Is the Forbearance or Delay of *Homage*, which ought to be performed by Tenants holding by Homage, *&c.* tho' it had the moſt frequent Uſe for ſuch as held in *Knight Service* and *in Capite*, who formerly paid into the *Exchequer* every fifth Term ſome ſmall Sum of Money to be *reſpited* their *Homage*: But this Charge being incident to and ariſing from *Knight Service*, it is taken away by the Statute 12 *Car.* 2.

Reſpondeas Ouſter, To anſwer over in an Action to the Merits of the Cauſe, *&c.* If a Demurrer is joined upon a Plea to the Juriſdiction, Perſon, or Writ, *&c.* and it be adjudged againſt the Defendant, it is a *Reſpondeat Ouſter*. Jenk. Cent. 306. See *Judgment*.

Reſpondeat Superior. If Sheriffs of *London* are inſufficient, the *Mayor and Commonalty* muſt *anſwer* for them: And *pur Inſufficience del Bailiff d'un Liberty*, Reſpondeat *Dominus Libertatis*. 4 Inſt. 114. Stat. 44 Edw. 3. cap. 13. If a Coroner of a County is inſufficient, the County as his *Superior* ſhall *anſwer* for him. *Wood's Inſt.* 83. A Gaoler conſtitutes another under him, and he permits an Eſcape, if he be not ſufficient, *Reſpondeat Superior*; and *ſuperior Officers* muſt *anſwer* for their Deputies in Civil Actions, if they are inſufficient to anſwer Damages. *Dr. & Stud. cap.* 24.

Reſponſalis, (*Qui Reſponſum defert*) Is he that appears and anſwers for another in Court at a Day aſſigned. *Glanvil, lib.* 12. *cap.* 1. And *Fleta* makes a Difference between *Reſponſalem, Atturnatum*, and *Eſſoniatorem*; and ſays that *Reſponſalis* was for the Tenant, not only to Excuſe his Abſence, but to ſignify what Trial he meant to undergo, the Combat or the Country. *Fleta, lib.* 6. *cap.* 21. This Word is made uſe of in the *Canon Law*, & ſignificat procuratorem vel eum qui abſentem excuſat.

Reſponſions, (*Reſponſiones*) Was applied chiefly by the Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, to certain Accounts made to them by ſuch as held their Lands, *&c.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 24.

Reſponſum, A Word uſed for Buſineſs: *Pope Alexander* ſent two Perſons to King *Edw.* 1. pro *Reſponſis Eccleſiaſticis*. Blount.

Reſtare, *i. e.* To ſtay or ſtop; it is mentioned in *Mat. Par.* 515.

Reſtitution, (*Reſtitutio*) Is a *Reſtoring* any Thing unjuſtly taken from another: It ſignifies alſo the ſetting him in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, who had been unlawfully diſſeiſed of them. *Crompt. Juſt.* 144. And *Reſtitution* is a *Writ* which lies where a Judgment is reverſed, to *reſtore* and make good to the Defendant in the Action what he hath loſt: The Court which reſerves the Judgment, gives upon the Reverſal a Judgment for *Reſtitution*; whereon a *Scire facias quare Reſtitutionem habere non debet*, reciting the Reverſal of the Judgment, and the Writ of Execution, *&c.* muſt iſſue forth. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 472. But the Law doth oftentimes *reſtore* the Poſſeſſion to one without a Writ of *Reſtitution*, *i. e.* by Writ of *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, *&c.* in the common Proceeding of Juſtice upon a Trial at Law. *Ibid.* 473. And there is a *Reſtitution* of the Poſſeſſions of Lands in Caſes of *forcible Entry*; a *Reſtitution* of Lands to an Heir, on his Anceſtor's being attainted of *Treaſon* or *Felony*; and *Reſtitution* of *ſtolen Goods*, *&c.* A Writ of *Reſtitution* is not properly to be granted but where the Party cannot be *reſtored* by the ordinary Courſe of Law; and the Nature of it is to *reſtore* the Party to the Poſſeſſion of a Freehold, or other Matter of Profit, from which he is illegally removed; and it extends to *Reſtitution* on *Mandamus* to any Publick Office. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 472, 473. Where a Judgment for Land is reverſed in *B. R.* by Writ of Error, the Court may grant a Writ of *Reſtitution* to the Sheriff

to

to put the Party in Poſſeſſion of the Lands recovered from him by the erroneous Judgment; though there ought to be no *Reſtitution* granted of the Poſſeſſion of Lands, where it cannot be grounded on ſome Matter of Record appearing to the Court. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* And Perſons that are to *reſtore*, are to be Parties to the Record; or they muſt be made ſo by ſpecial *Scire facias*. Cro. Car. 328. 2 Salk. 587. If a Leaſe is taken in Execution upon a *Fieri facias*, and ſold by the Sheriff, and afterwards the Judgment is reverſed; the *Reſtitution* muſt be of the Money for which it was ſold, and not the Term. *Cro. Jac.* 246. *Moor* 788. But a Sheriff extended Goods and Lands upon an *Elegit*, and returned that he took a Leaſe for Years, which he ſold and delivered to the Plaintiff as *Bona & Catalla* of the Defendant for the Debt, and afterwards the Judgment was reverſed for Error; and it was adjudged that the Party ſhall be reſtored to the Leaſe, becauſe the *Elegit* gave the Sheriff no Authority to ſell the Term, and therefore a Writ of *Reſtitution* was awared. *Yelv.* 179. And there has been in this Caſe a Diſtinction made between compulſory and voluntary Acts done in Execution of Juſtice; where the Sheriff is commanded by the Writ to ſell the Goods, and where he is not, when the Goods are to be *reſtored*, &c. 8 Rep. 96. If the Plaintiff hath Execution, and the Money is levied and paid, and afterwards the Judgment is reverſed, there the Party ſhall have *Reſtitution* without a *Scire facias*, for it appears on the Record what the Party had loſt and paid; but if the Money was only levied, and not paid, then there muſt be a *Scire facias* ſuggeſting the Sum levied, &c. And where the Judgment is ſet aſide after Execution for an Irregularity, there needs no *Scire facias* for *Reſtitution*; but an Attachment of Contempt, if upon the Rule for *Reſtitution*, the Money is not *reſtored*. 2 Salk. 588. In a *Scire facias quare Reſtitution*', &c. the Defendant pleaded Payment of the Money mentioned in the *Scire facias*, and it was held to be no Plea. *Cro. Car.* 328. But now Payment is a good Plea to a *Scire facias* by the *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 479. Upon a *Vi Laica removenda* a Parſon was put out of Poſſeſſion; and upon a Suggeſtion thereof, and Affidavit made, *Reſtitution* was ordered. *Cro. Eliz.* 465. The Juſtices of Peace, before whom an Indictment for *forcible Entry* is found, muſt give the Party *Reſtitution* of his Lands, &c. who was put out of Poſſeſſion by Force. *Stat.* 8. *Hen.* 6. But where one is indicted for a forcible Entry, and the Party indicted traverſes the Indictment, there cannot be *Reſtitution* before Trial and a Verdict, and Judgment given for the Party, though the Indictment be erroneous; it being too late to move to quaſh the Indictment after the Traverſe, which puts the Matter upon Trial. 2 *Lill.* 473, 474. A Perſon being *attainted of Treaſon*, &c. he or his Heirs may be *reſtored* to his Lands, &c. by the King's Charter of Pardon; and the Heir by Petition of Right may be *reſtored* if the Anceſtor is executed: But *Reſtitution* of Blood muſt be by Act of Parliament; and *Reſtitutions* by Parliament are ſome of Blood only, ſome of Blood, Honour, Inheritance, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 240. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 391. The King may reſtore the Party or his Heirs to his Lands, and the Blood, as to all Iſſue begotten after the Attainder. *Ibid.* There ſhall be a Writ of *Reſtitution* granted to the Owner of *ſtolen Goods*, by the Court where a Felon is tried on Indictment, after the Attainder of the Felon, as in Caſe of Appeal of Robbery. 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. And it may be alſo of Money when the Felon is convicted of the Felony by Reaſon of the Evidence given by the Party robbed, or by his Procurement, &c. And by this Statute Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall have *Reſtitution* of Goods, and it is ſaid notwithſtanding Sale in Market-overt. 2 *Inſt.* 714. 3 *Inſt.* 242. 5 *Rep.* 109. If Goods ſtolen are not waived by Flight, or ſeized for the King, the Party robbed may take his Goods again without proſecuting the Felon; but after ſeized for the King, they may not be *reſtored* without Appeal or Indictment. *Kel.* 48. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 168.

Re-reſtitution, Is when there hath been a Writ of *Reſtitution* before granted: And Reſtitution is generally Matter of Duty; but *Re reſtitution* is Matter of Grace. *Raym.* 85. A Writ of *Re-reſtitution* may be granted upon Motion, if the Court ſee Cauſe to grant it. And on Quaſhing an Indictment of Forcible Entry, the Court of *B. R.* may grant a Writ of *Re-reſtitution*, &c. 2 Lill. Abr. 474.

Reſtitutione Temporalium, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to reſtore the Temporalties, or the Barony of a Biſhoprick to the Biſhop elected and confirmed. *F. N. B.* 169. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 880.

Reſummons, *(Reſummonitio)* Signifies a ſecond Summons, or calling a Man to anſwer an Action, where the firſt Summons is defeated by any Occaſion; and when by the Death, &c. of the Judges, they do not come on the Day to which they were continued, for the Trial of Cauſes, ſuch Cauſes may be revived or recontinued by *Reſummons*. Vide *Reattachment*.

Reſumption, *(Reſumptio)* Is uſed particularly for the Taking again into the King's Hands ſuch Lands or Tenements, &c. as before upon falſe Suggeſtion he had granted by Letters Patent to any Man. *Broke* 298. It is ſaid that the King cannot grant a Prerogative of Power ſo, but that he may *reſume* it; but otherwiſe it is of a Grant of an Intereſt. *Skinner's Rep.* 236. *Reſumption of Grants* is mentioned in the *Stat.* 31 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 7. and other Statutes.

Retail. To buy by the *Great*, and ſell by *Retail* or Parcels. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 21.

Retainer, (From the Lat. *Retineo*) Is a Keeping or Maintaining; as of a Servant, not menial or continually dwelling with the Maſter, but attending ſometimes upon ſpecial Occaſions. 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 7. See *Livery*. And *Counſellors* and *Attornies* are *retained* to attend the Cauſes of their Clients, in the ſeveral Courts, &c.

Retaining Fee, Is the *firſt Fee* given to any Serjeant or Counſellor at Law, whereby to make him ſure that he ſhall not be on the contrary Side.

Retenementum, Is a Word uſed for Detaining, With holding, or Keeping back. And *ſine ullo retenemento* was a uſual Expreſſion in old Deeds and Conveyances of Lands. *Cowel.*

Retinentia, A Retinue, or Perſons retained to a Prince or Nobleman. *Pat.* 14 *R.* 2.

Retractus Aquæ, The Ebb or Return of a Tide. *Plac.* 30 *Edw.* 1.

Retraxit, Is when the Plaintiff cometh in Perſon in Court where his Action is brought, and ſaith he will not proceed in it; and this is a Bar to that Action for ever: It is ſo called, becauſe it is the emphatical Word in the Latin Entry, entered thus, ſi. *Et præd. Quer. in propria Perſona ſua venit & dicit quod ipſe placitum ſuum præd. verſus præd. Defenden. ulterius Proſequi non vult, ſed ablinde omnino ſe Retraxit*, &c. A *Retraxit* muſt be always in Perſon; and if it is by Attorney, it is Error. 8 *Rep.* 58. 3 *Salk.* 245. As to a *Retraxit*, it is a Bar to any Action of equal Nature brought for the ſame Cauſe or Duty; but a Nonſuit is not. 1 *Inſt.* 208. If the Plaintiff ſays he will not appear, this is not a *Retraxit* but *Nonſuit*: But if the Plaintiff ſays he will not ſue, it is a *Retraxit*. 2 Danv. Abr. 471. And *Retraxit* is always on the Part of the Plaintiff or Demandant; and it cannot be before a Declaration, for before the Declaration it is only a Nonſuit. 3 *Leon.* 47. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 476. If the Plaintiff enter a *Retraxit* againſt one Joint-Treſpaſſer, it is a Releaſe to the other. *Cro. Eliz.* 762. But if a *Retraxit* be entered as to one Appellee in Appeal of Murder, the Suit may be continued againſt the Reſt; becauſe the Appellant is to have a ſeveral Execution againſt every one of them. *H. P. C.* 190.

In a Prohibition by three, a *Retraxit* of one ſhall not bar the other two Plaintiffs. *Moor* 460. *Nelſ. Abr.* 165. See *Nolle Proſequi.*

Retropannagium, Is *After Pannage*, when the beſt is eaten, and only Haws and ſuch like are left. *Pet. in Parl temp. Edw.* 3.

Rette, (Fr.) A Charge or Accuſation. *Stat. Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 2.

Return, (*Returna*, or *Retorna*, from the Fr. *Retour*, i. e. *Reditio, recurſus*) Hath divers Applications in our Law; but it is moſt commonly uſed for the *Return* of *Writs*, which is the Certificate of the Sheriff made to the Court of what he hath done touching the Execution of any Writ directed to him; and where a Writ is executed, or the Defendant cannot be found, *&c.* then this Matter is indorſed on the Back of the Writ by the Officer, and delivered into the Court whence the Writ iſſued, at the Day of the *Return* thereof in order to be filed. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 39. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 476. The Name of the Sheriff muſt always be to the *Return* of Writs; otherwiſe it doth not appear how they came into Court: If a Writ be *returned* by a Perſon to whom it is not directed, the *Return* is not good, it being the ſame as if there were no *Return* at all upon it. And after a *Return* is filed it cannot be amended; but before it may. *Cro. Eliz.* 310. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 477, 478. If the Sheriff doth not make a *Return* of a Writ, the Court will amerce him; ſo if he makes an inſufficient *Return*; and if he makes a falſe *Return*, the Party grieved may have his Action of the Caſe againſt him. *Wood's Inſt.* 71. If a Sheriff *return* a Vouchee ſummoned, where in Truth he is dead, and there is no ſuch Perſon; or in a *Præcipe quod reddat* that the Tenant is dead, *&c.* there may be an Averment againſt ſuch *Returns*, by the *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. *Jenk. Cent.* 121, 122. Some *Returns* are a kind of Declaration of an Accuſation; as the *Return* of a Reſcous, and the like; and theſe muſt be certain and perfect, or they will be ill. 11 *Rep.* 40. *Plowd.* 63, 117. *Kelw.* 165. Writs to do Things in Franchiſes, are directed to and *returned* by the Sheriff, to whom Bailiffs make their *Returns:* And an Action will lie againſt a Sheriff, that takes the *Return* of one that is no Bailiff, and againſt him who makes it; and likewiſe againſt the Bailiff of a Franchiſe, for Negligence in Execution, *&c.* 7 *Ed.* 4. 14. 12 *Ed.* 4. 15. *Moor, cap.* 606. Sheriffs are to accept of *Returns* of *Bailiffs* of *Liberties*, where they are ſufficient. 1 *Danv.* 191. There is a *Return* of *Juries* by Sheriffs; and *Returns* of *Commiſſions*, by Commiſſioners, *&c.*

Return-Days, Are Days in *Term* called by that Name; or Days in *Bank.* See *Term.*

Returno Habendo, Is a Writ that lies where Cattle are diſtrained and replevied, and the Perſon that took the Diſtreſs juſtifies the Taking, and proves it to be lawful; upon which the Cattle are to be *returned* to him. This Writ alſo lieth when the Plaint in Replevin is removed by *Recordare* into the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, and he whoſe Cattle are diſtrained makes Default, and doth not proſecute his Suit. *F. N. B.* 74.

Returnum Averiorum, A judicial Writ, the ſame with *Returno Habendo.* Reg. Judic. 4.

Returnum irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial, directed to the Sheriff for the final Reſtitution or *Return* of Cattle to the Owner when unjuſtly taken or diſtrained by another, and ſo found by Verdict; and it is granted after a Nonſuit in a ſecond Deliverance. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Reve, Is the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manor, eſpecially in the Weſt of *England.* Hence *Shire reve, Church reve, &c.* Kitch. 43. Vide *Greve.*

Reveland. The Land which in *Domeſday* is ſaid to have been *Thaneland*, and after converted into *Reveland*, ſeems to have been ſuch Land as being reverted to the King after the Death of his *Thane*, who had it for Life, was not ſince granted out to any by the King, but reſted in Charge upon the Account of the *Reve* or Bailiff of the Manor. *Spelm. Feuds, cap.* 24.

Revels, Signifying with us Sports of Dancing, and Masking, *&c.* commonly performed by Night. See *Maſter of the Revels.*

Revenue, (*Fr.*) Is properly the yearly Rent that accrues to any Man from his Lands and Poſſeſſions; and is generally uſed for the *Revenues* or Profits of the *Crown.* An Act paſſed for preventing all Doubts and Queſtions concerning the Collecting the publick *Revenue.* 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 3.

Reverſal, Of a Judgment is the making it void for Error, and when upon the Return of a Writ of Error, it appears that the Judgment is erroneous, then the Court will give Judgment, *Quod judicium revocetur, adnulletur & penitus pro nullo habeatur.* 2 Lill. Abr. 481. The ancienteſt Judge of the Court, and in his Abſence the next in Seniority to him, doth always pronounce the *Reverſal* of an erroneous Judgment openly in Court, upon the Prayer of the Party; and he according to the ancient Courſe pronounceth it in *French*, to this Effect, *Pur les Errors evandit, & auter errors manifeſt in le Record, ſoit le Judgment Reverſe, &c.* Trin. 22 Car. B. R. A *Reverſal* of a Judgment may be pronounced conditionally, *i. e.* That the Judgment is *reverſed* if the Defendant in the Writ of Error doth not ſhew good Cauſe to the contrary at an appointed Time; and this is called a *Revocetur niſi*, and if no Cauſe be then ſhewed, it ſtands *reverſed* without further Motion. 2 *Lill.* 482. The *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. hath provided a new Writ, where Judgment is *reverſed* after a Verdict, or where an Outlawry is *reverſed*, *&c.* Lutw. 264. Vide *Error.*

Reverſion, (*Reverſio*, from *Revertor*) Signifies a Returning again; and therefore *Reverſio terræ eſt tanquam terra revertens in Poſſeſſione donatori ſive hæredibus ſuis poſt donum finitum.* 1 Inſt. 142. A *Reverſion* hath two Significations; the one is an Eſtate left, which continues during a particular Eſtate in Being; and the other is the Returning of the Land after the particular Eſtate is ended: It is ſaid to be an Intereſt in the Land, when the Poſſeſſion ſhall fall, and ſo it is commonly taken; or it is when the Eſtate which was parted with for a Time, ceaſeth and is determined in the Perſons of the Alienees or Grantees, *&c.* and returns to the Grantor or Donor, or their Heirs from whence derived. *Plowd.* 160. 1 *Inſt.* 142. But the uſual Definition of a *Reverſion* is, that it is the Reſidue of an Eſtate left in the Grantor after a particular Eſtate granted away, continuing in him that granted the Particular Eſtate; and where the particular Eſtate is derived out of his Eſtate: As in a Gift in Tail, the *Reverſion* of the Fee ſimple is in the Donor; and in a Leaſe for Life, or Years, the *Reverſion* is in the Leſſor: Alſo a *Reverſion* takes Place after a Remainder, where a Perſon makes a Diſpoſition of a leſs Eſtate, than that whereof he was ſeiſed at the Time of making thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 22, 142. *Wood's Inſt.* 151. When the particular Eſtate determines, then the *Reverſion* comes into Poſſeſſion, and before it is ſeparated from it; for he that hath the Poſſeſſion, cannot have the *Reverſion*, becauſe by uniting them, the one is drowned in the other. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 484. The *Reverſion* of Land when it falls, is the Land itſelf; and the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant, preſerves the *Reverſion* of the Lands, with the Rents, *&c.* in the Donor, or Leſſor. 1 *Inſt.* 324. A *Reverſion* of an Eſtate of Inheritance, may be granted by Bargain and Sale inrolled, Leaſe and Releaſe, Fine, *&c.* And by the Grant of Lands, a *Reverſion* will paſs; though by the Grant of a *Reverſion*, Land in Poſſeſſion will not paſs. *Bridgm. Conveyan.* 237. 6 *Rep.* 36. 5 *Rep.*

124. 10 *Rep.* 107. If one have a *Reverſion* in Fee, expectant upon a Leaſe for Years, he may make a Bargain and Sale of his *Reverſion* for one Year, and then make a Releaſe to the Bargainee in Fee; by which the *Reverſion* in Fee will paſs to the Bargainee. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 483. And a *Reverſioner* may covenant to ſtand ſeiſed of a *Reverſion* to Uſes, *&c.* 11 *Rep.* 46. Likewiſe a *Reverſion* may be deviſed by Will; and a Teſtator being ſeiſed in Fee of Lands which he had in Poſſeſſion, and of other Lands in *Reverſion*, deviſed all his Lands for the Payment of his Debts; adjudged, that by the Words all his Lands, the *Reverſion* as well as the Poſſeſſion paſſed. 2 *And.* 59. *Cro Eliz.* 159. A Perſon deviſed a Manor to *A. B.* for ſix Years, and ſome other Lands to *C. D.* and his Heirs; and all the Reſt of his Lands to his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body; and it was held, that theſe Words, *the Reſt of the Lands*, did not only extend to the Lands which were not deviſed before, but to the *Reverſion* in Fee of the Manor, after the Determination of the Eſtate for Years. *Allen* 28. And by Deviſe of all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, undiſpoſed of before in a Will, a *Reverſion* in Fee will paſs. 2 *Vent.* 285. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 166. One ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, deviſes Part thereof to *B.* for Life, and after by the ſame Will, gives to *C.* all his Lands not before particularly diſpoſed of; by this Deviſe of *all Lands*, *&c.* the *Reverſion* of the Part given for Life paſſes to *C.* Ruled, on Advice with the Judges. *Preced. Canc.* 202. There was Leſſee for Years, Remainder for Life, *Reverſion* in Fee, the Tenant for Life died, and the Leſſee for Years did not attorn to him in the *Reverſion*; yet it was reſolved, that it paſſed without Attornment, and that he might bring an Action of Debt, or avow. *Hetl.* 73. If Tenant for Life, and he in *Reverſion* join in a Leaſe for Life, or Gift in Tail, rendering Rent; it ſhall enure, after the Death of Tenant for Life, to him in *Reverſion*. 1 Inſt. 214. And if a *Reverſion* be granted to one for Life, and to another in Fee, the *Reverſion* is gone for a Moiety: Alſo if ſuch Tenant for Life get the Remainder or *Reverſion* of the Land, his Eſtate for Life is at an End. 3 *Rep* 60. The particular Eſtate for Life or Years, and his Eſtate in *Reverſion*, are divers and diſtinct; and therefore Aid may be prayed of him in the *Reverſion*: Yet theſe Eſtates have Relation one to another. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 220. The Copyholder for Life, cannot by Forfeiture or otherwiſe deſtroy the Eſtate in *Reverſion*: And he that hath a *Reverſion* cannot be put out of it, unleſs the Tenant be outted of his Poſſeſſion alſo. 39 *H.* 6. *Plowd.* 162. *Yelv.* 1. *Reverſions* expectant upon an Eſtate-tail, are not Aſſets, or of any Account in Law, becauſe they may be cut off by Fine and Recovery; but it is otherwiſe of a *Reverſion* on an Eſtate for Life, or Years. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 6 *Rep.* 38. *Wood's Inſt.* 151. No Leaſe, Rent-charge, or Eſtate, *&c.* made by Tenant in Tail in Remainder, ſhall charge the Poſſeſſion of the *Reverſioner*. 2 Lill. 448. But as no Statute hath made any Proviſion for thoſe whoſe have Remainders or *Reverſions* on any Eſtate-tail, they are barred by a Recovery. 10 *Rep.* 32. There were no *Reverſions* or Remainders upon Eſtates in Tail, at Common Law: And by the Common Law, no Grantee of a *Reverſion* could take Advantage of any Condition or Covenant broken by the Leſſees of the ſame Land; but by Statute, Grantees of *Reverſions* may take Advantage of Conditions and Covenants againſt Leſſees of the ſame Lands, as fully as the Leſſors and their Heirs; and Leſſees may have the like Remedies againſt the Grantees of *Reverſions*, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 327. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 34. A *Reverſioner* may bring Action of the Caſe for ſpoiling of Trees; for any Injury to his *Reverſion*, he may have this Action; but he cannot have Treſpaſs, which is founded on the Poſſeſſion. 3 *Lev.* 209, 233. 3 *Cro.* 55. He in *Reverſion* ſhall have a Writ of *Entry ad Communem Legem*, where Tenant for Life, *&c.* aliens the Lands: And Writ of Intruſion, after their Deaths, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 461. How to plead a *Reverſion* in Fee. 1 *Lutw.* 1174. The Difference between a *Reverſion* and a Remainder, is that a Remainder is general, and may be to any Man, but he that granteth the Land, for Term of Life or otherwiſe; and a *Reverſion* is to himſelf from whom the Conveyance of the Land proceeded, and is commonly perpetual, *&c.* And Remainder is an Eſtate, appointed over at the ſame Time: But the *Reverſion* is not always at the ſame Time appointed over. See *Remainder*. *Reverſions in Offices*, vide *Office*.

Rengia terræ, A Ridge or Furrow of arable Land plowged in a ſtrait Line. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 515.

Review, (Fr. *Revenue*) A *Bill* of *Review* in *Chancery*, is where the Cauſe hath been heard, and the Decree therein is ſigned; but ſome Error appears in the Body of the Decree, or new Matter is diſcovered in Time after the Decree made: Which Bill muſt be exhibited by Leave of the Court, and is uſually done on Oath made of the Diſcovery of new Matter, which could not be had or uſed at the Time of the Decree paſſed; and the Sum of 20 *l.* muſt be depoſited in Court, on bringing this Bill, as a Security for Coſts and Delay, if the Matter be found againſt the Party, *&c.* *Ord. in Canc.* 69. *Pract. Solic.* 121, 122. Where a Decree of Chancery is repugnant, or one Part of it contradicts another, *&c.* it may be reverſed by Bill of *Review*. *Ibid.*

Review of Appeal of Delegates, Is a Commiſſion granted by the King, to certain Commiſſioners, *&c.* See *Appeal to Rome*.

Revivor, or *Bill of Revivor*, Is when a Bill hath been exhibited in the *Chancery*, againſt one who anſwers, and before the Cauſe is heard, or if heard, and the Decree is not inrolled, either Party dies: In this Caſe, a Bill of *Revivor* muſt be brought, praying the former Proceedings may ſtand *revived*, and be put into the ſame Condition as at the Time of the Abatement. If a Party dieth, a Female Plaintiff marries, or there have been no Proceedings on a Decree, *&c.* for a Year paſt, the Decree and Proceedings muſt be *revived* by *Subpœna Scire facias*, or if the Decree be inrolled, by Bill of *Revivor*: But if the Parties are not Heirs or Executors, *&c.* to the Party dead, the Decree or Cauſe is to be *revived* by original Bill, and not by *Subpœn. Sci. fac.* or Bill of *Revivor*; and a Bill of *Revivor* lies not upon a Decree of long Standing, but an original Bill is to be preferred. *Practiſ. Solic.* 122.

Reviving, Is a Word metaphorically applied to Actions, Rents, *&c.* and ſignifies a Renewing them after they were extinguiſhed. *Broke* 223.

Revocation, (*Revocatio*) Signifies the Calling back of a Thing granted; or a Deſtroying or making void of ſome Deed that had Exiſtence until the Act of *Revocation* made it void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 485. And a *Revocation* may be either General, of all Acts and Things done before; or Special, to *revoke* ſuch a Thing: And where any Deed or Thing is *revoked*, it is as if it never had been. 5 *Rep.* 90. *Perk. Sect.* 105. In voluntary Deeds and Conveyances, there are frequently *Proviſoes* containing Power of *Revocation*, which being coupled with an Uſe, and tending to paſs by raiſing of Uſes, according to the *Stat. H.* 8. are allowed to be good, and not repugnant; as where one ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee, covenants to ſtand ſeiſed thereof to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and after to the Uſe of his Son in Tail, Remainder over, *&c.* with *Proviſo* that he may *revoke* any of the ſaid Uſes; now if afterwards he *revokes* them, he is ſeiſed again in Fee, without Entry or Claim: But in Caſe of a Feoffment or other Conveyance, whereby the Feoffee or Grantee is in by the Common Law, ſuch Proviſo would be meerly repugnant and void. 1 *Inſt.* 237. *Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.*

cap. 10. And voluntary Eſtates made with Power of *Revocation*, as to *Purchaſers*, are held in equal Degree with Conveyances made by Fraud and Covin to defraud Purchaſers. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 3 *Rep.* 82. Uſes, and Powers in Contingency and Poſſibility, by mutual Aſſent of Parties may be *revoked* and determined; and as by Indenture they may be raiſed, ſo by Proviſo or Limitation in the ſame Indenture, they may be extinguiſhed and deſtroyed. 10 *Rep.* 86. And where a Power of *Revocation* is reſerved for a Man to diſpoſe of his own Eſtate, it ſhall always have a favourable Conſtruction; but it ſhall be taken ſtrictly when it is to charge the Eſtate of another. 2 *Vent.* 250. When there is a Power to *revoke* Uſes, a new Declaration of Uſes is a ſufficient *Revocation* of the former, without any expreſs Diſannulling, *&c.* And limiting new Uſes, ſhews the Power to alter and determine the former Uſes: Alſo if Power is reſerved to a Man to *revoke* a Deed by Writing, ſubſcribed and ſealed in the Preſence of two or more credible Witneſſes; if he makes his Will in Writing, without making any expreſs *Revocation*, it will be a good *Revocation*, and the Will a good Execution of the Power. *Hob.* 312. *Raym.* 295. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 168, 169. Though it hath been held, that all incident Circumſtances preſcribed by the Proviſo or Power of *Revocation*, as to Subſcriptions, Witneſſes, *&c.* ought to be obſerved. 10 *Rep.* 143. 6 *Rep.* 33. 2 *Lill.* 487. It is ſaid where the Power is only to *revoke*, when that Power is executed, a Man cannot limit new Uſes. 1 *Vent.* 197. 3 *Salk.* 316. Yet it hath been decreed, that the Limitation of new Uſes is good, where the expreſs Power in the firſt Deed was only to *revoke*. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 242. If a Perſon make a Feoffment in Fee, or levy a Fine, *&c.* of the Lands, before the Deed of *Revocation* is executed; theſe amount to a *Revocation* in Law, and extinguiſh the Power of *Revocation*. 1 *Vent.* 371. 1 *Rep.* 111. Power of *Revocation* may be releaſed; and where a Man has an intire Power of *Revocation*, and he ſuſpends or extinguiſhes it as to Part, he may *revoke* as to the Reſidue, if the Conveyance was by Way of Uſe; but not where a Condition is annexed to the Land. 1 *Rep.* 174. *Moor* 615. A *Will* is *revocable*; and a laſt Will *revokes* the former: Though a new Publication of the firſt Will, where there are two Wills, it is ſaid may *revoke* the laſt. *Perk.* 479. 2 *Sid.* 2. See 3 *Mod.* 207. Wills are to be *revoked* by ſome other Will in Writing, ſigned in the Preſence of three Witneſſes, or by Cancelling by the Teſtator, *&c.* Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. A Will *revoking* a former, though it muſt be ſubſcribed by three Witneſſes, 'tis ſaid need not be in the Teſtator's Preſence, as the Will of Lands muſt be, by the Statute. 1 *P. Williams* 344. If a Perſon cancels or *revokes* either the Duplicate or original Will, this avoids both; they being but one Will, and muſt ſtand or fall together: But where a Man makes a ſecond Will, and intends that as a *Revocation* of the firſt; if it be inſufficient, it ſhall not deſtroy the firſt Will though cancelled. 3 *Mod.* 220, 258. 2 *Vern.* 741. The Teſtator is to be of a good diſpoſing Memory when he *revokes* his Will, as well as when he makes it; he muſt have *Animum Revocandi*, as well as *Animum Teſtandi*, to make an effectual *Revocation*. *Show.* 89. *Cro. Jac.* 497. *Hard.* 374 3 *Mod.* 203. Writings of *Revocation* are to be taken according to the Subject Matter, *viz.* where a laſt Will cannot ſtand with the Firſt. *Ibid.* A Teſtator made his Will, and ſome Time afterwards made a Feoffment of the Lands in the Will to Uſes; and adjudged this was a *Revocation* of his Will, becauſe a Will cannot take Effect till after his Death. *Dyer* 74. And a Tenant in Tail made his Will in Writing, which was duly executed; afterwards he made a Bargain and Sale of the ſame ſame Lands contained in the Will, to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, in Order to ſuffer a common Recovery, which was done accordingly, and he declared the Uſes to himſelf and his Heirs; by the Bargain and Sale, *&c.* the Will was *revoked*. 3 *Lev.* 108. It hath been admitted to be a ſettled Rule in *Chancery*, that where a Teſtator deviſes his Land in Fee to one, and after mortgages it in Fee to another, and then dies before the Principal and Intereſt is paid; this is not a total *Revocation* of the Will, but only *quoad* ſo much for which the Lands were mortgaged, and the Deviſee ſhall have the Equity of Redemption. 1 *Salk.* 258, 236. Where Lands are deviſed to one in Fee, and after mortgaged to the ſame Perſon, it is *Revocation in toto* of the Deviſe; but if the Land be mortgaged to a Stranger, in that Caſe 'tis otherwiſe. *Preced. Canc.* 515. A Man ſeiſed of Lands, deviſes the ſame in Fee, or for Life, and afterwards makes a Leaſe thereof to another for Years, it ſhall not be a *Revocation* but during the Years: Though in Caſe a Perſon has deviſed Lands to one and his Heirs, and after Leaſes the ſame to him for a certain Term, to commence after his Death; that is a *Revocation* of the whole Eſtate. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 616. 2 *Cro.* 49. In Caſe a Fortune be given to a Child by the Father, ſubſequent to the making of his Will, wherein he had bequeathed her a Portion; this ſhall be taken as a *Revocation* of the Legacy and Will for ſo much. *Preced. in Canc.* 183. A Perſon being unmarried, by Will deviſed all his perſonal Eſtate to *T. P.* and afterwards he married and had ſeveral Children, and died without making any other Will: It was ruled by *Commiſſioners of Delegates*, that there being ſuch an Alteration of his Eſtate and Circumſtances, ſo widely different from the Time of making his Will to his Death, there was room to *preſume* a *Revocation*, and that he did not continue of the ſame Mind when he died. 2 *Salk.* 592. *Letters of Attorney*, and other Authorities, may be *revoked*, by the Perſons giving the Powers; and as they are *revocable* in their Nature, it has been adjudged, that they may be *revoked*, though they are made irrevocable, 8 *Rep.* 82. *Wood's Inſt.* 286. Theſe *Revocations* of a Power regularly muſt be made after the ſame Manner it was given; and there ought to be Notice to the Party, *&c.* But if once the Power be executed, a *Revocation* after will come too late. *Dyer* 210. A Warrant of Attorney from a Defendant to appear and accept a Declaration, and plead for the Defendant, may not be revoked with an Intent to ſtay the Plaintiff's Proceedings; but the Defendant on good Cauſe ſhewn to the Court may change his Attorney, ſo as he plead by another in due Time. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 486. *Letters of Adminiſtration*, and *Preſentations* to Benefices, when and how *revoked*, *vide* theſe *Heads*.

Revocatione Parliamenti, An ancient Writ for recalling a Parliament; and *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 3. the Parliament being ſummoned, was recalled by ſuch a Writ before it met. *Pryn's Animad.* on 4 *Inſt. fol.* 44.

Rewards. There are *Rewards* given in many Caſes by Statute, for the apprehending of Criminals, and bringing them to Juſtice; as a *Reward* of 40 *l.* for apprehending of *Robbers* on the Highway, by 4 *&* 5 *W. & M.* Alſo the like *Reward* for the apprehending and taking of *Burglars*. Stat. 5 *Ann.* The ſame *Reward* for apprehending of *Money Coiners* or *Clippers*, *&c.* 6 *&* 7 *W.* 3. And the like *Reward* for the Apprehenſion of *Thief-takers*, not proſecuting Felons; and of Perſons *reſiſting the Officers of the Cuſtoms*, by Force of Arms, *&c.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 20, 22.

Rewey, A Term among Clothiers, ſignifying Cloth unevenly wrought, or full of *Rewes*. 43 *Eliz. c.* 10.

Rhandir, Was a Part in the Diviſion of *Wales* before the Conqueſt: Every Townſhip comprehended four Gavels, and every Gavel had four *Rhandirs*, and four Houſes or Tenements conſtituted every *Rhandir*. *Taylor's Hiſt. Gavelk. p.* 69.

Rial, From the Span. *Reale*, i. e. *Royal Money*, because it is ſtamped with the King's Effigies: Here in *England*, a *Rial* was a Piece of Gold Coin, current for 10*s.* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. at which Time there were *Half Rials* paſſing for 5*s.* and *Quarter-Rials* or *Rial* Farthings, going for 2*s.* 6*d* In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Golden Rials* were coined at 15*s.* a-piece; and 3 *Jac.* 1. there were *Roſe Rials* of Gold at 30*s.* and *Spur-Rials* at 15*s.* *Lowndes's Eſſay on Coins, pag.* 38.

Ribaud, (Fr. *Ribauld*, *Ribaldus*) A Rogue, Vagrant, Whoremonger, or Perſon given to all Manner of Wickedneſs; And there was a Petition in Parliament againſt *Ribauds* and Sturdy Beggars. *Ann.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Rice, To be exported from *Carolina* to other Parts of *Europe*, &c. Stat. 8 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. See *Plantations.*

Rider-Roll, Is a Schedule or ſmall Piece of Parchment, often added to ſome Part of a *Roll* or Record.

Ridge waſhed Kerſey, Is *Kerſey* Cloth made of Fleece Wool, waſhed only on the Sheep's Back. See Stat. 35 *Eliz. cap.* 10.

Riding armed, With dangerous and unuſual Weapons, is an Offence at Common Law. 4 *Inſt.* 160. By the Stat. 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. none ſhall *ride armed* by Night or Day to the Terror of the People; or come with Force and Arms before the King's Juſtices, &c. doing their Office, upon Pain to forfeit their Armour, and ſuffer Impriſonment at the King's Pleaſure: and a Fine may be ſet upon them by the Juſtices, by 10 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 1. And no Perſon can excuſe the Going or *Riding armed* in Publick, by alledging that he wears Armour for his Defence againſt an Aſſault; but Men may wear common Arms according to their Quality and the Faſhion, and have Attendants with them armed agreeable to their Characters; alſo Perſons may *ride* or go armed to take Felons, ſuppreſs Riots, execute the King's Proceſs, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 162.

Riding-Clerk, Is one of the ſix Clerks in *Chancery*, who in his Turn, for one Year, keeps the Controllment-Books of all Grants that paſs the Great Seal. *Blount.*

Ridings, Are the Names of the Parts or Diviſions of *Yorkſhire*, which are three, *viz. Eaſt-Riding*, *Weſt-Riding*, and *North-Riding*, mentioned in the Stat. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. And in Indictments for Offences in that County, the Town and the *Riding* muſt be expreſſed, &c. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. See *Regiſtry of Deeds.* Stat. 2 & 6 *Ann.*

Riens arrear, A Plea uſed in an Action of Debt for Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges that there is *Nothing in arrear.* Book Entr.

Riens paſſe per le fait, Signifies that Nothing paſſes by the Deed; and is the Form of an Exception taken in ſome Caſes to an Action. *Broke.*

Riens per Deſcent, Is the Plea of an Heir, where he is ſued for his Anceſtor's Debt, and hath no Land from him by Diſcent, or Aſſets in his Hands. 3 *Cro.* 151. In an Action of Debt againſt the Heir, who pleads *Riens per Deſcent*, Judgment may be had preſently; and when Aſſets deſcend, a *Scire facias* lies againſt the Heir, &c. 8 *Rep.* 134.

Rier County, (*Retro Comitatus*, from the Fr. *Arrear*, i. e. *Poſterior*) Is oppoſed to full and *open County*; and appears to be ſome publick Place, which the Sheriff appoints for Receipt of the King's Money, *after* the End of his County Court. 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 5. Stat. *Weſtm.* 2 *cap.* 38. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 67.

Rifflare, (From the Sax. *Riefe*, *Rapina*) Is to take away any Thing by Force; from whence comes our *Engliſh* Word *Rifle.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 57.

Rifflura, A ſlight Wound in the Fleſh: It is mentioned in *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 41.

Right, (*jus*) In general Signification, includes not only a *Right* for which a Writ of *Right* lies; but alſo any Title or Claim for which no Action is given by Law but only an Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 265. There is *Right* of *Entry*, and of *Action*, where a Man is put out of his Lands; of *Property*, when one is diſſeiſed, &c. and of *Poſſeſſion*: There are alſo a *Preſent*, and *future Right*; a *Jus in Re*, which may be granted to a Stranger; and what is called a naked *Right*, or *Jus ad Rem*, where an Eſtate is turned to a *Right*, on a Diſcontinuance, &c. *Co. Litt.* 345. A *Right* in Writs and Pleadings, is properly in one, when he is ouſted of the Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate by Diſſeiſin or Wrong, and hath Remedy by Entry, or Action: But *Right* doth alſo include an Eſtate *in eſſe* in Conveyances; and therefore if Tenant in Fee-ſimple makes a Leaſe and Releaſe of all his *Right* in the Land to another, the whole Eſtate in Fee paſſes. *Wood's Inſt.* 115, 116. Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, That of ſuch an high Eſtimation is *Right*, that the Law preſerveth it from Death and Deſtruction; trodden down it may be, but never trodden out: And there is ſuch an Extream Enmity between an Eſtate gained by Wrong and an ancient *Right*, that the *Right* cannot poſſibly incorporate itſelf with the Eſtate gained by Wrong. 1 *Inſt.* 279. 8 *Rep.* 105. 6 *Rep.* 70. A *Right* may ſometimes ſleep, though it never dies; a long Poſſeſſion exceeding the Memory of Man, will make a *Right*; and if two Perſons are in Poſſeſſion by divers Titles, the Law will adjudge the Poſſeſſion in him that hath the *Right.* Co. Litt. 478. 6 Litt. Sect. 158. Where there is no Remedy, there is preſumed to be no *Right* by Law. *Vaugh.* 38. No Commands ſhall be made under the great or little Seal, to diſturb or delay common *Right.* Stat. 2 Ed. 3. c. 8. See *Recto.*

Rights and Liberties. The Declaration of *Rights and Liberties* againſt the Conduct of K. *James* 2d ſet forth, That he by the Aſſiſtance of divers evil Councellors, did endeavour to ſubvert the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; by exerciſing a Power of diſpenſing with, and ſuſpending of Laws; by levying Money for the Uſe of the Crown by Pretence of Prerogative, without Conſent of Parliament; by raiſing and keeping a Standing Army, in Time of Peace; by violating the Freedom of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; by violent Proſecutions in the Court of *King's Bench*; and cauſing partial and corrupt Jurors to be returned on Trials; exceſſive Bail to be taken; and exceſſive Fines to be impoſed; alſo cruel Puniſhments inflicted, &c. All which were declared to be illegal, and infringing upon the ancient *Rights and Liberties* of the People. *Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M. cap* 2.

Rine, (Sax. *Ryne*) A Water-courſe, or little Stream, which riſes high with Floods.

Ringa, A military Girdle; from the Sax *Ring*, i. e. *Annulus*, *circulus*, becauſe it was girt round the Middle: But according to *Bracton*, Ringa *enim dicuntur quod Renes circumdant*, *unde dicitur accingere gladio.* Bract. lib. 1. c. 8.

Ringhead, An Engine uſed in ſtretching of Cloth. 43 *Eliz. c.* 10.

Ringilde, A Kind of Bailiff or Serjeant; and ſuch *Rhingyl* ſignifies in *Welch.* Chart. Hen. 7.

Riot, (*Riota*, *Riotum*, Fr. *Riotte*) Is where three or more Perſons aſſembled together, do ſome unlawful Act of a private Nature, with Force and Violence, to the Diſturbance of the Peace; as by beating ſome Perſon, forcibly Entering into the Houſes, or upon the Poſſeſſion or Lands of another, breaking down Incloſures, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 176. In every *Riot*, there muſt be ſome Intention of Force, or Violence; wherefore Aſſemblies for Wreſtling, Playing at Cudgels, Dancing, &c. are not *riotous*: And this Force muſt relate to ſome private Quarrel only; for if the Intention of ſuch Aſſemblies is to redreſs Grievances of a publick Nature,

Nature, and such Intention is executed, it is a Levying War against the King, and Treason. *Dalt.* 322. 3 *Inst.* 9. *Kelv.* 70, 76. There are to be three Persons at the least to make a *Riot*, and two alone cannot be guilty of it; though two Persons may make a Conspiracy, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 489. If divers Persons assemble together in a peaceable Manner, and after assembled do some deliberate riotous Act; this is a *riotous* Assembly, notwithstanding they did not at first assemble in a *riotous* Manner: The *riotous* Act shall have Relation to their Assembling together, and the Intentions of Persons are best interpreted by their Actions. *Ibid.* But if Persons on a lawful Meeting, fall out upon a sudden Quarrel, here being no Intention of an unlawful Act, it is no *Riot. Dalt.* A Number of Persons being met together at a Fair, Market, or Church-Ale, or any other lawful and innocent Occasion, if they happen on a sudden Quarrel to fall together by the Ears, they are not guilty of a *Riot*, but a sudden Affray only; because the Design of their Meeting was lawful, and the subsequent Breach of the Peace happened unexpectedly: Yet it is said, if Persons innocently assembled together, do afterwards upon a Dispute happening to arise among them, form themselves into Parties, and then make an Affray, they are guilty of a *Riot:* For upon their Confederating together, with an Intent to break the Peace, they may as properly be said to be assembled together for that Purpose, from the Time of such Confederacy, as if their first coming together had been upon such a Design. 1 *Hawk P. C.* 156. 6 *Mod.* 43. And it is agreed, That if an Assembly of Persons met together on any lawful Occasion, shall on a sudden Proposal go in a Body to pull down a House, or Inclosure, or do any Act of Violence to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and the same be executed accordingly, the Persons concerned cannot but be *Rioters*; their Associating themselves together for such a new Purpose, being no way extenuated by their having met at first upon another: And if any Person seeing others actually engaged in a *Riot*, shall join them, and assist them therein, he is as much a *Rioter* as if he had at first assembled with them for that Intent; nor shall his pretending that he came innocently into the Company avail him; for it is impossible to discover whether every particular Person ingaged in a *Riot* was in Truth one of the first Assembly, or had a previous Knowledge of the Design of the Tumult. 1 *Hawk. Ibid.* On an Indictment for a *Riot*, it hath been adjudged, that where three or more are assembled lawfully, without any ill Intent, and an Affray happens amongst them, none are guilty but those who are actually concerned in it; but if they were unlawfully assembled, then the Act of one may be imputed to all: That if they are lawfully assembled, and afterwards quarrelling, one of the Company is beaten by by the rest, it is no *Riot*; though if they beat a Stranger, in that very Moment the Quarrel began, they are an unlawfully Assembly: And if such Stranger is beaten by one of the Company, the Concurrence of the Rest is evidence of their evil Intention, and it is a *Riot* in all of them. 2 *Salk.* 595. Any Person may assemble a Number of Men to defend his House against Injury or Violence; and yet if a Man be threatened, that if he comes to such a Place, he shall be beaten, and he thereupon assembles a Company to go thither with him, though it be for the Safety of his Person, this may be deemed a *Riot*, because of the Danger the Government may be in from such Assemblies; and for that the Law gives him another Remedy, *viz.* by demanding Surety for the Peace. *Broke* 1. But every Man in a peaceable Manner may assemble a Company to do any lawful Thing, or to remove any Nusance; and may for that Purpose enter another Man's Ground: And where a Man had erected a Wear over a common River, and several People assembled with Spades and other Things necessary to remove the said Wear, and made a Trench in his Land that did erect the Wear, to turn the Water so as they might the better take up the said Wear, and did remove the same Nusance; this was held neither any forcible Entry nor *Riot. Bro.* 14, 33. Though if in removing such Nusance, the Persons assembling use any threatning Words, as that they will do it, if they die for it, or the like; or their Behaviour be in apparent Disturbance of the Peace, then it will amount to a *Riot*; for the Manner of doing a lawful Thing may make it unlawful. *Ibid.* If one assembles a proper Company to carry away a Piece of Timber, to which he pretends a Right, if the Number be no more than necessary to carry it away, although another Man may have a better Right to the Timber, and this is an unlawful Act, it is no *Riot*, except there be a Disturbance of the Peace; so that the Doing of an unlawful Act by an Assembly of People, may be so managed as not be a *Riot.* 1 *Hawk.* 157. And Persons assembled together to do any Thing prohibited by Statute, if they peaceably perform the same, cannot be denominated *Rioters.* 6 *Mod.* 141. An Indictment against *A. B.* for that he *cum multis aliis* at such a Place, *&c.* did commit a *Riot*, is good: And several being indicted for a *Riot*, it was moved, that the Prosecutor might name two or three, and try it against them, and that the Rest might enter into a Rule to plead guilty, if they were found guilty; and a Rule was made accordingly, this being to prevent the Charges in putting them all to plead. *Mod. Cas.* 212. 3 *Salk.* 317. If two only are found guilty on an Indictment for a *Riot*, and the rest acquitted, all are aquitted; and if a Battery be likewise laid in the Indictment, if it be not laid as a distinct Offence, the Defendants being discharged of the *Riot*, are also discharged of the Battery. 2 *Salk.* 593. Upon an Information against several Persons for committing a *Riot*, and setting up a Bank, *&c.* the Jury found the Defendants guilty as to setting up the Bank, but *quoad* the *Riot* not guilty; and it was held, that by this Verdict the Defendants were acquitted of the Charge in the Information, which was a *Riot*; for an Action on the Case would lie for erecting the Bank. 3 *Mod.* 72. The Defendants being found guilty on Information for a *Riot*, and hindering the Bailiff and Burgesses of a Borough from choosing a Bailiff; Judgment was arrested, because the Information did not set forth that the Defendants were unlawfully assembled, *&c.* Besides, it did not mention any Right in the Bailiff and Burgesses to meet together to choose a Bailiff, and they might be assembled to do an unlawful Act themselves; and then it is not unlawful in the Defendants to disturb them. 2 *Salk.* 594. *Dyer* 68. A Mayor and Alderman of a Town making a *Riot*, are punishable in their natural Capacities; but where they have countenanced dangerous *Riots* within their Precincts, their Liberties have been seized, or the Corporation fined. 3 *Cro.* 252. *Dalt.* 204, 326. Women may be punished as *Rioters*; but Infants under the Age of fourteen Years, are not punishable. *Dalt.* 325. *Wood's Inst.* 429. By the Common Law, *Riots* are punished by Fine and Imprisonment; and if enormous, by Pillory: And by Statute, Justices of the Peace have Power to restrain *Rioters*, &c. to arrest and imprison them, and cause them to be duly punished. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. As soon as the Sheriff and other the King's Ministers hear of a *Riot*, or other Assembly against the Peace, they with the Power of the County shall apprehend such Offenders, and put them in Prison until delivered by Law. 27 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. And two or more Justices of the Peace, dwelling near the Place where such Offences shall be committed, together with the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, shall by the Power of the County, if need be, suppress *Riots*, Routs, *&c.*

arreſt the Offenders, and record what ſhall be done in their Preſence; by which Record the Offenders ſhall ſtand convicted, as by *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. in caſe of Forcible Entries; and if Offenders are departed, the ſaid Juſtices, &c. ſhall within a Month after make Inquiry thereof, and hear and determine the ſame; and if the Truth cannot be found, then within a further Month the Juſtices and Sheriffs are to certify to the King and Council, &c. on Default whereof, the Juſtices, &c. ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* 13 *H.* 4. *c.* 7. Theſe Statutes are underſtood of great and notorious *Riots:* And the Record of the *Riot* within the View of the Juſtices, by whom it is recorded, is ſuch a Conviction as cannot be traverſed, the Parties being concluded thereby; but they may take Advantage of the Inſufficiency of the Record, if the Juſtices have not purſued the Statute, &c. It is ſaid that the Offenders being convicted upon the Record of their Offence, in the Preſence of the Juſtices, ought to be ſent immediately to Gaol, till they pay a Fine aſſeſſed by the ſame Juſtices; which Fine is to be eſtreated into the Exchequer; or the Juſtices may record ſuch *Riot*, and commit the Offenders, and after certify the Record into *B. R.* or to the Aſſiſes or Seſſions: If the Offenders are gone, then the Juſtices ſhall inquire by a Jury; and the *Riot* being found, they are to make a Record of it, and fine them, or receive their Traverſe, to be ſent by the Juſtices to the next Quarter Seſſions, or into the King's Bench, to be tried according to Law. *Dalt.* 200, 201, 202. It hath been adjudged, that where *Rioters* are convicted upon the View of two Juſtices, the Sheriff muſt be a Party to the Inquiſition on the *Stat.* 13 *H.* 4. But if they diſperſe themſelves before Conviction, the Sheriff need not be a Party; for in ſuch Caſe the two Juſtices may make the Inquiſition without him; and this is *pro Domino Rege:* And if the Juſtices neglect to make an Inquiſition within a Month after the *Riot*, they are liable to the Penalty for not doing it within that Time; but the Lapſe of the Month, doth not determine their Authority to make an Inquiſition afterwards. 2 *Salk.* 592. *Rioters* convicted on View of two Juſtices, and of the Sheriff of the County, are to be fined by the two Juſtices and the Sheriff; and if the Sheriff do not join in ſetting the Fine, it is Error; for the Statute requires that he ſhould be joined with the Juſtices in the whole Proceedings. *Raym.* 386. 13 *H.* 4. *c.* 7. By the 2 *H.* 5. *c.* 8. If the Juſtices make Default in Inquiring of a *Riot*; at the Inſtance of the Party grieved, the King's Commiſſion ſhall be iſſued to inquire by ſufficient and indifferent Men of the County, at the Diſcretion of the Chancellor; and the Coroners ſhall make the Panel of Inqueſt upon the ſaid Commiſſion, which is returnable into the Chancery, &c. and by this Statute, heinous *Rioters* are to ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment. The Lord Chancellor having Knowledge of a *Riot*, may ſend the King's Writ to the Juſtices of Peace, and to the Sheriff of the County, &c. requiring them to put the Statute in Execution; and the Chancellor, upon Complaint made, that a dangerous *Rioter* is fled into Places unknown, and on Suggeſtion under the Seals of two Juſtices of Peace and the Sheriff, that the common Fame runneth in the County of the *Riot*, may award a *Capias* againſt the Party, returnable in *Chancery* upon a certain Day, and afterwards a Writ of Proclamation returnable in the *King's Bench*, &c. 2 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 9. 8 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 14. If one Juſtice of Peace hath Notice of a *Riot*, he muſt endeavour to remove it, and may bind the *Rioters* to the good Behaviour; and if they have no Sureties, or refuſe to be bound, he may commit them to Priſon. 13 *Hen.* 4. *Mod. Inſt.* 368. Where *Riots* are committed, the Sheriff upon a Precept directed to him, is to return twenty-four Perſons dwelling within the County to inquire thereof, &c. 19 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 13. The *Stat.* 1. *Geo.* 1. enacts, That if any Perſons to the Number of Twelve or more, unlawfully and *riotouſly* aſſembled againſt the Peace, being required by a Juſtice of Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Mayor, or other head Officer of any Town, &c. by Proclamation in the King's Name, to diſperſe themſelves, ſhall continue together an Hour afterwards, they ſhall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; and Perſons thus aſſembled and continuing, are to be apprehended and carried before a Juſtice of Peace, &c. And if in Reſiſtance, the *Rioters* are killed, the Perſons concerned in it ſhall be indemnified: Perſons by Force hindering the Proclamation, it ſhall be adjudged Felony; and the Offenders nevertheleſs guilty, if they do not diſperſe, &c. *Rioters* demoliſhing any Church, Chapel, or Dwelling-Houſe, are guilty of Felony; and Inhabitants of Towns and Hundreds are to yield Damages for Rebuilding or Reparation, to be levied and paid in ſuch Manner as Money recovered againſt the Hundred, by Perſons robbing on the Highway, &c. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 5. Proſecutions on this Act are to be commenced within one Year after the Offence: And this is the ſevereſt Statute that hath been made againſt *Rioters*, but it being wholly in the Affirmative, it doth not take away any Authority in the ſuppreſſing a *Riot* by Common Law, or by other Statutes. *Wood's Inſt.* 430. See *Rebellious Aſſembly.*

A *Record* of a *Riot* on View.

BE it remembered, *that on the Day*, &c. *in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George the Second, *now King of* Great Britain, &c. *We* A. B. *and* C. D. *Eſquires, two of the Juſtices of our ſaid Lord the King aſſigned to keep the Peace in the County of*, &c. *aforeſaid, and* E. F. *Eſquire, then Sheriff of the ſaid County, upon the Complaint and humble Supplication of* L. B. *of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, in our own proper Perſons went to the Manſion-Houſe of the ſaid* L. B. *in the Pariſh*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid; and then and there we ſaw* G. H. *of*, &c. *and* J. K. *and* L. M. *of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, and other Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, to Us unknown, to the Number of five Perſons, armed with Swords, Staves*, &c. *unlawfully and riotouſly aſſembled at the ſaid Houſe, threatning great Damage to the ſaid* L. B. *to the Diſturbance of the Peace of the ſaid Lord the King, and Terror of his People, againſt the Form of the Statute*, &c. *And therefore We the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *then and there cauſed the ſaid* G. H. J. K. *and* L. M. *to be arreſted, and carried to the next Gaol of our ſaid Lord the King in the County aforeſaid, by our View and Record being convicted of the unlawful Aſſembly, Tumult and* Riot *aforeſaid, there to remain until they have made Fine and Ranſom to our ſaid Lord the King for the ſame.* In Witneſs *whereof We have ſet our Seals to this our preſent Record, Dated at*, &c. *aforeſaid, the Day and Year above-mentioned.*

Form of an *Inquiſition* of a *Riot.*

South'ton, ſſ. AN *Inquiſition for our Sovereign Lord the King, taken at*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, the Day and Year of the Reign*, &c. *on the Oath of* A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. &c. *(the Jury) honeſt and lawful Men of the ſaid County, before* T. D. *and* J. B. *Eſquires, two Juſtices of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, aſſigned to keep the Peace in the ſaid County*, &c. *Which ſaid Jurors upon their Oath aforeſaid ſay, that* J. K. *of*, &c. L. M. N. O. &c. *and other Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, to the ſaid Jurors unknown, on the Day of*, &c. *laſt paſt, with Force and Arms, that is to ſay, with Swords, Staves*, &c. *and other*

Offenſive Weapons, into the Meſſuage of T. W. *in the Pariſh, &c. aforeſaid, in the ſaid County, between the Hours, &c. of the ſame Day, unlawfully and* riotouſly *entered, and him the ſaid* T. W. *aſſaulted, beat and wounded, to the great Diſturbance of the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, and Terror of his People; and againſt the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided.*

An *Indictment* for a *Riot.*

THE *Jurors, &c. do preſent, That* J. K. *late of, &c. in the County aforeſaid, Yeoman,* L. M. *late of, &c. and* N. O. *late of, &c. on the Day, &c. in the Year of the Reign, &c. at, &c. with Force and Arms, &c. did* riotouſly *and unlawfully meet and aſſemble themſelves together, to diſturb the Peace of our ſaid Lord the now King; and being ſo aſſembled and met together, did then and there make an Aſſault upon one* L. B. *then being in the Peace of God and of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King; and then and there beat, wounded and evilly treated the ſaid* L. B. *and other Injuries did to him, to the great Damage of the ſaid* L. B. *and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and alſo againſt the Form of the Statute,* &c.

Riparia, (From *Ripa,* a Bank of a River) Is a Water running between the Banks. *Magn. Chart. c.* 5. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 47. 2 *Inſt.* 478.

Ripiers, (*Riparii, a Fiſcella, qua in devehendis piſcibus utuntur, Anglice* a Rip) Are thoſe that bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſt to the inner Parts of the Lands. *Camd. Britan.* 234.

Rippers, *Reapers* or Cutters down of Corn; and *Rip-towel* was a Gratuity or Reward given to cuſtomary Tenants when they had reaped their Lord's Corn. *Cowel.*

Rivagium, *Rivage,* or *Riverage*; a Duty paid to the King on ſome Rivers for the Paſſage of Boats or Veſſels. ——*Quieti ſint ab omni Laſtagio, Tallagio, Paſſagio,* Rivagio, &c. *Placit. temp. Ed.* 1.

Riveare, To have the Liberty of a *River* for fiſhing and fowling. *Pat.* 2. *Ed.* 1.

Rivers. By the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 47. The King may grant Commiſſions to Perſons to take Care of *Rivers,* and the Fiſhery therein: And the Lord Mayor of *London.* is to have the Conſervation in Breaches and Ground overflown as far as the Water ebbs and flows in the River *Thames.* 4 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 15. Perſons annoying the River *Thames,* making Shelves there, caſting Dung therein, or taking away Stakes, Boards, Timber-Work, &c. off the Banks, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l. Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 18. Commiſſioners were appointed to prevent Exactions of the Occupiers of Locks, Wears, &c. upon the River *Thames* Weſtward from the City of *London* to *Cricklade* in the County of *Wilts,* and for aſcertaining the Rates of Water Carriage, on the ſaid River, &c. by *Stat.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. And this Statute is revived with Authority for the Commiſſioners to make Orders and Conſtitutions, to be obſerved under Penalties, &c. 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11.

Rivers made navigable. The River *Wye* is declared a free and common *River,* for the Carrying of Goods and Paſſengers, with Power to Truſtees to make it *navigable,* and ordaining Toll or Tonnage Duties to be paid for Carriage of Goods, &c. by the *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 14. Duties and Impoſitions are granted to recover and preſerve the *Navigation* of the River *Dee,* by 11 & 12 *W.* 3. And the *River Darwent* is made navigable by *Stat.* 1 *Ann.* So of many other *Rivers.* Vide 13 *Geo.* 1. If Perſons break down a Lock, or other Works on any *navigable River,* it is Felony; and drawing up Floodgates made for preſerving the *Navigation* of *Rivers,* &c. ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for a Month. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Perſons may juſtify the going of their Servants or Horſes upon the Banks of *navigable Rivers,* for towing of Barges, &c. to whomſoever the Right of the Soil belongs. 1 Ld. *Raym.* 725.

Roba, A Robe, Coat or Garment; and thoſe who *Robas accipiebant* of another, are accounted of his Family. *Walſingh.* 267.

Robbery, (*Robberia,* or *Robaria,* derived *de la Robe,* i. e. *Veſtis*) Is a felonious and violent Aſſault upon the Perſon of another, by putting him in Fear, and taking from him his Money or Goods, on the Highway: And it is ſaid to be ſo called, becauſe a Man was thereby ſometimes bereaved of his *Robes* or Garments; and for that his Money or other Goods being taken from his Perſon, *viz.* from or out of ſome Part of his Garment or Robe. 3 *Inſt.* 68. Though *Robbery* in a large Senſe, is any wrongful Taking away of Goods. 2 *Inſt.* 236. *Robbery* on the Highway is Felony of Death, though the Sum taken is under Twelve-pence, or be but one Penny; for it may be of any Value; whereas in other Thefts Judgment of Death is only where the Thing ſtolen is above the Value of 12 *d. H. P. C.* 73, 74. But there muſt be ſomething taken; and if any Thing be taken from the Perſon of another, on the Highway, without putting him in Fear, it is no *Robbery,* but Felony allowed Clergy; the putting in Fear diſtinguiſhing the *Robbery* from the other ſtealing from the Perſon. 3 *Inſt.* 68. *H. P. C.* 71. *Dalt.* 364. And if there be only an Attempt to *rob,* without any Taking, it is not Felony, but a Miſdemeanor puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 369. There is a Taking in Deed, and a Taking in Law, in *Robberies*; as when a Thief only receives Money of a Traveller, who delivers it through Fear; or if he compels him for Fear of Death to ſwear that he will fetch him a Sum of Money, and he delivers it; this is a Taking in Law, and adjudged a *Robbery.* 3 *Inſt.* The *Robber* muſt be in Poſſeſſion of a Thing ſtolen: For Example; If the Bag or Purſe of a Man be faſtened to his Girdle, and the Thief the more eaſily to take it do cut the Girdle, whereby it falls to the Ground, it is no Taking by Reaſon the *Robber* never had any Poſſeſſion thereof: But if the Thief take up the Bag or Purſe, and in Striving let it fall, though he never take it up again; or if finding little in the Purſe, he delivers it with all the Money to the Party again; theſe are a felonious Taking, becauſe he had it in his Poſſeſſion; and the Continuance of his Poſſeſſion is not required by Law. 3 *Inſt.* 69. And where a Man throws his Purſe into a Buſh, to conceal it from the *Robber,* who perceiving it, takes it up, this is deemed in Law a Taking from the Perſon; ſo if a Man had Thrown off his Coat, and whilſt it lies in his Preſence, a Thief aſſaults him and takes his Coat, it is a *Robbery*; and if one endeavouring to make his Eſcape from a *Robber,* drops his Hat, and the Thief takes it up, it is a Taking from the Perſon. *Ibid.* The Taking away a Horſe which a Man is actually riding, is not only *Robbery*; but if the Horſe is ſtanding by him, and be taken away, it is the ſame; and a Claim of Property, without Colour for it, will not avail: But if any Man leaves his Horſe tied, and ſteps aſide; or if a Carrier follows his Horſe at a Diſtance, and they are taken by a Thief, ſuch Taking is not a Taking from the Perſon, to make it *Robbery. Dalt.* 364. *Pult.* 128. If a Perſon having aſſaulted me, drives my Cattle in my Preſence out of my Paſture; or *robs* my Servant of my Money before my Face, he may be indicted as having taken ſuch Things from my Perſon. *S. P. C.* 27. *Style* 156. And ſome have gone ſo far as to hold, That if a Man meeting another going with his Goods to Market in order to ſell them, compel him to ſell them againſt his Will, he is guilty of *Robbery. Crompt.* 34. 1 *Hawk. P. C* 97. If a Thief bids the Party deliver

deliver his Money, *&c.* either with or without a Weapon drawn, and he gives it him; or a Perſon with Sword or Piſtol in his Hand, demands my Money, and afterwards prays Alms, and I give it accordingly; it is a *Robbery:* For whenever any Perſon Aſſaults another with Circumſtances of Terror that cauſe him by Reaſon thereof to part with his Money, the Taking thereof is adjudged *Robbery*; whether there were any Weapon drawn or not, or the Perſon aſſaulted delivered his Money upon the other's Command, or after gave it to him upon his Ceaſing to uſe Force, and begging Alms, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 60. *H. P. C.* 71, 72. 1 *Hawk.* 96. And if I am *robbed* by ſeveral in a Gang, and one of them only takes my Money; in this Caſe in Judgment of Law, every one of the Company ſhall be ſaid to take it, in reſpect of that Incouragement which they give to one another through the Hopes of mutual Aſſiſtance; and though they miſs of their firſt intended Prize, and one of them afterwards rides from the Reſt, and *robs* another Perſon in the ſame Highway without their Knowledge or Conſent, out of their View, and returns to them, all are guilty of *Robbery*, as they came together with an Intent to *rob*, and to aſſiſt one another in ſo doing. *Cromp.* 34. 1 *And.* 116 *H. P. C.* 72. Five Perſons agreed to ride out to *rob*, but at *Hounſlow* one parted from the Company, and rode away another Road, the other four riding on towards *E.* about three Miles further, they aſſaulted a Man, and three of them *robbed* him; it was reſolved, that the Party who rode away from the Reſt, was not guilty of the *Robbery*, though he went out with them upon the ſame Deſign, becauſe he left them at *H.* and fell not in with them, for it may be he repented of what was deſigned, or at leaſt he purſued it not: But the other four were adjudged guilty, although one of them was not actually preſent at the *Robbery*. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 537. A *Robbery* was committed upon the *Thames* in a Ship there, on that Side of the River which is in *Middleſex*, and the Offenders were indicted for it as done in or near the King's Highway, and ouſted of their Clergy; for the *Thames* is in Truth *Alta via Regia*, the King's High Stream. *Ibid.* 536. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. The Words in an Indictment for a *Robbery*, by the old Form of Proceedings, are, *a Perſona* A. B. *violenter & felonice Cepit & aſportavit in magnum Terrorem, &c.* And the *Robbery* muſt be laid in the Indictment to be done *in Alta via Regia*; If it be alledged to be done *in quadam via Regia pedeſtri ducent. de* London *ad* Iſlington, *&c.* the Offender will not be ouſted of his Clergy, becauſe the Words of the Statute to this Purpoſe are, in or about or near the Highway. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 97. 2 *Hawk.* 342. *Moor* 5. Streets in Cities are Highways, as to *Robberies*, &c. by a late Statute, 6 *Geo.* 1. And Perſons who with offenſive Weapons ſhall aſſault, or in a forcible Manner demand Money, *&c.* of any Perſon, with an Intent to commit *Robbery*, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be tranſported for ſeven Years. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. If *A.* having Money in his Hand, *B.* gently ſtrikes his Hand, whereby the Money falls on the Ground, and *A.* attempting to take up the Money, *B.* threatens to kill him if he touches it, and then takes up the Money in *A.*'s Preſence and goes away with it, this is a Taking from the Perſon and Felony. 2 *Strange* 1015. By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 45. for preventing *Robberies* and *Thefts* upon *navigable Rivers*,——All and every Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall felonioufly ſteal any Goods, *&c.* of the Value of 40 *s.* in any Ship, Barge, *&c.* upon any *navigable River*, or in any Port of Entry, or Diſcharge, or in Creeks belonging to any *navigable River*, *Port*, &c. or upon any Wharf or Key adjacent to any *navigable River*, *Port*, &c. or ſhall be preſent, Aiding and Aſſiſting in committing any of the Offences aforeſaid, being thereof convicted or attainted, or being indicted thereof ſhall of Malice ſtand mute, or will not directly anſwer to the Indictment, or ſhall peremptorily challenge above the Number of Twenty Perſons returned, to be of the Jury, ſhall be excluded from the Benefit of Clergy. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. for the better preventing *Theſts* and *Robberies*, *&c.* Any Perſon publickly advertiſing a Reward with no Queſtions aſked, for the Return of Things, which have been ſtolen or loſt, or making Uſe of any Words in ſuch publick Advertiſement, purporting, that ſuch Reward ſhall be given or paid, without ſeizing or making Inquiry after the Perſon producing ſuch Thing ſo ſtolen or loſt, or promiſing or offering, in any ſuch publick Advertiſement, to return to any Pawnbroker, or other Perſon, who may have bought or advanced Money by way of Loan, upon ſuch Thing ſo ſtolen or loſt, the Money ſo paid or advanced, or any other Sum of Money or Reward for the Return of ſuch Thing, and any Perſon printing or publiſhing ſuch Advertiſement, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the Sum of 50 *l.* for every ſuch Offence, to any Perſon who will ſue for the ſame.——And by the ſame Act, unlicenſed Places of publick Entertainment, as for Dancing, Muſick, *&c.* within Twenty Miles of *London* are deemed diſorderly Houſes; Conſtables may enter and ſeize all diſorderly Perſons therein; Perſons keeping the ſame to forfeit 100 *l.* And by the ſame Statute it ſhall be in the Power of the Court, before whom any Perſon has been convicted of any Grand or Petit Larceny, or other Felony, at the Prayer of the Proſecutor, and in Conſideration of his Circumſtances, to order the Treaſurer of the County to pay him ſuch Sum as to the Court ſhall ſeem reaſonable, not exceeding the Expences which it ſhall appear he was put to in the carrying on ſuch Proſecution, making him a reaſonable Allowance for his Time and Trouble therein.

Form of an *Indictment* for a *Robbery*.

South'ton, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *late of*, &c. *in the ſaid County, Labourer, on the Day*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *with Force and Arms, between the Hours*, &c. *in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, in the King's Highway, near a certain Place called*, &c. *in the Pariſh of* H. *in the County aforeſaid, made an Aſſault upon one* C. D. *of* R. *in the ſaid County, Gentleman, then and there being in the Peace of God and of our ſaid Lord the King, and then and there did violently and felonioufly take and carry away from the Perſon of him the ſaid* C. D. *ten Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *in ready Money of the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* C. D. *then and there found, to the great Terror of him the ſaid* C. D. *and againſt the Peace*, &c.

Robberies, Where committed on the Highway in the Day-time of any Day, except *Sunday*, the *Hundred* is chargeable: If the *Robbers* are not taken in 40 Days, *&c.* the Hundred ſhall anſwer it, and *Hue and Cry* is to be made after the *Robbers*; alſo if the *Robbers* are taken, and proſecuted by the Party *robbed*, he ſhall have *Reſtitution* of his Goods, *&c.* *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* 21 *Hen.* 8. And he who *apprehends* and proſecutes a *Robber* on the Highway to Conviction, ſhall receive of the Sheriff of the County, where the *Robbery* was done 40 *l.* (producing the Certificate of the Judge before whom the Perſon was convicted) with his Horſe, Furniture, Arms, *&c.* And if any Perſon out of Priſon, having committed any *Robbery*, diſcovers two or more *Robbers*, ſo as they are convicted, he ſhall be intitled to a Pardon. 4 *W. & M. c.* 8. How to ſue the Hundred for Money loſt on *Robberies*, ſee *Hue and Cry* and *Hundred*.

Robbers, *(Robatores)* Are interpreted to be mighty Thieves by *Lambard* in his *Eiren. lib.* 2. *c.* 6.—— *Latrones*

Latrones validi, qui in Personas hominum insilientes bona ea diripiunt. Spelm.

Robbersmen or **Roberdsmen**, Were a Sort of great Thieves, mentioned in the Statutes 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. and 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. of whom Sir *Edw. Coke* says, That *Robin Hood* lived in the Reign of King *Rich.* 1. on the Borders of *England* and *Scotland*, by Robbery, Burning of Houses, Rapine and Spoil, &c. and that these *Roberdsmen* took Name from him. 3 *Inst.* 197.

Rochet, Is a Linen Garment worn by Bishops, gathered at the Wrists; it differs from a *Surplice*, which hath open Sleeves hanging down, but a *Rochet* hath close Sleeves. *Lyndw. lib.* 3.

Rod, *(Roda terræ)* A Measure of sixteen Foot and a Half long, otherwise called a *Perch*.

Rod-Knights, (From the Sax. *Rad*, i. e. *Equitatio & Cnyt, Famulus, quasi Ministri Equitantes*) Certain Servitors, who held their Land by serving their Lords on Horseback. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35.

Rogation-Week, *(Dies Rogationum, Robigalia)* Is a Time so called, because of the special Devotion of Prayer and Fasting then injoined by the Church for a Preparative to the joyful Remembrance of *Christ's Ascension*. *Cowel.* ——— Robigalia, *dies festus septimo Calend.* Maii *celebrari solitus*, &c. *ut* Robiginem *à segetibus averteret*: *Rogation*, or Gang-Week. *Litt. Dict.*

Rogue, *(Fr.)* Signifies an idle sturdy Beggar; who by ancient Statutes, for the first Offence was called a *Rogue of the first Degree*, and punished by Whipping, and boring through the Gristle of the right Ear, with a hot Iron; and for the second Offence, he was termed a *Rogue of the second Degree*, and executed as a Felon, if he were above eighteen Years old. 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 25. 14 *Eliz. c.* 5, &c. And by a late Act, Persons apprehended as Vagabonds, and escaping, or refusing to go before a Justice, or giving a false Account of themselves; and all such Persons breaking Prison, before the Expiration of the Term, or who having been punished and discharged, commit a second Offence, are adjudged *incorrigible Rogues*. A Justice of Peace may send any such *Rogue* to the House of Correction till the next Sessions; and then the Justices shall order him to be detained six Months, and to be kept to hard Labour, and also corrected by Whipping, in Manner and as often as they think fit; and afterwards the Offender is to be passed away to his Place of Settlement: And if he make his Escape from Prison, he shall be judged guilty of Felony, and be transported for seven Years, &c. *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 24.

Rogus, *(Lat.)* A great Fire wherein dead Bodies were burned; and sometimes it is taken for a Pile of Wood. *Clauf.* 5 *Hen.* 3.

Roll, *(Rotulus)* Is a Schedule of Parchment that may be turned up with the Hand in the Form of a Pipe. *Staundf. P. C.* 11. *Rolls* are Parchments on which all the Pleadings, Memorials, and Acts of Courts are entered and filed with the proper Officer; and then they become Records of the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 491. And by a Rule made by the Court of *King's Bench*, every Attorney is to bring in his *Rolls* into the Office fairly ingrossed by the Times thereby limited, *viz.* The *Rolls* of *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hillary* Terms, before the Essoin Day of every subsequent Term; and the *Rolls* of *Easter* Term before the first Day of *Trinity* Term; and no Attorney at large, or any other Person, shall file any *Rolls*, &c. but the Clerks of the chief Clerks of this Court. *Ord. B. R. Mich.* 1705. If *Rolls* are not brought into the Office in Time, it has been ordered that they shall not be received without a particular Rule of Court for that Purpose. *Mich.* 9. *W.* 3.

Rolls Office of the Chancery. There is an Office called the *Rolls* Office in *Chancery Lane*, anciently called *Domus Conversorum*, which contains all the *Rolls* and Records of the High Court of *Chancery*, the Master whereof is the second Person in the *Chancery*, &c. See *Master of the Rolls*.

Rolls of the Exchequer, Are of several Kinds, as the great *Wardrobe Roll*, the *Cofferer's Roll*, the *Subsidy Roll*, &c.

Rolls of Parliament, The Manuscript Registers of the Proceedings of our old Parliaments: and our Statutes being anciently ingrossed in Parchment: In these *Rolls* are likewise a great many Decisions of difficult Points in Law; which were frequently in former Times referred to the Determination of this supreme Court by the Judges of both Benches, &c. *Nichol. Hist. Libr.* 47.

Rolls of the Temple. In the two *Temples* is a *Roll* called the *Calves-head Roll*, wherein every Bencher, Barrister, and Student, is taxed yearly at so much to the Cook and other Officers of the Houses, in Consideration of a Dinner of *Calves-heads* provided in *Easter* Term. *Orig. Jurisd.* 199.

Roma-peditæ, Pilgrims that travel to *Rome* on Foot. *Matt. Paris. Anno* 1250.

Romescot, *(Romescoth* vel *Romesse, Romepeny)* Is compounded of *Rome* and *Scot*; as if you would say the *Scot* or *Tribute* due to *Rome*: It was one Penny for every Family or Houshold, paid yearly to *Rome*. And *Mat. Westminster* says it was *Consuetudo Apostolica, à qua neque Rex, neque Archiepiscopus, vel Episcopus, Abbas vel Prior, aut quilibet in Regno immunis erat.* See *Peter-Pence*.

Rome, Church of, its Incroachment of Power here, and how suppressed; and no Imposition to be paid to the Bishop of *Rome*, &c. *Vide* Stat. 25 *H.* 8. and *Pope*.

Rood, or *Holy Rood*, Signifies the Holy Cross.

Rood of Land, (*Rodata Terræ*) Is the fourth Part of an Acre. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Ros, A Kind of Rushes, which some Tenants were obliged, by their Tenures, to furnish their Lords withal. *Brady*.

Rose-Tile, To lay upon the Ridge of a House, is mentioned in the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4.

Rosetum, A low watery Place of Reeds and Rushes; and hence the Covering of Houses with a Thatch made of Reeds, was called *Rosetum*. Cartular. Glaston MS. 107.

Rosland, Heathy Land, or Ground full of Ling; also watery and moorish Land, from the Br. *Rhos*. 1 Inst. 5.

Rother-Beasts, Under this Name are comprehended Oxen, Cows, Steers, Heifers, and such like horned Beasts. 21 *Jac. c.* 18.

Rotulus Wintoniæ, Was an exact Survey of all *England, per Comitatus, Centurias, & Decurias*, made by King *Alfred*, not unlike that of *Domesday*; and it was so called, for that it was of old kept at *Winchester*, among other Records of the Kingdom; but this Roll Time hath consumed. *Ingulph. Hist.* 516.

Rouble, Coin in *Muscovy* going for ten Shillings, Sterling. *Merch. Dict.*

Rout, (Fr. *Route*, i. e. a Company or Number) In a legal Sense signifies an Assembly of Persons, going forcibly to commit an unlawful Act, though they do not do it. *West. Symb. par.* 2. A *Rout* is the same which the *Germans* call *Rot*, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going to execute, or indeed executing any Riot or unlawful Act: But the *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. against *Routs* before Justices, or in Affray of the People, and the 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. that speaks of riding in great *Routs*, to make Entry into Lands, &c. do seem to make it to be where the Persons unlawfully assembled, have moved forward in order to do the unlawful Act, but part without doing it; for whether they put their Purpose in Execution or no, if they go, ride, or move forward, after their Meeting, it is a *Rout*. *Broke* 4, 5. *Dalt.* 321. However, two

Things are common to *Riots*, *Routs*, and *unlawful Assemblies*; the one, that three Persons at least be gathered together; the other, that they being together do disturb the Peace, either by Words, Shew of Arms, turbulent Gesture, ar actual Violence, *&c. Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *c.* 5. Process granted against Persons causing *Routs*, *&c.* Vide 18 *E.* 3.

Royal Assent, (*Regius Assensus*) Is that *Assent* or Approbation which the *King* gives to a Thing done by others; as to a Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament; to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, *&c.. Cromp. Jurisd.* 8. *F. N. B.* 170. See *Le Roy le veut.*

Royalties, *(Regalitates)* The several Sorts of you may see under *Prerogative* and *Regalia.* Those *Royalties* which concern Government in an high Degree, the King may not Grant or Dispose of. *Jenk. Cent.* 79.

Rubricks, *(à Rubro colore*, because anciently writ in Red Letters) Are Constitutions of our Church, founded upon the Statutes of Uniformity and Publick Prayer, *viz.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Rudmas-Day, (From the Sax. *Rode*, i. e. *Crux*, and Mass day, *i. e.* Feast-day) The Feast of the *Holy Cross*; and there are two of these Feasts, one on the 3d of *May*, the Invention of the Cross; and the other the 14th of *September*, called *Holy Rood* Day, and is the Exaltation of the Cross.

Rules of Court. Attornies are bound to observe the *Rules of the Court*, to avoid Confusion; also the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cause are at their Peril to take Notice of the *Rules* made in Court touching the Cause between them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 492, 493. The Court will not make a Rule for a Thing which may be done by the ordinary Course; and if the Court be informed that they have made such a *Rule*, they will vacate it. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* And if a *Rule* be made by the Court grounded upon an Affidavit, the other Side may move the Court against this *Rule*; and thereupon shall bring into Court a Copy of the Affidavit and *Rule* made, that the Affidavit may be read, to put the Court in Mind for what Reasons they made the *Rule*, and whether there be stronger Reasons for the Vacating of it, than there were for the Making of it, or not. 2 *Lill.* 494. Where a *Rule* of Court is made, and it is not drawn up and entered before the Continuance Day of the same Term, the Clerk of the *Rules* will not draw it up afterwards until the Court be moved, and shall again order it to be entered. *Pasch.* 1656. For Breach and Contempt of a *Rule* of Court, an Attachment lies; and if a *Rule* of Court is made betwixt Parties by their Consent, though the Court would not have made such *Rule* without their Consent, yet if either Party refuse to obey such a *Rule* made, the Court will upon Motion grant an Attachment against the Party that disobeys the *Rule*. *Hill.* 1655. But generally an Attachment is not grantable for Disobedience to any *Rule*, unless the Party hath been served with it personally; nor for disobeying a *Rule* at *Nisi prius*, till it is made a *Rule* of Court; or for Disobedience to a *Rule* made by a Judge at his Chamber, if it be not entered. 1 *Salk.* 71, 83. And a *Rule* not entered, is of no Force to ground a Motion upon, *&c.* Service of a *Rule* for an Information at the House, not good where the Defendant is gone to Sea. 2 *Strange* 1044.

Rule of Court may be granted to any *Prisoner* in the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Prisons, every Day the Courts sit, to go at large, if such Prisoner hath Business in Law of his own to follow. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 493.

Rumney Marsh. King *Hen.* 3. granted a Charter to *Rumney Marsh*, in the County of *Kent*, impowering Twenty-four Men thereunto chosen to make Distresses equally upon all those which have Lands and Tenements in the said Marsh, to repair the Walls and Water-gates of the same, against the Dangers of the Sea: And there are several Laws and Customs observed in the said Marsh, established by Ordinances of Justices thereto appointed, in the 42d Year of King *Hen.* 3. the 16 *Edw.* 1. the 33 *Ed.* 3. &c.

Rumours, Spreading such as are false, is criminal and punishable by Common Law. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 234.

Runcaria, (From *Runca*) Signifies Land full of Brambles and Briars. 1 *Inst* 5.

Runcinus, *Runcilus* (Ital. *Runzino*) Is used for a Load Horse, and a Cart-Horse, in *Domesday*; which *Chaucer* calls a *Rowney*.

Runlet, Is a Measure of Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing eighteen Gallons and a Half. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. And it is said to be an uncertain Quantity of Liquor, from Three to Twenty Gallons. *Merch. Dict.*

Ruptarii, Were Soldiers, or rather Robbers, called also *Rutarii*; and *Rutta* was a Company of Robbers: Hence we derive the Word *Rout*, and *Bankrupt.* Matt. Paris. Anno 1250.

Ruptura, Arable Land, or Ground broke up, as used in ancient *Charters.*

Rural Deans, Were certain Persons having Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, assigned by the Bishop and Archdeacon, being placed and displaced by them; such as the Dean of *Croydon*, *&c.* Lyndw. cap. 1 ——*Sunt Decani Temporales ad aliquod Ministerium sub Episcopo vel Archiepiscopo exercendum constituti, qui nec habent Institutionem Canonicam secundum Doctores.* Spelm. And these *Rural Deans* were anciently termed *Archipresbyteri*, and *Decani Christianitatis.* Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. See *Dean.*

Rusca, A Tub or Barrel of Butter, which in *Ireland* is called a *Ruskin: Rusca apum* signifies a Hive of Bees. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 986.

Ruscaria, The Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows. *Co. Litt.* 5.

Russia Company of Merchants, and their Privileges, *&c.* See *Muscovy Company.*

Rustici, The Clowns or inferior Country Tenants, who held Cottages and Lands by the Service of Plowing and other Labours of Agriculture for the Lord; and the Land thus held was distinguished by the Name of *Terra Rusticorum.* Paroch. Antiq. 136.

Rye, A Corn or Grain, of which Bread is made in some Parts of *England.*

Rye and Winchelsea, An Act against Ballast cast into the Channel at *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, &c. 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 30.

S.

Sabaia, A Sort of poor small Beer. *Litt. Dict.*

Sabbatarius, A *Sabbatarian*, or Jew; of or belonging to the *Sabbath.*

Sabbatum, The *Sabbath*, or Day of Rest; the seventh Day from the Creation: It is used for Peace in the Book of *Domesday.*

Sabellinæ pelles, *i. e.* Sable-Furs, mentioned in *Hoved. p.* 758.——*Statutum fuit in Anglorum gente ne quis Escarleto*, Sabellino *vario, vel griseo uteretur.* Brompt. Anno 1188.

Sabulonarium, A Gravel Pit; or Liberty to dig Gravel and Sand; also the Money paid for the same. *Pet. Parl. temp. Ed.* 3.

Sac, *(Saca vel Sacha)* Is an ancient Privilege which a Lord of a Manor claims to have in his Court, of holding Plea in Causes of Trespass arising among his Tenants, and of imposing Fines and Amercements touching the same: But by some Writers it is the Amercement and Forfeiture itself. *Rastal.* In the Laws of King *Edward*, set forth by *Lambard*, *Saca*

is ſaid to be the Amerciament paid by him who denies that which is proved againſt him to be true; or affirms that which is not true. *Lamb.* 244. And according to *Fleta*, Sac *ſignificat acquittantiam de ſecta ad Comitatum & Hundredum.* Flet. lib. c. 47. *Præcip. ut* A. B. *bene & libere habeat* Socam & Sacam. *Brev. Hen.* 2.

Saca, In the *Saxon* properly ſignifies as much as *Cauſa in Lat.* whence we in *Engliſh* ſtill retain the Expreſſion, For whoſe *Sake, i. e.* For whoſe Cauſe, *&c.*

Sacaburh or **Sacabere**, Is he that is robbed, or by Theft deprived of his Money or Goods, and puts in Surety to proſecute the Felon with Freſh Suit. *Briton, cap.* 15 & 29. With whom agrees *Bracton, lib.* 3. *c.* 32. The *Scots*, term it *Sikerborgh*, that is *certum vel ſecurum Plegium vel Pignus*; for with them *Siker* ſignifieth *ſecurus*, and *Borgh*, *Plegius.*

Saccini, Monks ſo called, becauſe they wore next their Skins a Garment of Goats-Hair; and *Saccus* is applied to coarſe Cloth made of ſuch Hair. *Walſing.*

Saccis, *Fratres de* Saccis, the *Sack cloth* Brethren, or the penitential Order. *Placit.* 8 *Ed.* 2.

Saccus cum brochia, Is a Service or Tenure of Finding a *Sack* and a *Broach* to the King, for the Uſe of his Army. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 16.

Sack of Wool, A Quantity of 26 Stone of Sheeps Wool; and of Cotton-Wool, from One hundred and a Half to Four hundred. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Sacrament, (*Sacramentum*) Is the moſt ſolemn Act of Worſhip amongſt us, being inſtituted by our Saviour himſelf; and by the *Rubrick* there muſt be Three at the leaſt to communicate, and a Miniſter is not without lawful Cauſe to deny it to any who ſhall devoutly and humbly deſire it: But notorious Sinners are not to be admitted to it till they have repented; nor thoſe who maliciouſly contend, until they are reconciled, *&c.* alſo the *Sacrament* is not to be adminiſtered to ſuch who refuſe to be preſent at the Prayers of the Church, or to Strangers; for a Miniſter is not obliged to give it to any but thoſe of his own Pariſh; and the Partakers of the Holy *Sacrament* ought to ſignify their Names to the Curate at leaſt a Day before it is adminiſtered. *Can.* 27. *Count. Parſ. Com.* 36, 37, 38. If a Miniſter refuſe to give the *Sacrament* to any one, being required by the Biſhop, he is to certify the Cauſe of ſuch Refuſal; and a Parſon refuſing to adminiſter the *Sacrament* to any, without juſt Cauſe, is liable to be ſued in Action of the Caſe; becauſe a Man may have a Temporal Loſs by ſuch Refuſal. *Right Clergy* 489. By Statute, no Perſons ſhall be choſen into any Office of Magiſtracy, or Place of Truſt, *&c.* unleſs they receive the *Sacrament*, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, and deliver a Certificate thereof to the Court of King's Bench or Quarter-Seſſions, under the Hand of the Miniſter, and prove it by Witneſſes. 13, 14 & 25 *Car.* 2. In every Pariſh Church the *Sacrament* is to be adminiſtered three Times in the Year, (whereof the Feaſt of *Eaſter* to be one) and every Layman is bound to receive it thrice every Year, *&c.* In Colleges and Halls of the *Univerſities*, the *Sacraments* are to be adminiſtered the firſt or ſecond Sunday of every Month; and in *Cathedral Churches*, upon all principal Feaſt-Days. *Canon* 21, 22, 23. The Churchwardens as well as the Miniſter are to take Notice whether the Pariſhioners come ſo often to the *Sacrament* as they ought, and on a Churchwarden's Preſenting a Man for not receiving the *Sacrament*, he may be libelled in the Eccleſiaſtical Court and excommunicated, *&c.* Reviling the *Sacrament* of the Lord's Supper is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1.

Sacramentum, Is uſed for an Oath: The common Form of all *Inquiſitions* made by a Jury runs thus, *Qui dicunt ſuper* Sacramentum *ſuum, &c.* whence poſſibly the proverbial Offering to take the *Sacrament* of the Truth of a Thing, was firſt meant by Atteſting upon Oath.

Sacramentum altaris, The Sacrifice of the Maſs, or what is now called the *Sacrament* of the Lord's Supper; for which Communion in the Times of Popery, the Pariſh Prieſt provided Bread and Wine for the People and himſelf, out of the Offerings and Oblations. *Paroch. Antiq.* 488.

Sacrilege, *(Sacrilegium)* Is *Church Robbery*, or a Taking of Things out of a Holy Place; as where a Perſon ſteals any Veſſels, Ornaments, or Goods of the Church: And it ſaid to be a Robbery of God, at leaſt of what is dedicated to his Service. 3 *Cro.* 153. If any Thing belonging to private Perſons, left in a Church be ſtolen, it is only common Theft, not *Sacrilege:* But the *Canon Law* determines that alſo to be *Sacrilege*; as likewiſe the Stealing of a Thing known to be conſecrated, in a Place not conſecrated. *Treat. Laws* 360. By the *Civil Law*, *Sacrilege* is puniſhed with greater Severity than any other Thefts; and the *Common Law* diſtinguiſhed this Crime from other Robberies; for it denied the Benefit of the Clergy to the Offenders, which it did not do to other Felons: But by *Statute* it is put upon a Footing with other Felonies, by Making it Felony excluded of Clergy, as moſt other Felonies are. 2 *Inſt.* 250. All Perſons not in Holy Orders, who ſhall be indicted, whether in the ſame County where the Fact was committed, or in a different County, of robbing any Church, Chapel, or other Holy Place are excluded from their Clergy, by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10. And all Perſons in general are ouſted of their Clergy for their felonious Taking of any Goods out of any Pariſh Church, or other Church or Chapel, by the 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. But the Word *Robbing* being always taken to carry with it ſome Force, it ſeems no *Sacrilege* is within theſe Statutes, which is not accompanied with the actual Breaking of a Church, *&c. Kel.* 58, 69. *Dyer* 224. And the Statute 23 *H.* 8. is the only Act which extends to Acceſſaries to theſe Robberies; except the Offence amount to Burglary, in which Caſe Acceſſaries before are ouſted of Clergy, by 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 351.

Sacrilege, Or *Alienation* to Laymen and to profane or common Purpoſes of what was given to Religious Perſons and to pious Uſes, was a Guilt which our Fore fathers were very tender of incurring; and therefore when the Order of the *Knights-Templars* was diſſolved, their Lands were given to the *Knights Hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem* for this Reaſon——*Ne in pios uſus erogata contra Donatorum voluntatem in alios uſus diſtraherentur.* Paroch. Antiq. 390.

Sacriſta, (*Lat.*) A *Sexton*, belonging to a Church, in old Times called *Sagerſon* and *Sagiſton.*

Safe-conduct, *(Salvus Conductus)* Is a Security given by the Prince, under the Great Seal to a Stranger, for his *Safe-coming* into and paſſing out of the Realm; the Form whereof is in *Reg. Orig.* 25. There are Letters of *Safe-conduct* which muſt be inrolled in Chancery; and the Perſons to whom granted muſt have them ready to ſhew: And touching which there are ſeveral Statutes, *viz.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 30. 15 *H.* 6. *c.* 3. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Safe-guard, *(Salva Guardia)* A Protection of the King to one who is a Stranger that fears Violence from ſome of his Subjects, for ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law. *Reg. Orig.* 26.

Safe-pledge, (*Salvus Plegius*) A Surety given for a Man's Appearance at a Day aſſigned. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 2.

Sagaman, (From the Sax. *Saga*, i. e. *Fabula*) Signifies a Tale-Teller, or ſecret Accuſer. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 63.

Sagibaro, alias **Sachbaro**, Is the ſame that we now call *Juſticiarius*, a Judge. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 6.

Sagitta

Sagitta Barbata, A bearded Arrow——— *Reddendo inde annuatim pro omni servitio sex* Sagittas Barbatas *ad Festum Sancti Machaelis, &c.* Blount.

Sagittaria, A Sort of small Ships or Vessels, with Oars and Sails. *R. de Diceto, anno* 1176.

Sail-Cloth. For incouraging the Manufacture of *Sail-Cloth*, any Persons may import into this Kingdom undressed Flax, without paying any Duty for the same, so as a due Entry be made thereof at the Custom-house, *&c.* And no Drawback is to be allowed on Re-exportation of foreign *Sail-Cloth:* But an Allowance shall be made of 1 *d. per* Ell for *British Sail-Cloth* exported, *&c.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. All foreign *Sail Cloth* imported, from which Duties are granted, shall be stamped, expressing from whence imported, *&c.* And Manufactures of *Sail-Cloth* in this Kingdom, are to affix to every Piece by them made, a Stamp containing their Names, and Places of Abode, or exposing it to Sale, shall forfeit 10 *l.* And if any Persons cut off or obliterate such Stamps, they incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* upon Conviction before one or more Justices, to be levied by Distress, *&c.* Ships built, on first setting out to Sea, to have one compleat Set of Sails manufactured here, on Pain of 50 *l.* And no Sail-maker may work up into Sails foreign *Sail Cloth* not stamped, under 20 *l.* Penalty: Also *Sail Cloth* made in *Great Britain*, the Pieces being made of certain Lengths and Breadths, shall weigh so many Pounds each Bolt, and the Warp and Wrought of double Yarn, *&c.* And Flax Yarn used in *British Sail-Cloth*, not to be whitened with Lime, on Forfeiture of 6 *d.* a Yard. Sail makers, *&c.* are to cause this Act to be put up in their Shops and Work-houses, under the Penalty of 40 *s. Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. Masters of Ships are to make Entry of all foreign made Sails on Board, under the Penalty of 50 *l.* and pay Duty for the same, unless he chooses to deliver up the Sails as forfeited: Sails brought from the *East-Indies* are exempted from Duty: Foreign made *Sail-Cloth* imported, is to be stamped at the Landing: Forger of Stamps, *&c.* shall forfeit 50 *l.* A Sail-maker making foreign *Sail-Cloth* unstamped into Sails, shall forfeit 50 *l.* nor repair or amend the same under the Penalty of 20 *l.* By the *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. Duties are laid on *Sail-Cloths* imported from *Ireland.*

Saio & Saiones, *Fori vel Magistratus Minister.* A Tipstaff or Serjeant at Arms; derived from the Sax. *Sagol*, i. e. *Fustis*, because they use to carry a Rod or Staff of Silver.

Salary, *(Salarium)* Is a Recompence or Consideration made to a Person for his Pains and Industry in another Man's Business: The Word is used in the Statute 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Salarium* at first signified the Rents or Profits of a *Sala*, Hall or House; (and in *Gascoigne* they now call the Seats of the Gentry *Sala's*, as we do Halls) but afterwards it was taken for any Wages, Stipend, or annual Allowance.

Sale, *(Venditio)* Is the Transferring the Property of Goods from one to another, upon valuable Consideration: And if a Bargain is that another shall give me 5 *l.* for such a Thing, and he gives me *Earnest*, which I accept, this is a perfect *Sale. Wood's Inst.* 316. On *Sale* of Goods, if Earnest be given to the Seller, and Part of them are taken away by the Buyer, he must pay the Residue of the Money upon fetching away the Rest, because no other Time is appointed; and the Earnest given binds the Bargain, and gives the Buyer a Right to demand the Goods; but a Demand without paying the Money is void: And it has been held, that after the Earnest is taken, the Seller cannot dispose of the Goods to another, unless there is some Default in the Buyer; therefore if he doth not take away the Goods and pay the Money, the Seller ought to require him so to do; and then if he doth not do it in convenient Time, the Bargain and Sale is dissolved, and the Seller may dispose of them to any other Person. 1 *Salk.* 113. A Seller of a Thing is to keep it a reasonable Time, for Delivery: But where no Time is appointed for Delivery of Things sold, or for Payment of the Money, it is generally implied that the Delivery be made immediately, and Payment on the Delivery. 3 *Salk.* 61. Where one agrees for Wares sold, the Buyer must not carry them away before paid for; except a Day of Payment is allowed him by the Seller. *Noy* 87. It is said a perfect Bargain and *Sale* between Parties, will be good, though the Seller knows of an Execution that is against him; and doth sell the Goods to prevent the falling of it upon them. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 115. A *Sale* may be of any living or dead Goods in a Fair or Market, be they whose they will, or however the Seller come by them; if made with the Cautions required by Law: But if one sell my Goods unduly, I may have them again. *Doct. and Stud.* 328. *Perk. Sect.* 93. If a Man affirms a Thing sold is of such a Value when it is not, this is not actionable, but if he actually *Warrants* it, at the Time of the Sale, and not afterwards, it will bear an Action, being Part of the Contract. 2 *Cro.* 5, 386, 630. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 97. See *Contract.* And *Sales of Goods* in *Markets*, to be binding, *&c.* Vide *Market.*

Salet, Is a Head-piece, (from the Fr. *Salut*, i. e. *Salus*) A *Salet* or *Scull* of Iron, *&c.* 20 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. 4 *& 5 P. & M.*

Salicetum, The Soil where Willows grow, or an Ofier Bed. 1 *Inst.* 4.

Salina, Is a Salt-pit, or Place wherein Salt is made: And *Salina* is sometimes wrote for *Salma, i. e.* a Pound Weight. *Chart.* 17 *Ed.* 2. and Statute *R.* 1.

Salique Law, *(Lex Salica)* A Law by which Males are only to inherit; it is peculiar to the *French*, and was made by *Pharamond* King of *France.*——— *De Terra* Salica *nulla portio hæreditatis Mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem sexum tota Terra hæreditas perveniat, &c.*

Salisbury, For better repairing the Highways, Streets and Water-Courses in the City of *Salisbury*, and inlightning the Streets, *&c.* the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the said City, with four principal Inhabitants of each Parish, are appointed Trustees, *&c. Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6.

Salmon. No Persons may take *Salmons* in Rivers, between the 8th of *September*, (by late Acts 1st *August*) and the 11th *November*; and *Salmon* not to be taken under eighteen Inches long, *&c.* under Penalties. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. 1 *Eliz. c.* 17. None shall sell any *Salmon* in Vessels before it be viewed, unless the Barrel contain forty-two Gallons, and the Half Barrel twenty-one Gallons, well packed, and the great *Salmon* by itself, and small Fish by themselves, *&c.* on Pain to forfeit for every Vessel 6 *s.* 8 *d. Stat.* 22 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. See *Fish.*

Salmon-pipe, An Engine to catch *Salmons* or such like Fish. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 7.

Saltatorium, Signifies a Deer-Leap; *Quod habeat unum* Saltatorium *in Parco de* B. Pat. 1 Ed. 3.

Salt. The Price of *Salt* is to be set by Justices of Peace in their Sessions; and Persons selling it at a higher Rate shall forfeit 5 *l.* Also *Salt* shall be sold by Weight after the Rate of 56 *lib.* to the Bushel, under the like Penalty. *Stat.* 9 *&* 10 *W.* 3. And a Duty is imposed on *Salt* by Statute; Pits to be entered, *&c.* at the *Salt-Office* on Pain of 40 *l.* Penalty; and Proprietors removing *Salt* from any Pit, before weighed in Presence of the proper Officer, to forfeit 20 *l. &c.* 10 *&* 11 *W.* 3. 1 *Ann. c.* 21. But the Duties on *Salt* made in this Kingdom were taken off, and Duty on foreign *Salt* to continue, except for the

Britiſh Fiſhery, *&c.* by *Stat. Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. And ſince the Duties on *Salt* have been revived and continued, to be managed by Commiſſioners, *&c.* who may grant Licences to erect Houſes for Refining of Rock *Salt*, at certain Places in the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Suſſex*. 5 *Geo.* 2. & 7 *Geo.* 7. The *Salt* Duties continued for a farther Term, and under the ſame Proviſions, *&c.* with a Clauſe of Loan of 500,000 *l.* And Proprietors of *Salt* Works in *Scotland*, are not to pay their Work-People in *Salt*, under the Penalty of 20 *l. Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 12. By a late Statute, the *Salt* Duties are further continued, with a Loan of 1,200,000 *l.* at 4 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, *&c.* *Rock Salt* may be uſed in the making of *Salt* from Sea-Water in Works in *Wales*, paying the Duties on both. 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22.

Salt-Duty in *London*. There is a Cuſtom Duty in the City of *London* called *Granage*, payable to the Lord Mayor, *&c.* for *Salt* brought to the Port of *London*, being the Twentieth Part. *Cit. Lib.* 125.

Salt-Silver, One *Penny* paid at the Feaſt of *St. Martin*, by the Tenants of ſome Manors, as a Commutation for the Service of Carrying their Lord's *Salt* from Market to his Larder. *Paroch. Antiq.* 496.

Saltus, A high thick Wood or Foreſt. See *Boſcus*.

Salvage, Is an Allowance made for *Saving* of Ships or Goods from Danger of Seas, Enemies, *&c.* *Merch. Dict.* And by Statute, where a Ship ſhall be in Danger of being ſtranded or run on Shore, Juſtices of Peace are to command Conſtables to aſſemble as many Men as ſhall be neceſſary to ſave the Ship; and being preſerved by their Means, the Perſons aſſiſting ſhall within thirty Days after be paid a reaſonable Reward for the *Salvage* by the Maſter of the Ship or Merchant, in Default whereof the Ship or Goods ſhall remain in the Cuſtody of the Officers of the Cuſtoms as a Security. 12 *Ann. c.* 18.

Salvagius, Wild, Savage; as *Salvagius Catus*, the wild Cat. *Rot. Cart.* 1 *Joh.*

Salute, *(Salus)* Was a Coin made by King *Hen.* 5. after his Conqueſts in *France*, whereon the Arms of *France* and *England* were ſtamped and quartered. *Stow's Chron.* 589.

Sanctæ, Are the Reliques of the Saints; and *Jurare ſuper* Sancta was to make Oath on thoſe Reliques. *Leg. Canut. c.* 57.

Sanctuary, *(Sanctuarium)* Is a Place privileged for the Safe-guard of Offenders Lives, being founded upon the Law of Mercy, and the great Reverence and Devotion which the Prince bears to the Place whereunto he grants ſuch Privilege. *Sanctuaries* were firſt granted by King *Lucius* to our Churches and their Precincts; and among all other Nations, our ancient Kings of *England* ſeem to have attributed moſt to thoſe *Sanctuaries*, permitting them to ſhelter ſuch as had committed both Felonies and Treaſons; ſo as within forty Days they acknowledged their Fault, and ſubmitted themſelves to Baniſhment; during which Space, if any Layman expelled them, he was excommunicated; and if a Clerk, he was made irregular. *Mat. Weſt. Ann.* 187. *S. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 38. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 29. *St. John's* of *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire* had an eminent *Sanctuary* belonging to it in the Time of the *Saxons*: And *St. Buriens* in *Cornwal* had the like granted by King *Athelſtan*, *Anno* 935. ſo had *Weſtminſter* granted by King *Edward the Confeſſor*; and *St. Martin's le Grand* in *London*. 21 H. 8. *&c.*

Sanctuaries, It has been obſerved, did not gain the Name of ſuch till they had the *Pope's* Bull, tho' they had full Privilege of Exemption from Temporal Courts by the King's Grant only: But no *Sanctuary* granted by general Words, extended to High Treaſon; though it extended to all Felonies, except Sacrilege, and all inferior Crimes, not committed by a *Sanctuary* Man; and it never was a Protection againſt any Action Civil, any farther than to ſave the Defendant from Execution of his Body, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 335, 336. *Sanctuaries* were aboliſhed here by the Statutes 26, 28 & 32 *H.* 8. and 1 & 2 *Ed.* 6. And the *Plea of Sanctuary* with *Abjuration* is taken away by 21 *Jac.* 1.

Sandal, A Merchandiſe brought into *England*; and a kind of red bearded Wheat. See 2 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Sand-gavel, Is a Payment due to the Lord of the Manor of *Rodley* in the County of *Glouceſter*, for Liberty granted to the Tenants to dig *Sand* for their common Uſe. *Tayl. Hiſt. Gavel.* 113.

Sane Memory, *i. e.* Perfect and ſound Mind and Memory, to do any lawful Act, *&c.* See *Non Sane.*

Sanguinem emere, Was where Villeins were bound to buy or redeem their Blood or Tenure, and make themſelves Freemen.——*Omnes Cuſtumarii Tenen. de Manerio de* Grendon *debent* Sanguinem *ſuum* emere. *Lib. niger Heref.*

Sanguis, Is taken for that Right or Power which the chief Lord of the Fee had to judge and determine Caſes where *Blood* was ſhed. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 1021.

Sang and **Sanke**, Words uſed for Blood.

Sarabara, A Covering for the Head. *Mat. Weſtm. Ann.* 1295.

Sarclin-time, (From the Fr. *Sarcler*, Lat. *Sarclare*) Is the Time or Seaſon when Huſbandmen weed their Corn.

Sarculatura, Weeding of Corn: *Una Sarculatura*, the Tenant's Service of one Day's Weeding for the Lord.——*Tenet in Bondagio, & debet unam* Sarculaturam, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 403.

Sarkettus, An unlawful Net or Engine for deſtroying Fiſh. *Inquiſic. Juſtic. Ann.* 1254.

Sarplar of Wool, *(Serplera Lanæ*, otherwiſe called a *Pocket)* Is half a Sack. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Sart, or *Aſſart*, A Piece of Wood Land turned into arable. See *Aſſart.*

Saſſe, Is a kind of Weat with Flood-Gates, moſt commonly in navigable and cut Rivers, from the damming and ſhutting up and looſing the Stream of Water, as Occaſion requires, for the better paſſing of Boats and Barges: This in the Weſt of *England* is called a *Lock*; and in ſome Places a *Sluice*. Stat. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12.

Saſſons, The Corruption of *Saxons*, a Name of Contempt formerly given to the *Engliſh*, while they affected to be called *Angles*; they are ſtill ſo called by the *Welſh*.

Satisfaction, Is the Giving of Recompence for an Injury done; or the Payment of Money due on Bond, Judgment, *&c.* In which laſt, it muſt be entered on Record. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 495. Where Money given one by Will, ſhall be held to be in *Satisfaction* of a Debt, being more than that amounts to; and where it is not, and both have been allowed. *Preced. Canc.* 394, 395, 236. 2 *Vern.* 478. See *Legacy. Satisfaction* and Amends may be pleaded for involuntary Treſpaſs, *&c.* by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. Vide *Payment.*

Saturday's Stop, A Space of Time from Evenſong on *Saturday* till Sun riſing on *Monday*, in which it was not lawful to take Salmon in *Scotland*, and the Northern Parts of *England. MS.*

Saver-Default, Is a Law-Term for to excuſe, as when a Man having made Default in Appearance in Court, *&c.* comes afterwards and alledges good Cauſe for it, *viz.* Impriſonment at the Time, or the like. *Book Entr.*

Saunkefin, (Fr. from *Sang*, i. e. *Sanguis & Fin*, *Finis*) Is the Determination or final End of the lineal Race and Deſcent of Kindred. *Briton, cap.* 119.

Saxon-lage, *(Saxon-laga, Lex Saxonum)* The Law of the Weſt *Saxons* by which they were governed. See *Merchenlage*.

Scabini, Is a Word uſed for Wardens at *Linne* in *Norfolk*:——*Sciant præſentes & futuri quod nos, &c. Cuſtodes ſive* Scabini *& fratres Fraternitatis ſive Gildæ Mercatoriæ Sanctæ* Trinitatis *Villæ* Lenne *in Com.* Norf'. *Chart. Hen.* 8.

Scalam, *Ad Scalam,* The old Way of paying Money into the *Exchequer*. The Sheriff, *&c.* is to make Payment *ad Scalam*, i. e. *Solvere præter quamlibet numeratam libram ſex denarios.* Stat. *W.* 1. And at that Time Six pence ſuper-added to the Pound made up the full Weight, and near the intrinſick Value. This was agreed upon as a *Medium* to be the common Eſtimate for the defective Weight of Money; thereby to avoid the Trouble of weighing it when brought to the *Exchequer*. *Lownds's Eſſ. on Coin, pag.* 4. *Hale's Sher. Accounts, pag.* 21.

Scalinga, A Quarry or Pit of Stones, or rather Slates for covering Houſes: French *Eſcailere*, whence *Scaling* of Houſes, *&c. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 130.

Scandal, Signifies a Report or Rumour, or an Action whereby one is affronted in Publick. *Cham.*

Scandalum Magnatum, Is the ſpecial Name of a *Scandal* or Wrong done to any high Perſonage of the Realm: And it is alſo a Writ granted to recover Damages thereupon. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. None ſhall report any falſe or ſlanderous News or Tales of great Men, whereby any Diſcord may ariſe betwixt the King and his People, on Pain of Impriſonment until they bring forth the Author. Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 34. No Perſon ſhall deviſe or tell any falſe News, or Lies, of any Lord, Prelate, Officer of the Government, Judge, *&c.* by which any Slander ſhall happen to their Perſons, or Miſchief come to the Kingdom, upon Pain of being impriſoned; and where any one hath told falſe News or Lies, and cannot produce the Author, he ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and be puniſhed by the King's Council, *&c.* 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. If the Slander is publiſhed in a Libel, the Party may be indicted, fined and impriſoned: But the Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* is uſually brought upon the Stat. 2 *R.* 2. *tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro ſeipſo*, in the Name of the King and the Party; the King being concerned in the Credit of great Men, who act by his Authority; ſo that the Plaintiff recovers Damages upon this Statute for the Wrong, and the Defendant is impriſoned on the Statute of *Weſtm.* upon the King's Account. 5 *Rep.* 125. The Words in theſe Caſes ſhall be taken in the worſt Senſe, to preſerve the Honour of great Perſons: Yet 'tis ſaid a Defendant may juſtify in *Scandalum Magnatum*, ſetting forth the Special Matter 1 *Ventr.* 60. 1 *Lev.* 277. 4 *Rep.* 13, 14. And the Statutes extend only to extrajudicial Slanders, and ſo it is at Common Law; for though the Charge be falſe, which is alledged againſt one in a Court of Juſtice, no Action *de Scandalis Magnat.* lieth. 2 *Inſt* 228. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 34. *Hob.* 35. For theſe Words, *I do not know but my* Lord *of* Peterborough *ſent* Gibs *to take my Purſe*; they were held actionable, though there was no poſitive Charge. 1 *Ventr.* 59. So where a Defendant hearing that his Father's Barns were burnt, ſaid, *I cannot imagine who ſhould do it but my Lord* Stourton. *Moor* 142. A Man ſaid of the Earl of Lincoln, *That he was a baſe Earl, and a paultry Lord, and kept none but Rogues and Raſcals about him*; although the Words were ſpoken chiefly concerning his Servants, they were adjudged in Contempt of his Honour and Dignity, and actionable. 2 *Cro.* 195. But where the Defendant ſaid, *The Lord* Lincoln's *Man did, by his Command, take the Goods of a certain Perſon by a forged Warrant*; after a Verdict for the Plaintiff and great Damages, the Judgment was arreſted, becauſe it was not averred that the Earl knew the Warrant to be forged. *Goldſb.* 115. If one ſays of a Peer, *He is an unworthy Perſon, and Acts againſt Law and Reaſon*; in the Caſe of the Lord *Townſhend* it was adjudged Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* lay notwithſtanding the Words were general, and charged him with nothing certain: Though Juſtice *Atkins* held an Action would not lie for theſe Words, being of a trivial Nature; and the Statute mentions only great *Scandals*, whereby Diſcord might ariſe, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 232. 2 *Mod.* 150. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 165. In this laſt Caſe 4000 *l.* Damages were given; and on a Motion for a new Trial, becauſe of the exceſſive Damages, it was denied. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 130. The Defendant being a Parſon, ſpoke the following Words in the Pulpit, *The Lord of* Leiceſter *is a wicked and cruel Man, and an Enemy to the Reformation*; and in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* the Plaintiff had 500 *l.* Damages. 2 *Sid.* 21, 30. The Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum* is a general Law, of which the Court is to take Notice. 4 *Rep.* 12. And it hath been reſolved, that if the Plaintiff recites ſo much of the Statute in his Declaration as will maintain his Action, though he miſtakes the reſt, it will not make his Declaration ill: But it being a general Law, it need not be recited. 2 *Mod.* 98. An Action brought upon this Statute, and ſeveral particular Objections to the Declaration, with the Anſwers to them, and Judgment for the Plaintiff, ſee *Cro. Car.* 135. Bail to be taken in Action of *Scandal. Magnat.* Vide 3 *Mod.* 41.

Form of a *Declaration* in *Scandalum Magnatum.*

Middleſex, ſſ. THE *Right Honourable* A. *Earl of* B. *one of the Peers and Nobles of this Kingdom of* Great Britain, *who ſues as well for the Lord the King, as for himſelf, complains of* C. D. *in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the* Marſhalſea, *&c. for that, to wit, That whereas the ſame* A. *Earl of* B. *the Day and Year, &c. and long before, and continually from thence hitherto, was and ſtill is one of the Peers of this Kingdom, and had and ſtill hath a Voice and Place in the Parliament of the ſaid Lord the now King of* Great Britain, *as one of the Peers of this Realm; yet the aforeſaid* C. D. *contriving and maliciouſly intending, againſt the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided, to ſtir up great Scandals of the aforeſaid Earl, from whence Diſcord might ariſe between the ſaid Earl and other Peers and Nobles, and others, the Subjects of the ſaid Lord the King of this Kingdom of* Great Britain, *the aforeſaid Day and Year, at,* &c. *in the County aforeſaid, having Diſcourſe with one* E. F. *of and concerning the aforeſaid Earl, theſe falſe, feigned, ſcandalous and opprobrious Words following, in the Preſence and Hearing of divers faithful Subjects of the ſaid Lord the King, did then and there falſly, maliciouſly, and ſcandalouſly ſpeak, utter, deliver and publiſh; that is to ſay,* the Earl of B. *(meaning the aforeſaid Earl)* is a pitiful Man, and no Body will take his Word for any Thing: and Men of Reputation value him (*the ſaid Earl again Meaning*) no more than the Dirt of the Streets, *&c. By Pretext of which ſaid ſpeaking, uttering, declaring and publiſhing of the ſaid falſe, feigned and ſcandalous Words, he the ſaid Earl did ſuffer great Loſs and Depravation of his Honour and Eſteem among the Peers and Nobles aforeſaid, and other Subjects of the ſaid Lord the now King, and alſo ſuffered the Diſpleaſure of the ſaid Lord the King towards him the ſaid Earl; and divers great Diſcords and Scandals within this Kingdom of* Great Britain, *between the ſaid Earl and divers other Peers and Nobles, and other Subjects of the ſaid Lord the King, have ariſen within this Kingdom, and daily more and more are like to ariſe, to the great Diſturbance of the Tranquillity of the ſame Kingdom,*

dom, &c. in Contempt of the ſaid Lord the now King, and to the great Scandal *and Grievance of him the ſaid Earl, and againſt the Form of the Statute aforeſaid, to the Damage of him the ſaid Earl, who ſues as well for the ſaid Lord the King, as for himſelf, of* 1000 *l. and therefore the ſaid Earl, as well for the Lord the King, as for himſelf, brings his Suit.*

Scandalizing the Marriage of King *Hen.* 8. with *Anne Bullen* was declared Treaſon, by Statute 25 *Hen.* 8.

Scarborough, Perſons Incorporated there, with Power to diſtrain every Man for the Fifth Part of Houſes and Lands, towards the Repairs of the Peer and Key, *&c.* See *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Scatinia Lex, A Law againſt Buggery.——*Quæ præpoſteræ Veneris uſum coercebat, ita dict. a* Scatinio *latore.*

Scavage, Scevage or **Schewage**, (From the Sax. *Scheawian*, i. e. *Oſtendere*) A Kind of Toll or Cuſtom, exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant Strangers, for Wares *ſhewed* or expoſed to Sale within their Liberties; prohibited by the Statute 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. But the City of *London* ſtill retains this ancient Cuſtom to a good yearly Profit: And the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Preſident of the Council, Privy Seal, Steward, and two Juſtices of the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, are to aſcertain theſe Duties, and order Tables to be made mentioning the Particulars, *&c.* by 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 8.

Scavaldus, The Officer who collected the *Scavage* Money, which was ſometimes done with great Extortion.

Scavengers, (From the Belg. *Schaven*, to ſcrape or carry away) Are Perſons choſen into this Office in *London* and its Suburbs, who hire *Rakers* and Carts to cleanſe the Streets, and carry the Dirt and Filth thereof away. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. In *Eaſter* Week yearly, two Tradeſmen in every Pariſh within the Weekly Bills of Mortality muſt be elected *Scavengers* by the Conſtables, Churchwardens, and other Inhabitants, who are to take upon them the Office in Seven Days, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* Theſe *Scavengers* every Day except Sundays or Holidays, are to bring their Carts into the Streets, and give Notice by a Bell, or otherwiſe, of carrying away Dirt, and to ſtay a convenient Time, or ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and Juſtices of Peace in their Petit Seſſions may give *Scavengers* Liberty to lodge their Dirt in vacant Places near the Streets, ſatisfying the Owner for the Damage, *&c.* All Perſons within the Weekly Bills, are to ſweep the Streets before their Doors, every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, on Pain of forfeiting 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and Perſons laying Dirt or Aſhes before their Houſes, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *s.* Inhabitants and Owners of Houſes are alſo to pave the Streets before their own Houſes, on the Penalty of 20 *s.* for every Perch: And Conſtables, Churchwardens, *&c.* may make a *Scavenger's* Tax, being allowed by two Juſtices of the Peace, not exceeding 4 *d.* in the Pound, *&c.* 2 *W.* & *M. c.* 2. By the *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 48. Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions may appoint *Scavengers*, and order the Repairing and Cleanſing the Streets in any City or Market-Town, and appoint Perſons to make Aſſeſſments, ſo as not to exceed 6 *d. per* Pound *per Ann.* to defray the Charge of ſuch *Scavengers*, to be collected and levied by Diſtreſs; and when new *Scavengers* are choſen, the old Ones muſt account before two Juſtices for the Money aſſeſſed and collected, and pay what remains in their Hands to the new *Scavengers*, or be committed to Priſon, *&c.* The Aſſeſſments for *Scavengers* of the Pariſhes of *St. Anne Weſtminſter*, and *St. James*, ſhall be rated according to the *Cuſtom* of the *City*; and ancient Streets in the City are to be maintained according to ancient Uſage, *&c.* The Lord Mayor or any Alderman may preſent upon View, any Offence within the City of *London*, and aſſeſs Fines not exceeding 20 *s.* to be paid to the Chamberlain for the Uſe of the City, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* Truſtees and Commiſſioners appointed to clean and repair *St. James's Square*, and continue the ſame cleaned; and Rates to be made and aſſeſſed on Houſes, at ſo much *per* Foot in Front, leviable by Diſtreſs; and annoying the Square by Filth, is liable to 20 *s.* Penalty, *&c.* by 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 25. For the better Paving and Cleanſing the Streets in the City of *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* Surveyors are to be nominated by Juſtices of Peace, who ſhall take a View of all the Streets every ſix Weeks, and make Preſentments of Pavements out of Repair, cauſe the ſame to be amended, *&c.* And the Surveyors to have an Allowance not exceeding 8 *l. per Ann.* out of the *Scavengers* Rates, *&c. Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11. Perſons authoriſed by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. may order ſuch Parts of *London* Streets, *&c.* as lie before vacant Houſes, to be paved and amended; and impoſe Aſſeſſments on the Owners, to be paid on their Account by the next Occupiers, and deducted out of Rent; and in the mean Time, the Chamberlain of the City ſhall pay the Taxes: And ſuch authoriſed Perſons may direct Poſts to be ſet up in all Paſſages within the City, to preſerve Foot-paths, and for that Purpoſe make Aſſeſſments. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 22. A *Scavenger's* Rate cannot be made for a Diviſion in which there is no Pariſh Officer. 1 *Strange* 630.

Sceat, *(Sax.)* A ſmall Coin among the *Saxons* equal to four Farthings.

Scelthman, (*Sax.*) A Pirate or Thief. *LL. Æthelredi apud Brompton.*

Sceppa Saltis, An ancient Meaſure of Salt, the Quantity now not known: And *Sceppa* or *Sceap* was likewiſe a Meaſure of Corn, from the Lat. *Schapa*; Baſkets, which were formerly the common Standard of Meaſure, being called *Skips* or *Skeps* in the South Parts of *England*; and a Bee-hive is termed a *Bee-Skip.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 284. Paroch. Antiq. 604.

Schaffa, A Sheaf; as *Schaffa Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows. *Skene.*

Scharpenny, or **Scharnpenny**, A ſmall Duty or Compenſation, *i. e. Dung-penny*; the Saxon *Scearn* ſignifying Muck or Dung: And ſome Cuſtomary Tenants were obliged to pen up their Cattle at Night in the Yard of their Lord, for the Benefit of their Dung; or if they did not, they paid this Duty. *Cartular. S. Edmundi, MS.* In ſome Places of the North, they ſtill call Cow-Dung, by the Name of *Cow Skern.*

Schedule, Is a little Roll, or long Piece of Paper or Parchment, in which are contained Particulars of Goods in a Houſe let by Leaſe, *&c.* Vide *Leaſe.*

Schetes, Was formerly a Term for Uſury; and the Commons prayed that Order might be taken againſt this horrible Vice, practiſed by the Clergy as well as the Laity. *Rot. Parl.* 14 *R.* 2.

Schilla, A little Bell uſed in Monaſteries, mentioned in our Hiſtories. *Eadmer lib.* 1. *c.* 8.

Schirman, (Sax. *Scirman*) A Sheriff of a County. *LL. Inæ.*

Schirrens-geld, *Schire-geld*, Was a Tax paid to Sheriffs for keeping the *Shire* or *County Court.* Cartular Abbat. St. Edmund. 37.

Schiſm, (*Schiſma*) A Rent or Diviſion in the Church: There was a Statute made to prevent the Growth of *Schiſm.* Anno 12 Ann.

Schoolmaſter. No Perſon ſhall keep or maintain a *Shoolmaſter*, who does not conſtantly go to Church, or is not allowed by the Ordinary; in Pain of 10 *l.* a Month; and the *Schoolmaſter* ſhall be diſabled, and ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment. *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. Recuſants are not to be *Schoolmaſters* in any publick

Publick Grammar *School*, nor any other, unleſs the Perſons be licenſed by the Biſhop; under the Penalty of forfeiting 40 *s.* a Day. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. Every *Schoolmaſter* keeping any public or private *School*, and every Tutor in any private Family, ſhall ſubſcribe the Declaration, that he will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed, and be licenſed by the Ordinary; or he ſhall for the firſt Offence ſuffer three Months Impriſonment, *&c.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. If any Papiſt ſhall be convicted of keeping a *School*, or take upon him the Education of Youth, he ſhall be adjudged to perpetual Impriſonment. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. Perſons keeping *Schools* without a Licence from the Biſhop, and receiving the Sacrament of the Church of *England*, taking the Oaths, *&c.* (except Tutors in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick) ſhall be committed to the common Gaol for three Months, *&c.* 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 7. But this laſt Statute, as to *Schoolmaſters* receiving the Sacrament of the Church, is repealed by 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 3. By our *Canons*, no man ſhall teach in a publick *School*, or private Houſe, but ſuch as is allowed and examined by the Biſhop, and of ſober Life: And all *Schoolmaſters* are to teach the *Catechiſm* of the Church in *Engliſh* or *Latin*; and bring their *Scholars* to Church, and afterwards examine them how they have benefited by Sermons, *&c.* *Can.* 77, 79. Though the Act of Uniformity obliges *Schoolmaſters* only to aſſent to and ſubſcribe the Declaration, yet it adds *according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm*, which preſuppoſes ſome neceſſary Qualification. And therefore a Biſhop may take Time to inquire into the Character of elected *Schoolmaſter* before he licenſes him. 2 *Strange* 1023.

Scilicet, An *Adverb*, ſignifies, that is to ſay, to wit; and hath been often uſed in Law Proceedings. Sir *John Hobart* in his Expoſition of this Word, ſays it is not a direct and ſeparate Clauſe, nor a direct and intire Clauſe, but *intermedia*; neither is it a ſubſtantive Clauſe of itſelf, but it is rather to uſher in the Sentence of another, and to particulariſe that which was too general before, or diſtribute that which was too groſs, or to explain what was doubtful and obſcure; and it muſt neither increaſe nor diminiſh, for it gives nothing of itſelf: But it may make a Reſtriction, where the precedent Words are not ſo very expreſs, but they may be reſtrained. *Hob.* 171, 172. The Word *Scilicet* in a Declaration, ſhall not make any Alteration of that which went before. *Popb.* 201, 204. And yet in ſome Caſes, the *Scilicet* which introduces a Subſequent, ſhall not be rejected. 2 *Cro.* 618.

Scire facias, Is a Writ judicial, moſt commonly to call a Man to ſhew Cauſe to the Court whence it iſſues, why Execution of a Judgment ſhould not go out. *Old Nat. Br.* 151. A *Scire facias* lieth where Debt and Damages are recovered, and no Execution is ſued out within a Year and a Day; then after the Year and Day, the Plaintiff ſhall have this Writ to ſummon the Defendant to ſhew Cauſe why there ſhould not be Execution ſued upon the Judgment againſt him; and if he can ſhew no Cauſe, there is Judgment, *Quod habeat Executionem. Terms de Ley* 537. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 497. This Writ was not at the Common Law, but given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 45. in perſonal Actions, when Debt or Damages were recovered: And before, if the Plaintiff had not ſued out his Execution in a Year and a Day after his Judgment, he had no Remedy but by new Action of Debt upon his Judgment; but now he hath his Liberty to bring either a *Scire facias*, or Action of Debt, as he pleaſes. 2 *Inſt.* 469. By the Statute it is ordained in lieu of a new Original; and therefore Judgment upon the *Scire facias* ſhall have the ſame Effect, as upon that. *Comber.* 455. At Common Law the Writ of *Scire facias* lay only on Judgments in Real Actions; though it has been adjudged that it lay alſo in mixed Actions. 2 *Salk.* 600. If any of the Writs of Execution, whether in Perſonal or Real Actions, are not executed within the Year and Day after the Judgment, to obtain Execution there muſt be a *Scire facias*, to Shew Cauſe why the Execution ſhould not be awarded: But if the Plaintiff ſueth out any of them within the Year, he may continue them after the Year till he hath Execution, and need not ſue out any *Scire facias*. And a Writ of Error is a Continuance of the Cauſe, ſo that no *Scire facias* is required, though it depend ſome Years; and becauſe pending the Writ of Error the Plaintiff cannot ſue out Execution of the Judgment, but he may after the Affirmation of it, *&c.* *Litt.* 505. 1 *Inſt.* 290. 2 *Inſt.* 471. 2 *Lill.* 500, 504. Where Judgment is had againſt a Teſtator, there muſt iſſue a *Scire facias* againſt the Executor, although within the Year, to ſhew Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be had; the like againſt an Adminiſtrator of an Inteſtate: And ſo on the Plaintiff's Part, if Heir, Executor, or Adminiſtrator; the Perſon being altered: And if one recovers againſt a Feme ſole, and ſhe is married within the Year and Day, a *Scire facias* is to go againſt the Huſband. *Wood's Inſt.* 610. When either Plaintiff or Defendant, or one of the Plaintiffs or Defendants dies, Execution may not be ſued out upon a Judgment until a *Scire facias* obtained and Judgment thereupon; in theſe Caſes there is to be a new Judgment to warrant Execution. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 500. If an Adminiſtrator obtains Judgment for a Debt due to the Inteſtate, by Default or Confeſſion, and the Adminiſtrator doth after die Inteſtate, and Letters of Adminiſtration are granted to one *de bonis non*, *&c.* of him that firſt died inteſtate; this Adminiſtrator cannot have a *Scire facias* to revive the Judgment obtained by the firſt Adminiſtrator of the firſt Inteſtate, but he muſt bring a new Action to recover that Debt; for he is no Ways Party or Privy to the firſt Judgment, but a mere Stranger to it: But if the Recovery were by Verdict, he may now have a *Scire facias* upon it, by 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. 2 *Lill.* 505. It hath been uſed of late to make out a *Fieri facias de bonis Teſtatoris*, and alſo a *Scire facias*, and a Writ of *Inquiry*, all in one Writ, againſt an Executor or Adminiſtrator, for the ſpeedier Obtaining of Execution upon a Judgment; though anciently they were diſtinct Writs or Proceſſes, and to be ſeverally executed. *Ibid.* 503. One may have a *Scire facias* to revive an old Judgment upon which no Execution hath been executed, without any Motion, if it be but ſeven Years paſt ſince the Judgment was had; and if it be above ſeven Years, and under ten Years ſince the Judgment was given, a *Scire facias* may be moved for at the Side bar to revive it: But if it be above ten Years, then a *Sci. fac.* cannot be had without moving the Court, and a Rule for it; and the Court doth not uſe to deny it, if moved for. *Ibid.* 502. 2 *Salk.* 598. If a *Scire facias* be taken out to revive an old Judgment of above ten Years ſtanding, without Motion and Leave of the Court, the *Sci. fac.* is not good, but may be ſet aſide upon a Motion. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* A *Scire facias* to revive a Judgment ought not to be granted, till the Record of the Judgment be in Court where the *Sci. fac.* is moved for. 2 *Lill.* 498. In a *Sci. fac.* brought upon a Judgment given in *C. B.* it is neceſſary to ſhew before what Chief Juſtice by Name the Judgment was had; but it is not neceſſary to do it in a *Scire facias* upon a Judgment of *B. R.* And the Reaſon is, becauſe the Proceedings are in the Common Pleas *coram* the Chief Juſtice & *ſociis ſuis*; and in the King's Bench they are *Coram Domino Rege*. *Ibid.* 499. If a *Scire facias* be ſued upon a Judgment in *B. R.* where the Action is brought by Original; the Plaintiff muſt alledge a Place where the Court is held, as ſuch a *Sci. fac.* is returnable *Coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus*, *&c.* 'tis otherwiſe on a Judgment in *C. B.* becauſe that Court is by

by *Magna Charta* confined to a certain Place. 1 *Vent.* 46. 1 *Mod.* 19. The Proceſs of *Scire facias* ought to be in the ſame Court where the Judgment was given; unleſs it be upon a Recognizance, on a Statute Merchant, or Staple; for in ſuch Caſe it may be returnable in *Chancery*, the Recognizance being before that Court, and they may there judge of it. 2 *Bulſt.* 10. In Debt upon a Recovery in *Scire facias*, on a Recognizance taken in the *Chamber of London*; it was not ſhewed that it was a Court of Record, and that they had been uſed to take Recognizances: And on Exception taken to it, divers Caſes were put, that though the Judgment was void, yet Execution might be by *Scire facias*. For upon a voidable Judgment a Man ſhall recover, and may take out Execution; and that it ſhould ſtand good, until the Judgment were reverſed. *Godb.* 96. After the Removal of a Record by *Certiorari* into a ſuperior Court, a *Scire facias* ſhall iſſue, *&c.* And if a *Scire facias* is brought in *B. R.* upon a Judgment in an inferior Court, it muſt appear in the Writ itſelf, how the Judgment came into *B. R.* whether by *Certiorari*, or Writ of Error, becauſe the Execution is different; if it came by *Certiorari*, the *Scire facias* is to ſet forth the ſame, and the Limits of the inferior Juriſdiction, and pray Execution within thoſe particular Limits; but if it was brought in Writ of Error, that muſt be ſhewn in the *Scire facias* itſelf likewiſe, and pray Execution generally. 3 *Salk.* 320. A *Scire facias* is in the Nature of an Action, as the Defendant may plead to it: And it ought to be brought in the ſame County where the original Action was laid; for it muſt always purſue the firſt Action. *Finch* 477. *Cro. Jac.* 231. As a *Scire facias* is an Action, it requires a new Warrant of Attorney, and when the Party comes to pray Judgment thereon, he does it by Attorney. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1253. And if one doth not proceed upon a Writ of *Scire facias* within a Year and a Day after it was taken out, he cannot after that Time proceed upon that Writ, which is diſcontinued; but is to ſue out a new *Scire facias*. 2 Lill. 564. *Scire facias* may be pleaded to, before Judgment given upon it; afterwards it is too late: Though a Writ of Error may be brought to reverſe the Judgment on the *Scire facias*, if that be not good on which the Judgment was grounded. *Ibid.* 503. Payment is no Plea at Common Law to a *Scire facias* upon a Judgment; becauſe it is a Debt upon Record. 3 *Lev.* 120. But this is altered by the 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* Whatever is pleadable to the original Action in Abatement, ſhall not be pleaded to diſable the Plaintiff from having Execution on a *Scire facias*; becauſe the Defendant had admitted him able to have Judgment. 1 *Salk.* 2. If a Judgment be obtained againſt an Executor, and afterwards a *Scire facias* is brought againſt him upon that Judgment, he cannot plead a Judgment recovered againſt his Teſtator, and that he hath not Aſſets *Ultra*, &c. becauſe he might have pleaded it to the firſt Action; for it is a ſettled Rule that if a Defendant hath a Matter proper for his Defence, and he neglects to plead it in Bar to the Action at the Time he may, he ſhall never take Advantage of it after. 2 *Strange* 732. In *Scire facias* on a Judgment in Debt, or other Perſonal Action, the Defendant cannot plead Non tenure of the Land generally, where it is contrary to the Return of the Sheriff; but he may plead a ſpecial Non-tenure: But in a *Scire facias* to have Execution in a Real Action, the Defendant may plead Non-tenure generally, becauſe the Freehold is in Queſtion, and that is favoured in Law; and the Ter-tenants may plead there are other Ter-tenants not named, and pray Judgment if they ought to anſwer *quouſq;* the others are ſummoned, *&c.* though it would be otherwiſe if the *Sci. fac.* had been againſt particular Tenants by Name. 2 *Salk.* 601. On a *Sci. fac.* to have Execution upon a Judgment in Action of Debt, every Ter-tenant is to be contributory; and therefore one ſhall not anſwer, as long as he can ſhew that another is ſo, and not warned: *Contra* in a *Scire facias* upon a Judgment in a Real Action; for every Tenant is to anſwer for that which he hath, and one may be contributory, and the other not. 2 *Cro.* 507. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 204. There is to be a *Scire facias* againſt the Heir and Ter-tenants to reverſe a *Common Recovery* of Lands; the *Scire facias* is to iſſue againſt all the Ter-tenants, for they are to gain or loſe by the Judgment in the Recovery. *Raym.* 16. 3 *Mod.* 274. A *Scire facias* to have Execution of a *Fine*, ſhall not be ſued againſt Leſſee for Years; but againſt him who hath the Freehold, who may have ſome Matter to bar the Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 471. 2 *Brownl.* 144. In *Ejectment*, it was adjudged, that a *Scire facias* might be brought by the Leſſee though he was but nominal, and that it may be had by the Leſſor himſelf; as either of them may have a Writ of Error on the Judgment: And that it might be brought againſt thoſe who were Strangers to the Judgment, and againſt the Executors of the Defendant, *&c.* 2 *Lutw.* 1267. A Defendant being ſummoned upon a *Scire facias*, and the Summons returned, if he doth not appear, but lets Judgment go by Default, he is for ever barred. 1 *Lev.* 41, 42. If the Sheriff hath returned him warned, he ſhall not have *Audita Querela* on a Releaſe, *&c.* for the Defendant might have pleaded the ſame on the Return of the *Scire facias*; but if the Sheriff return *Nihil*, on which an Execution is awarded, he ſhall have *Audita Querela*. *New Nat. Br.* 230. Where there has been no *Scire feci*, and only two *Nihils*, the Court will often relieve upon Motion and not put the Party to an *Audita Querela*. *Salk.* 93, 264. 2 *Strange* 1075. Where the Plaintiff in the Judgment releaſeth the Defendant of all Judgments and Executions, *&c.* the Defendant may upon his Releaſe ſue out a Writ of *Scire facias* againſt the Plaintiff in the Judgment *ad Cognoſcendum ſcriptum ſuum Relaxationis*; and he need not ſue out his *Audita Querela*. *Hill.* 5 *W. & M. B. R. Scire facias* may be ſued againſt a Sheriff, for not bringing the Money into Court levied on a Judgment, to ſhew Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be had againſt him for the Sum, with which he had charged himſelf by the Return of the Writ of Execution. *Hutt.* 32. If one ſues out two Writs of *Scire facias*, one after the other, where it is upon a Judgment by Bill, there ought to be eight Days between the *Teſte* and Return of the firſt *Sci. fac.* and ſeven Days at leaſt between the *Teſte* and Return of the ſecond *Scire facias*. And the *Teſte* of the *Alias Scire facias* is to be the Day of the Return of the Firſt. 3 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 503. Coſts allowed in Suits on Writs of *Scire facias*, *&c.* *Vide* Stat. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11.

Form of a Scire facias *upon a* Judgment *in Debt.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* M. *Greeting: Whereas* A. B. *lately in our Court before us at* Weſtminſter, *by Bill without our Writ, and by a Judgment of the ſame Court recovered againſt* T. D. *of*, &c. *Three hundred and ſeven Pounds for a Debt, and ſeven Shillings for his Damages which he had ſuſtained, as well by Occaſion of the detaining the ſaid Debt, as for his Expences and Coſts laid out by him about proſecuting his Suit in that Behalf, whereof the ſaid* T. *is convicted, as appears to us of Record; and now on the Part of the ſaid* A. *we have received Information in our Court before us, that although Judgment be thereof given, nevertheleſs Execution for the ſaid Debt and Damages ſtill remains to be made to him; whereupon the ſaid* A. *hath beſought us to provide him a proper Remedy in this Caſe: And we being deſirous that what is Right and Juſt ſhould be done therein, hereby command you, that by honeſt and lawful Men of your Bailiwick you cauſe it to be known to the ſaid* T. *that he be before us at* Weſt-

 minſter,

minſter, *on the Day*, &c. *to ſhew if he knows of, or has any Thing to ſay for himſelf, why the ſaid* A. *ought not to have his Execution againſt him for his ſaid Debt and Damages, according to the Force, Form and Effect of the ſaid Recovery; and further to do and receive what our ſaid Court before us ſhall then and there conſider of in this Particular: And have you there the Names of thoſe by whom you ſhall ſo cauſe it to be known to him, and this Writ.* Witneſs, &c.

Scire facias againſt Bail, To an Action, is where a *Capias ad Satisfac.* is ſued out and returned *Non eſt Inventus* againſt the Principal, and the Writ filed; after which this Writ is brought to have Execution againſt the Bail, &c. And if upon the *Scire facias*, or two *Nihils* returned, the Bail do not appear, Judgment ſhall be entered againſt them. 1 *Inſt.* 290. *Lutw.* 1273. In *C. B.* there is but one *Scire fac.* againſt the Bail, and upon a *Nihil* returned, there is Execution; but in *B. R.* there are two *Scire facias's* and two *Nihils*, and the firſt is to be duly returned, before the ſecond ſued out; and there muſt be fifteen Days incluſive between the *Teſte* of the firſt and the Return of the laſt. 2 *Salk.* 599. There muſt be a particular Warrant of Attorney to a *Scire facias* againſt the Bail; for ſuch a Warrant in the principal Action is no Warrant to the *Scire facias*, becauſe theſe are diſtinct Actions; and the particular Warrant is to be entered when the Suit commences, which is when the Writ is returned. 2 *Salk.* 603. When a *Scire facias* is brought againſt the Bail, it muſt be *in ea parte*; and where it is brought againſt the Defendant in the principal Action, it is to be *in hac parte.* 2 *Salk.* 599. If Bail are proſecuted on a *Scire fac.* when a Writ of Error is depending in the Exchequer Chamber, and the Defendants the Bail will confeſs Judgment, and enter into a Rule to pay the Debt, or to deliver up the Principal within four Days after the Judgment affirmed; in ſuch Caſe the Proceedings on the *Scire facias* ſhall be ſtayed. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 130. And if there be no good Judgment againſt the Principal, Judgment againſt the Bail by *Scire facias* may be reverſed, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 190. See *Bail.*

Scire facias ad audiendum Errores, On *Writs of Error.* There are to be fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and Return of every *Scire fac. ad audiend. Error.* upon a Writ of Error returnable in *B. R.* And if on the Return of two *Nichils*, &c. the Defendant in Error doth not appear, it is not then with him as in Caſe of a *Sci. fac. quare Execution. non*, &c. but the Cauſe is is to be ſet down to be heard by the Court, and the Plaintiff in Errors ſhall be heard thereunto *ex parte.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 499. If a Writ of Error is brought in *B. R.* and the Record brought in, the Defendant appearing may thereupon ſue out a *Scire facias quare Executionem habere non debet*, and an *Alias Sci fac.* after that, if there be not a *Scire Feci* returned on the firſt Writ; and if the Plaintiff in Error after a *Sci. fac.* or two *Nichils* returned, doth not, before the Rule for Judgment upon the *Scire fac.* is out, appear and aſſign Errors, or plead to the *Scire fac.* there will be Judgment againſt him, *Quod habeat Executionem*, &c. But the Writ of Error depends ſtill until Judgment is affirmed or reverſed, or the Plaintiff in the Errors is nonſuited. *Ibid* 502.

Scire facias upon a Recognizance In *Chancery*, may be ſued out to extend Lands, &c. If upon a *Scire facias upon a Recognizance* in the Chancery, the Record be tranſmitted into *B. R.* to try the Iſſue, and the Plaintiff is nonſuit; he may bring a new *Sci. fac.* in *B. R.* upon the Record there. 2 *Saund.* 27. Where a Statute is acknowledged, and the Cogniſor afterwards confeſſeth a Judgment, and the Land is extended thereon; in this Caſe the Cogniſee ſhall have a *Scire facias* to avoid the Extent of the Lands; but if the Judgment be on Goods, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Brownl.* 37. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 186. *Sci. fac.* lies on *Recognizance of the Peace*, &c. removed into *B. R.*

Scire facias to repeal Letters Patent and Grants. A *Scire facias to repeal a Patent*, muſt be brought where the Record is, which is in *Chancery*; and there are to be two of theſe Writs ſued out of the Petty-bag Office directed to the Sheriff of *Middleſex*, who by a Letter under the Seal of his Office muſt ſend Notice to the Corporation or Perſon whoſe Concern the *Patent* is, that there is a *Scire facias* iſſued out returnable at ſuch a Time, and remaining with him, for the Revocation of ſuch a *Patent*, and that if they do not appear thereunto, Judgment will be had againſt them by Default; and this Letter to be delivered to the Corporation or Perſon intereſted in ſuch *Patent*, by ſome Perſon who can make Oath thereof. *Dalton's Sheriff.* On a *Sci. fac.* out of Chancery returnable in *B. R.* to *repeal Letters Patent*, it was held, that if the *Letters Patent* are granted to the Prejudice of any Perſon, as if a Fair is granted to the Damage of the Fair of another, &c. he may have a *Scire facias* on the Inrollment of ſuch *Grant* in Chancery, as well as the King in other Caſes; but it may be a Queſtion, whether a *Scire facias* upon a Record in Chancery is returnable in *B. R.* though after it is made returnable into *B. R.* that Court, and not the Chancery, hath the Juriſdiction of it. *Mod. Caſ.* 229. In all Caſes at Common Law, where the King's Title accrues by a judicial Record, and he grants his Eſtate over; the Party grieved could not have a *Scire facias* againſt the *Patentee*, but was forced to his Petition to the King; otherwiſe it is when his Title is by Conveyance on Record, which is not judicial. 4 *Rep.* 59. The King hath a Right *to repeal a Patent* by *Scire facias*, where he was deceived in his *Grant*, or it is to the Injury of the Subject. 3 *Lev.* 220. And where a common Perſon is obliged to bring his Action, there, upon an Inquiſition or Office found, the King is put to his *Scire facias*, &c. 9 Rep. 96. A *Scire facias* to repeal Letters Patent doth not abate by the Demiſe of the Crown. 1 *Strange* 43.

Scire facias's Have iſſued to repeal the Grants of *Offices*, for Conditions broke, Non-attendance, &c. And for Diſability, or in Caſe of Forfeiture, the Offices may be ſeiſed without *Sci. fac.* 3 Nelſ. Abr. 201, 202.

Scire facias in *Appeal* of Murder, before a Pardon ſhall be allowed; vide *Appeal.*

Scite, *(Situs)* Signifies the Setting or Standing of any Place; the Seat or Situation of a Capital Meſſuage, or the Ground whereon it ſtood. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 278. The Word in this Senſe is mentioned in the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. and 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Scolds, In a legal Senſe are Troubleſome and Angry Women, who by their Brawling and Wrangling amongſt their Neighbours, break the Publick Peace, and increaſe Diſcord. Stat. 51 *H.* 3. They are indictable in the Sheriff's Turn, and puniſhed by the *Cucking-Stool*, &c. Kitch. 13.

Scot and Lot, (Sax. *Sceat*, pars, & *Llot*, i. e. *Sors*) Signifies a cuſtomary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability. *Spelm.* Nor are theſe old Words grown obſolete, for whoever in like Manner (though not by equal Proportions) are aſſeſſed to any Contribution, are generally ſaid to pay *Scot* and *Lot.* Stat. 33 H. 8. c. 9.

Scotal or Scotale, Is where any Officer of a *Foreſt* keeps an *Alehouſe* within the Foreſt, by Colour of his Office, cauſing People to come to his Houſe, and there ſpend their Money for Fear of his Diſpleaſure: It is compounded of *Scot* and *Ale*, which by Tranſpoſition of the Words is otherwiſe called

an *Aleſhot*. This Word is uſed in the Charter of the Foreſt, *cap.* 8.——*Nullus Foreſtarius faciat* Scotallas, *vel Garbas colligat, vel aliquam Collectam faciat, &c.* Manwood 216.

Scotare, Thoſe Tenants are ſaid *Scottare*, whoſe Lands are ſubject to pay *Scot*. Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag. 875.

Scotland, Is united to *England* by 5 *Ann.* In the Reigns of King *James* 2. and King *Charles* 2. Commiſſioners were appointed to treat with Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, concerning an Union. But the bringing about this great Work, was reſerved for the Reign of Queen *Anne*. The 1 *Ann. cap.* 14. ordained Articles to be ſettled by Commiſſioners for the Union of the two Kingdoms, *&c.* and by the 5 *Ann. cap.* 8. the Union was effected: The Kingdoms united are to be called *Great Britain*; and the Croſs of St. *George* and St. *Andrew* to be conjoined; they are to be repreſented by one Parliament, and ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, and forty-five Commoners are to be elected for *Scotland*, and have all the Privileges of Parliament as Peers and Commoners of *England*: The Subjects of either Kingdom ſhall have Freedom of Trade, and be liable to the ſame Cuſtoms, and like Laws for publick Government, *&c.* Kirk-Government of the Church is confirmed; and the Courts of Juſtice are to remain the ſame as before the Union, but ſubject to Regulation: When 1,997,763 *l.* ſhall be raiſed in *England* on a Land-Tax, *Scotland* is to be charged with 48,000 *l.* And *Scotland* is to have an *Equivalent* for being charged towards the Payments of the Debts of *England*, *&c.* A Court of Exchequer is erected in *Scotland*, to be a Court of Record, Revenue, and Judicature for ever; and Barons of the ſaid Court to be appointed, who ſhall be Judges there. Statute 6 *Ann. cap.* 26. Peers of *Scotland* and all Officers Civil and Military, *&c.* are to take the Oath of Abjuration, *&c.* A Peer committing High Treaſon or Felony in *Scotland*, may be tried by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, conſtituting Juſtices to inquire, *&c.* in *Scotland*: And the King may grant Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *Scotland*, to determine ſuch Treaſon, *&c.* By 6 *Ann. c.* 14. and 7 *Ann. cap.* 21. Perſons having Lands in *Scotland*, guilty of High Treaſon by Correſponding with, Aſſiſting, or remitting Money, *&c.* to the *Pretender*, on Conviction, are to be liable to the Pains of Treaſon; and their Vaſſals continuing in dutiful Allegiance, ſhall hold the ſaid Lands of his Majeſty in Fee and Heritage for ever, where the Lands were ſo held of the Crown by the Offender: And Tenants continuing peaceable and occupying Land, are to hold the ſame two Years Rent-free. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 20. An Act for *Diſarming the Highlands of Scotland*; and requiring Bail of Perſons for their loyal and peaceable Behaviour, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 54. Perſons ſummoned are to bring in and deliver up their Arms, or Refuſing to do it, ſhall be taken as liſted Soldiers to ſerve his Majeſty beyond the Seas; and concealing their Arms, are liable to Penalties: Alſo the Lords Lieutenants or Juſtices of the Peace, may appoint Perſons to ſearch Houſes for Arms, *&c.* Statute 11 *Geo.* 1 *cap.* 26. When any Ordinary Place is vacant, in the Court of Seſſions in *Scotland*, the King may nominate a Perſon, who is to be examined by the Lords of the Seſſion, and then admitted, *&c.* 10 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 18. And the Election of Members of Parliament for *Scotland*, is particularly regulated by a late Statute; requiring the Magiſtrates to ſummon the Councils of Boroughs, and an Oath to be taken by every Freeholder and Voter as to the Eſtates to qualify them, that they are actually their own, and not fictitious; and Sheriffs or Stewards not to make any falſe Return, *&c.* under the Penalty of 500 *l.* recoverable in a ſummary Way: And no Judge of the Court of Seſſion, or Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*, ſhall be elected a Member of Parliament. Stat. 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 16. See 16 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11. The City of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, to forfeit 2000 *l.* on Account of the Murder of Captain *Porteous*; (who was hanged by the Mob, for cauſing his Soldiers to fire upon Perſons hiſſing at an Execution) and a Reward of 200 *l.* ordered for apprehending the Offenders. 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. Acts for regulating the Making of Pladings, Stockings, *&c.* And of the Linen Manufactures in *Scotland*. See 6 *Geo.* 1. and 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26. In Time of Scarcity, Perſons may import Victuals from *Ireland* into *Scotland*, on obtaining a Licence for it, *&c.* 14 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 7. By the Stat. 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. Every Juror for Trial of High Treaſon or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, ſhall be poſſeſſed in his own or his Wife's Right of Lands, *&c.* as Proprietor or Life-renter within the Shire, *&c.* of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* Sterling at leaſt, or valued at 30 *s.* Sterling *per Annum* in the Tax Roll. By the Stat. 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. Paſtors or Miniſters not duly qualified are not to officiate in epiſcopal Meeting Houſes, and Perſons reſorting to unregiſtered Meeting-Houſes, are ſubject to a Penalty of 5 *l.* *&c.* and if a Peer, he is diſqualified from voting or being elected. By the Stat. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. the two Colleges of St. *Salvator* and St. *Leonard* in the Univerſity of St. *Andrews* are united. By the Stat. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 43. the Heretable Juriſdictions are taken away and reſtored to the Crown, and more effectual Proviſion is made for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice by the King's Courts and Judges there: And all Perſons acting as Procurators, Writers or Agents in the Law, are to take the Oaths. By the Stat. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 50. the Tenure of Ward holding is taken away, and converted into Blanch and Fen-holding. The Caſualties of ſingle and Life-rent Eſcheats, incurred by Horning and Denunciation for civil Cauſes is taken away. A ſummary Proceſs is given to Heirs and Succeſſors againſt Superiors. The Attendance of Vaſſals at Head Courts is diſcharged. Heirs and Poſſeſſors of Tailzied Eſtates, are empowered to ſell to the Crown. By the Stat. 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. Offences of High Treaſon, committed in the Shire of *Dumbartain*, *Sterling*, *Perth*, *Kincardine*, *Aberdeen*, *Inverneſs*, *Nairn*, *Cromartie*, *Argyl*, *Forfar*, *Bamf*, *Sutherland*, *Caithneſs*, *Elgine and Roſs*, or the Shire or Stewarty of *Orkney*, may be inquired of in any Shire in *Scotland*, as ſhall be aſſigned by the King. Jurors may come out of adjoining Counties. The Practice of taking down Evidence in Writing, in Crimes not affecting Life or Member, abrogated. By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 39. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 51. and 21 *Geo. c.* 34. Proviſion is made for diſarming the Highlands, and reſtraining the Uſe of the Highland Dreſs; and the Maſters and Teachers of Private Schools, and Chaplains, Tutors and Governors of Youth and Children, are to take the Oaths to his Majeſty. The *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. For Order for making an Authentick Roll of Valuation of the Shire of *Argyl*. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 48. The Court before whom any Indictment for High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of High Treaſon in *Scotland* ſhall be found, may iſſue Writs of *Capias*, *Proclamation*, and *Exigent* againſt the Party, if not in Cuſtody; whereon the Defendant not appearing, ſhall be deemed outlawed and attainted of High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of High Treaſon: Perſons out of the Kingdom, and returning within a Year, may Traverſe the Indictment, See *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. to obviate Doubts that have ariſen with regard to the Admiſſion of the Vaſſals of the Principality of *Scotland*, and Payment of their Rents and Duties, and *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 41. for annexing certain forfeited Eſtates in *Scotland* to the Crown unalienable, and for making Satisfaction to the lawful Creditors thereupon, and applying the Rents thereof for the better civilizing the Highlands, and *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. for Explaining and Amending, 19 *Geo.*

2. *c.*

2. *c.* 39. & 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 51. and *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. For erecting Publick Buildings in the City of *Edinburgh*; and for widening and inlarging the Streets of the ſaid City.

Scripture. All prophane Scoffing of the Holy *Scripture*, or expoſing any Part thereof to Contempt and Ridicule is puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 7.

Scriveners, Are mentioned in the Statute againſt *Uſury* and exceſſive Intereſt of Money. 12 *Ann. c.* 6. If a *Scrivener* is intruſted with a Bond, he may receive the Intereſt; and if he fails, the Obligee ſhall bear the Loſs; and ſo it is if he receive the Principal, and deliver up the Bond, for being intruſted with the Security itſelf, it ſhall be preſumed he is truſted with Power to receive the Principal and Intereſt; and the giving up the Bond on Payment of the Money is a Diſcharge thereof: But if a *Scrivener* be intruſted with a Mortgage-Deed, he hath only Authority to receive the Intereſt, not the Principal; the giving up the Deed in this Caſe nor being ſufficient to reſtore the Eſtate, but there muſt be a Reconveyance, *&c.* Decreed in Chancery. *Hill.* 7 *Ann.* 1 *Salk.* 157. It is held, where a *Scrivener* puts out his Client's Money on a bad Security, which on Inquiry might have been eaſily found ſo; yet he cannot be charged in Equity to anſwer the Money: For it is here ſaid no one would venture to put out Money of another upon a Security, if he were obliged to warrant and make it good, in caſe a Loſs ſhould happen, without any Fraud in him. *Prec. Canc.* 146, 149.

Scutage, *(Scutagium)* Was a Tax on thoſe that held Lands by *Knight-Service*, towards furniſhing the King's Army. King *Henry* 3d, for his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, had a Tenth granted by the Clergy and *Scutage*, *viz.* Three Marks on every *Knight's Fee* by the Laity; and this was levied by King *Hen.* 2d, *Rich.* 1ſt, and King *John*. See *Eſcuage*.

Scutagio habendo, A Writ that anciently lay againſt Tenants by *Knight-Service*, to ſerve in the Wars, or ſend ſufficient Perſons, or to pay a certain Sum, *&c. F. N. B.* 83.

Scute, A *French* Gold Coin of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 5. And *Catherine* Queen of *England* had an Aſſurance made her of ſundry Caſtles, Manors, Lands, *&c.* valued at the Sum of forty thouſand *Scutes*, every two whereof were worth a Noble. *Rot. Parl.* 1. *Hen.* 6.

Scutella, (from *Scutum*, Sax. *Scutel*) A Scuttle, any Thing of a flat and broad Shape, like a Shield.

Scutella eleemoſynaria, An Alms Baſket or Scuttle. *Paroch. Antiq.*

Scutum Armorum. A Shield or Coat of Arms — *Noverint Univerſi per præſentes me* Johannem *K. dediſſe*, *&c.* Richardo *P. filio* Humfridi *P.* Scutum Armorum *meorum: Habend' & tenend' ac portand' & utend' ubicunque voluerit ſibi & hæredibus ſuis imperpetuum, ita quod nec Ego nec aliquis alius nomine meo aliquod jus vel clameum ſeu calumpniam in prædicto* Scuto *habere potuerimus; ſed per Præſentes ſumus excluſi in perpetuum. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium, &c. Dat. apud* Knightley, *Anno* 14 *H.* 6.

Scyldwyt, *(Sax.)* Is a Mulct for any Fault; from the Saxon *Scild*, i. *e. Delictum*, & Wite, *pœna*. Leg. Hen. 1.

Scyra, A Fine impoſed on ſuch as neglected to attend the *Scyregemot* Court, which all Tenants were bound to do. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *p.* 52.

Scyre-gemot, *(Sax.)* Was a Court held by the *Saxons* twice every Year by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and the *Earldorman*, in Shires that had Earldormen; and by the Biſhop and Sheriff, where the Counties were committed to the Sheriff, *&c.* wherein both the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Laws were given in Charge to the Country. *Seld. Tit. Hon.* 628. This Court was held three Times in the Year, in the Reign of King *Canutus* the *Dane*. ——— *Et habeatur in Anno ter* Bergimotus & Scyremotus. *Leg. Canut. c.* 38. And *Edward the Confeſſor* appointed it to be held twelve Times in a Year. *Leg. Edw. Conf. c.* 35.

Sea, (*Mare*) By Statute the *Sea* is to be open to all Merchants. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. The Main *Sea*, Beneath the Low-Water-Mark, and round *England*, is Part of *England*; for there the *Admiral* hath Juriſdiction. 1 *Inſt.* 260. 5 *Rep.* 107. The *Seas* which inviron *England* are within the Juriſdiction of the King of *England*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 528. Sovereignty of the *Sea*. Vide *Navy*.

Sea-Laws, Are Laws relating to the Sea; as the *Laws of Oleron*, *&c.*

Seamen, Retained to ſerve the King, are puniſhable for departing without Licence. *Stat.* 2. *R.* 2. And Fighting, Quarrelling, and Diſturbances of *Seamen* may be puniſhed by the Commiſſioners of the Navy by Fine and Impriſonment. 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. Regiſtred *Seamen* are exempted from ſerving upon Juries, or in any Pariſh Office, *&c.* And ſhall have 40 *s. per Annum* Bounty-Money, beſides their Pay; and on Diſability of Service be admitted into *Greenwich* Hoſpital: And *Seamen* to the Number of 30,000 were to be *regiſtered* for the King's Service, by *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 21. See *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. *Seamen* on board *Engliſh* Merchant Ships, maimed in Fight againſt an Enemy, ſhall be admitted into the Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, as other *Seamen* wounded in the Service of his Majeſty. 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. Proviſion for Relief of Widows of *Sea*-Officers, ſee 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. Vide *Navy* and *Mariner*.

Sea-reeve, *In villis Maritimis eſt qui Maritimam Domini Juriſdictionem curat, litus luſtrat, & ejectum Maris (quod* Wreck *appellatur) Domino colligit.* Spelm.

Sea-Robbers, Pirates and Robbers at Sea. *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. Vide *Pirates*.

Seal, *(Sigillum)* Is a little Image graven or molten, or Signet made uſe of in *ſealing* of Deeds, *&c.* The firſt *ſealed* Charter we had in *England*, is ſaid to be that of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, upon his Foundation of *Weſtminſter Abbey*: But *Seals* were in uſe in the Times of the *Saxons*, according to *Taylor*, in his Hiſtory of *Gavelk.* 73. Before the Conqueſt, the *Engliſh* did not *ſeal* with Wax, but they uſually made a Croſs of Gold on the Parchment, and ſometimes an Impreſſion on a Piece of Lead, which hanged to the Deed with a String of Silk; and thus it continued till the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. and then they *ſealed* their Deeds with Wax, the Colour whereof was green, with which the King's Grants were *ſealed*, to ſignify that they were always to be in Vigour; and the Impreſſion on all *Seals* was a Man on Horſeback, with his Sword in his Hand, till about the Year 1218. when they began to engrave Coats of Arms on their *Seals*, *&c. Ingulph.* 901. 2 *Nelſ.* 207. In former Times the Makers of Deeds ſubſcribed their Names, adding the *Sign of the Croſs*, and in the End ſetting down a great Number of Witneſſes, without uſing any Kind of *Seal*, but in the Time of *Will.* 1ſt, called the *Conqueror*, the King and the Nobility uſed *Seals* of Arms, which was afterwards followed by the Gentry; and in the Reign of King *Edw.* 3d, Seals with Devices became common with all Sorts of Perſons. *Terms de Ley* 331, 332. ——— *Has Donationes & Ordinationes confirmarunt & Crucè ſignarunt* Henricus *Rex & Mathildis Regina.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 3. p. 7. *Sealing* of Writings by biting the Wax. See *Wang.*

Sealing Deeds, Makes Perſons Parties to them; and if they are not thus *ſealed* they are void. *Dyer* 13. If a *Seal* is broken off, it will make the *Deed* void; and when ſeveral are bound in a Bond, the pulling off the *Seal* of one makes it void as to the others. 2 *Lev.* 220. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 208. But in a Deed of Covenants, 'tis held that a Perſon's breaking off the *Seal* of one of the Covenantors, after making the

Covenant, ſhall avoid the Deed only againſt himſelf. *Cro. Eliz.* 408, 546. In caſe the *Seal* of a Bond be broke or eat off by Rats, or it is any ways cancelled, no Action can be brought on ſuch Bond, *&c.* 2 *Bulſt.* 246.

Dutchy Seal, *Exchequer* Seal, *Great* Seal, *Privy* Seal, *Seals* of *Office*, of *Biſhops*, *&c.* Vide the *Heads*.

Sealer, *(Sigillator)* Is an Officer of the High Court of *Chancery*, appointed by the Lord Chancellor to *ſeal* the Writs and Inſtruments there made in his Preſence.

Sean Fiſh, Seems to be that Sort of *Fiſh* which is taken with a large and long Net, called a *Sean*. Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 25.

Searcher, An Officer of the *Cuſtoms*, whoſe Buſineſs it is to *ſearch* and examine Ships outward bound, if they have any prohibited or uncuſtomed Goods on board, *&c.* This Officer is mentioned in the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. And there are *Searchers* concerned in *Alnage* Duties; of *Leather*, and in divers other Caſes.

Secondary, *(Secondarius)* Is an Officer, who is *Second*, or next to the Chief Officer; as the *Secondaries* to the *Prothonotaries* of the Courts of *B. R.* and *C. B.* The *Secondary* of the *Remembrancer* in the *Exchequer*; *Secondary* of the *Compter*, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 506.

Secondary of the Office of Privy Seal, Is taken Notice of by 1 *Edw.* 4. *c.* 1.

Second Deliverance, *(Secunda Deliberatione)* Is a Judicial Writ that lies after a Nonſuit of the Plaintiff in *Replevin*, and a *Returno Habendo* of the Cattle replevied, adjudged to him that diſtrained them; commanding the Sheriff to replevy the ſame Cattle again, upon Security given by the Plaintiff in the Replevin for the Redelivery of them, if the Diſtreſs be juſtified. It is a ſecond Writ of Replevin, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 68.

Second Marriage, *(Secundæ Nuptiæ)* Is when after the Deceaſe of one a Man marries a *ſecond* Wife; which the Law terms *Bigamus*.

Secretary, *(Secretarius, à Secretis)* A Title given to him that is *ab Epiſtolis & Scriptis Secretis*; as the two *Secretaries of State*, *&c.* The *Secretaries of State* have an extraordinary Truſt, which renders them very conſiderable in the Eyes of the King, and of the Subject alſo; whoſe Requeſts and Petitions are for the moſt part lodged in their Hands, to be repreſented to his Majeſty, and to make Diſpatches thereupon, purſuant to his Majeſty's Directions: They are Privy Councellors, and a Council is ſeldom or never held without the Preſence of one of them; they wait by Turns, and one of theſe *Secretaries* always attends the Court, and by the King's Warrant, prepares all Bills or Letters for the King to ſign, not being Matter of Law. And depending on them is the Office called the *Paper-Office*, which contains all the publick Writings of State, Negotiations, and Diſpatches, all Matters of State and Council, *&c.* and they have the Keeping of the King's Seal, called the *Signet*, becauſe the King's private Letters are ſigned with it. There was but one *Secretary* of State in this Kingdom, 'till about the End of the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. but then that great and weighty Office was thought proper to be diſcharged by two Perſons, both of equal Authority, and ſtiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. The Correſpondence with all Parts of *Great Britain* is managed by either of the Secretaries, without Diſtinction; but in reſpect to foreign Affairs, All Nations which have Intercourſe of Buſineſs with *Great Britain*, are divided into two Provinces, the *Southern* and the *Northern*; of which the Southern is under the *Senior*, and the Northern is under the *Junior Secretary*, *&c.* Our *Secretaries* of State have Power to commit Perſons for Treaſons, and other Offences againſt the State, as Conſervators of the Peace at Common Law, or as Juſtices of Peace all over *England*; and it is incident to their Office. 1 *Salk* 347. *Wood's Inſt.* 458. I apprehend that they are conſtantly named in the Commiſſions of the Peace for every County in *England* and *Wales*; and that they have no Power to commit, but in Virtue thereof, as Juſtices of the Peace.

Secta Curiæ, Suit and Service done by Tenants at the *Court* of their Lord. *Paroch. Antiq* 320.

Secta ad Curiam, Is a Writ which lieth againſt him who refuſeth to perform his *Suit* to the *County-Court*, or *Court-Baron*. F. N. B. 158.

Secta facienda per illam quæ habet æniciam partem, Is a Writ to compel the Heir that hath the Elder's Part among Co heirs, to perform Service for all the Coparceners. *Reg. Orig.* 177.

Secta Molendini, A Writ lying where a Man by Uſage Time out of Mind, *&c.* hath grinded his Corn at the Mill of a certain Perſon, and afterwards goeth to another Mill with his Corn, thereby withdrawing his Suit to the former: And this Writ lies eſpecially for the Lord againſt his Tenants, who hold of him to do Suit at his Mill. *Reg. Orig.* 153. *F. N. B.* 122. The Count in the Writ *Secta Molendini*, may be on the Tenure of the Land; or upon Preſcription, *viz.* That the Tenant, and all thoſe who held thoſe Lands, have uſed to do their Suit at the Plaintiff's Mill, *&c.* New Nat. Br. 272. *Secta ad Molendinum*, and *Aſſiſes of Nuſance* are now much turned into Actions of the Caſe.

Secta Regalis, A Suit by which all Perſons were bound twice in a Year to attend the *Sheriff's Tourn*; and was called *Regalis*, becauſe the Sheriff's Tourn was the King's Leet, wherein the People were to be obliged by Oath to bear true Allegiance to the King, *&c.*

Secta unica tantum facienda pro pluribus hæreditatibus, Is a Writ that lies for an Heir who is diſtrained by the Lord to do more Suits than one, in Reſpect of the Land of divers Heirs deſcended to him. *Reg. Orig.*

Sectis non faciendis, A Writ brought by a Woman, who for her Dower, *&c.* ought not to perform Suit of Court. *Reg. Orig.* 174.

Secunda Superoneratione Paſturæ, Is a Writ which lieth where Admeaſurement of Paſture hath been made, and he that firſt ſurcharged the Common doth it a ſecond Time, notwithſtanding the Admeaſurement. *Old Nat. Br.* 73.

Securitatem inveniendi quod ſe non divertat ad partes exteras ſine Licentia Regis, An ancient Writ lying for the King againſt any of his Subjects, to ſtay them from going out of this Kingdom to foreign Parts; the Ground whereof is, That every Man is bound to ſerve and defend the Commonwealth, as the King ſhall think fit. *F. N. B.* 85. See *Ne exeat Regnum*.

Securitatis Pacis, Is a Writ that lies for one who is threatned Death or bodily Harm by another, againſt him which ſo threatens; and is iſſued out of the *Chancery* directed to the Sheriff, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 88.

De Defendendo, Is a Plea for him that is charged with the Death of another Perſon, by alledging that he was driven unto what he did *in his own Defence*; and the other ſo aſſaulting him, that if he had not done as he did, he muſt have been in Danger of his own Life; which Danger ought to be ſo great, as that it appears to have been otherwiſe inevitable. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 1. *c.* 7. Any Perſon in his Defence may kill another for the Safety of his Life; and where a Man is attacked, a Defence may be made without expecting the firſt Blow, which may render a Perſon incapable of making any Defence: But a Defence ought to be always unblamable, not to take Revenge. *Bac. Max.* 25. If a Man attack another Perſon on a ſudden falling

out, and before a Mortal Wound is given, the other flies to the Wall, or ſome other unpaſſable Place, to ſave his Life, and being ſtill purſued kills the Perſon making the Aſſault; from the unavoidable Neceſſity of it, this is *Se Defendendo*; and ſo in the like Caſes. *Bract.* 3 *Edw.* 3. A Flight upon Neceſſity, to make Killing another *Se Defendendo*, muſt not be a feigned one to gain Breath, or Opportunity to fall on afreſh; but it muſt be a flying from the Danger, as far as the Party can, either by Reaſon of ſome Wall, Ditch, Company, or the Fierceneſs of the Aſſailant will permit. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 483. If *A.* aſſault the Maſter, who flies to avoid Death, and the Servant kills *A.* in his Maſter's Defence, it is *Homicide Defendendo* of the Maſter; though if he had not been driven to that Extremity, it would have been Manſlaughter. *Ibid.* 484. *Plowd.* 100. And if I have a Weapon in my Hand, and a Perſon aſſaults me, if he runs ſo haſtily after me, that he runneth on my Sword which I hold forth for the Defence of myſelf, and ſo is killed, it is *Se Defendendo*; But if there be any Malice in the Caſe, or one kill him before he need to do it, the Offence will be of a higher Nature. *Fitz. Coron.* 284, 286, 307. *Poult.* 119. There is no expreſs Judgment in *Chancemedley*, or *Se Defendendo*; but the Offender is let to Mainpriſe to ſue out his Pardon; and yet his Goods and Chattels are forfeited: Though where one kills another in his own Defence, upon the *Special Matter* found, it is ſaid he may be diſmiſſed without any Forfeiture, or Pardon purchaſed. 2 *Inſt.* 148. 3 *Inſt.* 220. 1 *Inſt.* 391. *H. P. C.* 138. See the Statute 4 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Sedgmoze, In the County of *Somerſet*, an Act for Draining the ſame. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 26.

Seditious Conventicles, To the Diſturbance of the Peace, *&c.* See *Conventicles* and *Hereſy*.

Seed-cod, (From the Sax. *Sæd*, Seed, and *Codde*, a Purſe, or ſuch like Continent) Is a Baſket or other Veſſel of Wood, carried on one Arm of the Huſbandman or Sower of Ground, to bear the Seed or Grain which he ſows, and ſpreads abroad with the other Hand. In *Weſtmoreland* a Bolſter or Pillow is called a *Cod*; and in other *Northern Parts* a Pin-cuſhion is termed a *Pin-cod*.————————Pro uno *Seed-cod* empto 4 *d.* Paroch. Antiq. 549. Kennet's Gloſſ.

Seeder, A Seedſman, or one who ſows the Land. *Blount.*

Seignior, (Fr. *Seignieur*, i. e. *Dominus*) Is in general Signification as much as Lord; but particularly uſed for the Lord of the Fee, or of a Manor, as *Seigneur* among the *Feudiſts* is he who grants a Fee or Benefit out of the Land to another; and the Reaſon is, becauſe having granted away the Uſe and Profit of the Land, the Property or *Dominium* he ſtill retains in himſelf. *Hotom. F. N. B.* 23.

Seigniory, *(Dominium)* Signifies a Manor or Lordſhip, and it often occurs in our old Books. *Kitch.* 80.

Seigniorage, Is a Royalty or Prerogative of the King, whereby he claims an Allowance of *Gold* and *Silver* brought in the Maſs, to be exchanged for Coin. As *Seigniorage*, out of every Pound Weight of Gold, the King had for his Coin 5 *s.* of which he paid to the Maſter of the *Mint* for his Work ſometimes 1 *s.* and ſometimes 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Upon every Pound Weight of Silver, the *Seigniorage* anſwered to the King in the Time of K. *Edw.* 3. was eighteen Penny Weight, which then amounted to about 1 *s.* out of which he ſometimes paid 8 *d.* at others 9 *d.* to the Maſter: In the Reign of King *Hen.* 5. the King's *Seigniorage* of every Pound of Silver was 15 *d.* *&c.* Stat. 9 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 1. *Hale's Sher. Acc. pag.* 3.

Seiſin, *(Seiſina*, Fr. *Seiſine)* In the Common Law ſignifies Poſſeſſion. To *ſeiſe* is to take Poſſeſſion of a Thing; and *primier Seiſin* is the firſt Poſſeſſion. *Co. Litt.* 152. There is a *Seiſin* in *Deed* or in *Fact*, and a *Seiſin* in Law; a *Seiſin* in Deed is when an actual Poſſeſſion is taken; and *Seiſin* in Law is where Lands deſcend, and one hath not actually entered on them, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 31. *Seiſin* in Law is a Right to Lands and Tenements, though the Owner is by Wrong diſſeiſed of them: And he who hath an Hour's actual Poſſeſſion quietly taken, hath *Seiſin de droit & de claime*, whereof no Man may diſſeiſe him, but muſt be driven to his Action. *Perk.* 457, 458. A *Seiſin* in Law is ſufficient to avow upon; but to the bringing an *Aſſiſe* actual *Seiſin* is required, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 9. *Seiſin* of a ſuperior Service, is *Seiſin* of all inferior Services which are incident thereto: And *Seiſin* of Homage is a *Seiſin* of all other Services, becauſe in the doing thereof the Tenant takes upon himſelf to do all Services. 4 *Rep.* 80. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 647. The *Seiſin* of Rent, or other annual Services, is a ſufficient *Seiſin* of caſual Services. 4 *Rep.* 80. But *Seiſin* of one annual Service is not *Seiſin* of another annual Service; as if there be Lord or Tenant by Fealty, ten Shillings Rent, and three Days Work in the Year; in this Caſe *Seiſin* of the Rent is no *Seiſin* of the Work, nor is *Seiſin* of the Rent *Seiſin* of the Suit of Court, which is annual. 4 *Rep.* 9. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 647. 2 *Lill.* 507. The *Seiſin* of the Father, is not ſufficient for the Heir: Though if a Fine be levied to one for Life, the Remainder to another in Tail, and the Tenant for Life takes *Seiſin* of the Services, this will be a good *Seiſin* for him in Remainder; and the *Seiſin* of a Leſſee for Years is ſufficient for him in Reverſion. 2 *H.* 6. 7. 45 *Edw.* 3. 26. 1 *Danv.* 805, 646. Where a Man is ſeiſed of a Reverſion, depending upon an Eſtate for Life, the Pleading of it is that he was ſeiſed of it *ut de feodo*, leaving out the Word *Dominico*; but if it be a Reverſion in Fee, expectant upon the Determination of a Leaſe for Years, there he may plead that he was ſeiſed of it *in Dominico ſuo ut de feodo.* Dyer 185, 257. Rep. 20, 27. 4 Rep. 62. *Seiſin* is never to be alledged, but where it is traverſable; and when a Defendant alledgeth a *Seiſin* in Fee in any one under whom he claims, the Plaintiff cannot alledge a *Seiſin* in another, without traverſing, confeſſing or avoiding of the *Seiſin* alledged by the Defendant. *Cro. Eliz.* 30. 1 *Brown.* 170. If a *Seiſin* in Fee is alledged, it ſhall be intended a lawful *Seiſin* till the contrary appears. 2 *Lutw.* 1337. But the Party is to ſhew of what Eſtate he is ſeiſed, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 215. See Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 2.

Seiſina habenda, quia Rex habuit Annum, Diem & Vaſtum, Is a Writ that lies for Delivery of *Seiſin* to the Lord of Lands or Tenemens, after the King in Right of his Prerogative hath had the *Year, Day* and Waſte, on a Felony committed, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 165.

Seiſure of Goods for Offences. No Goods of a Felon or other Offender can be ſeiſed to the Uſe of the King, before forfeited: And there are two *Seiſures*, one Verbal only, to make an Inventory, and charge the Town or Place, when the Owner is indicted of the Offence; and the other actual, which is the taking of them away afterwards on Conviction, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 103.

Sel, Denotes the Bigneſs of a Thing to which it is added; as *Selwood* is a great Wood.

Selda, (from the Sax. *Selde*, a Seat, or Stool) Is uſed for a Shop, Shed, or Stall in a Market. *Aſſiſ.* 9 *R.* 1. It is alſo made to ſignify a Wood of Sallows or Willows: And Sir *Edw. Coke* takes *Selda* for a Salt-pit. *Co. Litt.* 4.

Self-bane, (Sax. *Self-bana)* Is where a Man murders himſelf, called *Felo de ſe.*

Self-Preſervation. Every Creature has implanted in it by Nature a ſtrong Deſire of *Self-Preſervation:*

tion: And by our ancient Law, if a Man ſtole Victuals merely to ſatisfy his preſent Hunger, being for the Preſervation of Life, it was not Felony; but this Law is become obſolete. *Staundf. P. C.* See *Se Defendendo.*

Selion of Land, (*Selio Terræ*) Is derived from the Fr. *Seillon*, which ſignifies a Ridge of Ground riſing between two Furrows, and contains no certain Quantity, but ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs; Therefore *Crompton* ſays, That a *Selion of Land* cannot be in Demand, becauſe it is a Thing incertain. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 221.

Seme, (Sax. *Seam*, i. e. *Onus*) A Horſe Load or eight Buſhels of Corn. *Blount.* A *Seme* of *Glaſs* is twenty four Stone, each Stone five Pounds Weight.

Semebole, A Pipe or Half a Ton of Wine. *Merch. Dict*

Seminaries, Perſons are not to go or be ſent to *Popiſh Seminaries*, to be inſtructed or educated, under divers Penalties and Diſabilities, by the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And contributing to the Maintenance of a Popiſh *Seminary*, is made a *Præmunire*. Stat. 27 *Eliz. c.* 2. See *Papiſt.*

Seminiverbius, A Preacher, or Sower of Words. *Pet. Bleſen'.*

Senage, (*Senagium*, from *Senatus*, ſometimes uſed for *Synod*) Is Money paid for *Sinodals.*

Senator, (*Lat*) As now taken, is a Parliament Man. In the Law of Kind *Edward the Confeſſor*, we are told that the *Britons* called thoſe *Senators* whom the *Saxons* afterwards termed *Aldermen*, and Borough-maſters; though not for their Age, but their Wiſdom, for ſome of them were young Men, but very well ſkilled in the Laws. *Kenulph*, King of the *Mercians* granted a Charter which ran thus, *viz. Conſilio & conſenſu Epiſcoporum & Senatorum gentis ſuæ largitus fuit dicto Monaſterio, &c.* Staundf. P. C. cap. 18.

Sendal, A Kind of thin fine Silk, mentioned in the Stat. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Seneſchal, (*Seneſcallus*, derived from Germ. *Sein* a Houſe or Place, and *Schale*, an Officer) Is a Steward; and ſignifies one that hath the diſpenſing of Juſtice, in ſome particular Caſes: As the *High Seneſchal*, or *Steward* of *England*; *Seneſchal de la Hotel de Roy*, Steward of the King's Houſhold; *Seneſchal* or Steward of Courts, *&c. Co. Litt.* 61. *Croke's Juriſd.* 102. *Kitch.* 83. See *Steward.*

Seneſchallo & Marеſchallo quod non teneant placita de libero tenemento, A Writ directed to the *Steward* and *Marſhal* of *England*, inhibiting them to take Cogniſance of an Action in their Court that concerns Freehold. *Reg. Orig.* 185, 191.

Seneucia, A Word anciently uſed for Widowhood. *Plac. Trin.* 17 *Ed.* 3.

Seney-Days, Are Play-Days, or Times of Pleaſure and Diverſion.——*Dies recreationis vocati, Anglice* Seney-Days, *&c. Regiſt. Eccl. Ebor. Anno* 1562.

Separia, *Separaria*, Several, or ſevered and divided from other Ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 336.

Separation, (*Separatio*) Is the Living aſunder of Man and Wife. See *Divorce.*

Septuageſima, The third *Sunday* before *Quadrageſima* Sunday in *Lent*, and is called *Septuageſima*, becauſe it is about the *ſeventieth* Day before *Eaſter*; as *Sexageſima* and *Quinquageſima*, are thus denominated from their being, the one *ſixty*, the other *fifty* Days before the ſame Feaſt, which are all of them Days appropriated by the Church to Acts of Penance and Mortification, preparatory to the Devotion of *Lent.* From *Septuageſima* Sunday until the *Octaves* after *Eaſter*, the Solemnizing of Marriage is forbidden by the *Canon* Law; and the Laws of King *Canutus* ordained a Vacancy from Judicature, from *Septuageſima* to *Quindena Paſchæ.* See Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 51.

Septuagint, The *Seventy* Interpreters of the *Bible*; who were in Truth ſeventy-two, *viz.* Six out of every one of the *Twelve Tribes.* Litt. Dict.

Septum, An Incloſure ſo called by Reaſon it is encompaſſed *cum Sepe & Foſſa*, with a Hedge or a Ditch, at leaſt with a Hedge; and it ſignifies any Place paled in.

Sepulchre, (*Sepulchrum*) Is the Place where any *Body* lies *buried*; but a *Monument* is ſet up for the Memorial of the Deceaſed, though the Corps lie not there. *Cowel.*

Sepultura, An Offering made to the Prieſt for the Burial of a dead Body. *Domeſd'.*

Sequatur ſub ſuo Periculo, Is a Writ that lies where a *Summons ad Warrantizand'* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns that the Party hath nothing whereby he may be ſummoned; then goes forth an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and if he come not in on the *Pluries*, this Writ ſhall iſſue. *Old Nat. Br.* 163.

Sequela Cauſæ, The Proceſs and depending Iſſue of a Cauſe for Trial.

Sequela Curiæ, Is uſed for Suit of Court.——*Et quod ſint liberi a* Sequela Curiæ. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 253.

Sequela Villanorum, The Retinue and Appurtenances to the Goods and Chattels of *Villeins*, which were at the abſolute Diſpoſal of the Lord. In former Times, when any Lord ſold his Villein, it was ſaid *Dedi* B. *Nativum meum cum tota* Sequela *ſua*; which included all the Villein's Offspring. *Paroch. Antiq.* 216, 288.

Sequendum & Proſequendum, Signify to follow a Cauſe; as where a Guardian is admitted *ad proſequend'* for an Infant, *&c.* 1 *Vent.* 74.

Sequeſter, (*Sequeſtrare*) Is a Term uſed in the *Civil Law* for Renouncing; as when a Widow comes into Court, and diſclaims to have any Thing to do, or to intermeddle with her Huſband's Eſtate who is deceaſed, ſhe is ſaid to *ſequeſter.*

Sequeſtration, (*Sequeſtratio*) Signifies the Separating or ſetting aſide of a Thing in Controverſy, from the Poſſeſſion of both the Parties that contend for it; and it is two-fold, *voluntary* and *neceſſary*; Voluntary, is that which is done by conſent of each Party: Neceſſary, is what the Judge of his Authority doth, whether the Party will or not. *Forteſcue, cap.* 50. *Dyer* 232, 256. And there is a *Sequeſtration* on a Perſon's ſtanding out all the Proceſſes of Contempt for Non-appearance in *Chancery* upon a Bill exhibited; ſo where Obedience is not yielded to a Decree, the Court will grant a *Sequeſtration* of the Lands of the Party, *&c.* And a *Sequeſtration* is alſo a Kind of Execution for Debt; eſpecially in the Caſe of a *beneficed Clerk*, of the Profits of the Benefice, to be paid over to him that had the Judgment, till the Debt is ſatisfied. 2 *Inſt.* 472. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 474. But the moſt uſual *Sequeſtration* of a Benefice, is upon a Vacancy, for the gathering up the Fruits of the Benefice to the Uſe of the next Incumbent; and the Profits of the Church being in Abeyance, are to be received by the Churchwardens by Appointment of the Biſhop, to make Proviſion for the Cure during the Vacancy, *&c.* Stat. 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. *Sequeſtration* is further the Act of the *Ordinary*, diſpoſing of the Goods of one that is dead, whoſe Eſtate no Man will meddle with.

Sequeſtration in London, Is made upon an Action of Debt; and the Courſe of Proceeding in it is thus: The Action being entered, the Officer goes to the Shop or Warehouſe of the Defendant, when there is no Body within, and takes a Padlock and hangs it upon the Door, *&c.* uſing theſe Words, *viz. I do ſequeſter this Warehouſe, and the Goods and Merchandizes therein of the Defendant in the Action, to the Uſe of the Plaintiff*, &c. and ſo puts on his Seal, and makes Return thereof at the *Compter*; then four Court Days being

ing past, the next Court after the Plaintiff may have Judgment to open the Doors of the Shop or Warehouse, and to appraise the Goods therein by a Serjeant, who takes a Bill of Appraisement, having two Freemen to appraise them, for which they are to be sworn at the next Court holden for that *Compter*; and then the Officer puts his Hand to the Bill of Appraisement, and the Court granteth Judgment: Though the Defendant in the Action may put in Bail before Satisfaction, and so dissolve the *Sequestration*; and after Satisfaction, may put in Bail *ad disproband' debitum, &c.* Pract. Solic. 429.

Sequestration, of the Estates of *Peers* and *Members of Parliament*, not appearing to Actions, *&c.* Stat. 12 *W.* 3. See *Parliament*.

Sequestro habendo, Is a Writ judicial for the Discharging a *Sequestration* of the Profits of a Church Benefice granted by the Bishop at the King's Commandment, thereby to compel the Parson to appear at the Suit of another; and the Parson upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for the Release of the *Sequestration*. Reg. Judic. 36.

Serement, (Fr.) An Oath which is to be taken before a Person who hath Power to administer it, or shall be void. 2 *Keb.* 284. See *Oath*.

Serjeant or **Sergeant**, *(Lat. Serviens)* Is a Word diversly used in our Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Callings. First a *Serjeant at Law*, *(Serviens ad Legem)* otherwise called *Serjeant Counter* or of the *Coif*, is the highest Degree in the *Common Law*, as a *Doctor* is in the *Civil Law*; but according to *Spelman*, a Doctor of Law is superior to a *Serjeant*, for the very Name of a Doctor is Magisterial, but that of a *Serjeant* is only Ministerial. To these *Serjeants*, as Men best learned and experienced in the Law and Practice of the Courts, one Court is severed to plead in by themselves, which is that of the *Common Pleas*, where the Common Law of *England* is most strictly observed; yet they are not so limited as to be restrained from Pleading in any other Courts, where the Judges (who cannot be such till they have taken the Degree of *Serjeant*) call them *Brothers*, and hear them with great Respect; and of which one or more are stiled the *King's Serjeants*, being commonly chosen out of the rest in respect of their great Learning, to plead for the King in all his Causes, especially upon Indictments for Treason, *&c.* In other Kingdoms the *King's Serjeant* is called *Advocatus Regis*; and here in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Sixth, *Serjeant Benloe* wrote himself *solus Serviens ad Legem*, there being for some time none but himself; and in *Ireland* at this Day there is only a King's *Serjeant*. *Serjeants* at Law are made by the King's Writ directed unto such as are called, commanding them to take upon them that Degree by a certain Day; and by the Writ or Patent of Creation it appears that the Honour of *Serjeant* at Law, is a State and Dignity of great Respect: In conferring these Degrees, much Ceremony is used; and the *Serjeants* chosen hold a sumptuous Feast, like that at a Coronation, which formerly continued several Days; also they make Presents of Gold Rings, to a considerable Value, *&c.* *Fortescue*, c. 50. 3 *Cranm. Dyer* 72. 2 *Inst.* 213, 214. Their Privilege of being impleaded in *C. B. &c.* Vide *Privilege*.

Serjeants at Arms, Their Office is to attend the Person of the King; to arrest Persons of Condition offending, and give Attendance on the Lord High Steward of *England*, sitting in Judgment on any Traitor, *&c.* There may not be above thirty *Serjeants at Arms* in the Realm, who shall not oppress the People, in Pain to lose their Offices, and be fined, by the Stat. 13 *R.* 2. c. 6. And two of them by the King's Allowance, do attend on the two Houses of Parliament; the Office of him in the House of Commons is, the Keeping of the Doors, and the Execution of such Commands touching the Apprehension and taking into Custody of any Offender, as that House shall injoin him. Another of them attends on the Lord *Chancellor* in the *Chancery*; and one on the Lord *Treasurer* of *England*: Also one upon the *Lord Mayor* of *London* on extraordinary Solemnities, *&c.* They are in the old Books called *Virgatores*, because they carried Silver Rods gilt with Gold, as they now do Maces, before the King. *Stat.* 7 *Hen.* 7. c. 3. *Crompt. Jur.* 9. *Fleta*, *l.* 2. c. 38.

Serjeants of a more inferior Kind are *Serjeants of the Mace*, whereof there is a great Band in the City of *London*, and other *Corporate Towns*, that attend the Mayor or other head Officer, chiefly for Matters of Justice, *&c.* *Kitch.* 143. Formerly all the *Justices of Eyre* had certain Officers attending them called *Serjeants*, who were in the Nature of *Tipstaves*. *Westm.* 1. c. 30. And the Word *Serjeant* is used in *Britton* for an Officer belonging to the County; which is the same with what *Bracton* calls *Serjeant of the Hundred*, being no more than Bailiff of the Hundred. *Bract. lib.* 5. c. 4. And we read of *Serjeants* of *Manors*, of the *Peace*, &c.

Serjeants of the Houshold, Are Officers who execute several Functions within the *King's Houshold*, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. c. 12.

Serjeanty, (*Serjeantia*) Signifies in Law a Service, that cannot be due from a Tenant to any Lord but to the King only; and this is either *Grand Serjeanty*, or *Petit*; the first is a Tenure whereby one holds his Lands of the King by such Services as he ought to do in Person to the King at his Coronation; and may also concern Matters Military, or Services of Honour in Peace, as to be the King's Butler, Carver, *&c.* *Petit Serjeanty*, is where a Man holds Land of the King, to furnish him yearly with some small Thing towards his Wars; and in Effect payable as Rent. Though all Tenures are turned into *Socage* by the 12 *Car.* 2. c. 24. Yet the honourary Services of *Grand Serjeanty* still remain, being therein excepted. *Litt.* 153, 159. 1 *Inst.* 105, 108. See *Chivalry*.

Sermonium, Was an Interlude or historical Play, acted by the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Youths, in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession Day; and before the Improvements of the Stage, these ruder Sorts of Performances were even a Part of the unreformed Religion. *Collect. Matt. Hutton, Ex Reg. Eccl. Lincoln. MS.*

Serplies, A Mantle or upper Coat; from the Lat. *Superpellicium*. Blount.

Servage, Is when Tenants, besides Payment of a certain Rent, find one or more Workmen for their Lord's Service. 1 *R.* 2. c. 6. King *John* brought the Crown of *England* in *Servage* to the See of *Rome*. 2 Inst. 274.

Servants, Are such as Men of Trades and Professions employ under them, to assist them in their particular Callings; or such Persons as others retain to perform the Work and Business of their Families, which comprehends both Men and Women: And *Servants* are *Menial*, or not so; *Menial*, being Domesticks living within the Walls of the House. *Wood's Inst.* 51. Every Person under the Age of thirty Years, that has been brought up in Handicraft Trades, and hath not Lands of Inheritance, or for Life, of the yearly Value of forty Shillings, or is not worth ten Pounds in Goods, and so allowed by two Justices of Peace; and not being retained with any Person in Husbandry, or in the said Arts, not being lawfully hired as a *Servant* with any Nobleman or Gentleman, or having any Farm or other Holding whereupon he may imploy his Labour; shall, upon Request made by any Person using the Mystery wherein such Person hath been exercised, be obliged to *serve* him as a *Servant* therein, on Pain of Imprisonment. 5 *Eliz.* c. 4. And by the same Statute, Persons are compellable to *serve* in Husbandry by the Year,

Year, with any Perſon that keepeth or uſeth Huſbandry, and who will require any proper Perſon to *ſerve*; and the Juſtices of Peace have Authority herein, and to aſſeſs the Wages of ſuch *Servants* in Huſbandry, order Payment, &c. Alſo two Juſtices, and Mayors or Head Officers of any City or Town, may appoint any poor Woman of the Age of twelve Years, and under forty unmarried, to go to *Service* by the Year, &c. for ſuch Wages and in ſuch Manner as they think fit; and if any ſuch Woman ſhall refuſe to go abroad as a *Servant*, then the ſaid Juſtices, &c. may commit ſuch Woman until ſhe is bound to *ſerve*. *Stat. Ibid.* If any Maſter ſhall give more Wages than aſſeſſed by the Juſtices; or any *Servant* takes more, or refuſing to *ſerve* for the Statute Wages, they are puniſhable; but a Maſter may reward his *Servant* as he pleaſes, ſo as it be not by way of Contract on the Retainer: And if a *Servant* depart before the End of the Term, being hired for a Year, without Cauſe allowed by a Juſtice; or after his Term is expired, without giving a Quarter's Warning, two Juſtices may commit him to Priſon till he give Security to ſerve out the Time; or one Juſtice of Peace may ſend him to the Houſe of Correction, there to be puniſhed as a diſorderly Perſon. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. A Maſter cannot put away a *Servant* before the End of his Term without ſome reaſonable Cauſe, to be allowed by one Juſtice; nor after the End of the Term without a Quarter's Warning given before Witneſſes, if a Maſter diſcharges a *Servant* otherwiſe, he is liable to a Penalty of forty Shillings. 5 *Eliz.* And where *Servants* quit their Service, *Teſtimonials* are to be given by Conſtables and two Houſholders, &c. declaring their lawful Departure; and a *Servant* not producing ſuch a *Teſtimonial* to the Conſtable where he deſigns to dwell, is to be impriſoned till he gets one; and in Default thereof be whipped as a Vagabond; Maſters retaining them without ſuch Teſtimonial, ſhall forfeit five Pounds. But the Teſtimonial concerns only *Servants* in Trades and Huſbandry. *Stat. Ibid.* No Perſon may retain a *Servant* for leſs than a Year, by the ancient Statutes; if one retains a *Servant* generally, without expreſſing any Time, the Law conſtrues it for a Year; and where a *Servant* is hired for a Year, according to the Statute, and the Maſter dieth within that Time, the Executor muſt pay the Wages. *Dalt.* 129. 1 *Inſt.* 42. If a Woman *Servant* marrieth, ſhe is obliged to *ſerve* out her Year; but if a ſingle Woman who is with Child procures herſelf to be retained with a Maſter, who knows nothing thereof, this is a good Cauſe to diſcharge her from her *Service*; and ſo if ſhe be gotten with Child during her *Service*. *Dalt.* 92. *Reſol. Ann.* 1633. A *Servant* retained for a Year, falling ſick, ought not to be diſcharged therefore, or for any Diſability by the Act of God; neither may his Wages be abated for thoſe Cauſes. *Dalt.* 129. Maſter and *Servant* may part by Conſent, and then the Allowance of the Diſcharge by a Juſtice of Peace is not neceſſary: And a Maſter's detaining Wages, not allowing ſuffi cient Meat, &c. or the Maſter's Wife beating him, are good Cauſes for a *Servant*'s Departure; but they muſt be allowed by a Juſtice. *Dalt.* If a Maſter put away his *Servant*, he muſt pay him his Wages to the Time he *ſerved*, though if the *Servant* go away from his *Service* before the End of the Time agreed, he ſhall forfeit all his Wages. *Dalt.* 129. A *Servant* is not to depart from his Service; and if he refuſeth to do his Buſineſs, this is a Departure in Law, although he go not away. *Noy's Max.* 90. Enticing away a *Servant*, or retaining and keeping one who departed from his Maſter without Licence, knowing him to be a *Servant* to another, the Maſter may have Action of the Caſe againſt the Perſon doing it. 2 *Lev.* 63. *Stat.* 23 *Ed.* 3. But if a Man do retain another's *Servant*, not knowing that he was in the *Service* of the other, he ſhall not be puniſhed for ſo doing, if he do not retain him after Notice of his firſt *Service*: And if a Perſon do retain one to *ſerve* him forty Days, and another doth afterwards retain him to *ſerve* for a Year, the firſt Covenant is avoided, becauſe the Retainer was not according to the Statute. *New Nat. Br.* 374, 375. A Maſter is anſwerable for the Actions and Treſpaſſes of his *Servant* in many Caſes; but not for Treſpaſs of Battery, &c. and in criminal Caſes, unleſs done by his Commandment. *Noy's Max.* 99. And if the Maſter order his *Servant* to diſtrain another Man's Cattle, and after he hath diſtrained he kills or abuſes the Diſtreſs, the Maſter ſhall not anſwer it. *Noy* 111. If a Man has a *Servant* known to be ſuch, and he ſend him to Fairs and Markets to buy or ſell, his Maſter ſhall be charged if the Thing come to his Uſe; tho' if a *Servant* makes a Contract in his Maſter's Name, the Contract will not be binding, unleſs it were by the Maſter's Commandment or Aſſent; and where a *Servant* borrows Money in his Maſter's Name, without Order, that does not bind the Maſter. *Doct. & Stud. Dial.* 2. *c.* 42. A *Servant* buys Things in his own Name, the Maſter ſhall not be charged, except the Things bought come to his Uſe, and he have Notice of it. *Kitch.* 371. Where a Maſter always gives his *Servant* Money, he ſhall not anſwer for what the *Servant* buys on Truſt; but if he ſends ſometimes on Truſt, he muſt anſwer to his uſual Tradeſmen for what is ſo taken up upon Truſt by him. *Wood's Inſt.* 56. A Maſter uſed to give his *Servant* Money every *Saturday*, to defray the Charges of the foregoing Week, and the *Servant* kept the Money; *per Holt Ch. Juſt.* the Maſter is here chargeable; for the Maſter at his Peril ought to take Care what *Servant* he employs; and 'tis more reaſonable that he ſhould ſuffer for the Cheats of his *Servants*, than Strangers and Tradeſmen who do not employ them. 3 *Salk.* 234. It has been adjudged, that where a *Servant* uſually buys Goods for his Maſter upon Tick, and takes up Things in his Maſter's Name, but for his own Uſe, the Maſter is liable; but it is not ſo where the Maſter uſually gives him ready Money: That if the Maſter gives the *Servant* Money to buy Goods for him, and he converts the Money to his own Uſe, and buys the Goods upon Tick, yet the Maſter is anſwerable, as the Goods come to his Uſe; otherwiſe he is not: Alſo a Note under the Hand of an Apprentice ſhall bind his Maſter, where he is allowed to deliver out Notes, though the Money is never applied to the Maſter's Uſe; but if he is not allowed or accuſtomed to deliver out Notes, his Note ſhall not bind the Maſter, if the Money be not applied to the Uſe of the Maſter. 3 *Salk.* 234, 235. The Act of a *Servant* ſhall not bind the Maſter, unleſs he acts by Authority of his Maſter; and therefore if a Maſter ſends his *Servant* to receive Money, and the *Servant* inſtead of Money takes a Bill, and the Maſter as ſoon as told thereof diſagrees, he is not bound by this Payment: But Acquieſcence, or any ſmall Matter, will be Proof of his Maſter's Conſent, and that will make the Act of the *Servant* the Act of his Maſter. *Hill.* 2 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 442. For what is within the Compaſs of a *Servant*'s Buſineſs, the Maſter ſhall be generally chargeable; and alſo have Advantage of the ſame againſt others. *Noy's Max.* An *Aſſumpſit* of the *Servant*, by Order and Appointment of the Maſter, ſhall bind his Maſter; and a Promiſe to my *Servant* is good to me: If my Bailiff buy Cattle to Stock my Ground, I ſhall be chargeable in Debt for the Money; and if he ſell Corn for me, I may have Action in my own Name againſt the Buyer. *Bro.* 24. *Godb.* 360. If one owe me Money, and I ſend my *Servant* for it, and he pay it to him; this is a good Payment and Diſcharge, though the *Servant* do not bring the ſame to me: But if I ſend him not, it is otherwiſe. *Doct. & Stud.* 138. A Maſter ſends his *Servant* with deceitful Wares to Market, and orders him to ſell

them, but says not to whom, if he sells them, no Action will lie against the Master: Though if he had bid the *Servant* sell them to such a Man in particular, and he had done so, the Master would be chargeable in Action of the Case. 11 *Ed.* 4. *Kitch.* 185. The Master is liable for the Neglects of his *Servant*; (tho' not the wilful Wrong) where a Carrier's *Servant* loses Things delivered to him, the Master must answer it, and Action lies against him; and if Goods be undertaken to be carried safely for Hire, but by Negligence are spoiled, it has been held, that whosoever employs another, is answerable for him, and undertakes for his Care to all that make Use of him. 2 *Salk.* 440. If a Surgeon undertakes the Cure of a Person, and by sending Medicines by his *Servant*, the Wound is hurt and made worse, the Patient shall have Action against the Master, and not against the *Servant*. 18 *Hen.* 8. And where a Smith's *Servant* pricks a Horse in shoeing him, the Master shall answer the Damages. *Wood's Inst.* 56. A *Servant* casting any Thing into the Highway to the Nusance of the King's Subjects, the Master shall be charged, *&c.* *Noy's Max.* 49. A Master may maintain the Cause of his *Servants:* He may bring an Action for the Battery of a *Servant*, whereby he loses his Service, which is to be alledged: And if a *Servant* is cozened of his Master's Money, the Master may have Action on the Case against the Person that cozened him. 9 *Rep.* 113. 10 *Rep.* 130. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 98. And in Case a *Servant* give away his Master's Goods, the Master may have Action against the Receiver. *Noy's Max.* 94. Where a *Servant* damages Goods of his Master, Action lies against him; and being employed to sell Goods in his Master's Shop, if the *Servant* carries away and converts them to his own Use, Action of Trespas may be brought by the Master against the *Servant*; for the *Servant* cannot meddle with them in any other manner than to sell them. 5 *Rep.* 14. 1 *Leon.* 88. *Moor* 244. But if a *Servant* be robbed, without his Default, *&c.* he shall be excused, and allowed it on his Account. 1 *Inst.* 9. *Servants* going or making away with, imbeziling or purloining any of their Master's Goods, to the Value of 40 *s.* are guilty of Felony, by the Stat. 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 7. and 12 *Ann. cap.* 7. And assaulting their Masters, they may be bound to the good Behaviour, or be committed to Prison for a Year, *&c.* 5 *Eliz.* By the Stat. 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. All Complaints and Disputes between Masters and *Servants* in Husbandry hired for a Year or longer, or between Masters and Artificers, Handicraftimen, Miners, Colliers, Keelmen, Pitmen, Glasmen, Potters, and other Labourers employed for any certain Time, shall be heard and determined by a Justice or Justices of the Peace, although no Rate of Wages has been made that Year by the Justices, and may order Payment of so much Wages as to him or them shall seem just, not exceeding 10 *l.* to any *Servant*, nor 5 *l.* to any Artificer, *&c.* and in Case of Non-payment by twenty-one Days, may issue a Warrant to levy the same of the Master's Goods. And upon Complaint on Oath of any Misdemeanor, Miscarriage or ill behaviour in any such *Servant*, Artificer, *&c.* such Justice or Justices may punish the Offender by Commitment to the House of Correction, there to be corrected and held to hard Labour, not exceeding a Calendar Month; or by abating some Part of his or her Wages, or by discharging such *Servant*, Artificer, *&c.* from his or her Service or Employment. And on Complaint upon Oath of any Misusage, Refusal of necessary Provision, Cruelty, or other Ill-treatment to such *Servant*, Artificer, *&c.* by any Master, the Justice or Justices may summon the Master to appear before him or them, and upon Proof thereof on Oath to the Satisfaction of such Justice or Justices, he or they may discharge such *Servant* or Artificer, *&c.* from his said Service or Employment, such Discharge to be given *Gratis.* Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by any such Determination, may appeal to the next Sessions of the Peace. But no *Certiorari* to remove any such Proceedings to any of the Courts at *Westminster.* But there being a Proviso in the Act, that nothing therein contained should extend to the Stannaries in *Devon* and *Cornwall*, by the *Stat.* 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. that Proviso is repealed, and it is thereby enacted that all the Provisions and Regulations in the said *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. relating to *Servants* in Husbandry, *&c.* shall extend to such Tinners and Miners as shall be employed in the said Stannaries; but not to hinder any Person from applying to the Stannary Courts, or to the Warden, Sub-warden, or Steward of the Stannaries, in Relation to any of the aforesaid Matters.

An *Agreement* between a *Master* and *Servant.*

IT *is agreed this Day,* &c. *in the Year,* &c. *between* A. B. *of,* &c. *and* C. D. *in Manner following,* viz. *That he the said* A. B. *shall and will receive the said* C. D. *into his House and Service, for the Term of one whole Year, from the Date hereof; and provide for the said* C. D. *competent and sufficient Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging; and also pay and allow unto him the said* C. D. *the Sum or Wages of five Pounds, be the said* C. D. *continuing in the Service of him the said* A. B. *during the said Term:* And *the said* C. D. *covenants and agrees with the said* A. B. *That he the said* C. D. *shall and will for the Considerations aforesaid, faithfully serve him the said* A. B. *in the Business and Service of,* &c. *for and during the said Term of one Year, without absenting from the same, or imbezilling any of the Money or Goods of the said* A. B. *or any ways disclosing the Secrets of his said Master.* In Witness, *&c.*

Servi, Were Bond-men; and *Servi Testamentales,* those which we now call *Covenant Servants. Leg Athelst.* The proper *Servi* were of four Sorts, *viz.* such as *sold* themselves for a Livelihood; *Debtors* that were to be sold for being incapable to pay their Debts; *Captives* in War, employed as perfect Slaves; *Nativi,* such as were born Servants, and by Descent belonged to the sole Property of the Lord. And all these had their Persons, their Children and Goods, at the Disposal of their Lords; and were incapable of making any Wills, or giving away any Thing, *&c.*

Service, (*Servitium*) Is that Duty which the Tenant, by Reason of his Fee or Estate, oweth unto the Lord: Our ancient Law Books make any Divisions of it; as into *Personal* and *Real*; *Free* and *Base*; *Continual* or *Annual*; *Casual* and *Accidental*; *Intrinsick* and *Extrinsick,* &c. *Bract. lib.* 2. *Brit. cap.* 66. 4 *Co. Rep.* 9. *Personal Service,* is where something is to be done by the Person of the Tenant, as Homage and Fealty; and *Real,* was Wards and Marriages, when in Use: *Annual* and certain *Service* is Rent, Suit of Court to the Lord, *&c.* *Accidental Services,* are Heriots, Reliefs and the like: And some *Services* are only for the Lord's Benefit; and some *pro bono publico.* Co. Copyhold 22. Co. Litt. 222. 22 E. 4. 3. Also *Services* are said to be *intire*; of Chattels valuable, such as an Ox, or Things pleasurable, as a Hawk, *&c.* And so are those *Personal,* and consisting of manual Work, or to exercise some Office, *&c.* The Statute of *Magna Charta* ordains, that no Freeman shall sell so much of his Lands, but that of the Residue the Lord may have his *Services.* 9 Hen. 3. *c.* 32. In Feoffments to a Man and his Heirs, the Feoffee shall hold the Land of the Lord by the same *Services* as the Feoffor, *&c.* *Stat.* 18 *Edw.* 1. And where *Services* are intire, and cannot be divided; upon the Alienation of Parcel of the Lands by the Tenant, the *Services* shall be *multiplied,* and every Alienee render the whole *Service*; though by the Purchase of Parcel by the Lord, the whole is extinct, except in Case of

of Fealty, and Heriot Cuſtom. 6 *Rep.* 1. *Wood's Inſt.* 133.

Service Secular, Signifies worldly Service, contrary to *Spiritual* and Eccleſiaſtical. *Stat.* 1 *Edw.* 4. *cap.* 1.

Servitium Forinſecum, A Service which did not belong to the chief Lord, but to the King: It was called *Forinſecum* and *Foraneum,* becauſe it was done *Foris, vel extra ſervitium quod ſit Domino Capitali:* And we find ſeveral Grants of Liberties with the Appurtenances, *Salvo forenſi ſervitio,* &c. in Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 48.

Servitium Intrinſecum, Is that Service which was due to the chief Lord alone from his Tenants within his Manor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *Fleta, lib.* 3.

Servitium Liberum, A Service to be done by feudatory Tenants, who were called *Liberi homines,* and diſtinguiſhed from *Vaſſals,* as was their Service; for they were not bound to any of the *baſe* Services of ploughing the Lord's Land, &c. but were to find a Man and a Horſe, or go with the Lord into the Army, or to attend his Court, &c. and ſometimes it was called *Servitium liberum armorum*; as in an old Rental of the Manor of *South Malling* in *Eſſex,* mentioned by *Somner* in his Treatiſe of *Gavelkind, pag.* 56.

Servitium Regale, *Royal* Service, or the Prerogatives that within a royal Manor belonged to the Lord of it; which were generally reckoned to be the following, *viz.* Power of Judicature in Matters of Property; and of Life and Death in Felonies and Murders; Right to Waiſs and Eſtrays; Minting of Money; Aſſize of Bread and Beer; and Weights and Meaſures: All which Privileges 'tis ſaid were annexed to ſome Manors by Grant from the King. *Parocb. Antiq.* 60.

Servitiis Acquietandis, Is a Writ Judicial that lies for a Man diſtrained for Services to one, when he owes and performs them to another, for the Acquittal of ſuch Services. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Servitor, *(Servulus)* Is a Serving-Man; particularly applied to *Scholars* in the Colleges of the Univerſities, who are upon the Foundation.

Servitors of Bills, Such Servants or Meſſengers of the *Marſhal* of the *King's Bench,* as were ſent abroad with *Bills* or Writs to ſummon Men to that Court. *Stat.* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23.

Seſſeur, Seems to ſignify the Aſſeſſing or Rating of Wages. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6.

Seſſion, *(Seſſio)* Is a *Sitting* of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion; as the *Seſſions* of *Oyer and Terminer,* &c.

Seſſions of Parliament, *(Seſſio Parliamenti)* The Sitting of the *Parliament*; and the *Seſſion of Parliament* continues till it be prorogued or diſſolved, and breaks not off by Adjournment. 4 *Inſt.* 27. See *Parliament.*

Seſſions of the Peace, A Court of Record, held before two or more Juſtices of Peace, *(Quorum unus)* for the Execution of the Authority given them by their Commiſſion, and certain Acts of Parliament. And the Juſtices in *Seſſions* have Power to hear and determine Treſpaſſes againſt the publick *Peace,* &c. and many Offences by Statute: This Court is held four Times in a Year at ſome Place within the County, &c. Alſo beſides the *General Seſſions* of the Peace, there are private *Seſſions* held by the Juſtices, for divers particular Branches of the Buſineſs of their Offices. *Dalt. Juſt.* 573.

Seſſions for ordering Servants, called Statute Seſſions, held by Conſtables of Hundreds, &c. 5 *Eliz.* See *Statutum Seſſionum.*

Seſſions for Weights and Meaſures. In *London* four Juſtices from among the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, (of which the Mayor or Recorder to be one) may hold a *Seſſions* to inquire into Offences of ſelling by falſe *Weights and Meaſures,* contrary to the Statutes; and to receive Indictments, puniſh the Offenders, &c. *Chart. K. Cha.* 1.

Settlements of Poor, In Pariſhes there are ſeveral Statutes relating to, *viz.* 43 *Eliz. cap* 2. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 11. 8 & 9 *W.* 3 *c.* 30. 12 *Ann. c.* 18. 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 7, &c. Vide *Poor.*

Several Action, Is where two or more Perſons are *ſeverally* charged in any *Action.*

Several Covenant, A *Covenant* by two or more *ſeverally:* And in a Deed where the *Covenants* are *ſeveral* between divers Perſons, they are as ſeveral Deeds, wrote in one Piece of Parchment. 5 *Rep.* 23.

Several Inheritance, An Inheritance conveyed, ſo as to deſcend, or come to two Perſons *ſeverally* by Moieties, &c. Vide *Inheritance.*

Several Tail, Is that whereby Land is given and intailed *ſeverally* to two. *Co. Litt.*

Several Tenancy, *(Tenura ſeparalis)* a Plea or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid againſt two Perſons as joint Tenants, who are *ſeveral.* Bro. 273.

Severance, Is the Singling or *Severing* of two or more joined in one Writ or Action. There is a *Severance* of the Tenants in an *Aſſiſe,* when one or two Diſſeiſees appear upon the Writ, and not the other. *Book Intr.* 81. A *Severance* in *Debt,* where two Executors, &c. are Plaintiffs, and one refuſeth to act or proſecute. *Ibid.* 220. *Severance* in *Quare Impedit*; in *Attaints,* &c. 5 *Rep.* 97. And it lies in Real, as well as perſonal Actions; and on Writs of Error. *F. N. B.* 78. 10 *Rep.* 135. In Writ of Error, if three Defendants in the Action bring Error, and one releaſes the Errors, he may be ſummoned and ſevered, and then the other two ſhall proceed to reverſe the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 26. And if in Error where there are ſeveral Plaintiffs, one only appears and aſſigns Errors: this is not good, without ſummoning and *ſevering* the reſt. *Cro. Eliz.* 893. It has been held, that Summons and *Severance* lies in Partition; yet he who was *ſevered* ſhall have his Part: For Partition muſt be made of the Whole. *Jenk. Cent.* 211. And in Caſe of Jointenants of Lands, by *Severance* the Proſecution of the Suit is *ſevered,* but not the Jointure; for where one alone recovers afterwards, the other may enter into the Moiety recovered. *Ibid.* 40. Summons and *Severance* is uſually before Appearance; as Nonſuit is after Appearance. 10 *Rep.* 134. But according to *Hale,* there are two Sorts of *Severances,* one when a Plaintiff will not appear; and the other when ſeveral Plaintiffs appear, but ſome will not proceed and proſecute. *Hard.* 317. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 255. If a Plaintiff or Defendant on a Writ of *Summons* and *Severance,* ſued out againſt him by another, doth not come in upon it, Judgment ſhall be had *ad Proſequendum ſolum*; and this hath been done in *B. R.* by giving a Rule to appear and come in. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 539.

Severance of Corn, The Cutting and Carrying is from off the Ground; and ſometimes the ſetting out the *Tithes* from the reſt of the Corn, is called *Severance.* 2 Cro. 325. And where Executors of Tenants for Life, &c. dying before *Severance,* ſhall have Corn ſown. See *Emblements.*

Severn, A Recompence for Robberies done on the River *Severn* in *Glouceſterſhire,* may be had by Action of Debt, according to the Statute of *Wincheſter* 8 *H.* 6. None ſhall be diſturbed in his Paſſage over the *Severn*; nor any Diſorders committed upon the ſaid River. Stat. 9 *H.* 6. & 19 *H.* 7. Vide *Paſſage.*

Seward, A *Saxon* Word for him who *guards* the *Sea Coaſts*; it ſignifies *Cuſtos Maris.*

Sewer, *(Sewera)* Is a Freſh-water Trench, or little River, incompaſſed with Banks on both Sides, to carry the Water into the Sea, and thereby preſerve the Lands againſt Inundations, &c. The Kings of *England* granted *Commiſſions of Sewers* long before any Statute was enacted in Parliament for it; and during the

Reigns

Reigns of King *Hen.* 6. *Ed.* 4. *Hen.* 7. ſeveral Statutes were made for appointing Commiſſions of *Sewers* in all Parts of the Realm where needful; ſome to indure ten Years, ſome fifteen Years, and others five Years, *&c.* with certain Powers to the Commiſſioners; which Commiſſions, by the 23 *Hen.* 8. are to be ſettled by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and the two Chief Juſtices, or any three of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor to be one; and are to continue ten Years, unleſs repealed by a new Commiſſion: And by this Law, the Commiſſioners Oath is appointed; they are to be qualified as to Eſtates, by having Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Fee or for Life, worth forty Marks *per Ann*, beſides Repriſes (except they are reſident in and free of a Corporation; and having Moveables worth 100 *l.*) and if they execute the Commiſſion not being thus qualified or before ſworn, they incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* Commiſſioners that may lawfully act, have an Allowance for their Pains of 4 *s. per Diem*, and their Clerks 2 *s.* a Day, out of the Taxes to be laid and levied. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. The Commiſſioners of *Sewers* have Power to make and ordain Laws, but not to continue in Force longer than their Commiſſion by this Statute; and may decree Lands to be ſold to levy Charges aſſeſſed, upon Nonpayment, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* All Laws, and Ordinances of the Commiſſioners, are to remain in Force till repealed, notwithſtanding the Determination of their Commiſſion; and Clerks of Commiſſioners of *Sewers* are to eſtreat Fines and Penalties impoſed by the Commiſſioners, yearly into the Exchequer, by 13 *Eliz. c.* 9. The Buſineſs of the Commiſſioners of *Sewers* is to repair Sea-Banks, and Walls, ſurvey Rivers, publick Streams, Ditches, *&c.* and make Orders for that Purpoſe: They have Authority grounded on the Statutes, to inquire of all Nuſances, and Offences committed by the Stopping of Rivers, erecting Mills, not repairing of Banks, and Bridges, *&c.* and to tax and aſſeſs all whom it may concern, for the Amending of Defaults, which tend to the Obſtruction or Hindrance of the free Paſſage of the Water through its ancient Courſes: And they may arreſt Carts and Horſes, and take Trees, paying a reaſonable Price for them, for Reparations; appoint Workmen, Bailiffs, Surveyors, and other Officers, *&c. Terms de Ley* 541. 4 *Inſt.* 275. *Laws Sew.* 86, 96. They proceed by Jury and View, in their Inquiries into Annoyances and Defects of Repairs; and the Jury may amerce for Neglects: Alſo the Commiſſioners may puniſh by Fine for Contempts, and where Officers are negligent in their Duty; though they may not impriſon Perſons for Diſobedience to their Orders. *Laws Sew.* But they cannot intermeddle where there is not a publick Prejudice; nor can they make a new River: Upon the Statute 23 *Hen.* 8. of *Sewers*, the Commiſſioners decreed, that a new River ſhould be made out of another large River; through the main Land for ſeven Miles, unto another Part of the old River, and in order to it they laid a Tax of a Sum in groſs upon ſeveral Towns; adjudged that the Commiſſioners have no Power to make a new River, or any new Invention to caſt out Water, *&c.* for ſuch Things are to be done in Parliament: But they may order an old Bank to be new made, or alter a *Sewer* upon any inevitable Neceſſity; and the Tax of a Sum in groſs is not warranted by their Commiſſion, they being to tax every Owner or Poſſeſſor of the Lands, according to the Quality of their Lands, Rents, and Number of Acres, and their reſpective Portions and Profits, whether of Paſture, Fiſhing, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 141. Commiſſioners of *Sewers* are to tax all equally, who are in Danger to receive any Damage by the Waters, and not only thoſe whoſe Lands are next adjoining; becauſe the Rage of the Waters may be ſo great, that the Land contiguous may not be of the Value to make the Banks; and therefore the *Stat* 6 *H.* 6. *c.* 6. will have all that are in Danger to be contributory. 5 *Rep.* 100. The Commiſſioners having made a Rate, according to the Quantity and Quality of the Land, *&c.* may grant Warrants to diſtrain for it; or the Land may be decreed to be ſold to pay the Rate: But the Decrees of Commiſſioners of *Sewers* are to be certified into the *Chancery*, and have the King's Aſſent to be binding; and the Commiſſioners and their Proceedings, are ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the *King's Bench.* 23 *Hen.* 8. 1 *Vent.* 67. There are ſeveral Cauſes and Conſiderations for which Perſons may be obliged to repair and maintain *Sewers*; as *Frontagers* were bound to the Repairs of the Walls, and Banks, *&c.* by Reaſon of Frontage, by 37 *Lib. Aſſiſ. pl.* 10. The being Owner of a Bank, Wall, or other Defence, is a ſufficient Inducement to impoſe the Charge of the Repairs thereof upon ſuch Owner. 1 *Hen.* 7. *Preſcription* and *Cuſtom* are much of the ſame Nature, and the Law takes Notice of them in this Caſe; but Preſcription doth not bind a Man to the Repairs, except it be *Ratione Terræ.* 21 *Ed.* 4. 38. 19 *Hen.* 7. By *Tenure* of Land, a Perſon may be bound to repair a Wall, Bank, or Defence mentioned in the Statute of *Sewers.* 12 *H.* 4. A Man may bind himſelf and his Heirs by *Covenant* expreſly to repair a Bank, Wall or *Sewer*, and be good; yet this ſhall not bind the Heir after his Death, where Aſſets are not left from the Anceſtor, which entered into the Covenant. *Callis's Read.* The *Uſe* of Defences may tie a Man to the Reparation thereof; if one and his Anceſtors have had the Uſe of a River by ſailing up and down the ſame, or have uſed a Ferry on or over it, *&c. Laws Sew.* 57. If no Perſons or Grounds can be known, which ought to make Repairs by Tenure, Preſcription, Cuſtom or otherwiſe, then the Commiſſioners are to tax the *Level:* And by the *Laws and Statutes of Sewers*, all ſhall be charged, *&c. Ibid.* 67, 68. If it is found before Commiſſioners of *Sewers*, that ſuch a Perſon ought to repair a Bank; and this is removed into *B. R.* the Court will not quaſh the Inquiſition, or grant a new Trial, except he repair it; and if afterwards he is acquitted, he ſhall be reimburſed. *Sid.* 78. In Caſes of *Sewers*, the Court of King's Bench inquires into the Nature of the Fact, before they grant a *Certiorari* to remove Orders; that no Miſchief may happen by Inundations in the mean time, which is a diſcretionary Execution of their Power. 1 *Salk.* 146. The Court commonly hears Counſel on both Sides, where Orders of Commiſſioners of *Sewers* are removed by *Certiorari*, before ſuch Orders are filed; for if good, the Court will grant a *Procedendo*, which cannot be done after they are filed: But now they will file them in any Caſe, where there is no Danger likely to enſue. 1 *Salk.* 145. If Commiſſioners of *Sewers* proceed after a *Certiorari* delivered out of *B. R.* Attachment will iſſue againſt them, and they may be fined. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 218. An Order of *Sewers* was made for levying of 9 *l. per* Acre on 1312 Acres, to be paid to the Clerk, to be applied towards defraying of Charges in and about the Execution of the Commiſſion; and held to be good, the Act does not require it ſhould be on the Occupiers; and there is an expreſs Power to allow Charges. 2 *Str.* 1127. 10 *Co.* 139. Orders of *Sewers* being removed by *Certiorari*, the Court would not file the Orders till they had heard the Objections debated, ſo as to have it in their Power to ſend the Orders back again. 2 *Str.* 1263. The Court held, that a *Certiorari* to bring up an Order made by the Commiſſioners, for the removal of their own Clerk, was of common Right and not diſcretionary, as in the Caſe of other Orders, where great Inconveniencies may follow by Inundations in the mean time. 1 *Str.* 609.

The *Sea*, *Creeks* and *Bays*, on the Coaſts, are all within the *Statutes of Sewers*, in Point of Extent; but they and the Shores, and the relinquiſhed Grounds, are out of the Commiſſion of *Sewers*, to be determined thereby: But *Ports* and *Havens*, as well as the Walls and Banks of Waters, are within the Commiſſion

ſion of *Sewers*; and the Shore and Grounds left by the Sea, when they are put in Gainage and made profitable, are then within the Power of the Commiſſion of *Sewers*: And though before, the Ground left by the Sea, is not as to Defence, within the Commiſſion of *Sewers*; yet a Wall or Bank may be thereon raiſed, for the Succour of the Country, although not for any private Commodity, the Commiſſion of *Sewers* aiming at the general Good. *Callis's Read. Laws Sew* 31, 32. The Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 14. ordains, That all Ditches, Banks, Bridges, Streams and Watercourſes, within two Miles of *London*, falling into the *Thames*, ſhall be ſubject to the Commiſſion of *Sewers*: And the Lord Mayor, *&c.* is to appoint Perſons who have Power of Commiſſioners of *Sewers*. 7 *Ann. c.* 10. Repairs of Sea-Banks in *Norfolk*, by Order of Juſtices of Peace as Highways. See Stat. 27 *Eliz. c.* 24. Breaking down Sea-Banks, whereby Lands ſhall be damaged, is Felony, by the 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 35. And Perſons removing Piles, *&c.* uſed to prevent Inundations of Rivers, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Months. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32.

Sexageſima *Sunday*, the ſixtieth Day before *Eaſter*. See *Septuageſima*.

Sexhindeni, (*Sax.*) The Middle *Thanes*, valued at 600 Shillings. *Vide* Hindeni Homines.

Sextary, *(Sextarius)* An ancient Meaſure, containing about our Pint and a Half, though it hath been uſed for a much greater Quantity. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2, 136.

Sextery-Lands, Are Lands given to a Church, *&c.* for Maintenance of the *Sexton*. Baron. Engl. 324.

Shack, Is a Cuſtom in the County of *Norfolk*, to have Common for Hog's, from the End of Harveſt till Seed-Time, in all Men's Grounds without Controul: And in that County *to go at Shack*, is as much as to go at large. 7 *Co. Rep.* 5.

Sharping-Corn, A cuſtomary Gift of Corn, which at every *Chriſtmas*, the Farmers in ſome Parts of *England* give to their Smith, for *ſharping* their Plough Irons, Harrow Tines, *&c. Blount.*

Shaw, Is a Grove of Trees, or a Wood, mentioned in 1 *Inſt.* 4.

Shawaldæs, A Word unknown to *Somner*, who could not tell what it was, unleſs *Chevaliers*, which may agree with the Signification, but not with the Sound of the Word; for it is more like Soldiers than Chevaliers. *Knight. Anno* 1318.

Sheading, Signifies a Riding, Tithing, or Diviſion in the *Iſle of Man*, where the whole Iſland is divided into ſix *Sheadings*, in each of which there is a *Coroner* or chief *Conſtable* appointed by Delivery of a Rod at the *Tinewald* Court, or annual Convention. *King's Deſcrip. Iſle Man* 17.

Sheep. By an ancient Statute, no Perſon ſhall keep at one Time above two thouſand *Sheep*; but Lambs are not to be accounted as *Sheep* till they are a Year old. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. Perſons exporting *Sheep* ſhall forfeit them, and 20 *s.* for every *Sheep*, &c. 12 *Car. c.* 32. And Perſons in the Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, within ten Miles of the Sea, are to give an Account in Writing after *Sheep-ſhearing*, of the Number of Fleeces to the next Officer of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 40. By late Statutes, Perſons driving away, or ſtealing *Sheep*, or other Cattle, or killing them, with an Intent to ſteal the Carcaſes, or any Part thereof; and thoſe as aſſiſt any one therein, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy: And a Reward of 10 *l.* is ordered to be paid by Sheriffs to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend and convict ſuch Offenders, *&c. Stat.* 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. & 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. See *Wool.*

Sheep-Silver, A Service turned into Money, which was paid in Reſpect that anciently the Tenants uſed to waſh the Lord's *Sheep*. *W. Jones Rep.* 280.

Shearman's Craft, Is a Craft or Occupation uſed at *Norwich*; the Artificers whereof do *ſhear* Worſteds, Fuſtians, and all Woollen Cloth. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 17. and 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Sherffee, So the Body of the Lordſhip of *Cardiff* in *South Wales* is called, excluding the Members of it. *Powel's Hiſt. Wal.* 123.

Sheriff, **Shiriff** or **Shire-reve**, *(Vicecomes)* Sax. *Scire geretha*, i. e. *Pagi vel Comitatus Præpoſitus*, or rather from the Sax. *Scyrian*, to divide; is the chief Officer under the King in every Shire or County, being ſo called from the firſt Diviſion of the Kingdom into Counties. *Camb. Brit.* 104. And the *Sheriff* was anciently choſen in the County Court by the Suffrages of the People, and Knights of Parliament now are; but by Statute, *Sheriffs* are to be made by the King; and the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* nominate three Perſons yearly in each County, out of which the King chooſes one; and he is created by Letters Patent, having beſides his Patent of Office, a Writ of Aſſiſtance directed to all Biſhops, Lords, Knights, Freemen, *&c.* to be *in omnibus quæ ad officium pertinen. intendentes, auxiliantes, &c.* Forteſcue, *cap* 24. 9 *Edw.* 2. It is ſaid the King may make and appoint *Sheriffs*, without an Aſſembly of the Judges in the Exchequer, *Craſtino animarum*, notwithſtanding the Statute 9 *Ed.* 2. which is only affirmative. *Jenk. Cent.* 229. *Sheriffs* are appointed for a Year; but they may be conſtituted *durante beneplacito*, though the King cannot reſtrain any Part of the *Sheriff*'s Power, as to any Town, *&c.* (unleſs he make it a County by itſelf, and appoint a *Sheriff* there) nor abridge the *Sheriff* in any Thing incident to his Office: And a *Sheriff* is a *Royal* Officer, and takes Place of every Nobleman in the County during the Time he is *Sheriff*. 4 *Rep.* 32. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 27. The *Lord Mayor* and Citizens of *London* have the *Shrievalty* of *London* and *Middleſex* in Fee, by Charter; and two *Sheriffs* are annually elected by them, for whom they are to be anſwerable: If one of theſe *Sheriffs* dies, the other cannot act till another is made, and there muſt be two *Sheriffs* of *London*, which is a City and County, though they make but one *Sheriff* of the County of *Middleſex*: They are ſeveral as to Plaints, in their reſpective Courts. 3 *Rep.* 72. *Show. Rep.* 289. A *Sheriff* at the Entrance into his Sheriffalty, is to go to the Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, and there enter into a Recognizance with Sureties, with Conditions for Payment of his Proffers or Accounts: Then his Attorney, *&c.* will write him a Note, ſignifying that he is choſe *Sheriff* of ſuch a County, and hath entered into Recognizance; which he muſt deliver to one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery, to make his Patent by; with the Writ of Aſſiſtance, and Writ of Diſcharge to his Predeceſſor: And in the next Place the new *Sheriff* is to go to a Maſter of Chancery, if he be in *London*; or if in the Country, to one of the Judges of Aſſiſe, or before two Juſtices of the Peace of the County, Commiſſioned for that Purpoſe, or any other Commiſſioners, and take the Oaths of Supremacy, *&c.* and alſo an Oath for the due Execution of his Office. *Dalt. Sher.* 291. When a *Sheriff* is choſen, the old *Sheriff* continues *Sheriff* of the County till the new one is ſworn, which compleats him in his Office: The new *Sheriff* being elected and ſworn, is to deliver the Writ of Diſcharge to the old *Sheriff*, who muſt deliver over all the Priſoners in the Gaol, with all the Writs, *&c.* by Indenture to new *Sheriff*; and until that is done, the Priſoners remain in the Cuſtody of the old *Sheriff*: But the Office of the old *Sheriff* ceaſes, and is at an End when the Writ of Diſcharge comes to him. *Wood's Inſt.* 70. *Poph.* 85. A Perſon in Execution in the Cuſtody of the old *Sheriff*, not being turned over to the new *Sheriff*, if he eſcapes, the old *Sheriff*, and not the new one, is chargeable: Though where a *Sheriff* dies in his Office, if any Priſoners

soners escape before another is sworn, this is no Escape against the *Sheriff*; the Prisoners on the *Sheriff*'s Death are all *in Custodia Legis* till there is a new *Sheriff*; and in these Cases when the new *Sheriff* is sworn into his Office, he must take Notice of all Persons in Execution, *&c.* as there is none to make a Delivery of them. 3 *Rep.* 72, 73. A *Sheriff* out of his Office may not be fined for any Misdemeanor whilst *Sheriff*; but the Court may send a Tipstaff for him, or issue forth Process of *Distringas nuper vic.* to make him appear and answer, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 510. The *Sheriff* hath a *judicial* and *ministerial* Power: His judicial Authority consists in Hearing, Trying, and Determining Causes in his *Tourn* and *County Court*; and in preserving the Peace of the County; for by the Common Law, he is the principal Conservator of the Peace there; and he is to assist the Justices and raise the *Posse Comitatus* to keep the Peace, *&c.* He may imprison any one for a Breach of the Peace, or making an Affray in his Presence; and such Persons as he shall apprehend upon Suspicion of Felony, on a Hue and Cry, he is to commit to Gaol. But of his own Authority, he shall not arrest any Man on Suspicion of Felony; except there be a Felony actually done, and he himself have a Suspicion of the Party, *&c.* And the judicial Authority of the *Sheriff* as Conservator of the Peace, is seldom used; being commonly executed by the Justices of Peace. 1 *Inst.* 174. 2 *Inst.* 193. 2 *Roll.* 237. The ministerial Power of a *Sheriff* consisteth in the Execution of Writs and Processes out of the King's Courts; and no Process is to be served but by the *Sheriff*, wherein he ought not to dispute the Validity of any Writ, but to execute it. 1 *Inst.* 168. 2 *Inst.* 452. 5 *Rep.* 64. He shall not let a Person escape, though taken on an erroneous Process. *Cro. Jac.* 3. 289. In Cases which concern the King, or where the King is Party, and in criminal Causes, the *Sheriff*'s Officers may break open a Door to execute the Process, (after Demand to open it, signifying the Cause of Coming, and Refusal) though not in a Civil Cause at the Suit of the Subject; unless when an execution, *&c.* is once lawfully begun, as where the Out-doors are open, the *Sheriff* entering may proceed and break open inner Doors. 5 *Rep.* 91. *Palm.* 53. A *Sheriff* may not break a House, nor pull the Latch and open the Door, if it be shut, to execute a Writ; and yet if he so do, and arrest the Party, it is good: But the *Sheriff* may be punished for the Abuse of his Authority. *Hob.* 1. Upon an Arrest, his Officers are to shew at whose Suit it is, and out of what Court the Writ issues, and for what Cause, *&c.* And if the *Sheriff* do not make a Return of the Writs, or if he imbezils them, or make a false Return, the *Sheriff* may be amerced by the Court, or the Party may bring Action of the Case against the *Sheriff*; also Attachment may be had against him for undue Practices in Arrests, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 64. 9 *Rep.* 168. 10 *Rep.* 70. *Cro. Eliz.* 75. 2 *Hawk* 142. Besides their ministerial Office to execute the Process of the King's Courts, *Sheriffs* are to return Juries for Trials in civil and criminal Causes; but where there is Cause of Challenge against the *Sheriff*, the *Coroners* are to return Juries; though if there be two *Sheriffs*, and one of them be challenged, the *Venire* shall go to the other. 23 *Hen.* 6. *Show.* 329. They are to proclaim Statutes; and make Returns of Writs for electing Knights of the Shire, *&c.* and they shall preserve the Rights of the King within their Counties; collect his Rents, seize Profits of Lands forfeited and Goods of Felons, levy the King's Debts, Fines, Amercements, *&c.* and be accountable to the King for the Issues and Profits of their Counties; for which they are to give up their Accounts in the *Exchequer*, &c. And they are to see that Criminals be executed, and observe the Order of Law in putting them to Death. 10 *Edw.* 1. *Dict. & Stud. Dial.* 2. *ch.* 41. The *Sheriff* hath under him an Under-*Sheriff*, Bailiffs, Gaoler, *&c.* for he hath the Custody, Rule, and Charge of common Gaols; and for all these he is answerable: But he may execute his Office himself, without an Under-*Sheriff*, if he pleases. 4 *Inst.* 114. The Under-*Sheriff* is to take the Oaths before he enters on his Office; and then his Power is generally the same with that of the High *Sheriff*, he acting in his Stead; though all Returns of Writs by the Under-*Sheriff* are in the Name of the High *Sheriff*, and the High *Sheriff* only is sworn to execute the Office of *Sheriff*, and therefore he must answer for all. 27 *Eliz. c.* 12. *Wood's Inst.* 73. And in some particular Cases the High *Sheriff* is to execute his Office in Person; as on a Writ of Partition, Waste, *Redisseisin*, &c. where the *Sheriff* is commanded to go himself in his own Person. *Dalt. Sher.* 514. But see *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. An Under-*Sheriff* is removeable by the High *Sheriff* at Pleasure; and is but in the Nature of a general Bailiff Errant to the *Sheriff* in the whole County, as other Bailiffs are over particular Districts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 511, 512. He ought always to have his Deputy Attendant in Courts, to receive and execute their Commands, give Account of Business, *&c.* and is to file a Warrant of Attorney for his High-*Sheriff* in all the Courts at *Westminster*, by an Attorney of each Court, or Action will lie upon the Statute *Hen.* 6. against the High-*Sheriff*. 2 *Lill.* 511. An Under-*Sheriff* may be made by Parol: And in making the Under-*Sheriff*, the High-*Sheriff* implicitly gives him Power to execute all the ordinary Offices of *Sheriff*; such as serving Process, Executions, *&c.* And as the common Offices of the *Sheriff*, are by Law transferred to the Under-*Sheriff*; if he be made, provided he shall not serve any Writ of Execution for above 40 *l.* this is repugnant and void. *Hob.* 13. For although a *Sheriff* may chuse not to make an Under-*Sheriff*, or may appoint him at Will, *&c.* Yet he cannot abridge his Power; no more than the King can that of himself. *Ibid.* Upon every Default in the Execution of his Office, be it by Neglect or Fraud, the High-*Sheriff* shall be amerced in the *Exchequer*; but he may not be imprisoned or indicted for the Act of his Under *Sheriff*. Latch 181. *Sheriffs* are not to take Money or Reward for the Places of Under-*Sheriff*, Gaoler, Bailiffs, *&c.* under Penalties. *Stat.* 5 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 16. 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 15. And by Statutes, every *Sheriff* shall abide in proper Person within his Bailiwick; and a *Sheriff* shall not let his Bailiwick to Farm. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Sheriffs* must have sufficient Lands, to answer the King and his People; and shall not continue in their Offices above one Year, on Pain of 200 *l.* which also extends to Under *Sheriffs*; but they may act longer in other Men's Names; and the Under-*Sheriffs* of *London* are excepted. 4 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 9. 14 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 7. 23 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 8. No *Sheriff* is to act as a Justice of Peace, during his Shrievalty: And no Under-*Sheriff* shall be Attorney in any of the King's Courts, so long as he bears the Office; though such as are Attornies, may practice in the Name of others. 1 *M. cap.* 28. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 4. They are to let Persons to Bail upon reasonable Sureties; and take but 20 *d.* for an Arrest, and the Bailiff 4 *d.* and they shall take no Bond of Persons arrested but for Appearance, *&c.* under the Penalty of 40 *l.* 23 *H.* 6. *cap.* 8. And no *Sheriff*, Under-*Sheriff*, &c. shall make out any Warrant before they have in their Custody the Writs upon which such Warrants ought to issue, on the Penalty of 10 *l.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 21. The Fees of *Sheriffs* are ascertained, not to be above 1 *s.* in the Pound, where under 100 *l.* nor more than 6 *d.* in the Pound if above, for levying an Extent or Execution. But for all Debts, *&c.* (except Post-Fines due to the King) leviable by *Fieri facias*, &c. issuing out of the Exchequer, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Pound, when the Sum is under 100 *l.* and 1 *s.* if above that Sum: And 1 *s. per* Pound of the yearly Value of Lands,

for

for executing a Writ of *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem, &c.* where the whole exceeds not 100*l. per Annum*, and 6*d.* in the Pound where above; in Pain of treble Damages to the Party grieved, and large Penalties taking more. 29 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 3 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 15. It has been adjudged, that the Statute 29 *Eliz.* never intended theſe Fees for executing Judgments in inferior Courts, only in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*. 5 *Mod.* 97. At Common Law, *Sheriffs*, &c. were bound to indorſe their Names of Office only to Returns of Writs, *&c.* but by Statute they are required to indorſe their Names, as well as Name of Office. *Moor* 578. A *Sheriff* may take an Appearance Bond, with one or more Sureties, or let the Defendant go without Sureties; for the Bond is only for the *Sheriff*'s Indemnity. *Cro. Eliz.* 808. And if a *Sheriff* take a Bail Bond of two good Men of viſible Eſtates at the Time of taking it, and they afterwards become inſolvent, the *Sheriff* ſhall be excuſed; becauſe he is obliged to let to Bail on good Security; and if the *Sheriff* refuſes to take good Bail, Action lies againſt him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 511. *Sid.* 22. *Cro. Eliz.* 76. The *Sheriff* being obliged to let a Defendant to Bail, and to return a *Cepi*, no Action lies againſt him for not having the Body at the Day; and the Return of *paratum habeo, &c.* is in Effect no more than that he had the Body to bring in when the Court ſhould command him ſo to do, and he is to be amerced till he doth it. 1 *Mod.* 239. A Plaintiff may direct the Officer to take a Bond of the Defendant in his the Plaintiff's Name, to give Security for the Payment of his Debt, or render his Body to Priſon, *&c.* but the *Sheriff* cannot take a Bond in another Man's Name, to elude the Statute. 2 *Mod.* 304. A Bond with a Condition, that a Man ſhall continue a true Priſoner, till he is lawfully diſcharged, is good. 1 *Sand.* 161. But in Action of Debt on a *Sheriff*'s Bond, conditioned that the Defendant ſhould be a true Priſoner; the Defendant pleaded that he was in Execution for Debt, and that the Bond was given for *Eaſe and Favour*, and to obtain his Liberty without ſatisfying the Plaintiff in that Action; and to this Plea the *Sheriff* demurred; and it was held, that the Plea was good, without pleading the Statute 23 *Hen.* 6. becauſe it is a general Law, of which the Court muſt take Notice; but if it was not, the Bond is void at Common Law. 2 *Lev.* 103. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 224. A Defendant was taken upon an Attachment for a Contempt, and the *Sheriff* took a Bail-Bond in 40*l.* for his Appearance, but he did not appear; whereupon the *Sheriff* was amerced, and the Proſecutor refuſed to accept an Aſſignment of the Bail-Bond; and reſolved that he might refuſe it, and proceed againſt the *Sheriff*; and if the Bond was ſufficient, the *Sheriff* might put it in Suit, and reimburſe himſelf. 2 *Salk.* 608. Upon a *Fieri facias* the *Sheriff* took a Bond to pay the Money in Court at the Return of the Writ; and this was adjudged good; for the Statute extends only to ſuch Bonds which are made when the Defendant is in Cuſtody; and here he was not. 10 *Rep.* 99. 3 *Nelſ.* 223. Payment to the *Sheriff* upon a *Fieri facias* is a good Plea by him, by Reaſon he hath Authority to levy the Debt; Payment on a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* is not, becauſe he is only to detain the Body. 2 *Lev.* 203. If two Writs of Execution are brought to the *Sheriff* in one and the ſame Day; on the firſt whereof no Warrant is made out, but is on the laſt which is firſt executed, it ſhall take place of the Firſt. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 516. But according to *Salkeld*, the *Sheriff* ſhall anſwer it to the Party which brought the firſt Writ. 1 *Salk.* 330. When two contradictory Writs are delivered to the *Sheriff* in a Cauſe, one at the Common Law, and the other out of Chancery; in this Caſe the *Sheriff* ought to execute the Writ at Common Law. *Jenk. Cent.* 65. Where a *Superſedeas* comes to a *Sheriff*, before he hath ſeized Goods in Execution, he ſhall ſtop; but after he hath ſeized, he may go on and ſell the Goods. *Cro. Eliz.* 597. A *Sheriff* is to take Goods in Execution, and ſell them in convenient Time; though he may not be amerced for not ſelling them: But if a *Diſtringas* upon his Return go againſt him to the Coroners, if he continues *Sheriff*, and don't ſell between the *Teſte* and the Return of the *Diſtringas*, he ſhall forfeit Iſſues: And after Goods are once ſeized, no Writ of Error or *Superſedeas* ſhall ſtay the Sale. *Mod. Caſ.* 300. If a *Sheriff* levies Money on a *Fieri facias*, and dies, Action may be brought againſt his Executor for the Money; but 'tis otherwiſe where the *Sheriff* is chargeable in his Life for a Perſonal Tort; there *Actio moritur cum Perſona. Cro. Car.* 539. And the *Sheriff* ſeizing Goods in ſuch a Caſe, is anſwerable for the Value he hath returned, and the Defendant is diſcharged. 3 *Ann. B. R. Abr.* 236. He may bring Trover or Treſpaſs, *&c.* for taking his Goods levied in Execution. 1 *Lev.* 280. An Under-*Sheriff* procuring Goods taken in Execution to be appraiſed at an Under-value, and delivering them to the Plaintiff accordingly; for this Oppreſſion, Indictment will lie. *Cro. Jac.* 426. The *Sheriff* may have Action of Debt for his Fees; though the Statute doth not give any Remedy, but only ſaith, that he ſhall have and receive Twelve pence *per* Pound, on Executions, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 229. And a *Sheriff* ſhall take a Fee upon a *Ca. ſa.* for his Trouble in the Execution, though it be not an Execution with Satisfaction; and ſo for a ſecond Execution. *Skinn.* 363. Upon an Extent of a Statute, and before the *Liberate* executed, the *Sheriff* took a Bond with a Penalty for the Payment of his Fees; and it was held, that he ought not before a compleat Execution, and that the taking this Bond was Extortion. *Winch* 21, 50. And a *Sheriff* refuſing to execute a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* till he had his Fees: On Motion againſt him to attend, it was ruled, that the Plaintiff might bring an Action againſt him for not doing his Duty, or pay him the Fees, and indict him for Extortion. 1 *Salk.* 330. A *Sheriff* cannot detain in his own Hands his Fees upon levying of Goods on a *Fi. fac.* but ought to bring his Action for them. 2 *Lill.* 575. The *Sheriff* took twenty Shillings for making a Warrant upon a *Capias utlagatum* before Judgment, for which he ought to take no Fee, it being at the Suit of the King, and therefore he has committed; but on ſuch a *Capias* after Judgment, he may take twenty Shillings and Four-pence, which is given by Statute. 2 *Brownl.* 283. *Sheriffs* are to have Allowance for executing the King's Writs, levying Eſtreats, Expences at the Aſſiſes, and the like; not exceeding a certain Sum, by *Stat.* 34 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. But this was afterwards repealed; and where *Sheriffs* have no *Tallies of Reward*, they ſhall be allowed Expences on Petition. 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 4. A *Quietus* ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge for a *Sheriff*, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. No *Sheriff* at Aſſiſe-Time is to keep a Table for the Entertainment of any but thoſe of his own Retinue, or make any Preſent to a Judge; or have above forty Servants with Liveries, or under Twenty, attending him at the Aſſiſes, *&c.* ſo as not to extend to the *Sheriffs* of *London* and *Middleſex*. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 21. and this Act is made perpetual by 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. *Sheriff*'s Accounts are not to be delayed in the Exchequer; and 4000*l.* yearly is to be ſet apart at the Exchequer, and allowed the *Sheriffs* of the ſeveral Counties of *England*, to help paſs their Accounts; alſo the Fees to be paid by *Sheriffs* on paſſing their Accounts are appointed, *&c.* 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 16. The *particular* Form of the *Oath* of *Sheriffs*, is ordained by this Statute, and is as follows, *viz.*

The

The *Sheriff's Oath*, enjoining his *Duty* by *Statute*.

I A. B. *do swear, That I will well and truly serve the King's Majesty, in the Office of* Sheriff *of the County of*, &c. *and promote his Majesty's Profit in all Things that belong to my Office, as far as I legally can or may; and I will truly preserve the King's Rights, and all that belong to the Crown, and will not assent to decrease, lessen, or conceal the King's Rights, or the Rights of his Franchises; and whensoever I shall have Knowledge that the Rights of the Crown are concealed or withdrawn, be it in Lands, Rents, Franchises, Suits or Services, or in any other Matter or Thing, I will do my utmost to cause them to be restored to the Crown; and if I may not do it myself, I will certify and inform the King thereof, or some of his Judges; I will not respite or delay to levy the King's Debts for any Gift, Promise, Reward, or Favour, where I may raise the same without great Grievance to the Debtors; I will do Right, as well to Poor as to Rich, in all Things belonging to my Office; I will do no Wrong to any Man for any Gift, Reward or Promise, nor for Favour or Hatred; I will disturb no Man's Right, and will truly and faithfully acquit at the* Exchequer *all those of whom I receive any Debts or Duties belonging to the Crown; I will take nothing whereby the King may lose, or whereby his Right may be disturbed, injured, or delayed; I will truly serve and truly return all the King's Writs, according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge; I will take no Bailiffs into my Service, but such as I will answer for, and will cause each of them to take such Oaths as I myself do, in what belongs to their Business and Occupation; I will truly set and return reasonable and due Issues of them that be within my Bailiwick, according to their Estates and Circumstances, and make due Panels on Juries of Persons able and sufficient, and not suspected, or procured, as is appointed by the Statutes of this Realm; I have not sold or let to Farm, nor contracted for, nor have I granted or promised for Reward or Benefit, nor will I sell or let to Farm, or contract for, or grant for Reward or Benefit by myself, or any other Person for me, or for my Use, directly or indirectly, my* Sheriffwick, *or any Bailiwick thereof, or any Office belonging thereunto, or the Profits of the same, to any Person or Persons whatsoever; I will truly and diligently execute the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; and in all Things well and truly behave myself in my Office, for the Honour of the King, and the Good of his Subjects, and discharge the same according to the best of my Skill and Power.*

A *Sheriff*'s Authority determines by the Death of the King; but in such Case, new Patents are presently issued out by the Successor. 3 *Rep.* 72. And on the Deaths of *Sheriffs*, their Under-*Sheriffs* are to act in their Names and be answerable, &c. till others are appointed, by the *Stat.* 3 *Geo.* 1. If a *Sheriff* chosen for the City of *London*, by the Lord Mayor, &c. refuse to take upon him the Office, by a By-Law of the City, he shall pay 400 *l.* Fine, and if not paid in three Months 100 *l.* more, unless he make Oath he is not worth 10,000 *l.* 5 *Mod. Rep.* 438. A Subject cannot be exempted from the *Office of Sheriff*, but by Act of Parliament, or Grant from the King. 3 *Salk.* 134. By *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 37. *Sheriffs* at the Expiration of their Office, are to turn over to the succeeding *Sheriff* by Indenture, and Schedule all Writs unexecuted; and he shall execute and return the same under Penalty of Satisfaction to the Party injured: And no *Sheriff* shall be liable to make Return of any Writ, unless required so to do within six Months after the Expiration of his Office. See *Escape*, *Execution*, *Fieri facias*, &c.

Sheriffalty, *(Vicecomitatus)* Is the *Sheriff*'s *ship*, or Time of a Man's being *Sheriff*. 14 Car. 1. c. 21.

Sheriffwick, The Extent of a *Sheriff*'s Authority. 13 *Eliz. c.* 22.

Sheriff-geld, A Rent formerly paid by the *Sheriff*; and it is prayed that the *Sheriff* in his Account may be discharged thereof. *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Sheriff-tooth, Seems to be a Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the *Sheriff* at his County-Courts. *Rot. Plac. in Itin. apud Cestr.* 14 *Hen.* 7. In *Derbyshire* the King's Bailiffs anciently took 6 *d.* of every Bovate of Land, in the Name of *Sheriff Tooth*. *Ryl. Plac. Parl.* 653. And it is said to be a common Tax levied for the *Sheriff*'s Diet.

Shewing, *(Monstratio)* Is specially used to be quit of Attachment in a Court, in Plaints *shewed* and not avowed. *Shep. Epitom.* 1130. Vide *Monstrans*.

Shield, *(Scutum)* An Instrument of Defence; (from the Sax. *Scyldan*) to cover, or the Greek σκύλος a Skin, anciently *Shields* being made with Skins.

Shilling, (Sax. *Scilling*, Lat. *Solidus*) Among the *English Saxons* passed but for 5 *d.* afterwards it contained 16 *d.* and often 20 *d.* In the Reign of King *Will.* 1. called the Conquerer, a *Shilling* was of the same Value as at this Day. *Leg. H.* 1. *Domesd.*

Shilwite, *Est emenda pro Transgressione facta in Nativam, eam impregnando.* Monast. Rading. MS.

Ship-Money, Was an Imposition charged upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, Boroughs and Counties of this Realm, in the Time of King *Char.* 1. by Writs commonly called *Ship writs*, under the Great Seal of *England*, in the Year 1635 and 1636. for the Providing and Furnishing certain *Ships* for the King's Service, &c. which was declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, the *Petition of Right*, and Liberty of the Subject, by *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 14.

Shipper, Is a *Dutch* Word signifying the Master, of a *Ship*, mentioned in the *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. We use it for any common Seaman; and commonly say *Skipper*.

Ships and Shipping. None of the King's Subjects are to export and import Merchandise in any *Ships* but *English*, on Pain of Forfeiture. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. But Merchants had Power to hire other *Ships*, by 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. and 4 *H.* 7. *cap.* 10. Goods imported or exported out of or to any Territories belonging to *England* in *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, shall be in *Ships* belonging to the *English*, and the Master and three fourths of the Mariners, to be also *English*, upon Pain to lose such Goods and the Vessel, &c. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. A Duty of 5 *s. per* Ton is granted on foreign-built *Ships*, one Moiety for the Chest at *Chatham*, and the other for *Greenwich Hospital*, to relieve decayed Seamen. 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 18. *Ships* built of three Decks, containing 450 Tons, and mounted with thirty-two Pieces of Ordnance, for the three first Voyages the Owners shall receive a tenth Part of the Tonnage and Poundage Duties, payable for Merchandises imported or exported in such *Ships*. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. c.* 24. During the War with *France*, any Ships might be navigated by foreign Seamen; and Foreigners serving on Board any *English Ship* for two Years, were to be deemed natural-born Subjects, &c. 3 & 4 *Ann. cap.* 13. If any Captain, Master or Mariner belonging to any *Ship*, shall wilfully destroy the *Ship*, or procure the same to be done, they shall suffer as Felons, without Benefit of Clergy. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. 4 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 12. And if any such Offence be committed within the Body of any County, the Offenders shall be tried in the same Courts as other Felons; and if on the High Seas, before such Court as is directed by the *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8. for trying of Pirates. *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. Merchants *Ships* in the River *Thames*, are not to have their Guns loaded with Shot, or fired after Sun-set, &c. Nor shall Pitch, or other combustible Matter, be melted by Fire in any *Ship*, on

Pain

Pain of *5l. Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. No Owner of a *Ship* ſhall be liable to anſwer Loſs, by reaſon of the imbeziling any Gold, Silver, Jewels, *&c.* taken in or put on Board, or for any Forfeiture incurred, without the Privity or Knowledge of ſuch Owner, further than the Value of the *Ship* and Freight due: But other Remedies againſt the Maſter and Seamen of ſuch *Ships*, are not taken away. 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15. As a Maſter or Owners of a *Ship* may have an Action for the Freight; either the one or the other are anſwerable, where Goods are damaged in the *Ship*. But where there are ſeveral Owners, and one diſagrees to the Voyage, he ſhall not be liable to any Action after for a Miſcarriage, *&c. Comberb.* 116. See 2 *Strange* 1251. where the Owner, and not the Freighter, is liable for a Loſs of Gold ſent by the *Ship*. And 2 *Strange* 816. where it was held, that *prima facie* the Repairer of a *Ship* has his Election to ſue the Maſter who employs him, or the Owners; but if he undertakes it on a Special Promiſe from either, the other is diſcharged. And *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. to oblige *Ships* more effectually to perform Quarentine; and for the more effectual preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts. *Ships* Ballaſt in the *Thames*, how raiſed, and at what Prices to be delivered, *&c.* vide 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 29. *Ships of War*, ſee *Navy*.

Shire, (*Comitatus*, from the Sax. *Scyre*, to part or divide) is well known to be a Part or Portion of this Kingdom, called alſo County: The old *Latin* Word was *Scyra*; and *Scyræ*, *Provinciæ indicabantur*. *Brompt.* 956. King *Alfred* firſt divided this Land; and his Diviſion was *in Satrapias*, which we now call *Shires*, *in Centurias*, now called Hundreds, and *Decenias*, which we call Tithings. *Leg. Alfred.*

Shire-Clerk, He that keeps the County-Court; and his Office is ſo incident to that of the Sheriff, that the King cannot grant it away. 4 *Rep.*

Shireman, was anciently the Judge of the *Shire*, by whom Trials for Land, *&c.* were determined. *Lamb. Peramb.* 442.

Shiremote, An Aſſembly of the County or *Shire* at the *Aſſiſes*, &c. See *Scyregemot.*

Shoemakers, Are to make their *Shoes* of ſufficient Leather, or forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22. Journeymen *Shoemakers*, imbeziling Leather, ſhall make Satisfaction for Damage, or be ordered by Juſtices to be whipped, *&c.* Alſo Perſons buying or receiving ſuch Leather are to make reaſonable Recompence, to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* and Search is to be made after the ſame. 9 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 27. And all Journeymen employed in making Boots, *Shoes*, Slippers, or Gloves, *&c.* that neglect their Buſineſs, by working for any other Maſter, before they have done the Work firſt undertaken, may be committed to the Houſe of Correction for a Month, by 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 8. Vide *Leather*.

Shop, (*Shopa*) A Place where any Thing is openly ſold ——— Johannem H. *dediſſ.* Rogero Smith *unam* Shopam *cum pertin. in, &c. ſituat. in le Market-place, &c.* Dat. 27 Feb. 9 Edw. 4.

Shoplifters, Are thoſe that ſteal Goods privately out of *Shops*; which being to the Value of 5 *s.* tho' no Perſon be in the *Shop*, is Felony excluded Clergy, by the 10 *&* 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23.

Shorling and morling, Are Words to diſtinguiſh *Fells* of Sheep; *Shorling* being the Fells after the Fleeces are ſhorn off the Sheep's Back; and *Morling*, the Fells ſtead off after they die or are killed: In ſome Parts of *England*, they underſtand by a *Shorling*, a Sheep whoſe Fleece is ſhorn off; and by a *Morling*, a Sheep that dies. Stat. 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. See *Morling*.

Shortford. The ancient Cuſtom of the City of *Exeter* is, when the Lord of the Fee cannot be anſwered Rent due to him out of his Tenement, and no Diſtreſs can be levied for the ſame, the Lord is to come to the Tenement, and there take a Stone or ſome other dead Thing of the ſaid Tenement, and bring it before the Mayor and Bailiffs; and thus he muſt do ſeven Quarter-Days ſucceſſively; and if on the ſeventh Quarter-Day, the Lord is not ſatisfied his Rent and Arrears, then the Tenement ſhall be adjudged to the Lord to hold the ſame a Year and a Day; and forthwith Proclamation is to be made in the Court, That if any Man claims any Title to the ſaid Tenement, he muſt appear within the Year and a Day next following, and ſatisfy the Lord of the ſaid Rent and Arrears: But if no Appearance be made, and the Rent not paid, the Lord comes again to the Court, and prays that, according to the Cuſtom, the ſaid Tenement be adjudged to him in his Demeſne as of Fee, which is done accordingly; ſo as the Lord hath from thenceforth the ſaid Tenement with the Appurtenances to him and his Heirs: And this Cuſtom is called *Shortford*; being as much as in *French* to *foreclоſe*. Izack's Antiq. Exet. 48.

Shriven or Shrieved, (from Sax. *Scrifan*) A penitent Perſon *confeſſed* by a Prieſt. See *Confeſſor*.

Si Actio', &c. Is the Concluſion of a *Plea to the Action*, when the Defendant demands Judgment *if the Plaintiff ought to have his Action*, &c.

Sib and Som, (Sax.) i. e. *Pax & Concordia*. Spelm.

Sica, Sicha, A Ditch from the Sax. *Sic*, *Lacuna*. Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 130.

Sich, (*Sichetum* and *Sikettus*) Is a little Current of Water, which is dry in the Summer; a Water Furrow or Gutter. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 426.

Sicilus, Was a Sort of Money current among the old *Engliſh*, of the Value of 2 *d.* We read of it in *Egbert, in Dialogo de Eccleſiaſtica inſtitutione*, p. 98.

Sicut alias, Another Writ like the former; it runs *Præcipimus tibi* Sicut alias *præcipim'*, *&c.* 4 Co. Rep. 55. See *Alias*.

Sidelings, Are Meers betwixt or on the *Sides* of Ridges of arable Land. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 275.

Sidesmen, *Rectius* Synodſmen, is uſed for thoſe Perſons or Officers that are yearly choſen in great Pariſhes in *London* and other Cities, according to Cuſtom, to aſſiſt the Churchwardens in their Preſentments of ſuch Offenders and Offences to the Ordinary, as are puniſhable in the Spiritual Courts: And they are alſo called *Queſtmen*. They take an *Oath* for doing their Duty; and are to preſent Perſons that do not reſort to Church on *Sundays*, and there continue during the whole Time of Divine Service, *&c.* Can. 90. They ſhall not be cited by the Ordinary to appear but at uſual Times, unleſs they have wilfully omitted for Favour, to make Preſentment of notorious publick Crimes, *&c.* when they may be proceeded againſt for Breach of Oath, as for Perjury. *Canon* 117. Vide *Synodales Teſtes*.

Sigillum, A Seal for the Sealing of Deeds and Charters, *&c.* See *Seal*.

Sigla, (From the Sax. *Segel*) A Sail, mentioned in the Laws of King *Ethelred*, *cap.* 24.

Sign Manual, Is where any Bill or Writing is *ſigned* under the *Hand* of the *King*, and uſually in Order to the Paſſing of the King's Grants, *&c.* through the Offices of the *Keepers of the Seals*.

Signet, (Fr.) Is one of the King's Seals, uſed in ſealing his private Letters, and all ſuch Grants as paſs his Majeſty's Hand by Bill ſigned; which Seal is always in the Cuſtody of the King's Secretaries, and there are four Clerks of the *Signet Office* attending them. 2 *Inſt.* 556. The Law takes Notice of the *Sign Manual* and *Privy Signet*; and it is ſaid a *Ne Exeat Regno* may be iſſued by Commandment under the *Privy Signet*, as well as by the King's Writ under the great Seal. *Wood's Inſt.* 457. See *Privy Seal*.

Significavit, A Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary of a Man's

ſtanding *Excommunicate* by the Space of forty Days, for the laying him up in Priſon till he ſubmit himſelf to the Authority of the Church: And it is ſo called, becauſe *Significavit* is an emphatical Word in the Writ. *Reg. Orig.* There is alſo another Writ of this Name in the Regiſter, directed to the Juſtices of the *Bench*, commanding them to ſtay any Suit depending between ſuch and ſuch Parties, by reaſon of an Excommunication alledged againſt the Plaintiff, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 7. And in *Fitzherbert* we find Writs of *Significavit* in other Caſes; as *Significavit pro Corporis Deliberatione, &c. F. N. B.* 62, 66. Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. The common Writ of *Significavit* is the ſame with the Writ *De Excommunicato Capiendo.*

Signing of Deeds and Wills is neceſſary to make them binding; the *Signing* a Will by the Teſtator is an eſſential Circumſtance, without which 'tis not a Will; for this is expreſly required by the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Signum, A Croſs prefixed as a Sign of Aſſent and Approbation to a Charter or Deed, uſed by the *Saxons.* Vide *Seal.*

Signs. The Citizens of *London* are to hang out *Signs* at their Houſes, for the better finding out their reſpective Dwellings, *&c.* Chart. K. *Char.* 1.

Silentarius, Signifies one of the Privy Council; and *Silentium* was formerly taken for *Conventus privatus. Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1171. According to *Littleton*, it is an Uſher, who ſeeth good Rule and *Silence* kept in Court. *Litt. Dict.*

Silk-Thrower, and **Throwſter**, Is a Trade or Myſtery that winds, twiſts, and ſpins or *throws Silk*, thereby fitting it for Uſe: They are incorporated by Statute, and Mention is made of *Silk-winders* and *Doublers*, which are Members of the ſame Trade. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. None ſhall exerciſe the *Silk-throwers* Trade, but ſuch as have ſerved ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip to it, on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s.* a Month. *Stat. Ibid. Silk winders*, &c. imbezilling or detaining *Silk*, delivered by *Silk-throwers*, ſhall pay ſuch Damage as a Juſtice ſhall order, or not doing it ſhall be whipt and ſet in the Stocks; and the Receivers are to be committed to Priſon by a Juſtice of Peace till Satisfaction is made the Party injured. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 36. Fine *thrown Silk* of the Growth of *Italy* may be imported: And there are ſeveral Allowances paid for Exporting *Silk* Manufactures of *Great Britain.* 2 *W.* & *M. c.* 9. 1 *Ann. c.* 27. 8 *Geo.* 1. 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 29. For preventing Frauds in mixing *Silks* with Stuffs, to be exported, *&c.* ſee *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 8. and 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. See *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. for repealing the Duties on *China* Raw Silk; and granting other Duties in lieu thereof. And *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. for encouraging the Growth and Culture of Raw Silk in *America.* And *Stat.* 23 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 34. for permitting Raw Silk of the Growth or Produce of *Perſia*, purchaſed in *Ruſſia*, to be imported into this Kingdom from any Port of *Ruſſia.* And *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. for encouraging the Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom; and for ſecuring the Duties upon the Importation of Velvets, wrought Silks, and Silks mixed with other Materials, not manufactured in *Great Britain.*

Silva Cædua, Wood under twenty Years Growth, or Coppice Wood. 45 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Simnel, *(Siminellus, vel Simnellus)* Is mentioned in the *Aſſiſe of Bread*, and is ſtill in Uſe, eſpecially in *Lent:* The *Engliſh Simnel* is *Panis purior*, or the pureſt white Bread. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3.

Simony, *(Simonia)* Is a corrupt Contract for a Preſentation to any Benefice of the Church, for Money, Gift, or Reward: It is defined to be, *ſtudioſa voluntas emendi vel vendendi aliquid Spirituale aut Spirituali annexum opere ſubſecuto.*——Alſo *venditio rei Sacræ*; ſo called from *Simon Magus.* And ſome Authors mention *Simony per munus triplex*; as *per manus à manu, i. e.* by Bribery, where Money is paid down for a Benefice; *per munus à lingua*, by Favour and Flattery; *per munus ab obſequio, i. e.* by a ſordid Subjection to the Patron, or doing him Services: To which has been added, the making of Preſents, without taking any Notice of expecting a Benefice. Againſt the ſcandalous Corruption of *Simony* many Church *Canons* have been made; particularly in the Time of King *Henry* 2. a Provincial *Canon* was made againſt it by the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and among the *Canons of Othobonus, Anno* 53 *H.* 3. there is a ſevere one on this Head: There are ſome other general Canons of the Church, requiring an Oath to be adminiſtred to Clergymen againſt *Simony*; and whereby *Simony* is puniſhed with Deprivation, Diſability, *&c.* as was that of Dr. *Watſon*, Biſhop of *St. Davids*, for preſenting a Parſon to a Rectory in his Dioceſe for Money; and taking ſeveral Sums from Perſons to admit them into Orders, *&c.* This Crime of *Simony* is ſaid to be worſe than Felony; and the Abhorrence of the Law to it ſeems to have ariſen from the Canons that had been made againſt it; for it was not an Offence at Common Law. *Moor* 564. And it has been held by ſome of the Fathers to be Hereſy, if not the Sin of the Holy Ghoſt: But neither the Greatneſs of the Offence, nor the Severity of the Canons (as has been obſerved) were ſufficient to reſtrain this Evil in the Church; till the Parliament took it into their Care, and *Anno* 31 *Eliz.* enacted the following Law, *viz.* That if any Perſon for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, or by Reaſon of any Promiſe, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Aſſurance for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, *&c.* ſhall preſent or collate any Perſon to any Benefice with Cure, Dignity, or Living Eccleſiaſtical; or give or beſtow the ſame in Reſpect of any ſuch corrupt Cauſe or Conſideration, every ſuch Preſentation, Collation, Gift, and Beſtowing, and every Admiſſion and Induction thereupon, ſhall be utterly void; and the Crown ſhall preſent for that Turn: And the Perſons that ſhall give or take any Sum of Money, or ſhall take or make any ſuch Promiſe, *&c.* ſhall forfeit and loſe double the Value of one Year's Profit of every ſuch Benefice; and the Perſon ſo corruptly taking any ſuch Benefice, ſhall from thenceforth be diſabled to have and enjoy the ſame. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. 1 *Inſt.* 120. Generally any Covenant or Agreement, made under any Manner of Conſideration whatſoever, to preſent a Clerk is *ſimoniacal:* If one promiſe to a Clerk, that in Conſideration he will marry his Daughter, Kinſwoman, *&c.* he will preſent him to ſuch a Living when void, or the next good Living that ſhall fall within his Gift, this has been adjudged a *ſimoniacal* Contract: But if a Father, upon the Marriage of his Daughter, covenants to pay a Portion, *&c.* and there is a diſtinct Covenant that he will procure the Son in Law to be admitted to ſuch a Benefice upon the next Avoidance, it ſhall not be intended to be *ſimoniacal*; becauſe the Covenant had no Dependance upon the Marriage, being an intire Covenant by itſelf, and not made in Conſideration of Marriage; for if it had, then it would have been *Simony*; and yet 'tis ſaid it may be made ſo, by a ſpecial Averment, ſhewing that it was *ſimoniacal. Cro. Car.* 425. A Feme Sole was ſeiſed of an Advowſon, and the Church becoming void, ſhe preſented a Parſon upon Condition that he would marry her, which he did accordingly; and this was held to be *Simony*, and that it made the Preſentation void; for it was for her Benefit, which is the very Word in the Statute: So if a Patron preſents one, on Condition that he ſhall be a Tutor to his Son, tho' this is not properly a Gift or Reward. *Noy* 148. If a Patron take Bond of his Preſentee to pay a yearly Sum to the Wife of the laſt Incumbent, for the Maintenance of her and her Children; or pay a yearly Sum to the Son of the

the laſt Incumbent, ſo long as he ſhall be a Student in the Univerſity unpreferred, no *Simony* will be committed; and this is by an equitable Conſtruction of the Statute againſt *Simony:* But if the Money were to be paid to the Son of the Patron, it would be otherwiſe. *Paſch.* 2 *Jac.* 1. *Noy* 142. A Man may buy the next Turn of a Church, when the Church is full of an Incumbent, who is well in Health, and be no *Simony:* And if a Father doth purchaſe the next Avoidance of a Church for his Son, when the Incumbent is ſick, with an Intent to preſent him after the Death of the Incumbent, it is not *Simony*; becauſe the Father is obliged by Nature to provide for the Son: And therefore it is, that though the Son may not contract for a Benefice, to the Intent that another ſhould preſent him; yet the Father may contract with an Intention of preſenting his Son. 3 *Cro.* 685. Contracts may be *ſimoniacal*, as well before as after the Church is void, in ſome Caſes; for notwithſtanding it be lawful for any Perſon to buy the next Turn of a Church, when it is full, generally ſpeaking, ſuch Contracts have been ſometimes adjudged unlawful: As if a Perſon ſeiſed of an Advowſon, grants the next Preſentation to another, who enters into Bond to pay him a Sum of Money for it, when the Church ſhall become void, this is *Simony:* And if a Church being full of an old ſickly Incumbent, a Clerk doth contract with the Patron of the Church for a certain Sum of Money, payable when the Church ſhall be void, to make a Grant of the next Turn to a Friend of his; and the Friend having ſuch Grant doth preſent the ſaid Clerk to the ſaid Church, it is *Simony. Hob.* 105. In a *Quare Impedit* it was held, that the Grant of the next Avoidance for Money, when the Incumbent was very ſick in his Bed and near Death, is *Simony. Winch* 63. One ſeiſed of an Advowſon granted the next Avoidance to his ſecond Son, who after his Death corruptly agreed with *J. S.* to procure him to be preſented to the Benefice, and to perfect this, it was agreed that the ſecond Brother ſhould ſurrender his Grant and Intereſt to the elder Brother, and he knowing nothing of the firſt Agreement preſented *J. S.* it was held to be *Simony*, and all void. *Lane* 73. But if a Patron of a Church contract with one for *Simony*, and preſent another without *Simony*; this is not within the Statute, for the King to preſent, *&c. Hob.* 167. Where a Man agrees to give a Sum of Money to procure him to be preſented to a Church, this is *Simony:* And if an Incumbent make a *ſimoniacal* Contract with the Friend, or Wife of the Patron, who knows nothing of it, it will be *Simony*; alſo if Strangers make Agreement by Compact betwixt them, without the Privity of the Incumbent or Patron; as if a Friend of the one, give Money to a Relation of the other to procure him to preſent ſuch a Clerk, it is a *ſimoniacal:* Though this Judgment hath been oppoſed, becauſe thereby the Patron's Right may be defeated by Colluſion between Strangers. *Cro. Car.* 330. *Cro. Jac.* 386. *Sid.* 329. And if one that hath no Right to preſent, ſhall by means of a corrupt Agreement, preſent a Clerk, who is by his Preſentation admitted, inſtituted and inducted into a Church; this ſhall not be ſuch an Act of *Simony* to intitle the King to preſent: For though the Statute makes all void, an Uſurper cannot forfeit the Right of another, in whom there is no Fault. 2 *Brownl.* 7. 3 *Inſt.* 153. But on a Sale of an Advowſon with Covenant to preſent ſuch a Perſon as the Bargainee ſhould nominate, the Church at that Time being full by Uſurpation, and a *Quare Impedit* then pendant to remove the Uſurper, and by which he was afterwards removed, the Court held this to be *Simony*; for that the Preſentation by Uſurpation being avoided, the Church ſhall be now ſaid to be void from the Death of the laſt Incumbent. *Skinner's Rep.* 90. If any Perſon receives Reward, *&c.* for any Preſentation to a Benefice, although he who is preſented know nothing of the Matter, his Preſentation, Inſtitution and Induction are void by the Statute 31 *Eliz.* and the King ſhall preſent *pro hac vice:* The Statute intends to inflict a Puniſhment upon the Patron, by the Loſs of the Preſentation, becauſe he was the Author of the Corruption; and likewiſe upon the Incumbent, by the Loſs of his Incumbency, becauſe he came in by ſuch a corrupt Patron. 12 *Rep.* 101. And it is the corrupt Agreement, by Colour of which the Clerk is inſtituted and inducted, which makes the *Simony*; and Notice in this Caſe is not material, becauſe of the Difficulty of Proving it. 3 *Lev.* 337. *Moor* 914. Though the Forfeiture of double Value of the Church is incurred by the corrupt Contract; the Preſentation is not forfeited to the King, unleſs the Clerk be *de facto* preſented or collated upon the ſame. *Count Parſ. Compan.* 175. The Clerk is diſabled to hold the Benefice made void by the *Simony*; and although he be neither Party nor privy to the *ſimoniacal* Contract, and obtain a new Preſentation from the King, it hath been reſolved, that he is diſabled during Life to hold that Living. *Cro. Jac.* 385. But by my Lord *Coke* it was adjudged otherwiſe, that the Clerk preſented, not being privy or conſenting to the corrupt Agreement, ſhall not be a diſabled Perſon; and though he loſes his Incumbency upon ſuch a Preſentation, he may be preſented again to the ſame Benefice. *Cro. Jac.* 385. 12 *Rep.* 101. 3 *Inſt.* 154. According to *Juſtice Dodderidge*, a *Simoniacus* is the Perſon who makes the *ſimoniacal* Contract, and he is incapable to hold that Benefice to which he was thus promoted, or to have any other; but *ſimoniace pro motus* is where a Friend of the Parſon gives Money to the Patron or Ordinary for a Preſentation or Inſtitution, and the Parſon himſelf doth not know it, who is incapable to hold that Benefice upon the corrupt Promotion; though he may have any other, or even that very Benefice, if afterwards he come lawfully to it, ſo as the Right of the Patron be not diſturbed. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 465. It hath been held, that where two Parſons agreed to exchange their Livings, and the one promiſed his Patron, that if he would preſent the other, with whom he was to exchange his Living, he would make the Patron a Leaſe of his Tithes at ſuch a Rent; this ſhall be *Simony*, although the other be not privy to the Contract *Parſ. Coun.* 50. And corrupt Reſignations of Livings are within the Statute againſt *Simony*, as well as Exchanges, *&c.* Though if a *ſimoniacal* Clerk reſign, and another is preſented and dies; the King hath loſt his Preſentment. *Hob.* 167. 1 *Brownl.* 164. If a Clerk that gets ordained by *Simony*, obtain any Benefice in ſeven Years after, it is declared void by the Statute. *Hob. Ibid.* A Preſentation upon a *ſimoniacal* Agreement is void to all Manner of Perſons who have any Intereſt in the Benefice: 'Tis void as to the Patron, who is to loſe his Preſentation, for that is veſted in the King, and he may preſent; it is void as to the Ordinary, by Reaſon he is bound to admit the King's Preſentee; and no Lapſe can incur where the Right of Preſentation is in the Crown; 'tis void as to the Clerk, without a declaratory Sentence, though he was not privy to it, and he is diſabled, *&c.* And 'tis void as to the Pariſhioners; for if he ſues them for Tithes, they may plead him no Incumbent, and that he hath no Right to the Profits of the Church; all thoſe being due to the Clerk which the King ſhall preſent from the Time of the Avoidance. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 237. And if a Man be preſented to a Benefice by *Simony*, a general Pardon afterwards will not enure to the Settling of him in that Benefice, which was never full becauſe of the *Simony*; but it may diſcharge the Puniſhment of *Simony*, in Reſpect of the Forfeiting double Value of the Profits of one Year, *&c. Hob.* 168. 3 *Cro.* 685

685. By the 1 *W. & M. c.* 16. After the Death of a Perſon *ſimoniacally* promoted to any Benefice, the Offence or Contract of *Simony* ſhall not be alledged to the Prejudice of any other Patron innocent of *Simony*, or of his Clerk; unleſs the Perſon *ſimoniacally* preſented, or his Patron were convicted of ſuch Offence in the Life-time of the *ſimoniack* Perſon: But if the guilty Patron doth preſent another Clerk upon the Deceaſe of the former, the *Simony* upon the firſt Preſentation may be alledged both againſt the guilty Patron, and his ſecond Clerk, though innocent. *Wood's Inſt.* 157. If any Perſon ſhall for any Reward, in his own Name, or the Name of any other Perſon, take or accept the next Avoidance of, or Preſentation to a Benefice with Cure of Souls, and ſhall be preſented thereto, the Preſentation ſhall be void, and ſuch Agreement deemed a *ſimonaical* Contract; and the Crown may preſent for that Time, *&c.* by 12 *Ann. c.* 12. This Act reſtrains only thoſe, that are to be preſented to the Living on the next Avoidance upon Purchaſe, *&c.* not Laymen, or ſuch of the Clergy as are not to be preſented to the Church. *Wood's Inſt.* 150. It originally belongs to the Spiritual Court to determine *Simony*; and the *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* doth not abrogate the Eccleſiaſtical Laws concerning it, but only enacts particular Penalties, in more remarkable *ſimoniacal* Acts, relating to Benefices, *&c.* But in thoſe ſpecial Caſes mentioned in the Statute, they are to be determined in the Temporal Courts. *Gibſ. Codex* 839. The Statute againſt *Simony* may be recited in the Declaration againſt a *Simoniſt*; or it may be good without it. 2 *Lutw.* 1090.

Simplex, Signifies ſimple, or ſingle; as *Charta ſimplex* is a Deed Poll or ſingle Deed.

Simplex Beneficium, A minor Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any other Eccleſiaſtical Benefice oppoſed to a Cure of Souls; and which therefore is conſiſtent with any parochial Cure, without coming under the Name of Pluralities.

Simplex Juſticiarius, This Style was anciently uſed for any *Puiſne* Judge, that was not Chief in any Court: And there is a Writ in the *Regiſter*, beginning thus:—— I *John Wood, a ſimple Judge* of the Court of Common Pleas, *&c.*

Simul cum, Are Words uſed in Indictments, and Declarations of Treſpaſs againſt ſeveral Perſons, where ſome of them are known, and others not known: As the Plaintiff declares againſt *A. B.* the Defendant *ſimul cum C. D. E. F.* and *divers others* unknown, for that they committed ſuch a Treſpaſs, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 469. If a Writ is generally againſt two or more Perſons, the Plaintiff may declare againſt one of them with a *ſimul cum*; but if a Man bring an original Writ againſt one only, and declares with a *ſimul cum*, he abates his own Writ. *Comber.* 260.

Sine aſſenſu Capitali, A Writ that lies where a Biſhop, Dean, Prebendary, or Maſter of an Hoſpital aliens the Lands holden in Right of his Biſhoprick, Deanery, Houſe, *&c.* without the Aſſent of the *Chapter* or Fraternity; in which Caſe, his Succeſſor ſhall have this Writ. *F. N. B.* 195. And if a Biſhop or Prebendary be diſſeiſed, and afterwards he releaſeth to the Diſſeiſor; this is an Alienation, upon which may be brought a Writ *De fine aſſenſu Capitali:* But the Succeſſor may enter upon the Diſſeiſor, if he doth not die ſeiſed, notwithſtanding the Releaſe of his Predeceſſor; for by the Releaſe, no more paſſeth than he may rightfully releaſe. *New Nat. Br.* 432. A Perſon may have this Writ of Lands upon Demiſes of ſeveral Predeceſſors, *&c.*

Sine-cure, Is where a Rector of a Pariſh hath a Vicar under him endowed and charged with the Cure; ſo that the Rector is not obliged either to Duty or Reſidence. *Degg's Parſ. Counc.* 195. And when a Church is fallen down, and the Pariſh becomes deſtitute of Pariſhioners, it is ſaid to be a *Sine-Cure*. Wood's Inſt. 153.

Sine Die, *i. e.* Without Day: Before the Act for turning the Law into *Engliſh*, when Judgment was given againſt the Plaintiff in an Action, he was ſaid to be *in Miſericordia pro falſo clamore ſuo*; and for the Defendant, *eat inde ſine die*, and the Defendant was diſcharged, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 220.

Si non omnes, Is a Writ on Aſſociation of Juſtices, by which if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day aſſigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finiſh the Buſineſs. *Reg. Orig.* 202. *F. N. B.* 185. And after the Writ of Aſſociation, it is uſual to make out a Writ of *Si non omnes*, directed to the firſt Juſtices, and alſo to thoſe who are ſo aſſociated to them, which reciting the Purport of the two former Commiſſions, commands the Juſtices, that if all of them cannot conveniently be preſent, ſuch a Number of them may proceed, *&c.* *F. N. F.* 111.

Sinking Fund, Is a Proviſion made by Parliament, conſiſting of Surpluſages of other *Funds*, appropriated for paying the publick Debts of the Nation: And many late Statutes have been made for applying the growing Produce thereof; alſo Money is often borrowed on the Credit of the *Sinking Fund*, uſually one Million a Year towards raiſing Supplies for publick Service. See *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 3. *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 13. 4 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 5. 5 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 17. 6 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 25. 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 12. 8 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 11. 9 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 34. 11 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 27. 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 19. 13 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 23. 14 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 41. 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 3. 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 25. 17 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 33. 18 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 22. 19 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 31. 20 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 36. 21 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 23. 22 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 42.

Sipeſſocna, Was what we now call a Hundred. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 6.

Si recognoſcant, A Writ that, according to the old Books, lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who before the Sheriff in the County Court hath acknowledged to owe his Creditor ſuch a Sum received of him: The Form of which Writ is this:—— *Rex vicecom.* S. *Salutem. Præcipe tibi quod ſi* A. B. recognoſcat *ſe debere* C. D. *Quinq; lib. ſine ulteriori dilatione tunc ipſum Diſtringas ad prædict. debitum eidem* C. *ſine dilatione reddendum.* Teſte, *&c.* Old Nat. Br. 68.

Site of a Meſſuage or Manor-houſe, *&c.* See *Scite.*

Sithcundman, (Sax.) Such a Man as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Pariſh. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 56. *Dugdale* ſays that in *Warwickſhire* the Hundreds were formerly called *Sitheſoca*, and that *Sithſocundman* and *Sithcundman*, was the chief Officer within ſuch a Diviſion, *i e.* The High Conſtable of the Hundred. *Dugd. Antiq. Warw.*

Sitheſoca, A *Saxon* Word for Franchiſe or Liberty, a Hundred. *Rot. Parl.* 16 *H.* 2.

Sixhindi, Were Servants of the ſame Nature with *Rod-Knights*, *viz.* Bound to attend their Lord wherever he went; but they were accounted among the *Engliſh Saxons* as Freemen, becauſe they had Lands in Fee, ſubject only to ſuch Tenure. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 26. See *Hindeni.*

Sizel, Is where Pieces of *Money* are cut out from the flat Bars of Silver, after drawn through a Mill, into the reſpective *Sizes* or Dimenſions of the Money to be made; the Reſidue is called by this Name, and is melted down again. *Lownd's Eſſ. upon Coin, pag.* 96.

Skarkalla, Seems to be an Engine for catching of Fiſh: It was eſpecially given in Charge by the Juſtices, that all Juries ſhould inquire *de hiis qui piſcantur cum Kiddellis & Skarkallis.* 2 *Inſt.* 38.

Skerda, A Scar or Wound.——*Si ossa extrahuntur a Capite & Skerda magna levetur, &c.* Bract. lib. 3.

Skinners. None shall retain any Servant, Journeyman, *&c.* to work in the Trade of a *Skinner*, unless he himself hath served seven Years as an Apprentice in the same Trade, in Pain to forfeit double the Value of his Ware wrought. *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 9.

Skipvinage, Is used for the Precincts of *Calais.* Stat. 27 H. 6. c. 2.

Slade, (Sax. *Slæd,)* A long narrow Piece or Slip of Ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 465.

Slander, Is the Defaming of a Man in his Reputation, Profession, or livelihood; which is actionable, *&c.* See *Action of the Case for Words,* and *Prohibition.*

Slaves. There are no *Slaves* in *England*; one may be a *Villein* here, but not a *Slave.* 2 Salk. 666.

Slippa, A Stirrup; and there is a Tenure of Land by holding the King's *Stirrup,* in *Cambridgeshire.* Cart. 5 H. 7.

Slough-Silver, A Rent paid to the Castle of *Wigmore,* in Lieu of certain Days Work in Harvest, heretofore reserved to the Lord from his Tenants. *Pat.* 43 *Eliz.*

Sluice, *(Exclusa)* Is a Frame to keep or let Water out of a Ground.

Smaka, A Smack, or small light Vessel. *Cowel.*

Smalt, (Ital. *Smalto)* is that of which Painters make their blue Colouring; mentioned in the Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3.

Smoke-Silver. Lands were hold in some Places by the Payment of the Sum of 6 *d.* yearly to the Sheriff, called *Smoke-Silver.* Pat. 4 Ed. 6. *Smoke-Silver* and *Smoke Penny* are to be paid to the Ministers of divers Parishes, as a *Modus* in Lieu of Tithe Wood: And in some Manors, formerly belonging to Religious Houses, there is still paid as appendant to the said Manors, the ancient *Peter-Pence* by the Name of *Smoke-Money.* Twisd. Hist. Vindicat. 77. The Bishop of *Lincoln, Anno* 1444, issued out his Commission——*Ad levandum le* Smoke-Farthings, *&c.*

Smugglers, Are those Persons that conceal prohibited Goods, and defraud the King of his Customs on the *See Coasts,* by Running of Goods and Merchandize. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 18. See *Customs.*

Snottering-Silver, There was a Custom in the Village of *Wylegh,* that all the servile Tenants should pay for their Tenements a small Duty called *Snottering Silver,* to the Abbot of *Colchester.* Placit. 18 Edw. 1.

Snuff or **Snush,** Mixing and colouring it with *Oaker, Umber,* or *Fustick, yellow Ebony, Tobacco* Dust, *Sand, &c.* incurs a Penalty of 3 *l.* for every Pound-Weight. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 46. A Duty is granted of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Pound on *Snuff* imported from the *Spanish West Indies*; and 5 *s.* for what is brought from *Spain* and *Portugal,* &c. except *France,* by the *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 26.

Soc, (Sax.) Signifies Power, or Liberty to minister Justice and execute Laws; also the Circuit or Territory wherein such Power is exercised: Whence our Law *Latin* Word *Soca* is used for a Seigniory or Lordship enfranchised by the King, with the Liberty of holding or keeping a Court of his *Sockmen:* And this Kind of Liberty continues in divers Parts of *England* to this Day, and is known by the Names of *Soke* and *Soken.* Bract. lib. 3. Lamb.——*Nullus* Sockman *habeat impune peccandi*; *i. e.* None hath Liberty of Sinning without Punishment. *Leg. H.* 1.

Socage, *(Socagium, a Soca,* a Plough) A Tenure by which Tenants held their Lands, to plough the Land of their Lords with their own Ploughs, and do other inferior Services of Husbandry at their own Charge: Which slavish Tenure was afterwards, by the mutual Agreement of Lord and Tenant, turned into the Payment of a Sum of Money yearly, and from thence it was called *Liberum Socagium*; whereas the other was termed *Villanum Socagium.* Bract. lib. 2. cap. 35. *Free Socage* was a Tenure of Freehold by a certain Rent for all Services, and to pay upon the Death of the Ancestor a double Rent for a Relief, and to be free from Wardship, *&c.* And *Socage* was a Tenure of so large an Extent, that *Littleton* tells us, all the Lands in *England,* which were not held in *Knights Service,* were held in *Socage:* It seems the Land was divided between these two Tenures; and as they were of different Natures, so the Descent of these Lands was in a different Manner; for the Lands held in Knights Service descended to the eldest Son; but those held *in Villano Socagio,* equally among all the Sons; and if there was but one Messuage, the eldest Son was to have it, paying the rest of the Value, *&c. Litt.* 117. When the Tenant holdeth of the Lord by certain Service, for all Manner of Services, it is *Socage*; if a Man holds by Fealty only, such Service is Tenure in *Socage:* And Tenure by *Petit Serjeanty,* and in *Burgage,* are but *Socage* Tenures in Effect: But *Grand Serjeanty,* holden of the King, and *Frankalmoign,* which is a Spiritual Service, is not in *Socage. Litt.* 117, 118, 160. 1 *Inst.* 86. The Tenure of *Free Socage* is likewise called *Common Socage:* And all Tenures are adjudged and taken to be for ever turned into *Free and Common Socage.* Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 24.

Socagers, Were those Tenants whose Tenure was called *Socage*; otherwise stiled *Sockmen.*

Socmen, Sokemen, *(Socmanni)* Are such Tenants as hold their Lands and Tenements in *Socage*; but the Tenants in *Ancient Demesne* seem most properly to be called *Socmans.* F. N. B. 14. Briton, cap. 66. After the Conquest, the *Socmanni* or *Sokemanni,* often mentioned in *Domesday,* were Tenants who held by no servile Tenure, but commonly paid their Rent to the Lord as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom; though they were sometimes obliged to customary Duties for their Service and Honour of their Lord. *Spelm. of Feuds, c.* 7.

Socna, (Sax. *Socne)* A Privilege, Liberty, or Franchise. *Chart. Canut. Reg.*

Socome, Signifieth a Custom of grinding Corn at the Lord's Mill; and *Bond Socome* is where the Tenants are bound to it. *Blount.*

Sodomy, The Crime of, and how punished, see *Buggery.*

Soke, *Significat Libertatem Curiæ Tenentium quam* Socam *appellamus.* Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 47. Stat. 32 H. 8. cap. 15.

Soke-reeve, The Lord's Rent gatherer in the *Soke* or *Soken.* Fleta.

Solarium, A *Sollar,* upper Room, or Garret: *Unum* Solarium *vocat'* a Loft. *Chart. Antiq.*

Soldiers. The *Military State of England* includes the *Soldiery* by Land and Sea; and it is against our ancient Law to keep up any Army of *Soldiers* in the Time of Peace. In Time of War particular Orders are made for the Order and Discipline of Officers and *Soldiers,* which are to be consulted upon all Emergencies; and therefore we are not to expect many standing and perpetual Laws on that Account. *Wood's Inst.* 45. The chief Statutes relating to the Army, and their Contents, are as follow, *viz.* By 18 *H.* 6. *Soldiers* retained, departing from their Colours, without Licence, are guilty of Felony. The 7 *H.* 7. *cap.* 1. and 3 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. enact, That if a Captain shall not have the whole Number of his *Soldiers,* or not pay them their due Wages, within six Days after he hath received it, he shall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and suffer Imprisonment. By the 4 & 5 *Ph. & M. c.* 3. If any Person being commanded to muster, doth absent himself (having no lawful Excuse) he shall suffer ten Days Im-

priſonment, or pay a Fine of 40*s*. And if any one authorized to levy or muſter *Soldiers*, ſhall take any Reward to diſcharge or ſpare any from the ſaid Service, he ſhall forfeit ten Times as much as he ſhall take, *&c*. The Statute 1 *Jac*. 1. *cap*. 4. ordains, That if any Perſon go beyond Sea, to ſerve any foreign Prince, as a *Soldier*, and he do not take the Oath of Allegiance before he goes, it is Felony; and if he is a Gentleman or Officer, that is going to ſerve a foreign Prince, he is to be bound with two Sureties not to be reconciled to the See of *Rome*, *&c*. or it will be Felony. By 31 *Car*. 2. *c*. 1. no *Soldiers* ſhall be quartered on any Perſons without their Conſent; and Inhabitants of Places may refuſe to quarter any *Soldier*, notwithſtanding any Order whatſoever. The 4 & 5 *W*. & *M*. *&c*. was made for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c*. And by 10 & 11 *W*. 3. Officers and *Soldiers* may exerciſe Trades. The 1, 4, 7, 9 & 10, *&c*. *Ann*. were made for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion of *Soldiers*, and falſe Muſters; and for better Payment of the Army and Quarters, *&c*. And the 2 & 3 *Ann*. gave Power to Juſtices of the Peace to ſend Warrants for apprehending idle Perſons, and to deliver them to Officers to recruit the Army; and during the Wars 40*s*. and 4*l*. Advance-Money was given to *Soldiers* voluntarily liſting. By the 12 *Ann*. *c*. 11. liſting Men, or being inliſted for the Service of any foreign Prince as *Soldiers*, or procuring the ſame, without the King's Licence, is made High Treaſon. The 1 *Geo*. 1. *cap*. 3. enacts, That every *Soldier* who ſhall cauſe a Mutiny, deſert, *&c*. ſhall be puniſhed with Death, or otherwiſe by a Court Martial; and Perſons ſuſpected of Deſertion are to be taken up by Conſtables, for whom a Reward is ordered of 20*s*. And concealing Deſerters, buying their Clothes, *&c*. incurs a Forfeiture of 5*l*. Officers making falſe Certificates to excuſe the Abſence of *Soldiers* from Muſters, ſhall forfeit 50*l*. and making falſe Muſters, be caſhiered and forfeit 100*l*. Commiſſaries of the Forces are to give Notice to Mayors to be preſent at Muſters; and the Muſter-Rolls ſhall be ſigned by ſuch Mayors: *Soldiers* falſly muſtered ſhall be deemed liſted *Soldiers*; and Horſes lent to the Perſons ſo muſtered to be forfeited: If any Pay-maſter of the Army detains the Pay ordered for one Month; or any Officer ſhall refuſe to pay his *Soldiers*, they ſhall be diſcharged, and be liable to 100*l*. Forfeiture: Officers receiving Subſiſtence-Money, are to give Notice to Inn-keepers, and pay their Accounts; and Accounts ſhall be made up between the Paymaſter General and Colonels of Regiments, *&c*. Conſtables ſhall quarter *Soldiers* in Inns, Ale houſes, Victualling-houſes, and thoſe ſelling Brandy, *&c*. by Retail, (Diſtillers excepted) and Officers taking Money for excuſing Quarterage, ſhall be caſhiered: Juſtices of Peace are to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables to provide Carriages for Baggage, where *Soldiers* are on the March, and Officers ſhall pay 1*s*. *per* Mile for Waggons, and 9*d*. for Carts; and forcing Horſes, *&c*. from the Owners, is liable to a Forfeiture of 5*l*. *Soldiers* after three Years Service may demand their Diſcharges; and his Majeſty may eſtabliſh Articles of War, *&c*. By 1 *Geo*. 1. *c*. 34. no liſted *Soldier* is to be allowed to be abſent longer than twenty Days in ſix Months, by any Furlow, except ſigned by the Officer in Chief; and *Soldiers* in *London* ſhall have no Protection unleſs they conſtantly do Duty: Perſuading and procuring *Soldiers* to deſert, incurs a Penalty of 40*l*. and not paying it, the Offenders are to be committed to Gaol for ſix Months, and be ſet on the Pillory; Papiſts being *Soldiers* are to renounce their Religion, or be diſabled. The 3 *Geo*. 1. *c* 2. and 4 *Geo*. 1. *c*. 4. ordain, That no *Soldier* ſhall be taken out of the Service, by any Proceſs, except it be for ſome criminal Matter, or for a real Debt amounting to 10*l*. of which Affidavit is to be made; and if any *Soldier* be otherwiſe arreſted, a Juſtice of Peace by Warrant under his Hand ſhall diſcharge him: Yet the Plaintiff may file an Appearance, in an Action of Debt, upon Notice thereof given, and proceed to Judgment and Execution, other than againſt the Body of ſuch *Soldier*. By the 5 *Geo*. 1. *c*. 5. when an *Officer* or *Soldier* is accuſed of a capital Crime, the commanding Officer, on Application made to him, is to uſe his utmoſt Indeavours to deliver over the Criminal to the Civil Magiſtrate, and he is not to be tried by a Court Martial in eight Days; within which Time, Application is to be made: But after that the Criminal may be tried by a Court Martial. *Officers* of reduced Regiments are not intitled to *Half pay*, if they did not actual Service, or having any Place of Profit, being under ſixteen Years old, *&c*. *Stat*. 7 *Geo*. 1. *c*. 6. Fictitious Names allowed by his Majeſty's Order, for Maintenance of Widows of Officers killed in the late War, *&c*. not to be a falſe Muſter; and the Pay-maſter General may make uſual Deductions for Cloathing, and 12*d*. *per* Pound out of Officers and *Soldiers* Pay, to be diſpoſed of as the King thinks fit. *Stat*. 11 *Geo*. 1. *c*. 6. No Juſtice of Peace having a military Office, ſhall be concerned in Quartering of *Soldiers* in the Company, *&c*. under his Command: And Victuallers refuſing *Soldiers* Quartered, or Conſtables receiving Reward to excuſe them, are to forfeit not above 5*l*. nor under 40*s*. 3 *Geo*. 2. *c*. 2. By ſubſequent Acts, no Juſtice, Conſtable, *&c*. may direct more Billets for Quartering *Soldiers* than there are effective Men: And if any *Soldier* be Quartered on a private Houſe, without the Owner's Conſent, he may have his Remedy at Law; and Officers or Conſtables that quarter Wives, Children, or Maid Servants of any Officer or *Soldier* in ſuch Manner; the Officer ſhall be caſhiered, and Conſtable forfeit 20*s*. Likewiſe where Perſons are grieved in Billeting *Soldiers*, by Conſtables, they may complain to the Juſtices of Peace, who ſhall order ſo many to be removed as they ſee Cauſe. 13 *Geo*. 2. *c*. 10. It is alſo enacted, when Orders are iſſued to Quarter *Soldiers* in *Weſtminſter*, the High Conſtable there ſhall deliver his Precepts to the Petty Conſtables, *&c*. to Billet them properly in their Diſtricts, who muſt give, on Oath to the Juſtices in Seſſions, Liſts of the Houſes obliged to receive the Officers and *Soldiers*; alſo the Number quartered on each Houſe, *&c*. and if the Liſts are defective, ſhall forfeit 5*l*. Officers or *Soldiers*, if they deſtroy Game on their Marches, or Poultry or Fiſh, being convicted before a Juſtice, are to forfeit 5*l*. an Officer, and 20*s*. a *Soldier*. *Ibid*. When any Perſon is inliſted a *Soldier*, he ſhall within four Days be carried before the next Juſtice of Peace or chief Magiſtrate of a Town, and declare that he did it voluntarily; upon which the Juſtice is to certify it, and give him the Oath of Fidelity, *&c*. But if then he diſſents, on returning the Money received, and 20*s*. for Charges, he ſhall be diſcharged: And military Officers acting contrary to this Act, to incur the like Penalty as for making a falſe Muſter. 8 *Geo*. 2. *c*. 2. If a Perſon abſconds, or refuſes to go before a Juſtice, in order to declare his Aſſent or Diſſent; he ſhall be deemed a liſted *Soldier*, and may be proceeded againſt as if he had taken his Oath directed by the Articles of War. *Stat*. 10 *Geo*. 2. And in caſe any Subject here or in *Ireland*, ſhall liſt or enter himſelf, or any one procure him, to go beyond the Seas, with an Intent to be inliſted as a *Soldier*, to ſerve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave of his Majeſty, he ſhall be guilty of Felony; but if ſuch Perſon liſted, in 14 Days after diſcover upon Oath before any Juſtice, *&c*. the Perſon by whom he was drawn in, ſo as he may be apprehended and convicted, the Party diſcovering is to be indemnified. 9 *Geo*. 2. *c*. 30. His Majeſty may form Articles of War, and conſtitute Courts Martial as well in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, as in the Iſlands of *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, *&c*. And if any Officer or *Soldier* deſerts his Service beyond Sea, and eſcape into this Realm, or *Ireland*

Ireland, he ſhall be tried here, as if the Offence had been committed within this Realm. *Stat.* 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 2. and 15 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 4. See *Court Martial*.

Solet & Debet, Words inſerted in Writs for Recovery of Rights, *&c.* Vide *Debet*.

Sole Tenant, *(Solus Tenens)* Is he that holds Land by his own Right only, without any other joined: And if a Man and his Wife hold Land for their Lives, with Remainder to their Son for Life; here the Man dying, the Lord ſhall not have a Heriot, becauſe he dies not *Sole Tenant*. Kitch. 134.

Solicitor, *(Solicitator)* A Perſon imployed to follow and take Care of Suits depending in *Courts of Law or Equity:* And *Solicitors* are within the late Statute, to be ſworn and admitted by the Judges, like unto Attornies, before they ſhall practice in our Courts; and Attornies may be admitted *Solicitors* in the Courts of Equity, *&c.* *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. There is alſo a *Solicitor General* to the King, who is a great Officer next the *Attorney General*. See *Attorney*.

Solidatum, Uſed in the *Neuter Gender* is taken for that abſolute Right or Property which a Man hath in any Thing. *Malmſb. Lib.* 1.

Solinus terræ, In the County of *Kent* is about One hundred and ſixty Acres: *In communi Terra Sancti* Martini *ſunt* 400 *Acr. & dim. quæ faciunt duos* Solinos *& dimid*". Domeſd.

Soller, Mentioned in Leaſes of Houſes in *London*. Vide *Solarium*.

Solvendo eſſe, Is a Term of Art, ſignifying that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Perſon *ſolvent*.

Solvere pœnas, To pay the Penalty; or undergo the Puniſhment inflicted for Offences. 3 *Salk.* 32.

Solvit ad Diem, Is a Plea in Action of Debt on a Bond, Bill, *&c.* that the Money was *paid at the Day* limited. *Mod. Caſ.* 22. To a Bond of 30 Years Standing the Defendant pleaded *Solvit ad Diem*, relying on the Preſumption; the Plaintiff proved Payment of Intereſt two Years after the Day; this falſifies the Plea; the Defendant ſhould have pleaded upon the Act for Amendment of the Law, that he paid the Money after the Day. 1 *Strange* 652. See *Payment*.

Solutione feodi Militis, & Burgen' Parliamenti, Are Writs whereby Knights of the Shire and Burgeſſes in Parliament might recover their ancient Allowance or Wages, if it were denied. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Son Aſſault, Is a Juſtification in an Action of *Aſſault and Battery*; becauſe the Plaintiff made the firſt *Aſſault*, and what the Defendant did was in his own Defence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 523. But *Son Aſſault* cannot be pleaded by a Defendant for his outrageous Battery. *Ibid.*

Sontage, Was a Tax of forty Shillings laid upon every Knight's Fee, according to *Stow*, pag. 284.

Sope, A Duty granted on it for 32 Years, *&c.* And *Sope-makers* are to give Notice of the Time of making and working of *Sope* to Exciſe Officers, on Pain of forfeiting 50 *l.* *Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 19. and 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 30.

Sorcery, *(Sortilegium)* Witchcraft or Divination by Lots; which was made Felony by 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12.

Sors, In Sums of Money lent upon *Uſury*, the *Principal* was anciently called *Sors*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Intereſt*: Pryn's Collect. Tom. 2. p. 161.

Sors Accipiter, Is a *Sor* or *Soar-Hawk:* King *John* granted to *Robert de Hoſe*, Land in *Berton* of the Honour of *Nottingham*, to be held by the Service of Yielding the King yearly one *Soar-Hawk*, *&c.* Cartular. S. Edmund. MS.

Sothale or Sothail, Is conceived to be miſtaken for *Scotale*. Bract. lib. 3.

Sothſaga, (From the Sax. *Sod*, i. e. *verum*, and *Saga Teſtimonium*) An old Word which ſignifies Hiſtory, and all Hiſtories ſhould be true, or *true Sayings:* From hence we derive *Southſayer*.

Soveraign, Is a Chief, or ſupream Perſon, one higheſt of all; as a King, *&c.*

Sovereign, A Piece of Gold Coin, current at 22 *s.* in 1 *H.* 8. when by Indenture of the *Mint*, a Pound weight of Gold of the old Standard, was to be coined into twenty-four *Sovereigns*. In 34 *H.* 8. *Sovereigns* were coined at 20 *s.* apiece, and Half *Sovereigns* at 10 *s.* But *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 6. the *Sovereign* of Gold paſſed for 24 *s.* and in 6 *Ed.* 6. at 30 *s.*

Sound, Is a narrow Sea, as *Mare Balticum*, the *Sound*; and to *ſound* is to make Trial how many Fathom a Sea is deep. *Merch. Dict.*

Southampton. Any Man may pull down Wears, *&c.* in the Haven of *Southampton*, between *Calſhord* and *Redbridge*; and whoſoever levieth any other there, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 5. An Act was made for confirming ſome Part of the Charter granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of *Southampton*, and for Relief of the Town. 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 10.

South-Sea Company, A Company of *Merchants* trading to the *South-Sea*. They were incorporated, on lending the late Government ten Millions of Money, towards paying the Debts of the Army, *&c.* and may purchaſe Lands not exceeding 1000 *l. per Annum*; and beſides an Intereſt for the Money advanced the Government, 8000 *l.* a Year is to be paid them out of the Funds towards the Management of this Company: The Corporation ſhall have the ſole Trade from the River *Oroonoco* on the Eaſt Side of *America*, to the Southermoſt Part of *Terra del Fuego*, and from thence through the *South-Sea*, &c. And the Company to be Owners of all Iſlands, Ports, *&c.* they can diſcover. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 21. See 1, 6, 7 & 9 *Geo.* 1. 6 *Geo.* 2, *&c.* See *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 11. for reducing the Intereſt upon the Capital Stock of the *South Sea* Company, from the Time, and upon the Terms therein mentioned, and for preventing of Frauds committed by the Officers and Servants of the ſaid Company; and 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 16. for reducing the Number of Directors of the ſaid Company, and for regulating the Election of the Governors and Directors of the ſaid Company. And Vide *Merchants*.

Southwark, King *Edward* 3d by Charter granted to the City of *London*, the Village of *Southwark*, paying at the Exchequer the Farms thereof due: Alſo the Manor and *Borough* were granted; except the Capital Meſſuage called *Southwark-place*, by Chart. *Ed.* 6.

Solwlegrobe, Is an old Name of the Month of *February*, ſo called by the Inhabitants of *South Wales*.

Sowne, From the Fr. *Souvenue*, *i. e.* remembered, is a Word of Art uſed in the *Exchequer*, where *Eſtreats that* Sowne *not*, are thoſe as the Sheriff cannot levy, *viz.* Such Eſtreats and Caſualties as are not to be remembred, and run not in Demand; and *Eſtreats that Sowne*, are ſuch as he may gather and are leviable. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 7. 4 *Inſt.* 107.

Spadarius, for *Spatharius*, Is a *Sword bearer*. Blount.

Spatæ Placitum, A Court for the Speedy Execution of Juſtice on military Delinquents. *Brad. Append. Hiſt. Engl.* 45.

Spatularia, Is numbered among the Holy Veſtments, *&c.* in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3. *p.* 331.

Speaker of the Parliament, The Chief Officer in that High and Auguſt Court, who is as it were the Common Mouth of the Reſt: And as that Honourable Aſſembly contains two Houſes, the *Lords* and

Commons; ſo there are two *Speakers*, the one termed the *Lord Speaker of the Houſe of Peers*, and is moſt commonly the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; the other (being a Member of that Houſe) is called *The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons*, both whoſe Duties conſiſt in managing Debates, putting Queſtions, and thereby collecting the Senſe of the Houſes, the paſſing of Bills, ſeeing the Orders of each Houſe obſerved, &c. See *Parliament*.

Special Matter in Evidence, Is what is ſpecially alledged, and comes not into the *General Iſſue*.

Specialty, *(Specialitas)* A Bond, Bill, or ſuch like Inſtrument; a Writing or Deed, under the Hand and Seal of the Parties. *Litt.*

Speleum, The Cell of a Monk, mentioned in *Malmſb. lib.* 3.

Spices. Licences are to be granted for Importing of *Spices*; and the Cuſtom Duties thereon are leſſened, by *Stat* 6 & 8 *Geo.* 1.

Spigurnel, *(Spigurnellus)* Is the Sealer of the King's Writs, from the Sax. *Spicurran*, to ſhut up or incloſe: But the following Original has been given of this Word, that *Galfridus Spigurnel* being by King *Hen.* 3. appointed to be Sealer of his Writs, was the firſt in that Office; and thereſore in After-times the Perſons that injoyed the Office were called *Spigurnels*. *Pat.* 11 *H.* 3. 4 *Edw.* 1. This Office was alſo known by the Name of *Spicurnantia* or *Eſpicurnantia*; and *Oliver de Standford* held Lands in *Nettlebed in Com. Oxon. per Serjeantiam* Spicurnantiæ *in Cancellaria Domini Regis*. 27 Ed. 1.

Spinacium, A Sort of Veſſel which we now call a *Pinnace*. Knight. Ann. 1338.

Spindulæ, Were thoſe three Golden Pins which were uſed about the Archiepiſcopal Pall; and from thence *Spindulatus* ſignified to be adorned with the Pall. *Du Cange*.

Spinſter, Is an Addition in Law Proceedings uſually given to all unmarried Women; and it is a good Addition for the Eſtate and Degree of a Woman. But it is ſaid a Gentlewoman is to be named *Generoſa*, and not *Spinſter*, or it will be ill. *Dyer* 46, 88. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 668.

Spiritual Courts, Have Juriſdiction in Cauſes matrimonial, and for Probate of Wills of Goods, and granting Adminiſtrations; and for Tithes, where there is no *Modus*; in Caſes of Defamation, &c. Their Juriſdictions are ſet forth in the *Stat Articuli Cleri*, 9 *E.* 2. And in the *Stat. de Circumſpecte agatis*, the 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. &c. See *Courts Eccleſiaſtical*.

Spirituality, As containing the *Clergy* of *England*, Statutes made for preſerving their Privileges, &c. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 2 & 3.

Spiritualities of a Biſhop, Are thoſe Profits which he receives as a Biſhop, and not as a Baron of Parliament; ſuch as the Duties of his Viſitation, Preſtation-Money, his Benefit growing from Ordinations and Inſtitutions of Prieſts, the Income of his Juriſdiction, &c. *Staundf. P. C.* 132. The Archbiſhop of the Province is *Guardian of Spiritualities* when a See is vacant, and hath the Juriſdiction of Courts, &c. Vide *Cuſtos Spiritualitatis*.

Spittle-Houſe, Is a Corruption from *Hoſpital*, and ſignifies the ſame Thing; or it may be taken from the Teuton. *Spital*, an Hoſpital or Alms-houſe: It is mentioned in the 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Spoliation, *(Spoliatio)* A Writ or Suit for the Fruits of a Church, or the Church itſelf, to be ſued in the Spiritual Court, and not in the Temporal, that lies for one Incumbent againſt another, where they both claim by one Patron, and the Right of Patronage doth not come in Queſtion: As if a Parſon be created a Biſhop, and hath Diſpenſation to hold his Benefice, and afterwards the Patron preſents another Incumbent, who is inſtituted and inducted; now the Biſhop may have a *Spoliation* in the Spiritual Court againſt the new Incumbent, becauſe they both claim by one Patron, and the Right of Patronage doth not come in Debate; and for that the other Incumbent came to the Poſſeſſion of the Benefice, by the Courſe of the Spiritual Law, *viz* by Inſtitution and Induction; for otherwiſe, if he be not inſtituted and inducted, a *Spoliation* lies not againſt him, but Writ of Treſpaſs, or Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin. F. N. B.* 36, 37. So it is where a Parſon that hath a Plurality accepts of another Benefice, by Reaſon whereof the Patron preſents another Clerk, who is inſtituted and inducted; in this Caſe one of them may have *Spoliation* againſt the other, and then ſhall come in Queſtion, whether he hath a ſufficient Plurality, or not: And it is the ſame of Deprivation, &c. *Terms de Ley* 547.

Sponte oblata, A free Gift or Preſent to the King anciently ſo called.

Sportula, Signifies Gifts and Gratuities, forbidden to be received by the Clergy; And St. *Cyprian* calls thoſe Clergymen *Sportulantes Fratres*, who accepted ſuch Gifts for their Maintenance. St. *Cyp. Epiſt.* 70, 71.

Spouſals, The Betrothing of a Man or Woman before full Marriage. *Litt. Dict.* See *Eſpouſals*.

Spouſe-breach, Is Adultery oppoſed to ſimple Fornication: The Lady *Katherine* was accuſed to the King of incontinent Living before her Marriage, and of *Spouſe breach* after her Marriage. *Fox Act. Mon. Vol.* 2. *pag.* 540.

Spur-Royal, *(Spurarium aureum)* An ancient Gold Coin.——*Pro hac Recognitione dedit* Johan. H. *unum* Spurarium aureum, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 321.

Spulters of Yarn, Are Perſons that work at the *Spole* or Wheel; or Triers of *Yarn* to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom. 1 *Mar. c.* 7.

Squatley, Is a Note of Faultineſs in the Making of Cloth. 43 *Eliz. c.* 10. See *Rewey*.

Squibs, The Making, Selling, or Expoſing to Sale of *Squibs*, Serpents and other Fire-works; or Throwing, Caſting or Firing any *Squibs*, &c. is declared a common Nuſance: And ſuch Perſons who make or ſell *Squibs*, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Alſo the Perſons throwing them, or aſſiſting therein, incur a Forfeiture of 20 *s.* leviable by a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant; and not being paid, the Offender is to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not exceeding a Month. *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. If any Perſons ſhall permit *Squibs* to be caſt or thrown from out of their Houſes into the Street, they ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, &c.

Stabbing Of Perſons is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and puniſhed as Murder, by *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. See *Manſlaughter*.

Stabilia, A Writ called by that Name, on a Cuſtom in *Normandy*, that where a Man in Power claimed Lands in the Poſſeſſion of an Inferior, he petitioned the Prince that it might be put into his Hands 'till the Right was decided; whereupon he had this Writ, *Breve de Stabilia:* To this a Charter of King *Hen.* 1. alludes in *Pryn's Lib. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 1204.

Stabilitio venationis, The driving Deer to a *Stand. Omnes Burgenſes de* B. *debent invenire unum hominem ter per Annum ad* Stabilamentum *pro* venatione *capienda*, &c. *Lib. niger Heref.* And, *In* Venatione *ſi quis ad* Stabilitatem *non venit, i. e.* He who doth not come to the Place where he ought to ſtand. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 17.

Stable-ſtand, *(Stabilis ſtatio, vel Stans in Stabulo)* Is when a Man is found at his *Standing* in the Foreſt, with a Croſs or Long-bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any Deer; or ſtanding cloſe by a Tree, with Greyhounds in a Leaſh, ready to ſlip: And it is one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions, whereby a Perſon is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's

King's Deer in the Foreſt; the other three are *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloody-hand*. Manwood par. 2. cap. 18.

Stack, A Quantity of Wood three Foot long, as many Feet broad, and twelve Feet high. *Merch. Dict.*

Stadium, Is accounted a Furlong of Land; which is the eighth Part of a Mile. *Domeſday.*

Staff-herding, Is a Right to follow Cattle within a Foreſt: And where Perſons claim Common in any Foreſt, it muſt be inquired by the Miniſters whether they uſe *Staff-herding*, for it is not allowable of common Right; becauſe by that Means the Deer which would otherwiſe come and feed with the Cattle, are frighted away, and the Keeper or Follower will drive the Cattle into the beſt Grounds, ſo that the Deer ſhall only have their Leavings: Therefore if any Man who hath Right of Common, under Colour thereof uſe *Staff herding*, it is a Cauſe of Seiſing his Common till he pay a Fine for the Abuſe. 1 *Jon. Rep.* 282.

Stagiarius, Signifies a Reſident; as J. B. *Canonicus & Stagiarius Sancti Pauli*, is a Canon Reſidentiary of St. *Paul*'s Church, *Hiſt. Eccl. S.* Paul. But this Diſtinction was made between *Reſidentiarius*, and *Stagiarius*: Every Canon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of Reſidence, was *Reſidentiarius*; and while he actually kept ſuch ſtated Reſidence, he was *Stagiarius. Statut. Eccleſ.* Paulin. *MS.* 44. *Stagiaria*, the Reſidence to which he was obliged; *Stagiari*, to keep Reſidence. Hence an old *Stager*.

Stagnes, *(Stagna)* Are Pools of Standing Water. 5 *Eliz. c.* 21. A Pool conſiſts of Water and Land; and therefore by the Name of *Stagnum*, the Water and Land ſhall paſs alſo. *Inſt.* 5.

Stal-boat, Is a Kind of Fiſhing-boat, mentioned in the 27 *Eliz. c.* 21.

Stalkers, The going gently Step by Step, to take *Game*: None ſhall *ſtalk* with Buſh or Beaſt to any Deer, except in his own Foreſt or Park, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 11.

Stalkers, Certain Fiſhing-nets, by the Statute 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 20.

Stallage, *(Stallagium*, from the Sax. *Stal.* i. e. *Stabulum, Statio)* The Liberty or Right of pitching and erecting *Stalls* in Fairs or Markets; or the Money paid for the ſame. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Stallarius, Is mentioned in our Hiſtorians, and ſignifies *Præfectum Stabuli*; it was the ſame Officer which we now call Maſter of the Horſe:—Eadnothus *qui fuit* Harold *Regis* Stallarius, *&c. Spelm.* Sometimes it hath been uſed for him who hath a *Stall* in a Market. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *c.* 28.

Stamp-Duties, There are certain Duties impoſed by Parliament on all Vellum, Parchment and Paper, whereon Deeds, Grants, Commiſſions, or any Writings, or Proceſs in the Law are ingroſſed or written; which Duties are as follow, *viz.* For all Letters Patent, Grants of Offices, Preſentations, Diſpenſations, Admittances of Fellows of the College of Phyſicians, and of Attornies, Pardons of Crimes, *&c.* 40 *s.* All Conveyances Inrolled, Writs of Covenant for levying Fines, *Habeas Corpus's*, *&c.* Decrees in Chancery, Licences of Marriage, Probates of Wills, *&c.* 5 *s.* Warrants under the Sign Manual, Commiſſions out of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, Judgments, *&c.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* For Admiſſions into any Company, Bills, Anſwers, *&c.* in Chancery 1 *s.* All Parchment and Paper, upon which Common Deeds, Bonds, Writs, *&c.* are writ, 6 *d.* And for every Sheet of any Declaration, or Pleading, *&c.* 1 *d.* Stat. 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. c.* 21. And by 9 & 10 *W.* 3. and 12 *Ann.* Theſe Duties are *doubled*, and *trebled*: The common *Stamp* is treble Six-penny, *&c.* Commiſſioners are appointed by Virtue of theſe Acts, to provide *Stamps* or Marks; and inferior Officers for the *ſtamping* of Parchment and Paper, and for Levying and Collecting the Duties: If any Commiſſioner or Officer, ſhall fix the Mark or *Stamp* to Parchment or Paper before the Duty thereon is paid or ſecured, he ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* And Perſons Ingroſſing or Writing upon any Paper, *&c.* any Thing for which the ſame is charged with the Duty, before it ſhall be *ſtamped*, or Writing upon any Paper or Parchment marked or *ſtamped*, for any lower Duty than that which is required, ſhall incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* and no Deed or Writing ſhall be good in Law till the 5 *l.* is paid, and the ſame is *ſtamped*. Vide *Printing*.

Stand, Is a Weight from two hundred and a Half to three hundred of Pitch. *Merch. Dict.*

Standard, (From the Fr. *Eſtandart*, *&c. Signum, Vexillum)* In the general Signification, is an *Enſign in War*. And it is uſed for the *ſtanding Meaſure* of the King, to the Scantling whereof all the Meaſures in the Land are or ought to be framed, by the Clerks of Markets, Aulnagers or other Officers, according to *Magna Charta* and divers other Statutes: And it is not without good Reaſon called a *Standard*, becauſe it ſtandeth conſtant and immoveable, having all Meaſures coming towards it for their Conformity; even Soldiers in the Field have their *Standard* or Colours, for their Direction in their March, *&c.* to repair to. *Britton, cap.* 30. There is a *Standard* of *Money*, directing what Quantity of fine Silver and Gold, and how much Allay, are to be contained in Coin of old *Sterling*, *&c.* And *Standard* of *Plate* and Silver Manufactures. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 11. See *Allay*.

Standardum Londini. *Vobis Mandamus quod* Standardum Londini *de hujuſmodi Menſuris diligenter aſſiſari & probari, ac alias Menſuras per dictum* Standardum *fieri ad ſingulos Comitatus Regni, &c.* Clauſ. 14 Edw. 2.

Standardus, True *Standard*, or legal Weight or Meaſure. *Cartular. S. Edmund. MS.* 268.

Standel, A young ſtore *Oak tree*, which in Time may make Timber; and twelve ſuch young Trees are to be left ſtanding in every Acre of Wood, at the Felling thereof, by *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8.

Stanes. For maintaining the Bridge of *Stanes*, and *Egham* Cauſeway, a certain Toll is appointed by an old Statute, 1 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. There is a *Turnpike* now erected croſs this Bridge; and Tolls are taken for all Coaches, Carts, Horſes, Cattle, *&c.* going over, and Lighters or Veſſels paſſing under the ſaid Bridge; but the Inhabitants of *Stanes* are free for their Horſes, *&c.* Stat. 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25.

Stanlaw, A Word anciently uſed for a Stony Hill. *Domeſd.*

Stannaries, *(Stannaria*, from the Lat. *Stannum, i. e.* Tin) Are the Mines and Works where *Tin* Metal is got and purified; as in *Cornwall and Devonſhire*, *&c. Camden Brit.* 199. The Tinners are called *Stannary men*; who had great Liberties granted them by King *Edw.* 1. before they were abridged by the *Stat.* 50 *Edw.* 3. by which Statute the Privileges of the Tinners are limited and expounded; and the Juriſdiction of the *Stannary* Courts is ſettled by the 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 15. All Labourers in and about the *Stannaries*, are to have the Privilege of the *Stannary Court* while they work there; and may not be impleaded in any other Court, for any Cauſe ariſing within the *Stannaries*; except for Pleas of Land, Life or Member: The Juriſdiction of this Court is guided by Special Laws and Cuſtoms, and by Preſcriptions; and no Writ of Error lieth upon a Judgment in the *Stannary Court*, but it ſhall be reverſed, where wrong, by Appeal to the Steward of the Court where the Matter lieth; or from the Steward to the Deputy-Warden of the *Stannaries*; from the Under-Warden to the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*; and from him to the King's Privy Council

4 *Inſt.* 230, 232. *Plowd.* 327. 12 *Rep.* 9. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 745. Tranſitory Actions between Tinner and Tinner, &c. though not concerning the *Stannaries*, or ariſing therein, if the Defendant be found within the *Stannaries*, may be brought into theſe Courts, or at Common Law; but if one Party alone is a Tinner, ſuch tranſitory Actions which concern not the *Stannaries*, nor ariſe therein, cannot be brought in the *Stannary Courts*. 4 Inſt. 231.

Stannarius, A Pewterer or Dealer in Tin; of or belonging to Tin. *Litt. Dict.*

Staple, *(Stapulum)* Comes from the Fr. *Eſtape*, i. e. *Forum Vinarium*, a Market or *Staple* for Wines, which are the principal Commodity of *France*; or rather from the Germ. *Stapulen*, which ſignifieth to gather, or heap any Thing together: In an old *French* Book, it is written *à* Calais Eſtape *de la Laine*, &c. *i. e.* The *Staple* for Wool: And with us, it hath been a *Publick Mart*, appointed by Law to be kept at the following Places, *viz. Weſtminſter*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *New Caſtle*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Chichester*, *Wincheſter*, *Exeter* and *Briſtol*, &c. A *Staple Court* is held at the *Wool-Staple* in *Weſtminſter*, the Bounds whereof begin at *Temple Bar* and reach to *Tuthill*; in other Cities and Towns, the Bounds are within the Walls; and where there are no Walls, they extend through all the Towns; and the Court of the Mayor of the *Staple* is governed by the Law Merchant in a ſummary Way, which is the *Law of the Staple*. 4 *Inſt.* 237. See *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. The *Staple Goods of England* are Wool, Woolfels, Leather, Lead, Tin, Cloth, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. as appears by the Statute 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. Though ſome allow only the five firſt; and yet of late *Staple Goods* are generally underſtood to be ſuch as are vendible, and not ſubject to periſh, of any Kind. Vide *Statute Staple.*

Star, *(Starrum*, a Contraction from the Hebr. *Shetar*, a Deed or Contract) All the Deeds, Obligations, &c. of the *Jews* were anciently called *Stars*, and writ for the moſt part in *Hebrew* alone, or in *Hebrew* or *Latin*; one of which yet remains in the Treaſury of the *Exchequer*, written in *Hebrew*, without Points, the Subſtance whereof is expreſſed in *Latin* juſt under it, like an *Engliſh* Condition under a *Latin* Obligation: This bears Date in the Reign of King *John*; and many *Stars*, as well of Grant and Releaſe, as Obligatory, and by Way of Mortgage, are pleaded and recited at large in the Plea-Rolls. *Paſch.* 9 *Edw.* 1.

Star-Chamber, *(Camera Stellata*, *Chambre de Eſtoiels)* Was a Chamber at *Weſtminſter* ſo called, becauſe at firſt all the Roof thereof was decked with gilded *Stars*, Sir *Tho. Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *c.* 2. It is written the *ſtarred Chamber*. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. There was formerly a high *Court* called by this Name; long ſince taken away. 3 *H.* 7. 21 *H.* 8. 17 *Car.* 1. See *Court of Star-Chamber.*

Starch and Starch-Powder. By a late Act, *Starch-makers* are to make uſe of ſquare, or oblong Boxes only, for boxing and draining green *Starch*, before it is dried in the Stove, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* and ſhall give Notice to the Officers for the Duties, when they box and dry their *Starch*; and not remove the *Starch* made before it is weighed, and an Account taken thereof, on Pain of forfeiting 50 *l.* Officers may ſearch for *Starch* concealed, by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant, and ſeize the ſame, &c. A Penalty is likewiſe inflicted on Makers of Hair-Powder, Perfumers, Peruke-makers, Barbers, &c. mixing any Powder of Alabaſter, Chalk, Lime, &c. with *Starch-Powder*, or making Hair-Powder of any other Materials than Powder of *Starch*. And Makers of Powder for Hair, are to make Entries of their Workhouſes at the Office of *Exciſe*; and any Officer may enter Warehouſes and Shops, and examine the Powder, which being mixed ſhall be forfeited, and the Sum of 20 *l.* *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14.

Staticks, (*Statice*, *Scientia Ponderum)* Knowledge of Weights and Meaſures; or the Art of Balancing or Weighing in Scales. *Merch. Dict.*

Stationarius, (From *Statio*, Reſidence) Is the ſame with *Stagiarius.*

Statuarium, A Tomb adorned with Statues.—— *Ac ejus Sacro Corpore terræ illic inter multa alia Romana* Statuaria *commendato*, &c. Ingulph. 853.

Status de Manerio, The State of a Manor: All the Tenants within the Manor, met in the Court of their Lord, to do their cuſtomary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Uſages; which was termed *omnis* Status de Manerio. *Paroch. Antiq.* 456.

Statute, *(Statutum)* Has divers Significations: *Firſt*, It ſignifies an Act of Parliament made by the King, and the three Eſtates of the Realm; and *Secondly*, it is a ſhort Writing called a *Statute-Merchant*, or *Statute-Staple*, which are in the Nature of Bonds, &c. and called *Statutes*, as they are made according to the Form expreſſly provided in certain *Statutes.* 5 *H.* 4. *c.* 12. To *Statutes* enacted in Parliament, there muſt be the Aſſent of the King, Lords, and Commons, without which there can be no good Act of Parliament; but there are many Acts in Force, though theſe three Aſſents are not mentioned therein, as *Dominus Rex* ſtatuit *in Parliamento*, and *Dominus Rex in Parliamento ſuo* Statuta *edit*, and *de Communi Concilio* Statuit, &c. *Plowd.* 79. 2 *Bulſt.* 186. And Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, that ſeveral *Statutes* are penned like Charters in the King's Name only; though they were made by lawful Authority. 4 *Inſt.* 25. Before the Invention of Printing, all *Statutes* were proclaimed by the Sheriff in every County, by Virtue of the King's Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 526, 644. Some *Statutes* are *General*, and ſome are *Special:* And they are called General from the *Genus*, and Special from the *Species*; as for Inſtance; The whole Body of the Spiritualty is the Genus, but a Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, &c. is the Species: Therefore *Statutes* which concern all the Clergy, are general Laws; but thoſe which concern Biſhops only are ſpecial. 4 *Rep.* 76. The *Statute* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. which makes the Acceptance of a ſecond Living by Clergymen, an Avoidance of the Firſt, is a general Law, becauſe it concerns all Spiritual Perſons. 5 *Rep.* All *Statutes* concerning Myſteries and Trades in general, are general or publick Acts; though an Act which relates to one particular Trade is a private *Statute*. *Dyer* 75. A *Statute* which concerns the King is a publick Act; and yet the *Stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. concerning Sheriffs, &c. is a Private Act. *Plowd.* 38. *Dyer* 119. 'Tis a Rule in Law, that the Courts at *Weſtminſter* ought to take Notice of a General *Statute*, without Pleading it; but they are not bound to take Notice of particular or private *Statutes* unleſs they are pleaded. 1 *Inſt.* 98. *Statutes* againſt the Power of ſubſequent Parliaments are not binding; notwithſtanding the *Statute* 42 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. declares that any *Statute* made againſt *Magna Charta* ſhall be void: And this is evident, ſeeing many Parts of *Magna Charta* have been repealed and altered by ſubſequent Acts. *Read. on Statute Vol.* 4. *p.* 340. And the Law has been miſtaken in this Point; for the *Statutes* which intervene between the 9 *H.* 3. and 42 *E.* 3. are not repealed, though they vary from and are contrary to *Magna Charta.* Jenk. Cent. 2. *Statutes* continue in Force, although the Records of them are deſtroyed, by the Injury of Time, &c. But if a *Statute* is againſt Reaſon, or impoſſible to be performed, it is void. 4 *Rep.* 76. 2 *Inſt.* 587. Old *Statutes* muſt give Place to new, where they are contrary; but when there is a ſeeming Variance between two *Statutes*, and no Clauſe of *Non obſtante* in the latter, ſuch Conſtruction ſhall be made that both may ſtand. 11 *Rep.* 56. *Dyer* 347. By Repealing of a Repealing *Statute*, the firſt *Statute* is revived: And where one *Statute* is repealed by another, the

Acts done in the mean Time are valid. 4 *Vol. Read. Stat. Jenk. Cent.* 233. *Statutes* conſiſt of two Parts, the Words, and the Senſe; and 'tis the Office of an Expoſitor, to put ſuch a Senſe upon the Words of the *Statute*, as is agreeable to Equity and right Reaſon: Equity muſt neceſſarily take Place in the Expoſition of *Statutes*; but explanatory Acts are to be conſtrued according to the Words, and not by any Manner of Intendment; for 'tis incongruous for an Explanation to be explained. *Plowd.* 363, 465. *Cro. Car.* 23. The *Preamble* of a *Statute*, which is the Beginning thereof, going before, is as it were a Key to the Knowledge of it, and to open the Intent of the Makers of the Act; it ſhall be deemed true, and therefore good Arguments may be drawn from the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 11. It is the moſt natural and genuine Expoſition of a *Statute*, to conſtrue one Part by another Part of the ſame *Statute*, for that beſt expreſſes the Meaning of the Makers: The Words of an Act of Parliament are to be taken in a lawful and rightful Senſe, and the Conſtruction of *Statutes* in general muſt be made in Suppreſſion of the Miſchief, and for the Advancement of the Remedy intended by the *Statute*; but ſo that no innocent Perſon, by a literal Conſtruction ſhall receive any Damage. 1 *Inſt.* 381, 24. The beſt Way to expound a *Statute*, is to conſider what Anſwer the Law-givers would probably have given to the Queſtion made, if propoſed to them. *Plowd.* 465. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 245. In the uſual Expoſition of *Statutes*, theſe Things are to be obſerved, *viz.* 1. What was the Common Law before the making of the *Statute*? 2. The Miſchief and Defect which the Common Law did not provide againſt. 3. What Remedy the *Statute* hath appointed to cure this Miſchief. 4. The true Reaſon of the Remedy. 3 *Rep.* 5. Where a *Statute* gives a Remedy for any Thing, it ſhall be preſumed there was no Remedy before at Common Law: And the Rules to conſtrue Acts of Parliament, are different from the ſtrict Rules of Common Law; though in the Conſtruction of a *Statute*, the Reaſon of the Common Law gives great Light. *Raym.* 191, 355. 2 *Inſt.* 301. If an Act of Parliament is dubious, long Uſage may be good to expound it by; and the Meaning of Things ſpoken and written, muſt be as hath been conſtantly received; but where Uſage is againſt the obvious Meaning of a *Statute*, by the vulgar and common Acceptation of Words, then it is rather an Oppreſſion than an Expoſition of the *Statute*. *Vaugh.* 169, 170. A *Statute* which alters the Common Law, ſhall not be ſtrained beyond the Words, except in Caſes of publick Utility, when the End and Deſign of the Act appears to be larger than the Words themſelves. *Ibid.* 179. Relative Words in any *Statute*, may make a Thing paſs as well as if particularly expreſſed: And Caſes of the ſame Nature ſhall be within the ſame Remedy. *Raym.* 54. Such *Statutes* as are beneficial to the People, ſhall be expounded largely, and not with Reſtriction. *Style* 302. The Expoſition of *Statutes* concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, belongs to the Common Law Courts: And a *Statute* made in Imitation of the Common Law, is to be expounded by it. *Hob.* 83, 97. An Affirmative Act, does not repeal a precedent affirmative *Statute*. The Affirmative Words of *Statutes* do not change the Common Law, without Negative Words added therein: And the *Statute* of Wills, being in the Affirmative, doth not take away the Cuſtom to deviſe Land in Places where it is. *Jenk. Cent.* 212. *Dyer* 155. 1 *Inſt.* 111. If a *Statute* be made only in Affirmance of the ancient Common Law, and doth not enact any Thing new, but what was before provided for; it is nevertheleſs a *Statute*, and may be pleaded: But the Defendant hath a Plea at Common Law. *Style's Reg.* 301. An Act of Parliament in Affirmance of the Common Law, extends to all Times after, though it mentions only to give Remedy for the preſent; and where a Thing is granted by *Statute*, all neceſſary Incidents are granted with it. 1 *Inſt.* 235. Wherever a *Statute* gives or provides a Thing, the Common Law ſupplies all Manner of Requiſites. *Hard.* 62. Every *Statute* made againſt an Injury, gives a Remedy by Action, expreſly or implicitly. 2 *Inſt.* 55, 74. And beſides an Action upon the *Statute*, as the Subjects private Remedy; the Offender may be puniſhed for Contempt at the King's Suit, by Fine, *&c.* 2 *Co. Inſt.* 131, 163. Things for Neceſſity Sake, or to prevent Failure of Juſtice, are excepted out of *Statutes*. *Ibid.* 118. *Statutes* made for the public Good are to be expounded, ſo as to attain their End. 1 *Strange* 253, 258. *Kele's Statutes* and *Raſtal's* differed, and they who were for adhering to *Keble* proved that they had examined him with the Parliament Roll. The Chief Juſtice ruled it was enough, and *Keble* was read. 1 *Strange* 446. How *Statutes* are to be recited, and Indictments drawn on them, ſee *Indictment*.

Statute of Agreement between the King, Lords and Commons in Parliament. 51 *H.* 3. *Statutes of Limitation* of Actions, and of *Jeofails*, *&c.* Vide the *Heads*.

Statutes Merchant. A *Statute Merchant* is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before the *Clerk of the Statutes Merchant*, and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, or two Merchants aſſigned for that Purpoſe; and before the Mayors of other Cities and Towns, or the Bailiff of any Borough, *&c.* ſealed with the Seal of the Debtor and the King, upon Condition that if the Obligor pays not the Debt at the Day, Execution may be awarded againſt his Body, Lands, and Goods, and the Obligee ſhall hold the Lands to him, his Heirs and Aſſigns, till the Debt is levied. *Terms de Ley* 548. *Stat.* 13 *Edw.* 1. The Statute of *Acton Burnel*, 13 *Edw.* 1. enacts, That the Merchant is to cauſe his Debtor to come before the Mayor of *London*, *&c.* to acknowledge the Debt due, and Day of Payment; and the Recognizance is to be entered in a Roll: Then the Clerk is to make out a Bill Obligatory, whereunto the Seal of the Debtor ſhall be affixed together with the King's Seal in the Cuſtody of the Mayor, *&c.* And if the Debtor fail in Payment at the Day, upon Notice thereof to the Mayor and Clerk, they are to cauſe his Goods and Chattels to be ſold by Appraiſment, to ſatisfy the Creditor what his Debt amounts unto, and the Money without Delay is to be paid to ſuch Creditor; or in Caſe they cannot ſell the Goods, they ſhall cauſe ſo much of the Goods to be delivered to the Creditor as will anſwer his Debt. If the Debtor have no Goods within the Mayor's Juriſdiction, the Recognizance is to be ſent to the *Lord Chancellor* under the King's Seal, and he ſhall thereupon direct a Writ to the Sheriff in whoſe Bailiwick the Goods of the Debtor are, who is to proceed therein as the Mayor might have done if the ſaid Goods had been in his Juriſdiction: And if the Debtor have no Goods whereupon the Debt may be levied, he ſhall be impriſoned, and there remain until he agree with the Creditor, *&c.* If the Debtor have Sureties, they ſhall be proceeded againſt in like Manner as the Debtor; but ſo long as the Debt may be levied of the Goods of the Debtor, the Sureties are to be without Damage. Alſo a Merchant Stranger, to whom a Debt is due by *Statute Merchant*, ſhall beſides the Payment of his Debt, be ſatisfied for his Stay and Detainer from his Buſineſs. And by the *Statute de Mercatoribus*, 13 *Edw.* 1. the Merchant ſhall cauſe his Debtor to appear before the Mayor of the City of *London*, or other City or Town, and there acknowledge the Debt, *&c.* by *Recognizance*, which is to be inrolled, the Roll whereof muſt be double, one Part to remain with the Mayor, and the other with the Clerk appointed by the King; and then one of the Clerks is to write the Obligation, which ſhall be ſealed with the Debtor's Seal and that of the King, *&c.* If the Debt be not paid at the Day upon the Merchant's Account, the Mayor is to cauſe the Debtor

to

to be impriſoned, if to be found, and in Priſon to remain until he hath agreed the Debt; and if the Debtor cannot be found, the Mayor ſhall ſend the Recogniſance into the *Chancery*, from whence a Writ ſhall iſſue to the Sheriff of the County where the Debtor is, to arreſt his Body, and keep him in Priſon till he agree the Debt; and within a Quarter of a Year, his Lands and Goods ſhall be delivered to him to pay the Debt; but if the Debtor do not ſatisfy the Debt within that Time, all his Lands and Goods ſhall be delivered to the Merchant by a reaſonable *Extent*, to hold until the Debt is levied thereby; and in the mean Time he ſhall remain in Priſon; But when the Debt is ſatisfied, the Body of the Debtor is to be delivered, together with his Lands. If the Sheriff return a *Non eſt Inventus*, &c. the Merchant may have Writs to all the Sheriffs where he hath any Land; and they ſhall deliver all the Goods and Lands of the Debtor by Extent, and the Merchant ſhall be allowed his Damage, and all reaſonable Coſts, &c. All the Lands in the Hands of the Debtor, at the Time of the Recogniſance acknowledged, are chargeable; though after the Debt is paid, they ſhall return to the Grantees, if any are granted away, as ſhall the Reſt to the Debtor: The Debtor or his Sureties dying, the Merchant ſhall not take the Body of the Heir, &c. but ſhall have his Lands until the Debt is levied. In *London*, out of the Commonalty, two Merchants are to be choſen and ſworn by this Statute; and the Seal ſhall be opened before them, whereof one Piece is to be delivered to the ſaid Merchants, and the other remain with the Clerk; and before theſe Merchants, &c. *Recogniſances* may be taken; a Fee of 1 *d. per* Pound is allowed to the Clerk for fixing the King's Seal; and a Seal is to be provided that ſhall ſerve for *Fairs*, &c. but the Statute extends not to *Jews*. Stat. *ibid. Cro. Car.* 440, 457. *Statutes Merchant* were contrived for the Security of Merchants only, to provide a ſpeedy Remedy to recover their Debts; but at this Day they are uſed by others, who follow not Merchandize, and become one of the common Aſſurances of the Kingdom. *Bridg.* 21. *Owen* 82. And all Obligations made to the King, are of the Nature of theſe *Statutes Merchant*. 12 Rep. 2, 3. The Form of a *Statute Merchant* Bond, according to *Fleta*, is as follows, *viz.*——*Noverint univerſi per præſentes me* A. B. *de*, &c. *Teneri* C. D. *in centum libr. ſolvend. eidem* C. D. *ad feſtum*, &c. *Anno Regni Regis*, &c. *Et niſi fecero, concedo quod currant ſuper me & hæredes meos diſtrictio & pœna proviſa in* Statuto *Domini Regis edit. apud* Weſtm. *Datum* London, *tali die*, &c.

Statutes Staple, Are concerning Merchants and Merchandizes of the *Staple*; and of the ſame Nature with *Statutes Merchant:* They are for Debt acknowledged before the *Mayor of the Staple*, at our chief Cities, &c. in the Preſence of one or more of the Conſtables of the *Staple*, by Virtue of which the Creditor may forthwith have Execution of the Body, Lands, and Goods of the Debtor, on Non-payment. 4 *Inſt.* 238. The Mayor of the *Staple* may take *Recognizance* of a Debt in Preſence of the Conſtables of the *Staple*; and there ſhall be a Seal remaining with the Mayor, &c. with which every Obligation upon ſuch Recogniſance ſhall be ſealed: And upon ſuch Obligation, after Default of Payment, the Mayor may impriſon the Debtor, and attach his Goods, and ſell them to ſatisfy the Creditor; but if the Debtor be not found within the *Staple*, the Mayor is to certify the Obligation into Chancery, and from thence a Proceſs ſhall go againſt the Debtor's Perſon, his Lands, Goods, and Chattels, as in Caſe of a *Statute Merchant*. In every *Staple* Town there is to be a Mayor and two Conſtables eſtabliſhed to take Recognizances, &c. and when they die, or are changed, others ſhall be choſen in their Steads, by the Commonalty of Merchants; though the Mayor is not to hold over a Year, unleſs he be again choſe, &c. 27 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 1. Mayors and Conſtables of the *Staple* are to have Conuſance of Debts and Contracts touching Merchandize: Officers of the *Staple* ſhall be ſworn firſt to the King, and then to the *Staple*; and the Mayor of the *Staple* taking Recogniſance contrary to the Statute, is to forfeit to the King Half the Sum recognized, &c. Perſons ſuing out a *Scire facias* in Chancery, to defeat an Execution upon a *Statute Staple*, muſt find Security both to the King and Recognizee to proſecute, &c. *Stat.* 36 *Edw.* 3. 14 & 15 *R.* 2. 11 *H.* 6. A *Statute Staple* acknowledged before a Mayor only, and no others, was held good, being before the principal Officer; and where it is void as a *Statute*, it may be good as an Obligation. *Hill.* 22 *Jac.* 1. *Cro.* 461. Debt lies as well upon a *Statute Staple*, as upon a Bond: And a Statute acknowledged on Lands, is a preſent Duty, and ought to be ſatisfied before an Obligation; a Debt due on an Obligation being but a Choſe in Action, and recoverable by Law, and not a preſent Duty by Law, as a Debt upon a Statute, Judgment or Recognizance is, upon which preſent Execution is to be taken without further Suit. *Cro. Eliz.* 355, 461, 494. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 536. But a Judgment in a Court of Record, ſhall be preferred in Caſe of Execution before a *Statute:* Though if one acknowledge a *Statute*, and afterwards confeſs Judgment; if the Land be extended thereon, the Cogniſee ſhall have a *Scire facias* to avoid the Extent upon the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 45. 1 *Brownl.* 37. It is otherwiſe as to Goods, for there he that comes firſt, ſhall be firſt ſerved. *Ibid.* The Cogniſor of a *Statute* grants his Eſtate to the Cogniſee; by this the Execution of the Statute will be ſuſpended. 2 *Cro.* 424. But if the Cogniſee before Execution of a *Statute*, Releaſe to the Cogniſor all his Right to the Land; it will not be a Diſcharge of the whole Execution: For notwithſtanding, he may ſue Execution of his Body and Goods. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 326. Upon a *Statute Staple*, a *Capias* and Extent of Lands, Goods, and Chattels are contained in one Writ; but it is not ſo on a *Statute Merchant*. Jenk. Cent. 163. In Chancery the Proceedings on a *Statute Staple*, are in the Petty Bag Office; and *Statutes Staple* are ſuable in the King's Bench or Common Pleas, as well as in Chancery. *Cro. Eliz.* 208. On a Statute's being ſatisfied, it is to be *vacated* by entering Satisfaction, &c. *Statutes Staple* and Statutes Merchant are to be entered within ſix Months, or ſhall not be good againſt Purchaſers. 27 *Eliz. c.* 4. See the *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. for preventing Delays in extending *Statutes*. Vide *Recognizance*.

Statutes Merchant and Staple, Tenants thereby. He that is in Poſſeſſion of Lands on a *Statute Merchant* or *Staple*, is called *Tenant* by *Statute Merchant* and *Statute Staple*, during the Time of his Poſſeſſion: And Creditors ſhall have Freehold in the Lands of Debtors, and Recovery by *Novel Diſſeiſin*, if put out; but if Tenant by *Statute Merchant*, or *Statute Staple*, hold over his Term, he that hath Right may ſue out a *Venire facias ad computand'*, or enter, as upon an *Elegit*. 27 Edw. 3. &c.

Statuto Stapulæ, Is a Writ that lies to take the Body to Priſon, and ſeiſe upon the Lands and Goods of one who hath forfeited the Bond called *Statute Staple*, Reg. Orig. 151.

Statuto Mercatorio, The Writ for Impriſoning him that hath forfeited a *Statute Merchant* Bond until the Debt is ſatisfied: And of theſe Writs, there is one againſt Lay Perſons, and another againſt Perſons Eccleſiaſtical. *Reg. Orig.* 146, 148.

Statutum de Laboratiis, An ancient Writ for the Apprehending of ſuch *Labourers* as refuſe to work according to the Statute. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Statutum Seſſionem, The *Statute Seſſions*, A Meeting in every Hundred of Conſtables and Houſholders, by Cuſtom, for the Ordering of Servants, and

and debating of Differences between the Masters and Servants, rating of Servants Wages, &c. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Staurum, Any Store, or standing Stock of Cattle, Provision, &c. *Matt. Westm. Anno* 1259.

Steorsman, The same with the *Stiremannus*, or *Sturemannus*.

Sterling, *(Sterlingum)* Was the Epithet for Silver Money current within this Kingdom, and took Name from this; that there was a pure Coin stamped first in *England* by the *Easterlings*, or Merchants of *East Germany*, by the Command of King *John*; and *Hoveden* writes it *Esterling*. Instead of the *Pound Sterling*, we now say so many *Pounds* of *lawful English Money*; but the Word is not wholly disused, for though we ordinarily say lawful Money of *England*, yet in the *Mint* they call it *Sterling Money*; and when it was found convenient in the Fabrication of Monies, to have a certain Quantity of baser Metal to be mixed with the pure Gold and Silver, the Word *Sterling* was then introduced; and it has ever since been used to denote the certain Proportion or Degree of Fineness, which ought to be retained in the respective Coins. *Lowndi's Essay on Coins* 14.

Steward, *(Senescallus*, compounded of the Sax. *Steda, i. e.* Room, or *Stead*, and *Weard*, a Ward or Keeper) Is as much as to say a Man appointed in my Place or *Stead*, and hath many Applications, but always denotes an Officer of chief Account within his Jurisdiction. The greatest of these Officers is, *The Lord High Steward of England*, who anciently had the Supervising and Regulating, next under the King, the Administration of Justice, and all other Affairs of the Realm, whether Civil or Military; and the Office was Hereditary, belonging to the Earls of *Leicester*, till forfeited to King *Hen.* 3. But the Power of this Officer being very great, of late the Office of High *Steward* of *England* hath not been granted to any one, only *pro hac vice*, either for the Trial of a Peer of the Realm on an Indictment for a Capital Offence; or for the Determination of the Pretensions of those who claim to hold by Grand Serjeanty, to do certain honourable Services to the King at his Coronation, &c. for both which Purposes he holds a Court, and proceeds according to the Laws and Customs of *England*; and he to whom this Office is granted must be of Nobility and a Lord of Parliament. 4 *Inst.* 58, 59. *Crompt. Jurisd.* 84. 13 *Hen.* 8. 11. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 5. Of the nine great Officers of the Crown, the Lord High *Steward* is the first; but when the special Business for which he is appointed is once ended, his Commission expires. The first Lord High *Steward* that was created for the Solemnizing of a Coronation, was *Thomas*, second Son of *Hen.* 4th; and the first Lord *Steward* for the Trial of a Peer, was *Edward Earl of Devon*, on the Arraignment of *John Holderness* Earl of *Huntingdon* in the same Reign. *Lex Constitution.* 170. There is a *Lord Steward of the Houshold*, mentioned *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. whose Name was changed to that of *Great Master of the Houshold*, Anno 32 *H.* 8. But this Statute was repealed by 1 *Mar. cap.* 4. and the Office of Lord *Steward* of the Houshold revived. He is the chief Officer of the King's Court, to whom is committed the Care of the King's House, he has Authority over all Officers and Servants of the Houshold, except those belonging to the Chapel, Chamber, and Stable; and the Palace Royal is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, but only of the Lord Steward, or in his Absence, of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Houshold, with the *Steward* of the Marshalsea, who by Virtue of their Offices, without any Commission, hear and determine all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Breaches of the Peace, &c. committed in the King's Palace: Besides the Treasurer and Comptroller, the Lord *Steward* hath under him a Cofferer, several Clerks of the *Green Cloth*, &c. He attends the King's Person at the Beginning of Parliaments; and is a White Staff Officer, which he breaks over the Hearse on the Death of the King, and thereby discharges all Officers under him: Of this Officer's ancient Power, read *Fleta, lib.* 2. and *F. N. B.* 241. In the Liberty of *Westminster*, an Officer is chosen and appointed, called *High Steward*; and there is a *Deputy Steward of Westminster*; and the Word *Steward* is of so great Diversity, that in most *Corporations*, and all *Houses* of *Honour*, an Officer is found of this Name and Authority. *Stewards of Manors*, see *Copyhold.*

Stews, (From the Fr. *Estuves*, e. i. *Thermæ, Balneum)* Are those Places which were permitted in *England* to Women of professed Incontinency, and that for Hire would prostitute their Bodies to all Comers; so called, because dissolute Persons are wont to prepare themselves for venereous Acts by *Bathing:* And *Hot Baths* were by *Homer* reckoned among the effeminate Sort of Pleasures. These *Stews* were suppressed by King *Hen.* 8. about the Year 1546.

Stica, A Brass *Saxon* Coin, of the Value of Half a Farthing, four of them making an *Helfing*.

Stick of Eels, A Quantity or Measure of Twenty-five: A *Bind* of Eels contains ten *Sticks*, and each Stick 25 Eels. *Stat. of Weights and Measures.*

Stickler, An inferior Officer who cuts Wood within the King's Parks of *Clarendon*. Rot. Parl. 1 H. 6.

Stilyard, Steelyard, Otherwise called the *Stylehouse*, in the Parish of *Alhallows* in *London*, was by Authority of Parliament assigned to the Merchants of the *Hanse* and *Almaine* or *Easterling* Merchants, to have their Abode in for ever, with other Tenements, rendering to the Mayor of *London* a certain yearly Rent. *Stat.* 14 *Edw.* 4. In some Records it is called *Gildhalda Teutonicorum*; and it was at first denominated *Stilyard*, of a broad Place or Court where *Steel* was sold, upon which that House was founded. See 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 32. & 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 8. 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 13.

Stipula, Stubble left standing in the Field after the Corn is reaped and carried away.——*Dedi unam Carectatam foragii, & duas acras* Stipulæ, &c. *Cart.* 2 *Edw.* 2.

Stiremannus, *Sturemannus*, Sax. *Steor-man*, A Pilot of a Ship, or *Steers-man*. Domesd.

Stoc and Stovel, A Forfeiture where any one is taken carrying *Stipites & Pabulum* out of the Woods; for *Stoc* signifies Sticks, and *Stovel* Pabulum. *Antiq. Chart.*

Stock or Stoke, Syllables added to the Names of Places, from the Sax. *Stocce*, i. e. *Stipes, Truncus*; as *Woodstock, Basingstoke*, &c.

Stock and Family. If Lands were devised generally to a *Stock*, or *Family*; it shall be understood of the Heir Principal of the House. *Hob.* 33. See *Tylwith.*

Stockjobbers and **Stocks**, in *Exchange* Alley. All *Stockjobbing* not authorized by Act of Parliament, or by Charter, or used by obsolete Charters, shall be void, and the Undertakings are declared Nusances, &c. by *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 18. All *Præmiums* to deliver or receive, accept or refuse any *publick Stock*, or Share therein, and Contracts in Nature of Wagers, Putts and Refusals relating to the Value of the *Stock*, shall be void; and the *Præmiums* returned, or may be recovered by Action with double Costs; and the Persons entering into or executing any such Contract, shall forfeit 500 *l.* No Money shall be given to compound any Difference, for not delivering or transferring *Stock*, or not performing Contracts; but the whole Money agreed, is to be paid, and the *Stock* transferred on Pain of 100 *l.* Persons buying, on Refusal or Neglect to transfer at the Day, may buy the like Quantity of

Stock, of any other Perſon, and recover the Damage of the firſt Contractor: And Contracts for Sale of any *Stock*, where Contractors are not actually poſſeſſed of or intitled unto the ſame, to be void; and the Parties agreeing to ſell, &c. incur a Penalty of 500 *l.* Brokers making Agreements, &c. and doing contrary, are alſo liable to Penalties: But this Act not to hinder lending Money on *Stocks*, or Contracts for re-delivering or transferring thereon, ſo as no *Præmium* be paid for the Loan more than legal Intereſt. *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 8. Made perpetual by 10 *Geo.* 2. As to *Stocks ſold*, it his held, that an actual Transfer is not neceſſary, unleſs the Perſon to whom it ought to be made, was at the Place and Time ready to accept it; and then the Time of Tender is the laſt Hour of the Day on which the *Stock* was to be Transferred. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 106, 219. If the Plaintiff do not ſet forth in his Declaration that he was at the *South-Sea Houſe*, &c. on the Day, at ſuch a Time, and ſtaid till the laſt Hour, to transfer his *Stock*, he cannot maintain his Action. *Paſch.* 8 *Geo.* 1. In Equity it has been adjudged, if a Truſtee, or Executor, with the Truſt-Money buys *Stocks*, and thereby gains conſiderably, he ſhall have the Advantage of it himſelf; in reſpect of the Hazard he run of being a Loſer by it, which he muſt have born, if able. *Abr. Caſe Eq.* 398. But in a like Caſe, where Money laid out on *Stocks* was greatly improved; it was decreed, that as if the *Stock* had fallen, the Truſt muſt have ſuffered; ſo its accidental Riſe, ſhall be for the Benefit of it. 1 *P. Williams* 649. See *Brokers* and *Felony*.

Stocks, *(Cippus)* A Wooden Engine to put the Legs of Offenders in, for the ſecuring of diſorderly Perſons, and by Way of Puniſhment in divers Caſes ordained by Statute, &c. And it is ſaid that every Vill within the Precinct of a Torn is indictable for not having a Pair of *Stocks*, and ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* *Kitch.* 13.

Stockland and Bondland. In the Manor of *Wadhurſt* in *Suſſex*, there are two Sorts of Copyhold Eſtates, *viz.* *Stockland* and *Bondland*, deſcendable by Cuſtom in ſeveral Manors: As if a Man be firſt admitted to *Stockland*, and afterwards to *Bondland*, and dies ſeiſed of both, his eldeſt Son and Heir ſhall inherit both Eſtates; but if he be admitted firſt to *Bondland*, and after to the other, and of theſe dieth ſeiſed, his youngeſt Son ſhall inherit: And *Bondland* held alone, deſcends to the youngeſt Son. 2 *Leon.* 55.

Stola, Was a Garment formerly worn by Prieſts, like unto thoſe which we now call Hoods. And ſometimes it is taken for the Archiepiſcopal Pall. *Eadmer. cap.* 188. Alſo a Veſtment which Matrons wore. *Cowel.*

Stone, A Weight of 14 Pounds, uſed for weighing of Wool, &c. The *Stone* of Wool ought to weigh 14 Pounds; but in ſome Places, by Cuſtom, it is leſs, as 12 Pounds and a Half: A *Stone* of Wax is 8 Pounds; and in *London* the *Stone* of Beef is no more. 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 4. *Rot. Parl.* 17 *Ed.* 3.

Stores of War, Are not to be imbezilled; and none to make *Stores of War* with the King's Marks, but Contractors with the principal Officers or Commiſſioners of the Navy, &c. under the Penalty of 200 *l.* *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. Vide *Naval Stores*.

Stotarius, He who had the Care of the *Stud* or Breed of young Horſes. *Leg. Alfred. c.* 9.

Stoth, *Nativi de W. ſolvit quilibet pro filiabus ſuis Maritandis Gerſon Domine, & Ourlop pro filiabus corruptis, & Stoth, & alia ſervitia, &c.* Petr. Bleſſ. contin. Hiſt. Croyl. p. 115.

Stow, (Sax. i. e. *Locus*) A Place, and is often joined to other Words; as *Godſtow* is a *Place* dedicated to *God*.

Stowage, Is the Room where Goods are laid, or 'tis the Money paid for ſuch Places. See *Houſage*.

Straits, A narrow Sea between two Lands, or an Arm of the Sea. Alſo there is a narrow coarſe Cloth anciently ſo called. 18 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 16.

Strand, *(Sax.)* Any Shore or Bank of a Sea or great River. Hence the Street in the Weſt Suburbs of *London*, which lay next the Shore or Bank of the *Thames*, is called the *Strand*. An Impunity from Cuſtom, and all Impoſitions upon Goods or Veſſels, by Land or Water, was uſually expreſſed by *Strand* and *Stream*; as King *Hen.* 2d. in his Charter to the Town of *Rocheſter*.——*Concedo & Confirmo in perpetuum cum* Socne & Soke, & Strand & Stream. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 4.

Stranded, (from the Sax. *Strand*) Is when a Ship is by Tempeſt or ill Steerage run on Ground, and ſo periſhes. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 14. Where a Veſſel is *ſtranded*, Juſtices of the Peace, &c. ſhall command Conſtables near the Sea Coaſts to call Aſſiſtance for the Preſervation of the Ship; and Officers of Men of War are to be aiding and aſſiſting. 12 *Ann. c.* 18.

Stranger, (derived from the Fr. *Eſtranger*, alienus) Signifies generally in our Language, a Man born out of the Realm, or unknown. In the Law it hath a ſpecial Signification, for him that is not *privy* to an Act: As a *Stranger* to a Judgment, is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong; and in this Senſe it is directly contrary to *Party* or *Privy*. Old Nat. Br. 128. *Strangers* to Deeds, ſhall not take Advantage of Conditions of Entry, &c. as Parties and Privies may; but they are not obliged to make their Claims on a Fine levied till five Years; whereas Privies, ſuch as the Heirs of the Party that paſſed the Fine, are barred preſently. 1 *Inſt.* 214. 2 *Inſt.* 516. 3 *Rep.* 79. *Strangers* have either a *preſent* or *future* Right; or an apparent *Poſſibility* of Right, growing afterwards, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 245.

Stray, or going *aſtray* of Beaſts and Cattle, ſee *Eſtray*.

Stream-works, A Kind of Works in the *Stannaries* mentioned in the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 23.

Streeman, (Sax.) *Robuſtus, vel potens vir.* Leland, Vol. 2. p. 188.

Streets, If *Streets* in *London* are not well paved, the Mayor and Aldermen, or any three Juſtices there, may ſet Fines upon Perſons, to be levied by Diſtreſs or Action, &c. 32 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. And for Nuſances, Diſturbances, Revelling, &c. in *Streets*, certain Penalties are inflicted by the *City* Laws. *Lex Lond.* 194. It is made Felony maliciouſly to aſſault Perſons in the *Streets*, with Intent to tear their Clothes, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22. See 10 *Geo.* 2. Vide *Robbery*.

Streetward, Was an Officer of the *Streets*, like our Surveyor of the Highways, or rather a Scavenger. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 187.

Strip, *(Strepitus)* Deſtruction, Mutilation, from the Fr. *Eſtropier*: Strepitum & *waſtum facere* i. e. To make *Strip and Waſte*, or *Strop and Waſte*. See *Eſtrepment*.

Strond, An old *Saxon* Word ſignifying the ſame as *Strand*.

Strumpet, *(Meretrix)* A Whore, Harlot, or Courteſan: This Word was heretofore uſed for an Addition. *Plac. apud Ceſtr.* 6 *Hen.* 5.

Strype, The eighth Part of a Seam or Quarter of Corn: a *Stryke* or Buſhel. *Cartular. Reading. MS.* 116

Stud of Mares, is a Company of Mares kept for Breeding of Colts; from the Sax. *Stodmyra*, i. e. *Equa ad fœtum*.

Style, *(Appello)* Is to call, name, or *intitle* one; as the *Style* of the *King* of *England* is *George* the Second, by the Grace of God King of *Great Britain*, *France*

France and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. There is alſo an *Old* and *New Style*, uſed in the *Dates* of Things abroad; the latter being eleven Days before the former.

Subarrare. *Florence* of *Worceſter* tells us, That King *Alfred* Subarravit & *duxit* a Noblewoman of *Mercia*, *Anno* 868.

Sub-deacon, An ancient Officer in the Church, made by the Delivery of an empty Platter and Cup by the Biſhop, and of a Pitcher, Baſon and Towel by the Archdeacon: His Office was to wait on the *Deacon* with the Linen on which the Body, &c. was conſecrated, and to receive and carry away the Plate with the Offerings at Sacraments, the Cup with the Wine and Water in it, &c. He is often mentioned by the *Monkiſh* Hiſtorians, and particularly in the *Apoſtolical Canons* 42, 43.

Subjects, *(Subditos)* Are the Members of the Common-wealth *under* the King their Head. *Wood's Inſt.* 22.

Subjugalis, Is any Beaſt carrying the Yoke. *Matt. Pariſ.* 1249.

Sublegerius, (from the Sax. *Sybleger*, i. e. *Inceſtus*) One who is guilty of inceſtuous Whoredom.

Sub-marſhal, An Officer in the *Marſhalſea*, who is Deputy to the *Chief Marſhal* of the King's Houſe, commonly called the *Knight Marſhal*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Priſoners there. He is otherwiſe termed *Under-Marſhal*. Cromp. Juriſ. 104.

Submiſſion, Of Matters to Arbitrament, by Bond or Covenant, &c. upon which an Action may be brought on Non-performance of the *Award*, if it is made for Payment of Money. 10 *Rep.* 131. See *Arbitrament*.

Subnervare, To cut the Sinews of the Legs or Thighs; to *Ham-ſtring*: And it was an old Cuſtom in *England*, *Meritrices* & *Impudicas mulieres* Subnervare.

Subornation, *(Subornatio)* A ſecret under-hand preparing, inſtructing, or bringing in a falſe Witneſs; and from hence *Subornation of Perjury* is the preparing or corrupt alluring to Perjury. *Subornation* of Witneſſes we read of in the 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. And procuring or *ſuborning* a Witneſs to give falſe Teſtimony in any Court of Record concerning Lands or Goods, the Offender ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* or ſuffer Impriſonment for Half a Year, ſtand on the Pillory, &c. by 6 *Eliz. c.* 9. 3 *Inſt.* 167. See *Perjury*.

Subpœna, Is a Writ whereby common Perſons are called into *Chancery*, in ſuch Caſes where the Common Law hath provided no ordinary Remedy; and the Name of it proceeds from the Words therein, which charge the Party called to appear at the Day and Place aſſigned, *ſub pœna Centum librarum*, &c. Weſt. ſymb. par. 2. Cromp. Juriſ. 33. The *Subpœna* is the leading Proceſs in *Courts of Equity*; and by Statute, when a Bill is filed againſt any Perſon, Proceſs of *Subpœna* ſhall be taken out to oblige the Defendant to appear and anſwer the Bill, &c. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. Where a Defendant abſconds, or goes beyond Sea, to avoid being ſerved with Proceſs of *Subpœna* to appear, &c. See 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. And there are ſeveral of theſe Writs in Chancery; as the *Subpœna ad Reſpondend'*, *Subpœna ad Replicand'* & *ad Rejungend'*, *Subpœna ad Teſtificand'* & *ad audiend. judicium*, &c. which Writs are to be made out by the proper Clerk of the *Subpœna Office*; and *Subpœna's to anſwer* muſt be perſonally ſerved by being left with the Defendant, or at his Houſe with one of the Family, on Affidavit whereof, if the Defendant do not anſwer, Attachment ſhall be had againſt him, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 5, 6. A *Subpœna ad Teſtificandum* lies for the calling in of Witneſſes to *teſtify* in any Cauſe, not only in *Chancery*, but in all *other Courts*; and in that Court, and in the *Exchequer*, it is made uſe of in Law and Equity. The two chief Writs of *Subpœna* are to *appear* and to *teſtify*; and the latter iſſues out of the Court where the Iſſue is joined, upon which the *Evidence* is to be given. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 536. In this Writ the 100 *l.* Penalty is inſerted only *in Terrorem*, being never levied; though if a Witneſs ſerved with a *Subpœna*, refuſe to appear, on Tender of his Charges, the Party injured thereby may recover 10 *l.* Damages, and other Recompence by Action of the Caſe. 5 *Eliz.*

Form of *a Writ of Subpœna* for Witneſſes at the Aſſiſes.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To* A. B. C. D. E. F. *Greeting: We command you, and every of you, firmly injoining you, that laying aſide all Manner of Buſineſſes and Excuſes whatſoever, you and every of you be in your proper Perſons before our Juſtices at the* Aſſiſes *appointed to be held at*, &c. *in the County of* S. *on the Day*, &c. *next following, to teſtify all and ſingular thoſe Things, which you or either of you ſhall know, in a certain Action now depending and undetermined in our Court before us*, &c. *between* T. B. *Plaintiff, and* R. D. *Defendant, in an Action of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe*, &c. *and on that Day to be tried by a Jury of the County; and this you and every of you are in no wiſe to omit, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds for every of you.* Witneſs, &c.

A Subpœna Ticket for a *Witneſs* to *appear and teſtify*.

MR. A. B. *By Virtue of a Writ of* Subpœna *to You and others directed, and herewith ſhewn unto You, You are required perſonally to be and appear before his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſiſe on the Day*, &c. *next at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Court of Aſſiſes then to be holden at*, &c. *in the County of* S. *to teſtify the Truth according to your Knowledge in a certain Cauſe now depending, and then and there to be tried between* T. B. *Plaintiff, and* R. D. *Defendant, in an Action of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe*, &c. *on the Part of the Plaintiff; and herein you are not to fail, on Pain of* 100 l. *Dated the Day and Year*, &c.

In *London* or *Middleſex*, it muſt be perſonally to be and appear before either of the Lord Chief Juſtices, &c.

Subſidy, *(Subſidium)* Signifies an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted to the King for the urgent Occaſions of the Kingdom, to be levied on every Subject of Ability according to the Value of his Lands or Goods; and in ſome of our Statutes it is taken for Cuſtom. Some Perſons have held, that the *Subſidy* of Tonnage, &c. might be taken by the King of his own Prerogative; eſpecially in a Caſe of Neceſſity, and for the Publick Good, as to make an Equality of Trade: And that the Precedents of the *Exchequer* make the Law herein. But the Law was adjudged otherwiſe, by both Houſes of Parliament. *Jenk. Cent.* 208. *Dyer* 165. *Lane* 24. *Cro. Car.* 601. Vide *Cuſtoms*, and *Tax*.

Subſtance, The *Subſtance* of Things is moſt to be regarded; and therefore our Law doth prefer Matter of *Subſtance*, before Matters of Circumſtance, &c. as in the Statutes 36 *E.* 3. *c.* 15. 33 *H.* 6. *c.* 10. 21 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. 23 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Subſtitute, *(Subſtitutus)* One placed under another Perſon to tranſact ſome Buſineſs, &c. See *Attorney*.

Suburbani, Are Huſbandmen, according to the *Monaſticon*. Tom. 2. p. 468.

Succeſſor,

Succeſſor, *(Lat.)* Is he that followeth or cometh in another's Place. *Sole Corporations* may take a Fee-ſimple Eſtate to them and their *Succeſſors*; but not without the Word *Succeſſors:* And ſuch a Corporation cannot regularly take in *Succeſſion* Goods and Chattels; and therefore if a Leaſe for a Hundred Years be made to a Perſon and his *Succeſſors*, it hath been adjudged only an Eſtate for Life: Nor may a Sole Corporation bind the *Succeſſors*. 4 *Rep.* 65. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 46, 94. 4 *Inſt.* 249. An *Aggregate Corporation* may have a Fee-ſimple Eſtate in *Succeſſion*, without the Word *Succeſſors*; and take Goods and Chattels in Action or Poſſeſſion, and they ſhall go to the *Succeſſors*. *Wood's Inſt.* 111. Vide *Corporation*.

Succiſiones Arborum, The Cuttings and Croppings of Trees. *Chart.* 2 *Hen.* 5.

Sufferance, Tenant at *Sufferance*, is he who holdeth over his Term at firſt lawfully granted. *Terms de Ley.* A Perſon is Tenant at *Sufferance* that continues after his Eſtate is ended, and wrongfully holdeth againſt another, *&c.* 1 *Co. Inſt.* 57. See *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28.

Sufferentia pacis, A Grant or Sufferance of Peace or Truce.——*Pro quadam* Sufferentia pacis *cum illis habenda, per unum annum duratura.* Clauſ. 16 Ed. 3.

Suffragan, (*Suffraganeus, Chorepiſcopus, Epiſcopi vicarius*) Is a *Titular Biſhop*, ordained to aid and aſſiſt the Biſhop of the Dioceſe in his Spiritual Function; or one who ſupplieth the Place inſtead of the Biſhop. Some Writers call theſe *Suffragans* by the Name of *Subſidiary Biſhops*, whoſe Number is limited by the *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. By which Statute it was enacted, That it ſhould be lawful for every Biſhop, at his Pleaſure, to elect two honeſt and diſcreet Spiritual Perſons within his Dioceſe, and to preſent them to the King, that he might give to one of them ſuch Title, Stile and Dignity of ſuch of the Sees in the ſaid Statute mentioned, as he ſhould think fit: And that every ſuch Perſon ſhould be called *Biſhop Suffragan* of the ſame See, *&c.* This Act ſets forth at large for what Places ſuch *Suffragans* were to be nominated by the King; and if any one exerciſe the Juriſdiction of a *Suffragan*, without the Appointment of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, *&c.* he ſhall be guilty of a *Præmunire*. *Stat. Ibid.* See *Chorepiſcopi*.

Suggeſtion, (*Suggeſtio*) Is in Law a Surmiſe, or Repreſenting of a Thing; and by *Magna Charta* no Perſon ſhall be put to his Law on the *Suggeſtion* of another, but by lawful Witneſſes. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 28. *Suggeſtions* are Grounds to move for *Prohibitions* to Suits in the Spiritual Courts, *&c.* when they meddle with Matters out of their Juriſdictions. 2 *Lill Abr.* 536. Though Matters of Record ought not to be ſtayed upon the bare *Suggeſtion* of the Party; there ought to be an Affidavit made of the Matter *ſuggeſted*, to induce the Court to grant a Rule for ſtaying the Proceedings upon the Record. 2 *Lill.* 537. There are *Suggeſtions* in *Replevin*, for a *Returno habendo*; which 'tis ſaid are not traverſable, as there are for Prohibitions to the Spiritual or Admiralty Courts. 1 *Plowd.* 76. Breaches of *Covenants* and Deaths of Perſons muſt be *ſuggeſted* upon Record, *&c.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10.

Suit, (*Secta*, Fr. *Suite*, i. e. *Conſecutio, Sequela*) Signifies a Following another; but in divers Senſes. The *firſt* is a *Suit in Law*, and is divided into *Suit Real* and *Perſonal*; which is all one with *Action* Real and Perſonal. 2. *Suit of Court*, an Attendance which a Tenant owes to the Court of his Lord. 3. *Suit-Covenant*, when a Man hath covenanted to do *Suit* in the Lord's Court. 4. *Suit-Cuſtom*, where I and my Anceſtors owe *Suit* Time out of Mind. 5. *Suit* is the following one in Chaſe, as *Freſh Suit:* And this Word is uſed for a *Petition* made to the King, or any great Perſonage. None enfeoffed by Deed ſhall be diſtrained to do *Suit* to his Lord's Court, unleſs he be bound thereto by the Form of his Deed, or he and his Anceſtors have uſed to do it, *&c.* And if the Lord diſtrain for *Suit* not due, the Party ſhall have an Attachment againſt the Lord to appear in the King's Court, *&c.* Likewiſe where *Suits* are withdrawn, the Lord may recover Seiſin and Damages by *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 9. See *Secta*.

Suits at Law, Are to be proſecuted in certain Times limited by the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. *&c.* Thoſe Perſons who acted as Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* not authorized, at the bringing in of King *William*, were indemnified from vexatious *Suits*, by 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. So Perſons that acted for Security of the Government, during the Rebellion in the late Reign. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 39. Perſons deſiring to end any *Suits* or Controverſies, for which there is no Remedy but by perſonal Action or Bill in Equity, may agree that their Submiſſion to the Award of Arbitrators, ſhall be made a Rule of Court, *&c.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 15.

Suit of the King's Peace, Is the Purſuing a Man for a Breach of the Peace. 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. 5 *H.* 4. *c.* 15.

Suit-Silver, A ſmall Rent or Sum of Money paid in ſome Manors to excuſe the Appearance of Freeholders at the Courts of their Lords.

Sulcus Aquæ, A little Brook or Stream of Water; otherwiſe called *Sike*, and in *Eſſex* a *Doke*. Paroch. Antiq. 531.

Sullery, (From the Sax. *Sulh*, i. e. *Aratrum*) A Plough-Land. 1 *Inſt.* 5.

Sullinga, *Sullingata Terræ*, Is the ſame with *Swoling*. Thorn. pag. 1931.

Sumage, (*Sumagium & Summagium*) Toll for Carriage on Horſeback: *Pro uno equo portante* Summagium *per dimidium Ann. obolum.* Chart. de Foreſta, c. 14. Cromp. Juriſ. 191.

Summary, (*Summarium*) Or an Abridgment. *Law Lat. Dict.*

Summer-hus-Silver, A Payment to the Lords of the Wood in the *Wealds* of *Kent*, who uſed to viſit thoſe Places in *Summer-time*, when their Under Tenants were bound to prepare little *Summer-Houſes* for their Reception, or elſe pay a Compoſition in Money. *Cuſtum. de Sittingburn, MS.*

Summoneas, Is a Writ Judicial of great Diverſity, according to the divers Caſes wherein it is uſed. *Tabl. Reg, Judic.*

Summoners, (*Summonitores*) Are Petty Officers that cite and warn Men to appear in any Court; and theſe ought to be *boni Homines, &c. Fleta, lib.* 4. The *Summonitores* were properly the *Apparitors*, who warned in Delinquents at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer any Charge or Complaint exhibited againſt them: And in Citations from a Superior Court, they were to be Equals of the Party cited; at leaſt the Barons were to be ſummoned by none under the Degree of Knights. *Paroch. Antiq.* 177.

Summonitores Scaccarii, Officers who aſſiſted in collecting the King's Revenues, by citing the Defaulters therein into the Court of Exchequer.

Summons, *(Summonitio)* Is with us as much as *vocatio in jus*, or *Citatio* among the *Civilians*. Fleta, lib. 6. cap. 6. In general, it is a Writ to the Sheriff to warn one to appear at a Day; and muſt be by certain Summoners on the Tenant's Land, not his Goods, *&c.* And if againſt an Heir, ſhall be on the Lands that did deſcend; or making Default, at the *Grand Cape* he may Wage his Law of *Non Summons*. 6 Rep. 54. 37 H. 6. 26. There is a *Summons* in Writs of *Formedon, &c.* And on every *Summons* upon the Land in a *Real Action*, fourteen Days before the Return, Proclamation is to be made thereof on a *Sunday*, at or near the Door of the Church or Chapel of the Place where the Land lies, which muſt be returned with the Name of the Summoners: And if ſuch Procla-

Proclamation shall not be had, then no *Grand Cape* shall issue, but an *Alias* and a *Pluries Summons*, until a *Summons* and Proclamation be duly made and returned. *Cro. Eliz.* 42. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 538. In a *Præcipe quod Reddat*, no Man shall lose his Land without being *summoned*. Jenk. Cent. 98.

Summons and Severance, In Law Proceedings, see *Severance*.

Summons ad Warrantizandum, *Summoneas ad Warrantizand'*, The Process whereby the Vouchee in a common Recovery is called. *Co. Litt.* 101.

Sumptuary Laws, (*Sumptuaria Lex*, from *Sumptuarius*, of or belonging to Expences) Are Laws made to restrain Excess in Apparel, and prohibit costly Clothes, of which heretofore we had many in *England*, but they are all repealed by 1 *Jac.* 1. 3 *Inst.* 199.

Sunday, *(Dies Dominicus)* Is the Lord's Day set apart for the Service of God, to be kept religiously, and not be profaned. Persons using Bull-baiting or Bear baiting, or such like Sports on a *Sunday*, shall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and 5 *s.* for Wrestling, Bowling, &c. *Stat.* 1 *Car.* 1. And if any Butchers shall kill or sell Meat on a *Sunday*, they are liable to a Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Carriers, Drovers, &c. travelling on the Lord's Day, incur a Forfeiture of 20 *s.* *Stat.* 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 1. No Person shall do any worldly Labour on a *Sunday*, (except Works of Necessity and Charity) on Pain of 5 *s.* And crying and exposing to sale any Wares or Goods on a *Sunday*, the Goods to be forfeited to the Poor, &c. on Conviction before a Justice of Peace, who may order the Penalties and Forfeitures to be levied by Distress: But this is not to extend to Dressing Meat in Families, Inns, Cook Shops, or Victualling Houses; nor to crying of Milk on a *Sunday* in the Morning or Evening. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. And Indictment for exercising the Trade of a Butcher must be laid to be *contra formam Statuti*; for it was no Offence at Common Law. 1 *Strange* 702. Law Processes are not to be served on a *Sunday*, unless it be in Cases of Treason or Felony; or on an Escape, by Virtue of 5 *Ann.* *Sunday* is not a Day in Law for Proceedings, Contracts, &c. And hence it is, that a Sale of Goods on this Day in a Market overt is not good: And if any Part of the Proceedings of a Suit in any Court of Justice, be entered and recorded to be done on a *Sunday*, it makes it all void. 2 *Inst.* 264. 3 *Shep. Abr.* 181. The Service of a Citation on a *Sunday* is good, and not restrained by the *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. And by two Judges, the Delivery of a Declaration upon a *Sunday* may be well enough, it not being a Process; but *Holt* C. J. thought it ill, because the Act intended to restrain all Sorts of legal Proceedings. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 706. A Writ of Inquiry cannot be executed on a *Sunday*. 1 Strange 387.

Supercargo, A Person employed by Merchants to go a Voyage, and oversee their Cargo, and dispose of it to the best Advantage. *Merch. Dict.*

Super-institution, (*Super institutio*) Is one *Institution* upon another; as where *A. B.* is admitted and *instituted* to a Benefice upon one Title, and *C. D.* is admitted and *instituted* on the Title or Presentment of another. 2 *Cro.* 463. See *Institution*.

Super-jurare, A Term used in our ancient Law, when a Criminal endeavoured to excuse himself by his own Oath, or the Oath of one or two Witnesses, and the Crime objected against him was so plain and notorious, that he was convicted by the Oaths of many more Witnesses: This was called *Super jurare*. Leg. Hen. 1. c. 74. Leg. Athelstan. c. 15.

Superoneratione Pasturæ, Is a Judicial Writ that lies against him who is impleaded in the County Court for the *Surcharging* or Overburthening a *Common* with his Cattle, in a Case where he was formerly impleaded for it in the same Court, and the Cause is removed into one of the Courts at *Westminster*. Reg. Judic.

Super Prærogativa Regis, A Writ which formerly lay against the King's Widow for Marrying without his Licence. *F. N. B.* 173.

Supersedeas, Is a Writ that lies in a great many Cases; and signifies in general a Command to stay some ordinary Proceedings at Law, on good Cause shewn, which ought otherwise to proceed. *F. N. B.* 236. A *Supersedeas* is used for the staying of an Execution, after a Writ of Error is allowed, and Bail put in: But no *Supersedeas* can be made out on bringing Writ of Error, till Bail is given, where there are Judgments upon Verdicts, or by Default, in Debt, &c. though in Case and Trespass, where Damages only are recovered, on the Bringing and allowing of the Writ, the Clerk of the Errors will make out a *Supersedeas* without Bail. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 543. A *Writ of Error* is said to be in Judgment of Law a *Supersedeas*, until the Errors are examined, &c. that is to the Execution; not to Action of Debt on the Judgment at Law: From the Time of the Allowance, a Writ of Error is a *Supersedeas*; and if the Party had Notice of it before the Allowance, it is a *Supersedeas* from the Time of such Notice; but this must be where Execution is not executed, or begun to be executed. *Cro. Jac.* 534. *Raym.* 100. *Mod. Ca.* 130. 1 *Salk.* 321. If before Execution, the Defendant bring a Writ of Error, and the Sheriff will execute a *Fieri fac.* and levy the Money, the Court will award a *Supersedeas*, *quia erronice emanavit*, and to have Restitution of the Money. *Stile* 414. After an Execution, there was a *Supersedeas*, *quia Executio improvide emanavit*, &c. issued; and there being no Clause of Restitution in the *Supersedeas*, it was insisted that the Execution was executed before the *Supersedeas* awarded, and that a faulty *Supersedeas* is no *Supersedeas*; but the Court ordered another *Supersedeas*, with a Clause of Restitution. *Moor* 466. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 256. The *Supersedeas*, *quia erronice emanavit*, lies to restore a Possession, after an *Habere facias seisinam*, when sued out erroneously: So of a *Supersedeas* after Execution upon a *Capias ad satisfaciend.* if it be immediately delivered to the Sheriff. *Jenk. Cent.* 58, 92. It appearing upon Affidavit, that there were two Writs of Execution executed upon one Judgment: The Party moved for a *Supersedeas*, because there cannot be two such Executions, but where the Plaintiff is hindred either by the Death of the Defendant, or by some Act in Law, that he can have no Benefit of the first; and so it was adjudged. *Stile* 255. A *Supersedeas* is grantable to a Sheriff to stay the Return of an *Habeas Corpora*; and if he return it afterwards, and the Parties proceed to Trial 'tis Error; and so are all the Proceedings in an inferior Court, after an *Habeas Corpora* delivered, unless a *Procedendo* is awarded, in which Case a *Supersedeas* is not to be granted. *Cro. Car.* 43, 350. When a *Certiorari* is delivered, it is a *Supersedeas* to inferior Courts below; and being allowed, all their Proceedings afterwards are erroneous; and they may be punished. The Justices, &c. to whom a *Certiorari* is sent, are to issue a *Supersedeas* to the Sheriff to stop Execution of any Award, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 293. If a Sheriff holds Plea of 40 *s* Debt in his County Court, the Defendant may sue forth a *Supersedeas*, that he do not proceed, &c. Or after Judgment he may have a *Supersedeas* directed to the Sheriff, requiring him not to award Execution upon such Judgment; and upon that an *Alias*, a *Pluries*, and an *Attachment*, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 432. *Supersedeas* may be granted by the Court for setting aside an erroneous judicial Process, &c. Also a Prisoner may be discharged by *Supersedeas*; as a Person is imprisoned by the King's Writ, so he is to be set at Liberty; and a *Supersedeas* is as good a Cause to discharge a Person, as the first Process is to arrest him. *Finch* 453. *Cro. Jac.* 379. If a privileged Person is sued in any Jurisdiction foreign to his Privilege, he may

bring his *Superſedeas*. Vaugh. 155. But a Peer being arreſted by a Bill of *Middleſex*, was ordered to plead his Privilege; and not allowed a *Superſedeas*. Stile 177. It is falſe Impriſonment to detain a Man in Cuſtody after a *Superſedeas* delivered; for the *Superſedeas* is to be obeyed; and in ſuch Caſe it is a new Caption without any Cauſe. 2 *Cro.* 379. 3 *Nelſ.* 256. There is a *Superſedeas* where an *Audita Querela* is ſued; and out of the *Chancery*, to ſet a Perſon at Liberty taken upon an *Exigent*, on giving Security to appear, *&c.* And in Caſes of Surety of the Peace and Good Behaviour, where a Perſon is already bound to the Peace in the Chancery, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 524, 529, 532.

Form of a Writ of *Superſedeas*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* M. *Greeting: Whereas we lately commanded you by our Writ, that you ſhould take* C. D. *late of*, &c. *in your County, if he ſhould be found in your Bailiwick, and ſafely keep him, ſo that you might have his Body before us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *next after*, &c. *then to come, and now laſt paſt, to make Satisfaction to* A. B. *for fifty Pounds, which in our Court before us were awarded to the ſaid* A. *for his Damages that he had ſuſtained, by Reaſon of not performing certain Promiſſes and Undertakings, made by the ſaid* C. *to the ſaid* A. *at*, &c. *in your ſaid County, whereof he is convicted: and becauſe it appears to us, that our Writ to take his Body to make Satisfaction, was unduly and clandeſtinely ſued out of our ſaid Court before us: Therefore we command you, that you altogether forbear taking, impriſoning, or any ways moleſting the ſaid* C. *by Reaſon of the Premiſſes, or in any Manner executing the ſaid Writ and making a Return thereof to us*, &c. *And if you ſhall have taken the ſaid* C. *upon that Occaſion, and no other, then do you without Delay diſcharge him, and permit him to go at large.* Witneſs, *&c.*

Super Statuto de Articulis Cleri, *Cap.* 6. A Writ lying againſt the Sheriff or other Officer that diſtrains in the King's Highway, or in the Lands anciently belonging to the Church. *F. N. B.* 173.

Super Statuto facto pour Seneſchal & Marſhal de Roy, *&c.* Is a Writ that lieth againſt the *Steward* or *Marſhal*, for holding Plea in his Court of Freehold, or for Treſpaſs or Contracts not made and ariſing within the King's Houſhold. *F. N. B.* 241.

Super Statuto verſus Servantes & Laboratores, A Writ againſt him who keeps *Servants* departed out of their Services contrary to Law. *F. N. B.* 167.

Super Statuto de Pork, quo null ſerra vitellet, &c. Is a Writ lying againſt a Perſon that uſes Victualling, either in Groſs, or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 172.

Superſtitious Uſes, Cauſing Forfeiture of Lands and Goods to the King, by *Stat.* 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 14. See *Uſes*.

Superviſor, *(Lat.)* A Surveyor or Overſeer: And it was formerly and ſtill is a Cuſtom among the better Sort of People, to make a *Superviſor of a Will*, to *ſupervi*ſe and overſee the Executors that they punctually perform the Will of the Teſtator; but this Office is of late very careleſly executed, ſo as to be to little Purpoſe or Uſe. *Superviſor* (now Surveyor) of the *Highways*, is mentioned in the *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. c.* 13.

Supplicavit, Is a Writ iſſuing out of *Chancery*, for taking Surety of the Peace, when one is in Danger of being hurt in his Body by another; it is directed to the Juſtices of Peace and Sheriff of the County, and is grounded upon the *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 16. which ordains, That certain Perſons ſhall be aſſigned by the *Chancellor* to take Care of the Peace, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 80, 81. When a Man hath purchaſed a Writ of *Supplicavit*, directed to the Juſtices of the Peace, againſt any Perſon, then he, againſt whom the Writ is ſued, may come into the Chancery, and there find Sureties that he will not do Hurt or Damage unto him that ſueth the Writ; and upon that he ſhall have a Writ of *Superſedeas* directed to the Juſtices, *&c.* reciting his having found Sureties in Chancery, according to the Writ of *Supplicavit*; and alſo reciting that Writ, and the Manner of the Security that he hath found, *&c.* commanding the Juſtices, that they ceaſe to arreſt him, or to compel him to find Sureties, *&c.* And if the Party who ought to find Sureties, cannot come into the Chancery to find Sureties, his Friend may ſue a *Superſedeas* in Chancery for him; reciting the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and that ſuch a one and ſuch a one are bound for him in the Chancery in ſuch a Sum, that he ſhall keep the Peace according to it; and the Writ ſhall be directed to the Juſtices, that they take Surety of the Party himſelf according to the *Supplicavit*, to keep the Peace, *&c.* and that they do not arreſt him; or if they have arreſted him for that Cauſe, that they deliver him. *New Nat. Br.* 180. Sometimes the Writ *Supplicavit* is made returnable into the Chancery at a certain Day; and if ſo, and the Juſtices do not certify the Writ, nor the Recogniſance, and the Security taken, the Party who ſued the *Supplicavit* ſhall have a Writ of *Certiorari* directed unto the Juſtices of Peace to certify the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and what they have done thereupon, and the Security found, *&c.* *Ibid.* If a Recogniſance of the Peace be taken in Purſuance of a Writ of *Supplicavit*, it muſt be wholly governed by the Directions of ſuch Writ; but if it be taken before a Juſtice of Peace below, the Recogniſance may be at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice. *Lamb.* 100. *Dalt. c.* 70. To ſue the Writ of *Supplicavit*, the Party that deſires it muſt go before one of the Maſters in Chancery, and make Oath that he does not deſire the ſame through any Malice, but for his own Safety; upon which the Maſter makes out a Warrant, and the Writ is made by it by one of the Clerks in the Six Clerks Office; and when made, the *Supplicavit* is to be delivered to the Sheriff to have his Warrant thereupon for arreſting the Party, *&c.* and then having ſued out a *Certiorari*, it is to be delivered to them that took Bail thereon; and they are required to certify it, *&c.* *Pract. Solic.* 130. See *Surety for the Peace*.

Supremacy, Signifies Sovereign Dominion, Authority and Preheminence, the higheſt Eſtate. King *Hen.* 8. was the firſt Prince that ſhook off the Yoke of *Rome* here in *England*, and ſettled the *Supremacy* in himſelf, after it had been long held by the *Pope*. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12, 20. And by 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction was annexed to the Crown; and it was ordained that no foreign Potentate ſhould exerciſe any Power or Authority in this Kingdom: Alſo the *Oath of Supremacy* was appointed, *&c.* By theſe Laws, the great Power of *Rome* was ſuppreſſed; and the Act of 1 *Eliz.* Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, was an Act of Reſtitution of the ancient Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical, which always belonged of Right to the Crown of *England*; and that it was not introductory of a new Law, but declaratory of the old, and that which was or of Right ought to be by the fundamental Laws of this Realm, Parcel of the King's Juriſdiction; by which Laws, the King as *Supream Head*, had full and intire Power in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical as well as Temporal: And as in Temporal Cauſes, the King doth judge by his Judges in the Courts of Juſtice, by the Temporal Laws of *England*; ſo in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, they are to be determined by the Judges thereof, according to the King's Eccleſiaſtical Laws. 5 *Rep.* 9. *Cawdrey*'s Caſe. And in this Caſe it was reſolved by all the Judges, that by our ancient

ancient Laws, this Kingdom is an abſolute Empire and Monarchy; conſiſting of one Head, which is the King, and of a Body Politick, made up of many well agreeing Members, all which the Law divides into two ſeveral Parts, the Clergy and the Laity, both of them immediately under God, ſubject and obedient to the Head. And the Kingly Head of this Politick Body, is furniſhed with Prerogative and Juriſdiction, to render Juſtice and Right to every Part and Member of this Body, of what Eſtate or Degree ſoever, otherwiſe he would not be at the Head of the Whole. 5 *Co. Rep.* 8. There are ſeveral Inſtances of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction exerciſed by the King of *England* in former Ages; and in this Reſpect the King is ſaid to be *Perſona mixta & unita cum ſacerdotibus.* The King is the *ſupreme* Ordinary, and by the ancient Laws of the Land, might without any Act of Parliament, make Ordinances for the Government of the Clergy; and if there be a Controverſy between ſpiritual Perſons concerning Juriſdiction, the King is Arbitrator, and 'tis a Right of his Crown to declare their Bounds, *&c. Moor* 755, 1043. *Hob.* 17. See *Appeals to* Rome, *Pope*, and *Præmunire.*

Surcharge, An Over-charge, beyond what is juſt and right. *March. Dict.*

Sur Cui in vita, Is a Writ that lies for the Heir of a Woman, whoſe Huſband hath aliened her Land in Fee, and ſhe neglected to bring the Writ *Cui in vita* for Recovery thereof; in this Caſe, her Heir may bring this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe. *F. N. B.* 193.

Surety, *(Vas Vadis)* A Bail that undertakes for another Man in a criminal Caſe, or Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* And there is a *Surety of the Peace*, ſo called, becauſe the Party that was in Fear is thereby *ſecured*, by Bond or Recogniſance of the other, and his Bail bound for him. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 2. Vide *Good Behaviour.*

Surety for the Peace. A Fact done before an Act of Grace, and pardoned thereby, may nevertheleſs be a Foundation for Articles of the *Peace*, and be an Inducement to the Court to believe the Party a dangerous Perſon, and make him give Security. 1 *Strange* 473. On Affidavit that the Party, againſt whom Articles of the *Peace* had been exhibited, was 70 Years of Age, and lived in the County of *Brecon*, and was unable to travel, the Court granted a *Mandamus* to three Juſtices of the Peace to take Security. 2 *Strange* 835. On exhibiting Articles for the *Peace*, the Court will take them to be true, and not enter into an Inquiry whether they are true or not; but may review the Articles, and hear any Objections ariſing upon the Face of them. *Ibid.* 1202. A Huſband may exhibit Articles of the *Peace* againſt his Wife. *Ibid.* 1207.

Surgeon, *(Chirurgus)* May be deduced from the Fr. *Chirurgeon*, ſignifying him that dealeth in the mechanical Part of Phyſick, and the outward Cures performed with the Hand; and therefore is compounded of the two *Greek* Words Χειρ, *manus*, Ἔργον, *opus*, and for this Cauſe *Surgeons* are not allowed to adminiſter any inward Medicine. By the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 42. the *Barbers* and *Surgeons* of *London* are incorporated and made one Company; and there ſhall be choſen yearly four Maſters for the ſaid Company, of which two muſt be expert in *Surgery*, and the other two in Barbery, who ſhall have Power to puniſh and correct all Defaults; and the Company and their Succeſſors are to have the Overſight and Correction as well of Freemen as Foreigners, for ſuch Offences as they ſhall commit againſt the good Order of Barbery and *Surgery:* They ſhall be exempted from bearing of Arms, ſerving on Juries, and all Manner of Pariſh Offices, *&c.* but are to pay Scot and Lot, and other Charges as formerly; and the ſaid Company ſhall have free Liberty to take four Perſons condemned for Felony, for Anatomies yearly. No Barber in *London*, or within one Mile thereof ſhall practiſe *Surgery*, letting of Blood, or any other Thing relating thereto, except Drawing of Teeth; nor ſhall any Perſon who practiſes *Surgery* within thoſe Limits, exerciſe the Craft of a Barber: Though any Man not being a Barber or *Surgeon*, may retain in his Houſe as a Servant, a Barber or *Surgeon*, who may exerciſe his Art in his Maſter's Houſe, or elſewhere, *&c.* All Perſons practiſing *Surgery* in *London*, ſhall have an open Sign in the Street where they dwell, that People may know where to reſort to them when wanted: And every Perſon offending in any of the Articles contained in this Statute ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* a Month, one Moiety to the King, and the other to him who will ſue for the ſame, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15. the *Surgeons* of *London*, and the Barbers of *London* are made two ſeparate and diſtinct Corporations. See *Phyſicians.*

Sur tui jur, *i. e.* Upon his Oath, according to ancient Laws. *Leg. W.* 1. *c.* 16.

Surmiſe, Is ſomething offered to a Court to move it to grant a Prohibition, *Audita Querela*, or other Writ grantable thereon; and what ſhall be allowed to be a good *Surmiſe*, or not ſo, ſee 2 *Cro.* 669, 219, 501. Vide *Suggeſtion.*

Surpluſage, (Fr. *Surplus*, Lat. *Surpluſagium*, *Corollarium*) Is a Superfluity or Addition more than needful, which ſometimes is the Cauſe that a Writ abates; but in Pleading many Times it is abſolutely void, and the Reſidue of the Plea ſhall ſtand good. *Broke. Plowd.* 63. And on a Writ of Inquiry of Damages in Waſte, in which the Sheriff was commanded to go to the Place waſted, and there to inquire of the Waſte done and Damages, who returned the Inquiſition, without mentioning that he went to the Place waſted; this was held to be *Surpluſage* in the Writ that would not hurt, becauſe by the Plea in the Action the Waſte was acknowledged, ſo that he need not go to the Place waſted to view it. *Poph.* 24. A *Diſtringas* was returnable *Tres Trin. Niſi prius venerit* Matthæus Hale *Mil. Capital. Baro, &c.* on ſuch a Day *ejuſdem Menſis Junii*; whereas the Month of *June* was not mentioned before; and this was moved in Arreſt of Judgment as a Diſcontinuance; but adjudged that the Word *ejuſdem* ſhall be rejected as *Surpluſage* and void, and then the Word *Junii* ſhall be intended *June* next; as a Covenant to pay Money at *Michaelmas*, ſhall be intended *Michaelmas* next enſuing. *Hard.* 330. In a Declaration for Debt, upon Demurrer, it was objected againſt the Declaration, for that the Plaintiff averred the Defendant had not paid *præd. ſexaginta Libras, &c.* when the Word *Sexaginta* was not before mentioned: And it was reſolved that it ſhall be *Surpluſage*, when 'tis that the Defendant had not paid *præd. Libras*, which muſt be the Pounds for which the Plaintiff had declared. 1 *Lutw.* 445. *Cro. Eliz.* 647. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 262. A Plaintiff being right named through all the Proceedings, but in the laſt Place, where it was ſaid that a *Capias Utlagatum* was proſecuted againſt *prædict. Johannem Fowler*, and his true Name was *George:* It was ruled that the Word *Johannes* ſhall be *Surpluſage* and be rejected; and then the Plea will be, that a *Capias Utlagatum* was proſecuted againſt *prædict. Fowler.* 2 *Lutw.* 919. 1 *Lev.* 428. If a Jury find the Subſtance of the Iſſue before them to be tried, other ſuperfluous Matter is but *Surpluſage.* 6 *Rep.* 46. And where a Verdict or Judgment is compleat, if there be any other Matter repugnant or uncertain, *&c.* it ſhall be rejected as *Surplus.* 3 *Nelſ.* 262. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 441. See *Pleading.*

Surpluſage of Accounts, Signifies a greater Diſburſement than the Charge of the Accountant amounts unto. In another Senſe, *Surpluſage* is the Remainder or *Overplus* of Money left. *Litt. Dict.*

Surrebutter, A ſecond Rebutter; or more properly it is the Replication or Anſwer of the Plaintiff to the Defendant's *Rebutter.* See *Rebutter.*

Surrejoinder, Is a ſecond Defence of the Plaintiff's Declararion in a Cauſe, and anſwers the *Rejoinder* of the Defendant. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. As a *Rejoinder* is the Defendant's Anſwer to the *Replication* of the Plaintiff; ſo a *Surrejoinder* is the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's *Rejoinder*. *Wood's Inſt.* 586. Where a Plaintiff in his *Surrejoinder*, is to conclude to the Country, and not with an Averment. See *Raym.* 94. After *Rejoinder* and *Surrejoinder*, and *Rebutter*, &c. there may be a Demurrer. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 86.

Surrender, (*Surſum Redditio*) Is a Deed or Inſtrument teſtifying that the particular Tenant for Life or Years, of Lands and Tenements, doth yield up his Eſtate to him that hath the immediate Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, that he may have the preſent Poſſeſſion thereof; and wherein the Eſtate for Life or Years may merge or drown by the mutual Agreement of the Parties. *Co. Lit.* 337. And of *Surrenders* there are three Kinds; a *Surrender* properly taken at Common Law; a *Surrender* of Copyhold or Cuſtomary Eſtates; and a *Surrender* improperly taken, as of a Deed, a Patent, Rent newly created, *&c.* The *Surrender* at Common Law is the uſual *Surrender*, and is of two Sorts, *viz.* A *Surrender in Deed*, or by expreſs Words, in Writing; where the Words of the Leſſee to the Leſſor prove a ſufficient Aſſent to give him his Eſtate back again: And a *Surrender in Law*, being that which is wrought by Operation of Law, and not actual; as if Leſſee for Life or Years, take a new Leaſe of the ſame Land during their Term; this will be a *Surrender* in Law of the firſt Leaſe. 1 *Inſt.* 338. 5 *Rep.* 11. *Perk.* 601. And in ſome Caſes a *Surrender* in Law is of greater Force than a *Surrender* in Deed; for if a Man makes a Leaſe for Years to begin at a Day to come, this future Intereſt cannot be *ſurrendered* by Deed, becauſe there is no Reverſion wherein it may drown; but if the Leſſee before the Day, take a new Leaſe of the ſame Land, it is a good *Surrender* in Law of the former Leaſe: And this *Surrender* in Law, by taking a new Leaſe, holds good, though the ſecond Leaſe is for a Leſs Term than the Firſt; and 'tis ſaid, though the ſecond Leaſe is a voidable Leaſe, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 11. 6 *Rep.* 69. 10 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Inſt.* 218. *Cro. Eliz.* 873. If Leſſee for Life do accept of a Leaſe for Years, this is a *Surrender* in Law of his Leaſe for Life; if it ſhould be otherwiſe, the Leaſe for Years would be made to no Purpoſe, and both the Leaſes cannot ſtand together in one Perſon. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 544. Leſſee for twenty one Years takes a Leaſe of the ſame Lands for forty Years, to commence after the Death of *A. B.* it is not any preſent *Surrender* of the firſt Term; but if *A. B.* dies within the Term it is. 4 *Leon.* 83. A Leſſee for Years took a ſecond Leaſe to commence at *Michaelmas* next; adjudged this was an immediate *Surrender* in Law of the firſt, and that the Leſſor might enter and take the Profits from the Time of the Acceptance of the ſecond Leaſe, until *Michaelmas* following. *Cro. Eliz.* 605. If the Leſſor make, and Leſſee accept a new Leaſe, and it is but upon Condition; this ſhall be a *Surrender* in Law: And if an Aſſignee of Tenant for Years take a new Leaſe, *&c.* the firſt Leaſe will be by Law *ſurrendered*. 1 *Inſt.* 218, 338. If a Woman Leſſee for Years marries, and afterwards ſhe takes a new Leaſe for Life without her Huſband, this is a *Surrender* and Extinguiſhment of the Term; but if the Huſband diſagree, then 'tis revived: Though if the new Leaſe had been made to the Huſband and Wife, then by the Acceptance thereof, the firſt Leaſe had been gone. *Hutt.* 7. A Leſſor takes the Leſſee to Wife, the Term is not drowned or *ſurrendered*; but he is poſſeſſed of the Term in her Right, during the Coverture. *Wood's Inſt.* 285. A *Surrender* may be of any Thing grantable, either abſolute or conditional; and may be made to an Uſe, being a Conveyance tied and charged with the Limitation of a Uſe: But it may not be of an Eſtate in Fee; nor of Rights or Titles only to other Eſtates for Life or Years; or for Part of ſuch an Eſtate; nor may one Termor regularly *ſurrender* to another Termor; nor can a Tenant at Will *ſurrender* any more than he can grant. *Perk.* 615. *Noy's Max.* 73. *Cro. Eliz.* 688. 1 *Leon.* 303. Where Things will not paſs by *Surrender*, the Deed may enure to other Purpoſes, and take effect by way of Grant, having ſufficient Words. *Perk.* 624, 588. And a *Surrender* may be made by theſe Words: *Hath ſurrendered, granted, yielded up and confirmed*, &c. To the making of a good *Surrender* in Deed of Lands, the following Things are requiſite; the *Surrenderor* is to be a Perſon able to grant and make a *Surrender*, and the *Surrenderee* a Perſon able to receive and take it; the *Surrenderor* muſt have an Eſtate in Poſſeſſion of the Thing *ſurrendered*, and not a future Right; and the *Surrender* is to be made to him that hath the next Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, without any Eſtate coming between; the *Surrenderee* muſt have a higher or greater Eſtate in his own Right, and not in the Right of his Wife, *&c.* in the Thing *ſurrendered*, than the *Surrenderor* hath, ſo that the Eſtate of the *Surrenderor* may be drowned therein; (for if Leſſee for Life *ſurrender* to him in Remainder for Years, *&c.* it is a void *Surrender*) there is to be a Privity of Eſtate between the *Surrenderor* and *Surrenderee*; and the *Surrenderee* muſt be ſole ſeiſed of his Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, and not in Jointenancy; and the *Surrenderee* agree to the *Surrender*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 338. *Perk.* 584, 588. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 494. *Noy's Max.* 73. A Man who hath a Fee ſimple Eſtate cannot *ſurrender* it, becauſe it can't be drowned in another Eſtate. 12 *H.* 4. 21. And if a Leaſe be made for Life or Years to *A.* the Remainder for Life to *B.* Remainder in Fee-tail to *C.* and the firſt Tenant *ſurrenders* to *C.* this will not take Effect as a *Surrender*, by Reaſon of the intervening Eſtate. *Dyer* 112. The Leſſee for Life or Years, may *ſurrender* to him that is next in Remainder in Fee-ſimple or Fee-tail: And if Leſſee for Life *ſurrenders* his Eſtate to one in Remainder, that is Tenant for his own Life; it is a good *Surrender*, for a Man's Eſtate for his own Life in Judgment of Law, is greater than that for another's. And where an Eſtate is *ſurrendered* for Life, there needs no Livery and Seiſin, as in a Grant. 1 *Inſt.* 338. *Dyer* 251, 280. Yet in ſome Caſes an Eſtate, *&c.* may have Continuance, though it be *ſurrendred*; as where Leſſee for Life makes a Leaſe for Years, and after doth *ſurrender*, the Term for Years doth continue; and ſo of a Rent-Charge granted by ſuch Leſſee, *&c.* *Bro.* 47. 1 *Inſt.* 338. If the Leſſee for Years rendring Rent, *ſurrenders* his Eſtate to the Leſſor, hereby the Rent is extinct: But if the Rent were granted away before the *Surrender*, it would be otherwiſe. 8 *Rep.* 145. *Bro. Surrend.* 42. Tenant for Life is diſſeiſed, or for Years ouſted, and before Entry, or Poſſeſſion gained, he *ſurrenders* to him in Reverſion; this *Surrender* is void: And yet if Leſſee for Years, after his Term is begun, before he enters, and when no body doth keep from him the Profits, *ſurrenders*, it will be good. *Perk. Sect.* 600. If there be Leſſee for Years, the Remainder for Life, Remainder in Fee; the Leſſee for Years may *ſurrender* to the Leſſee during Life, and ſo may he to him in the Remainder in Fee: But if there is Tenant for Life, the Remainder for Life, and ſuch Remainder in Fee; here the ſecond Tenant for Life cannot *ſurrender* to him in Remainder. *Ibid.* 605. In Caſe of Tenant for Life, Remainder for Life, Reverſion in Fee; it was a Queſtion formerly, whether the Remainder-man for Life, by and with the Conſent of the Tenant for Life, could *ſurrender* to him in Reverſion without Deed, only by coming on the Land and ſaying, that he did *ſurrender* to him in Reverſion; the Court were divided; but two Judges held, that if Tenant for Life and he in Remainder for Life, *ſurrendered* to the Reverſioner, it ſhould paſs as ſeveral *Surrenders*,

ders, viz. First of him in Remainder to the Tenant for Life, and then by the Tenant for Life to him in Reverſion. *Popb.* 137. If Tenant for Life grant his Eſtate to him in Reverſion, this is a *Surrender*; and it muſt be pleaded according to the Operation he hath in Law, or it will not be good. 4 *Mod.* 151. Though if Leſſee for Life or Years, grant their Eſtates to him in Remainder or Reverſion and a Stranger; it ſhall enure as a *Surrender* of the one Half to him in Reverſion, and as a Grant of the other Moiety to the Stranger. 1 *Inſt.* 335. And by Statute, no Eſtates of Freehold, or of Terms for Years, ſhall be granted or *ſurrendered* but by Deed in Writing, ſigned by the Parties, or unleſs by Operation in Law, *&c.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. See *Leaſes*, and 4 *Geo.* 2. *Surrenders of Copyhold Eſtates*, ſee *Copyhold*. A *Surrender* of a Prebendary's Leaſe upon Condition, that if the then Prebendary did not within a Week after grant a new Leaſe for three Lives, the *Surrender* ſhould be void: Held to be a good *Surrender* within the Statute. 2 *Strange* 1201.

Form *of a* Surrender of Lands *held for Term of Years.*

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come*, A. B. *of*, &c. *ſendeth Greeting:* Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *is poſſeſſed of and intereſted in one Meſſuage or Tenement called* D. *and all thoſe Lands containing*, &c. *ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *for the Remainder of a certain Term of twenty-one Years, the Reverſion whereof doth belong to* C. D. *of* &c. Now know ye, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby confeſs and acknowledge: He the ſaid* A. B. *hath ſurrendered and yielded up, and by theſe Preſents doth ſurrender and yield up to the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, all the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Term of Years, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to the ſaid Premiſſes, and every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances; ſo that neither he the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, or any of them, ſhall or may have, Claim, Challenge or Demand the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, or any Eſtate, Right, Title or Intereſt, of in and to the ſame, but ſhall at Times hereafter, of and from all Right, Title and Intereſt, of and in the ſaid Premiſſes, and every Part thereof, be barred and for ever excluded by theſe Preſents: And the ſaid* A B. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may at all Times hereafter peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs, and enjoy, all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above mentioned, and every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance, Moleſtation, Interruption or Denial of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Surrender of Letters Patent, and Offices. A *Surrender* may be made of Letters Patent to the King, to the End he may grant the Eſtate to whom he pleaſes, *&c.* and a ſecond Patent for Years, to the ſame Perſon, for the ſame Thing, is a *Surrender* in Law of the firſt Patent. 10 *Rep.* 66. Letters Patent for Years were delivered into Chancery to be cancelled, and new Letters Patent made for Years; but the firſt were not cancelled: It was held that the ſecond were good, becauſe they were a *Surrender* in Law of the firſt, and the not cancelling was the Fault of the Chancery, which ought to have done it. 10 *Rep.* 66, 67. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 545. If an Officer for Life accepts of another Grant of the ſame Office, it is in Law a *Surrender* of the firſt Grant: But if ſuch an Officer takes another Grant of the ſame Office to himſelf and another, it may be otherwiſe. 1 *Ventr.* 297. 3 *Cro.* 198. See *Dyer* 167, 198, *Godb.* 415.

Surrogate, (*Surrogatus*) Is one that is ſubſtituted or appointed in the Room of another; as the Biſhop or Chancellor's *Surrogate*, &c.

Surſize, (*Superſiſa*) A Word ſpecially uſed in the Caſtle of *Dover* for Penalties and Forfeitures laid upon thoſe that pay not the Duties or Rent of *Caſtle-ward*, at their Days limited. *Stat.* 32 *H* 8. *cap.* 40. It probably comes from the Fr. *Surfiſt*, *i. e.* forbore or neglected. *Brit.* 52. And *Bracton* hath it ſo in a general Signification. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Survey, Is to meaſure, lay out, or particularly deſcribe a *Manor*, or Eſtate in Lands; and to aſcertain not only the Bounds and Royalties thereof, but the Tenure of the reſpective Tenants, the Rent and Value of the ſame, *&c.* In this laſt Signification, which is according to our Law, it is alſo underſtood to be a *Court*; for on the Falling of an Eſtate to a new Lord, conſiſting of Manors, where there are Tenants by Leaſe, and Copyholders, a *Court of Survey* is generally held; and ſometimes at other Times, to appriſe the Lord of the preſent Terms and Intereſts of the Tenants, and as a Direction on making further Grants, as well as in Order to Improvements, *&c.* See my *Comp. Court-Keep'*.

A Survey of the Manor of *D.* in the County of *G.* belonging to the Honourable *W. B.* Eſq; Taken this Day of, *&c.* in the Year, *&c.*

A. B. *of*, &c. *holds by Leaſe for his Life, and the Lives of* T. B. *and* C. B. *his Sons, one Meſſuage, and twenty Acres of Land, Meadow and Paſture, ſituate in*, &c. *within the ſaid Manor, under the yearly Rent, of* 20 *s.*——20 *l.* per. Ann.

C. D. *holds by Copy of Court-Roll for his own Life and the Lives of* M. *his Wife and* C. *his Son* (*all of them living*) *one Meſſuage or Tenement with the Appurtenances within the ſaid Manor, called*, &c. *Quit-Rent* 30 *s. Heriot* 3 *l.*——30 *l.* per Ann.

E. F. *holds by Copy for Lives of* K. *his Wife and* T. *his Son, one Tenement within the ſaid Manor, Rent* 10 *s. Heriot*, &c.——15 *l.* per Ann.

G. H. *holds for the Term of his own Life, one Cottage with the Appurtenances, Quit-Rent* 5 *s.*——10 *l.* per Ann.

J. K. *holds for her Widowhood, a Piece of Ground called*, &c.

L. M. *holds*, &c.

Examined by *G. J.* Gent.
Steward of the ſaid Manor.

Surveyor, (Compounded of two *Fr.* Words, *Sur*, i. e. *Super* & Voir, *Cernere*) Signifies one that hath the Overſeeing or Care of ſome great Perſon's *Lands* or *Works*: And there was a *Court of Surveyors* erected by 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 39.

Surveyor of the King's Exchange, An ancient Officer belonging to the Mint and Coinage, mentioned in the Statute 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 4.

Surveyor General of the King's Manors and Lands, We read of in *Cromp. Juriſd.* 106.

Surveyor of the Navy, An Officer appointed over all Stores; and to Survey Hulls and Maſts of Ships, *&c. Chamberl.*

Surveyor of the King's Ordinance, This Officer ſurveys the Ordinance and Proviſions of War, allows Bills of Debt, and keeps the Checks on Labourers Works, *&c.*

Survepors of the Wards and Liveries, Taken away with the Court of Wards and Liveries. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Survivor, (From the Fr. *Survivre*, and Lat. *Supervivo*) Is the longer Liver of two Jointenants, or of any two Persons joined in the Right of a Thing: He that remaineth alive, after others be dead, *&c. Broke* 33. Where there are Jointenants in any Thing, when ones dies, (if but two only) the Whole goes to the *Survivor*; but if there be more than two, then the Part of him who is dead goes among all the *Survivors*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 546. Jointenants take by *Survivorship*, unless they do any Act whereby the Jointure is severed; for then there can be no *Survivorship*. *Wood's Inst.* 147. See *Jointenant*.

Susana Terræ, Is said to be Land worn out with Ploughing. *Thorn.*

Susceptor, *(Lat.)* An Undertaker or Godfather, also a Receiver of Tribute in the *Roman* Provinces. *Lit. Dict.*

Suspense, *(Suspensio)* Is a Temporal Stop, or hanging up, as it were, of a Man's Right, for a Time; and in legal Understanding, is taken to be where a Rent, or other Profit out of Land, by Reason of the Unity of Possession of the Rent, *&c.* and the Land out of which it issues, is not *in esse* for a certain Time, *Et tunc dormiunt*, but may be revived or awaked: And it differs from *Extinguishment*, which is when it dies or is gone for ever. *Co. Lit.* 213. A *Suspension* of Rent is, when either the Rent or Land are so conveyed, not absolutely and finally, but for a Time, after which the Rent will be revived again. *Vaugh.* 109. A Rent may be *suspended* by Unity for a Time; and if a Lessor doth any Thing which amounts to an Entry on the Land, though he presently depart, yet the Possession is in him sufficient to *suspend* the Rent, until the Lessee do some Act which amounts to a Re-entry. *Vaugh.* 39. 1 *Leon.* 110. As Rent is not issuing out of a Common, the Lessor's Inclosing the Common cannot *suspend* his Rent. *Cro. Jac.* 679. If Part of a Condition is *suspended*, the whole Condition, as well for Payment of the Rent, as doing a collateral Act, is *suspended*. 4 *Rep.* 52. And a Thing or Action personal once *suspended*, is for ever *suspended*, &c. *Cro. Car.* 373. See *Extinguishment*.

Suspension, A Censure whereby *Ecclesiastical Persons* are forbidden to exercise their Office, or to take the Profits of their Benefices; or where they are prohibited for a certain Time in both of them, in the Whole or in Part: Hence is *suspensio ab Officio*, or *suspensio à Beneficio*, and *ab officio & Beneficio*. *Wood's Inst.* 510. There is likewise a *Suspension* which relates to the *Laity*, i. e. *suspensio ab Ingressu Ecclesiæ*, or from the Hearing of divine Service, *&c.* In which Case it is used, as in the *Canon Law, pro minori Excommunicatione*. Stat. 24 Hen. 8. cap. 12.

Suspicion, A Person may be taken up on *Suspicion*, where a Felony is done, *&c.* but those who are imprisoned for a light *Suspicion* of Larceny or Robbery, are bailable by Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 101. And the Party being a Private Person, that takes up one on *Suspicion* of Felony, must do it of his own *Suspicion*, not upon that of another; and he must have reasonable Causes of it, *&c.* 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 78.

Suspirat, (From the Lat. *Suspirare*, i. e. *ducere Suspiria*) Is used for a Spring of Water, passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern. 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10.

Suthdure, *(Sax.)* i. e. The *South* Door of a Church; it was the Place where Canonical Purgation was performed, that is, where the Fact charged upon a Person could not be proved by sufficient Evidence, and the Party accused came to the *South* Door of the Church, and there in the Presence of the People made Oath, that he was innocent: And Plaints, *&c.* were heard and determined at the *Suthdure*; for which Reason large Porches were antiently built at the *South* Doors of Churches. *Gervas. Dorob. de Reparation. Ecclesiæ Cantuar.*

Swan, (*Cygnus*) Is a noble Bird of Game; and a Person may prescribe to have Game of *Swans* within his Manor, as well as a Warren, or Park. 7 *Rep.* 17, 18. A *Swan* is a Bird Royal; and all white *Swans* not marked, which have gained their natural Liberty, and are swimming in an open and common River, may be seized to the Use of the King, by his Prerogative: But a Subject may have a Property in white *Swans* not marked; as any Man may have such *Swans* in his private Waters, and the Property of them belongs to him, and not the King; and if they escape out of his private Waters, into an open and common River, he may retake them; though it is otherwise if they have gained their natural Liberty and swim in open Rivers, without such Pursuit. *Game Law, par.* 2. *p.* 152. Stealing *Swans* marked and pinioned, or unmarked, if kept in a Mote, Pond, or private River, and reduced to Tameness, is Felony. *H. P. C.* 68. And he that steals the Eggs of *Swans* out of their Nests, shall be imprisoned a Year and a Day, and be fined at the King's Pleasure. 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 17. No Fowl can be a Stray, but a *Swan*. 4 Inst. 280.

Swanherd. The King's *Swanherd*, Magister deductus Cygnorum. *Pat.* 16 *R.* 2.

Swan-mark, No Person may have a *Swan-mark*, except he have Lands of the yearly Value of five Marks, and unless it be by Grant of the King or his Officers lawfully authorised, or by Prescription. *Stat.* 22 *E.* 4. *c.* 6.

Swanimote or Swainmote, (*Swainmotus*, from the Sax. *Swang*, i. e. a Country *Swain*, and *Gemote*, i. e. *Conventus*) Signifies a Court touching Matters of the *Forest*, held by the Charter of the Forest thrice in the Year, before the Verderors as Judges. *Cromp. Jurisd.* 108. 3 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 18. The *Swainmote* is a Court unto which all the Freeholders in the Forest do owe Suit and Service; and all the Officers of the Forest are to appear at every *Swainmote*, also out of every Town and Village in the Forest four Men and a Reeve; or on Default, shall be amerced and distrained. *Game Law par.* 2. 19, 20. A Court of *Swainmote* is incident to a Forest, as the Court of Piepowder to a Fair, *&c. Chart. Forest. Hen.* 3. See *Forest*.

Swarf-Money, Is mentioned among Customs and Services: And this *Swarf-Money* is one Half-peny, paid before the Rising of the Sun; the Party must go three Times about the Cross, and say the *Swarf-Money*, and then take Witness and lay it in the Hole; and he is to look well that his Witness do not deceive him; for if it be not so paid, he shall pay a great Forfeiture, *viz.* xxxs. and a White Bull. This Account was found in an old *MS.* containing the Rents due to the *Cateshy's* in *Lodbroke*, and other Places in *Warwickshire*. See *Warth-Money*.

Swath, (Sax. *Swatha*) A *Swathe*, or as in *Kent* a *Sweath*, and in some Parts a *Swarth*, is a Strait Row of cut Grass or Corn, as it lies after the Scithe at the first Mowing of it. *Paroch. Antiq.* 399.

Swearing, *(Imprecativ)* Is an Offence against God and Religion, and a Sin of all others the most extravagant and unaccountable, as having no Benefit or Advantage attending it. There are several good Laws and Statutes for punishing this Crime: The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 20. enacts, That if any Person shall profanely swear or curse in the Presence of a Justice of Peace, or the same shall be proved before a Justice, he shall forfeit 1 *s.* for every Offence, to the Use of the Poor, to be levied by Distress; and for Want of a Distress, the Offender to be set in the Stocks, *&c.* By the *Stat.* 19 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. If any Person shall profanely

profanely curſe or ſwear, and be convicted by the Oath of any one Witneſs before any Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* he ſhall forfeit as follows, *viz.* Every Day Labouter, Common Soldier, Common Sailor and Common Seaman 1 *s.* Every other Perſon under the Degree of a Gentleman 2 *s.* Every Perſon of or above the Degree of a Gentleman 5 *s.* a ſecond Offence double, and every other Offence treble. If the Offence be committed in the Hearing of a Magiſtrate, he may convict without further Proof. If the Offence be committed in the Hearing of a Conſtable, if the Offender be unknown to him, he ſhall ſecure him and carry him before a Juſtice of Peace; but if the Offender be known to the Conſtable, he ſhall make Information againſt him before a Juſtice of Peace. On Information a Juſtice is to Order the Offender to appear, and if on Conviction he do not pay or give Security for the Penalty, he ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for 10 Days; or being a Common Soldier or Sailor, be ſet in the Stocks. On Default of Duty, Juſtices to forfeit 5 *l.* and Conſtables 40 *s.* All Convictions are to be wrote on Parchment, and returned to the next Seſſions. Penalties for profane curſing or ſwearing to go to the Poor of the Pariſh, and Offender to pay all Charges of Conviction, or be committed to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Days extraordinary. All Proſecutions to be within eight Days. This Act to be read in all Churches four Times a Year, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* The Juſtice's Clerk may take for the Information, Summons and Conviction 1 *s.* and no more. *Mod. Juſt.* 432. A Conviction on the Statute 6 & 7 *W.* 3. againſt profane *Swearing*, not ſetting forth that the Defendant was not a Servant, Labourer, *&c.* and the Oaths, that the Court might judge of the Nature of them, for theſe Reaſons the ſame was Quaſhed; though the Counſel for the Plaintiff inſiſted that the Information was good; for if the Defendant was a Servant, *&c.* he ought to have given it in Evidence at the Trial. *Mich.* 8 *Geo.* 1. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 58, 59.

Sweets, Made in *Great Britain* for Sale, are liable to a Duty of Exciſe, *&c.* See *Exciſe*.

Swepage, Or the *Swepe*, is the Crop of Hay got in from a Meadow. *Co. Litt.* 4.

Swoling of Land, (*Solinga, vel Swolinga Terræ*, in Sax. *Sulung*, from *Sul, aratrum*, as to this Day in the Weſt Country a Plough is called a *Sul*) Is as much as one Plough can Till in a Year: A Hide of Land; though ſome Writers ſay it is an uncertain Quantity. ——*Terram Trium Aratrorum, quam Cantiani* Anglice *dicunt* Three *Swolings*. Chart. Eccleſ. Cantuar'.

Sworn Brothers, (*Fratres Jurati*) Perſons who by mutual Oath, covenanted to ſhare each other's Fortune: And formerly in any notable Expedition, to invade and conquer an Enemy's Country, it was the Cuſtom for the more eminent Soldiers to ingage themſelves by reciprocal Oaths to ſhare the Reward of their Service; ſo in the Expedition of *William* Duke of *Normandy* into *England*, *Robert de Oily*, and *Roger de Ivery*, were ſworn Brothers and Copartners in the Eſtate, which the Conqueror allotted them —— Robertus de Oileio & Rogerus de Iverio *Fratres jurati, & per Fidem & Sacramentum Conſœderati venerunt ad Conqueſtum Angliæ. Paroch. Antiq.* 57. This Practice gave Occaſion to our *Proverb* of *Sworn Brothers*, or *Brethren in Iniquity*; becauſe of their dividing Plunder and Spoil.

Sylva cædua, Underwood, otherwiſe called *Subbois*. 2 Inſt. 642. See *Silva Cædua*.

Symbolum, Is a *Symbol*, or Sign in the Sacrament; and the Creed of the Apoſtles, is often called by this Name by our *Hiſtorians*.

Syncopare, A Word uſed in ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Councils and Synods, ſignifying to cut ſhort or pronounce Things ſo as not to be underſtood. *Synod. Wigorn. c.* 10.

Syndicus, An Advocate, or Patron; a Burgeſs or Recorder of a Town, *&c. Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1245.

Syngraph, (*Syngraphus*) A Deed, Bond or Writing, under the Hand and Seal of all the Parties; and it was the Cuſtom for both the Debtor and Creditor, in Writings Obligatory, to write their Names and the Sum borrowed on a Piece of Paper, with the Word *Syngraphus* in large Letters in the Middle; which being cut through, one Part of the Paper was delivered to each Party, for their better Security, *&c.* See *Chirograph*.

Synod, (*Synodus*) A Meeting or Aſſembly of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons concerning Religion; being the ſame Thing in *Greek*, as *Convocation in Latin*: And of *Synods* there are four Kinds, 1ſt, A *General* or *Univerſal Synod* or Council, where Biſhops of all Nations meet. 2dly, A *National Synod*, of the Clergy of one Nation only. 3dly, A *Provincial Synod*, where Eccleſiaſtical Perſons of a Province only aſſemble. 4thly, A *Diocеſan Synod*, of thoſe of one Dioceſe, *&c.* And our *Saxon* Kings uſually called a *Synod* or mixed Council, conſiſting of Eccleſiaſticks and the Nobility, three Times a Year; which is ſaid to have been the ſame with our *Parliament*.

Synodal, (*Synodale*) Is a Tribute or Payment in Money, paid to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, by the inferior Clergy, at *Eaſter* Viſitation; and it is called *Synodale* or *Synodaticum, quia in* Synodo *frequentius dabatur. Right. Clerg.* 59. They are likewiſe termed *Synodies*, in the *Stat.* 34 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 16. And ſometimes *Synodale* is uſed for the *Synod* it ſelf; and *Synodals Provincial*, the Canons or Conſtitutions of a Provincial *Synod*. 25 Hen. 8. cap. 19.

Synodales Teſtes, Were the urban and rural Deans, whoſe Office at firſt was to inform of and atteſt the Diſorders of the Clergy and People in the Epiſcopal *Synod*; and for which a ſolemn Oath was given them to make their Preſentments, *&c.* But when they ſunk in their Authority, the *Synodical* Witneſſes were a Sort of impanelled Grand Jury, compoſed of a Prieſt and two or three Laymen of every Pariſh, for the Informing of or Preſenting Offenders; and at length two principal Perſons for each Dioceſe were annually choſen, till by Degrees this Office of Inqueſt and Information was devolved upon the *Church-wardens*. Paroch. Antiq. 649.

Synonymous, A Thing of the ſame Name; or of the like Signification. *Litt. Dict.*

T.

Tabacum, *Herba ab Inſula* Tabaco, *ubi copioſe provenit; qui primus eam ex* India *ad nos ad duxit*, ſee *Tobacco*.

Tabard, Tabarder; The *Bachelor Scholars* on the Foundation of *Queen*'s College *Oxford*, are called *Tabiters* or *Tabarders*; and theſe Scholars were named *Tabiters*, from a Gown wore by them, called a *Tabert, Tabarr*, or *Tabard*: For *Verſtegan* tells us, that *Tabert* anciently ſignified a ſhort Gown that reached not farther than the Middle of the Leg; and it remains for the Name of ſuch in *Germany* and other Countries, which with the *Teutonick* and *Saxon Tabaer*, ſignify all a Kind of Garment, *&c.*

Tabardum, A Garment like a Gown; and uſed for a Herald's Coat, but generally taken for the Gown of Eccleſiaſticks —— *Fratres ſacerdotes' de &c. habeant unam Robam integram, Tunicam, ſupertunicam*, Tabardum & *capucium nigri Coloris*. Matt. Pariſ. 164.

Tabellion, *(Tabellio)* A Notary Publick or Scrivener, allowed by Authority, to ingroſs and regiſter Writings, *&c.* His Office in ſome Countries did formerly differ from that of *Notary*, but now they are grown or made one. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1236.

Table-Rents, *(Redditus ad Menſam)* Were Rents paid to Biſhops, *&c.* reſerved and appropriated to their *Table* or Houſe-keeping. See *Bord-land.*

Tabling of Fines, Is the Making a *Table* for every County, containing the Subſtance of Fines paſſed; as the Name of the County, Town or Place where the Lands or Tenements lie, the Name of the Demandant and Deforceant, and of the particular Lands, *&c.* mentioned in the Fine: This is properly to be done by the *Chirographer* of Fines of the *Common Pleas*, who every Day of the next Term after the Ingroſſing any ſuch Fine, doth fix the ſaid *Tables* in ſome open Place of the ſaid Court during its Sitting; and he alſo delivers to the Sheriff of each County, his Under-Sheriff or Deputy, fair written in Parchment, a perfect Content of the *Table* ſo made for that Shire, in the Term next before the Aſſiſes, or between the Term and Aſſiſes, to be ſet up at the Aſſiſes in an open Place of that Court, and continue there ſo long as the Juſtices ſhall ſit, *&c.* And if either the Chirographer or Sheriff fail herein, they ſhall be liable to the Penalty of 5 *l.* *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Tabula, and *Intabulati* of Perſons, *&c.* in Cathedral Churches. Vide *Ebdomadarius.*

Tac or Tak, *Cuſtumarius in* Boſbury *debet quaſdam Conſuetudines, viz.* Tak & Toll, *&c.* *Blount's Ten.* 155.

Tacfree, Is uſed in old Charters, as an Exemption from Payments, *&c.*——*Cum* Houſhold & Haybold & Tacfree *de omnibus propriis Porcis ſuis infra omnes metas de* C. that is, they paid nothing for their Hogs running within that Limit.

Tactare, For *Confirmare.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 61.

Tail, (Fr. *Taille*, from *Tailler*, to cut or limit, Lat. *Feodum Talliatum*) Is a limited Fee, oppoſed to Fee-ſimple: It is that Inheritance whereof a Man is ſeiſed to him and the Heirs of his Body begotten or to be begotten: And he that giveth the Lands in *Tail*, is called the *Donor*, and he to whom the Gift is made, the *Donee.* *Litt.* 18. All Eſtates of Inheritance were originally *Fee-ſimple* by the Common Law; but by the Statute *de Donis Conditionalibus* the Inheritance was divided, and a particular Eſtate created by Statute in the Donee, which is what is called an *Eſtate tail*, i. e. an Eſtate cut and divided from the Fee-ſimple; which Eſtate is to return to the Donor or his Heirs, after the Determination of the *Tail.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 266. Before the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. If Lands were given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, it was interpreted to be a Fee-ſimple preſently by the Gift, upon Condition that he had Iſſue; and if he had Iſſue, the Condition was ſuppoſed to be performed for three Purpoſes, *viz.* to alien and diſinherit the Iſſue; and by the Alienation to bar the Donor or his Heirs of all Poſſibility of the Reverſion; to forfeit the Eſtate for Treaſon or Felony; and to charge it with Rent, *&c.* But by this Statute, the Will and Intention of the Donor is to be obſerved; as that the Tenant in *Tail* ſhall not alien after Iſſue had or before, or forfeit or Charge the Lands longer than for his own Life, *&c.* and the Eſtate ſhall remain to the Iſſue of the Donee, or to the Donor or his Heirs where there is no Iſſue; ſo that whereas the Donee had a Fee ſimple before, now he has but an Eſtate-*tail*, and the Donor a Reverſion in Fee expectant upon that Eſtate-*tail.* *Co. Litt.* 19. In this Manner it continued ſome Time, though daily Experience ſhewed that much Miſchief had crept into the Law by intailed Inheritances, as Frauds to Creditors, *&c.* and Sons became diſobedient when they found they could not be diſinherited; wherefore the Judges found out a Way to bar an Eſtate-*tail*, with Remainders over, by a feigned Recovery. *Ann.* 12 *Ed.* 4. And ſince by a Fine to bar the Iſſue, by 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 20. and 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 36. And for that Owners of Land held in *Tail* were leſs fearful to commit Treaſon on Account of the eaſy Forfeiture; therefore the *Stat.* 26 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. was made; and becauſe Men that had intailed Lands, could not make Improvements, their Eſtate being only for Life; for this Reaſon the *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 18. gave them Power to make Leaſes for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, *&c.* And notwithſtanding the many Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies ariſing from intailed Eſtates, and the Statutes before mentioned, and Fines and Recoveries to dock Intails; there are Methods obſerved in Settlements to limit Eſtates that no Law or Statute can reach or alter them, except a particular Act is made for that Purpoſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 122. The Statute *de donis* creates no Intail, but of ſuch an Eſtate which was Fee ſimple at the Common Law; and deſcendible as a Fee-ſimple. 1 *Inſt.* 19. Lands of Inheritance, and all Inheritances favouring of the Realty, may be intailed; ſo Rents, Profits, Offices, Dignities, *&c.* which concern Lands, or certain Places: But if the Grant of an Inheritance be merely perſonal, or exerciſed with Chattels only; it cannot be intailed. 4 *Inſt.* 87. 7 *Rep.* A Grant of an Annuity, to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, is void: And a Leaſe for Years to a Perſon and the Heirs of his Body, is alſo void; though an Aſſignment may be made of a Leaſe for Years, in Truſt to permit the Iſſue in *Tail* to receive the Profits; which is in Effect an Eſtate-*tail.* 10 *Rep.* 87. Eſtates-*tail* of Lands, are *General*, or *Special*; General *Tail* is where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body begotten; or to a Woman and the Heirs of her Body begotten: In this Caſe, it is called a general *Tail*, becauſe whatever Woman the Man taketh to Wife, the Iſſue may inherit the Lands; and whatſoever Man the Woman takes to Huſband, the Iſſue may inherit; or if ſhe have divers Huſbands, and have Iſſue by every of them, they ſhall inherit one after another, as Heir of her Body: Special *Tail* is when Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten; in which Caſe, no other Perſons can inherit but the Iſſue that are begotten by him on that particular Wife; and it is called Special *Tail*, for that if the Wife die, and the Huſband marries a ſecond Wife, by whom he hath Iſſue, ſuch Iſſue has no Benefit, as they have by the general *Tail.* *Litt.* 14, 16. *Co. Litt.* 19, 20. If Lands are given to the Huſband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, both of them have an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*; by Reaſon of the Word *Heirs*, for the Inheritance, is not limited to one more than the other: Where Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of the Body of the Man, the Huſband hath an Eſtate in general *Tail*, and the Wife an Eſtate for Life; as the Word *Heirs* relates generally to the Body of the Huſband: And if the Eſtate is made to the Huſband and Wife, and to the Heirs of the Body of the Wife by the Huſband begotten; there the Wife hath an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*, and the Huſband for Term of Life only; becauſe the Word *Heirs* hath Relation to the Body of the Wife, to be begotten by that particular Huſband: If an Eſtate be limited to a Man's Heirs which he ſhall beget on his Wife, it creates a ſpecial *Tail* in the Huſband; but the Wife will be intitled to nothing, *&c.* *Litt.* 26, 28. *Co. Litt.* 22, 26. Lands given to a Man and Woman unmarried, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, will be an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*; for they may marry. 1 *Inſt.* 25. 10 *Rep* 50. And though Lands are given to a married Man and another Man's Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, it may be a good

Eſtate-

Eſtate-*tail*, for the Poſſibility of their Intermarrying. 15 *Hen.* 7. A general *Tail*, and a ſpecial *Tail*, may not be created at one and the ſame Time; if they are, the General, which is greater, will fruſtrate the Special. 1 *Inſt.* 28. There are other Eſtates *tail* within the Equity of the Statute; as if Lands are given to a Man and his Heirs Males or Females, of his Body begotten, the Iſſue Male or Female ſhall only inherit according to the Limitation: By Virtue of the Statute, here the Daughter may be Heir by Deſcent, though there be a Son: But in Caſe of a Purchaſe, there cannot be an Heir Female where there is a Son, who is right Heir at Law. 1 *Inſt.* 24, 164. And whoever will make Claim, as Heir *per formam doni* to an Eſtate-*tail*, muſt make his Deſcent by ſuch Heirs to whom it is limited; if it is to Heirs Males of the Body, there the Pedigree is to be derived by Heirs Males; and if it be to Heirs Females, he muſt derive it by Heirs Females one after another. 1 *Inſt.* 376. If a Gift is to one, and the Heirs Males of his Body, and he hath Iſſue a Daughter, who hath a Son, and dies; in this Caſe the Son ſhall not inherit the Eſtate-*tail*, for he cannot make his Deſcent by Heirs Males. *Ibid.* And where there is no Heir to take according to the Gift; as when Iſſues fail, the Land ſhall revert to the Donor or deſcend to him that is to have it after the Eſtate-*tail* is ſpent. 1 *Inſt.* 25. It is the Word *Body*, or other Words amounting to it, make the Entail: And a Gift to the Heirs Male, or Heirs Female, without any Thing further, is a Fee-ſimple Eſtate, becauſe it is not limited of what Body: And hence a Corporation cannot be ſeiſed in *Tail*. 1 *Inſt.* 13, 20, 27. In a Deviſe or laſt Will, an Eſtate-*tail* may be created without the Word *Body*; alſo begotten ſhall be ſupplied and neceſſarily intended. *Noy's Max.* 101. 1 *Inſt.* 26. If one gives Lands to a Man and his Iſſue, or Children of his Body, without the Words, *his Heiri*, to convey the Inheritance, he has but an Eſtate for Life: Though ſuch Words may be good enough to convey the Inheritance in a Will; as Eſtates-*tail* by Deviſe are always more favoured in Law, than Eſtates-*tail* created by Deeds. 1 *Inſt.* 20. It has been held, that if the Word *Iſſue* is a Limitation, 'tis an *Intail*; but if 'tis by Way of Deſcription who ſhall take, 'tis only an Eſtate for Life *Mod Caſ. in L. & E.* 263. The Word *Heirs* is neceſſary to create an Eſtate-*tail* and Inheritance by Deed: and where an Uſe was limited to *A. B.* and to his Heirs Males, lawfully to be begotten; theſe laſt Words imply that it muſt be Heirs Males of his Body, becauſe no other Heir Male can inherit by Virtue of his Grant, but ſuch who are lawfully begotten by the Grantor. 7 *Rep.* 41. If a Man makes a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Heirs Males of his Body, this is an *Eſtate tail executed* in him; and ſo it is if he covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed in the ſame Manner. 1 *Mod.* 159. By a Marriage Settlement and Fine levied, *&c.* to the Uſe of Huſband and Wife, for their joint Lives; Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Wife by the Huſband to be begotten, Remainder (the Wife ſurviving the Huſband) to her for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Huſband; this was held to be an Eſtate-*tail*, executed in the Wife. *Raym.* 127. 3 *Salk.* 338. Land is conveyed to the Uſe of a Man and his Wife for their Lives, and after to their next Iſſue Male in *Tail*, then to the Uſe of the Huſband and Wife, and of the Heirs of their Bodies begotten, they having no Male Iſſue; by this Huſband and Wife are Tenants in *Special Tail* executed, and when they have Iſſue Male, they will be Tenants for Life, Remainder to their Son in *Tail*, the Remainder to them in *Special Tail*. 1 *Inſt.* 28. Where a Perſon having an Eſtate in Fee, conveys it by Leaſe and Releaſe to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, with Remainder to Truſtees for their Lives, and Remainder to the Heirs of his Body; he hath an Eſtate-*tail* in him; but he is only Tenant for Life in Poſſeſſion: It would be otherwiſe, if there had been no intermediate Eſtate in the Truſtees for their Lives. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 855. A Man ſeiſed of Land in Fee, makes a Gift of it in *Tail*, or Leaſe for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs Male of the Body of the Donor; this Remainder it is ſaid will be a Fee ſimple, and not an Eſtate *tail*. *Dyer* 156. If the Gift or Grant of the Land be to *J. S.* and his Heirs, To hold to him and the Heirs of his Body, *&c.* here he will have an Eſtate in *Tail*, and a Fee ſimple upon it. *Litt. ch.* 2. 1 *Inſt.* 21. Lands are given to two Brothers, *&c.* and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten; during their Lives they ſhall have joint Eſtates, ſo that the Survivor will have all for his Life; and after their Deaths, their Heirs have Eſtates in general *Tail*, by Moieties in common one with another. 1 *Inſt.* 25. 1 *Rep.* 140. When a *Remainder* is limited to two, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, they have not joint but ſeveral Eſtates *tail*: And between Baron and Feme, 'tis ſaid ſeveral Moieties may be of an Eſtate *tail*, as well as of a Fee-ſimple. *Cro. Eliz.* 220. *Moor* 228. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 551. A Feoffment was made to the Uſe of the Feoffor for Life, Remainder to *W. R.* his Son and his Heirs; and for Want of Iſſue of him, Remainder to the Right Heirs of the Feoffor; adjudged *W. R.* hath only an Eſtate in *Tail*; for though the firſt Words of the Sentence, *viz.* to his Son and his Heirs, make a Fee ſimple, the ſubſequent Words in the ſame Sentence, *i. e.* and for Want of Iſſue of him, make an Eſtate *tail* by qualifying and abridging the ſame. 5 *Mod.* 266. 3 *Salk.* 337. Feoffment to the Uſe of a Man's Self; and afterwards he made his Will, by which he deviſed that the Feoffees ſhould make an Eſtate to all his Sons, except to *Henry*; and if all his Sons died without Iſſue, Remainder to a Stranger: It was held, that becauſe *Henry* was not excepted in this laſt Clauſe, he had an Eſtate *tail*. *Hetl.* 57. Though an Eſtate *tail* is created by the Words Dying without Iſſue, *&c.* yet where the Limitation is to a Son upon a Dying without Iſſue, in the Life time of another, there it will be otherwiſe. *Dyer* 334. If a Perſon gives Lands to *A.* for Life, and after his Death without Iſſue, then to another Perſon; though here is an expreſs Eſtate for Life given to *A.* the ſubſequent Words make an Eſtate-*tail*: But where Lands are deviſed to *A.* during Life, the Remainder to Truſtees, Remainder to his firſt Son, *&c.* and if *A.* dies without Iſſue, then, *&c.* The Limitation upon the Deviſee's Death, 'tis ſaid will not give an Eſtate in *Tail* to *A.* but it ſhall be here intended, that if he died without having a Son. 1 *P. Williams* 605. A Father having two Sons, deviſed his Lands to his youngeſt Son, and if he died without Heirs, then to his eldeſt Son and his Heirs; the youngeſt Son had an Eſtate-*tail*, becauſe the Deviſe to him, and if he died without Heirs, is the ſame as if the Teſtator had deviſed it in theſe Words, (*viz*) If he die without Heirs of his Body; for otherwiſe the Remainder limited to the eldeſt Son had been void, as the youngeſt Son cannot die without Heirs, ſo long as the eldeſt is living. 1 *Rol. Abr.* 836. In Ejectment the Caſe was, the Father having three Sons, deviſed his Lands to his ſecond Son, and his Heirs for ever; and for Want of ſuch Heirs, then to the right Heirs of the Father; then the Father died, and his ſecond Son entered, and died without Iſſue, living the eldeſt Son: It was reſolved, that the ſecond Son had but an Eſtate *tail*, and that the Deviſe over by theſe Words, and for Want of ſuch Heirs, is void in Point of Limitation, for the Teſtator's Intent was that the Lands ſhould deſcend from himſelf, and not from his ſecond Son; and the Words, Want of ſuch Heirs, could import no other than Want of Iſſue, *&c.* ſo that the

eldeſt Son takes by Diſcent in this Caſe, and not by the Will. 1 *Salk.* 233. A Perſon deviſed Land to his Wife for Life, Remainder to his Son, and his Heirs for ever; and if he died without Heirs, the ſame to remain to his two Daughters: In this Caſe it was held in *Equity*, that the Rule is, where a Remainder over is to one, who may be the Deviſee's Heir at Law, ſuch Limitation will be good, and the firſt conſtrued an Eſtate *tail*; for the Generality of the Word *Heirs*, ſhall be reſtrained to Heirs of the Body, ſince the Teſtator could not but know that the Deviſee would not die without an Heir, while the Remainder Man, or any of his Iſſue continued: But where the ſecond Limitation is to a Stranger, 'tis meerly void, and the firſt is a Fee-ſimple. *Talbot's Chan. Caſ.* 2. An Eſtate-*tail* cannot merge by the Acceſſion of the Fee-ſimple to it: But it has been adjudged, that two Fees immediately expectant upon one another, (as where a Man is Tenant in *Tail*, and Remainder in Fee to the Tenant in *Tail*) cannot ſubſiſt in the ſame Perſon; and the Statute of *Weſtm.* having made Eſtates-*tail* a Kind of particular Eſtates, they muſt like all other ſuch Eſtates be ſubject to Merger and Extinguiſhment, when united with the abſolute Fee. 8 *Rep.* 74. 1 *Salk.* 338. If there be Tenant in *Tail*, Remainder in *Tail*, and Tenant in *Tail* enfeoffs the Reverſioner in Fee; it is a *Diſcontinuance:* And Tenants in *Tail* can make no greater Eſtate than for their own Lives; unleſs it be by Leaſe, *&c.* according to the *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 1 *Rep.* 140. If Tenant in *Tail* Bargain and Sell Lands to another and his Heirs, or make a Leaſe and Releaſe to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, with Remainder over to another, *&c.* Theſe Eſtates may be avoided by Entry of the Iſſue in *Tail. Farreſt Mod. Ca.* 23, 28. Eſtates-*tail* are uſually created upon Settlements: Though an Agreement to intail, is no Intail; for no Agreement ſhall bind the Iſſue in *Tail*, where there is a firſt Intail, without a Fine. *Chanc. Rep.* 236. It is incident to an Eſtate *tail*, to be diſpuniſhable of *Waſte*; that the Wife of the Donee ſhall be *endowed*; and if the Huſband of a Feme Donee, be *Tenant* by the *Curteſy*; and that the Tenant in *Tail* may ſuffer a common *Recovery*, &c. and therefore Conditions to reſtrain any of theſe, are void. 1 *Inſt.* 224. 10 *Rep.* 38. As by Statute it is incident to Eſtates *tail* to make *Leaſes*; ſo by Cuſtom, it is to grant Lands by Copy of Court Roll, *&c.* Tenant in *Tail* of a Truſt may bind his Heir by Articles in Equity. See *Recovery*

Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Is where Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife in ſpecial *Tail*, and either of them dies without Iſſue had between them; the Survivor hath an *Eſtate in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue*, &c. Alſo if they have Iſſue, and the Iſſue dies without Iſſue, whereby there is none left which may inherit by Force of the Intail, the Survivor of the Donees hath an Eſtate *tail* after Poſſibility. *Litt.* 32. The Eſtate of this Tenant muſt be created by the Act of God, *viz.* by the Death of either Party without Iſſue; none can have this Eſtate but one of the Donees, or a Donee in ſpecial *Tail*; for a Donee in general *Tail* may by Poſſibility have Iſſue. *Litt.* 34. 1 *Inſt.* 28. 11 *Rep.* 80 And if one gives Lands to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies in ſpecial *Tail*, and they live till each of them are one hundred Years old, and have no Iſſue; yet doth the Law ſee no Impoſſibility of having Children, and they continue Tenants in Tail: But if the Wife die without Iſſue, there the Law ſeeth an apparent Impoſſibility. 1 *Inſt.* 28. Tenants in *Tail* after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, are not puniſhable for Waſte; as are Tenants for Life: But ſuch Tenants, or Tenants by the Curteſy, *&c.* may not ſuffer a *Recovery*. And though they have more Privileges than Tenant for Life hath; as if they alien the Land, he in Reverſion cannot have a Writ of *Entry in Caſu Conſimili*; and they need not require Aid, *&c.* Yet as to the Quantity of their Eſtates, they have no Privilege above Eſtates for Life: For if ſuch Tenant in *Tail* after Poſſibility, make a Feoffment of his Land, he in Reverſion may enter for the Forfeiture, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 27, 28. 9 *Rep.* 139. *Litt. Sect.* 34. A Tenant in *Tail* cannot be ſeiſed to any Uſe expreſſed; for his Eſtate is ſo fixed, that none can execute the Uſe: And where Tenants in *Tail* general or ſpecial, *&c.* die without Iſſue, the Donor or his Heirs may enter. *Jenk. Cent.* 195. *Litt.* 18. If Tenant in *Tail* in Remainder, be attainted of Treaſon, *&c.* the King ſhall have the Land; for it may not be in Abeyance, nor in any other, he not being dead, but in Law: The Chief Lord cannot have it, by Reaſon the Tenant for Life is alive; ſo neither he that is in Reverſion, *&c.* and it cannot Revert, before the Tenant in *Tail* die without Iſſue. 2 *Leon.* 123. Vide *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26.

Taint, (Fr. *Teinct*, i. e. *Infectus*, *Tinctus*) Is taken ſubſtantively for a Conviction; or adjectively for a Perſon convicted of Treaſon or Felony. See *Attaint.*

Talent, A Weight of Sixty-two Pounds; alſo a Sum of Money among the *Greeks*, of about 100 *l.* Value. *Merch. Dict.*

Tales, *(Lat.)* Is uſed in the Law for a Supply of Men impanelled on a Jury and not appearing, or on their Appearance challenged as not indifferent; when the Judge upon Motion orders a Supply to be made by the Sheriff, *&c.* of one or more *ſuch* Perſons preſent in Court, equal in Reputation to thoſe that were impanelled, to make up a full Jury, which he could not do by the Common Law; and this is by the Statutes 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 32. 14 *Eliz. c.* 9. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 32, *&c.* *Tales* are of two Sorts, *i. e. Tales de Circumſtantibus*, and a *Decem Tales*; a *Tales de Circumſtantibus* is where a full Jury do not appear at the *Niſi prius*, or ſo many are challenged that there is not a full Jury; then on the Prayer of the Plaintiff's Counſel or Attorney, the Judge will grant this *Tales*, which the Sheriff returns immediately in Court: A *Decem Tales* is when a full Jury doth not appear at a *Trial at Bar*, and is a Writ to the Sheriff *apponere* Decem Tales. 10 *Rep.* 102. *Finch* 414. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 67. Upon a Trial at Bar, if the Jury do not appear full, the Court cannot grant a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*, but will grant a *Decem Tales*, returnable in ſome convenient Time the ſame Term, to try the Cauſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 552. And a *Tales de Circumſtantibus* ought not to be in an *Aſſiſe*, only a *Niſi prius*; the *Decem Tales* muſt be awarded in an Aſſiſe. *Cro. Car.* 341. A Plaintiff or Defendant may have a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*; and the Statutes which authoriſe Juſtices of *Niſi prius* to award a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*, extend as well to capital Caſes as to others; but ſuch a *Tales* cannot be prayed for the King upon an Indictment, or criminal Information, without a Warrant from the Attorney General, or an expreſs Aſſignment from the Court before which the Inqueſt is taken; Though it may be awarded on an Information *qui tam*, *&c.* becauſe of the Intereſt which the Proſecutor hath in ſuch Proſecutions. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 409. 3 *Salk.* 339. A *Tales* is not to be granted where the whole Jury is challenged, *&c.* but the whole Panel, if the Challenge be made good, is to be quaſhed, and a new Jury returned; for a *Tales* conſiſts but of ſome Perſons to ſupply the Places of ſuch of the Jurors as were wanting of the Number of Twelve, and is not to make a new Jury. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 252. If but one Juror appears on the Principal Panel, the Court may order a *Tales* by the Statute 35 *H.* 8. 10 *Rep.* 102. And if upon a *Habeas Corpora*, or a *Diſtringas Jur.* none of the Jury appear, it is ſaid a *Decem Tales* ſhall be awarded: But it ſhall not be had upon a *Venire fac.*' *Cro. Eliz.* 502. *Moor* 528. See *Dyer* 245. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 75. At the Aſ-

ſiſes,

ſiſes, one of the Principal Panel appeared, and no more, and a *Tales* was awarded, the Title whereof was *Nomina Decem Talium*, and under it Eleven were returned; this was notwithſtanding held good; for it is only a Miſpriſion of the Clerk, and *Decem* was ſtruck out, and then the Title was *Nomina Talium*, &c. And it was adjudged, that if after a *Tales* granted, the Principal Panel ſhould be quaſhed, the *Tales* ſhould ſtand good, and more be added, &c. 4 *Rep.* 103. 2 *Cro.* 316. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 275. A Day being appointed for a Trial at Bar, the Sheriff of the County by Order of the Plaintiff countermanded the Jurymen, but the Defendant did not know it; whereupon he and Three of the Jury appeared on the Day, and the Defendant prayed a *Tales* that the Trial might go on; though the Court would not grant it, but offered to nonſuit the Plaintiff on Record, and directed that the Defendant ſhould contribute to ſatisfy the three Jurors who appeared, and referred it to the Secondary to tax Coſts for the Defendant in Satisfaction of his Trouble and Expences. 2 *Sid.* 77. No Perſon ſhall take any Reward or Fee, upon the Account of any *Tales* returned; on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the King. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* And by this Act, the Qualification of *Taleſmen* is to be 5 *l. per Annum* Freehold Eſtate, &c. The *Tales de Circumſtantibus*, is in ſome Meaſure taken away, or rendered uſeleſs, by the late Statute for regulating of Juries. 3 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25.

Tales, Is alſo the Name of a *Book* in the *King's Bench* Office, of ſuch Perſons as were admitted of the *Tales*. 4 Inſt. 93.

Tallage, *(Tallagium)* from the Fr. *Taille*, Is metaphorically uſed for a Part or Share of a Man's Subſtance, carved out of the Whole, paid by Way of Tribute, Toll or Tax. *Stat. de* Tallagio *non concedendo temp. Edw.* 1. *Stow's Ann.* 445. And according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, *Tallage* is a general Word for all Taxes. 2 *Inſt.* 532.

Tallagers, Are Tax or Toll Gatherers, mentioned by *Chaucer*.

Tallagium facere, To give up Accounts in the *Exchequer*, where the Method of Accounting is by *Talleys*. Mem. in Scacc. Mich. 6 Ed. 1.

Talley, *(Tallea*, Fr. *Taille*, Ital. *Tagliare*, i. e. *Scindere)* Is a Stick cut in two Parts, on each whereof is marked with Notches, or otherwiſe, what is due between Debtor and Creditor; as now uſed by Brewers, &c. And this was the ancient Way of Keeping all Accounts, one Part being kept by the Creditor, the other by the Debtor, &c. Hence the *Tallier* of the *Exchequer*, whom we now call the *Teller*. But there are two Kinds of *Tallies* mentioned in our Statutes to have been long uſed in the *Exchequer*; the one is termed *Tallies of Debt*, which are in the Nature of an Acquittance for Debts paid to the King, on the Payment whereof theſe *Tallies* are delivered to the Debtors, who carrying them to the Clerk of the Pipe-Office, have there an Acquittance in Parchment for their full Diſcharge. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. The other are *Tallies of Reward* or Allowance, being made to Sheriffs of Counties as a Recompence for ſuch Matters as they have performed to their Charge, or ſuch Money as is caſt upon them in their Accounts of Courſe, but not leviable, &c. 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. 33 & 34 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. In the *Exchequer* there is a *Talley Court*, where attend the two Deputy Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, and the *Talley Cutter*: And a *Talley* is generally the King's Acquittance for Money paid or lent, and has written on it Words proper to expreſs on what Occaſion the Money is received. *Lex Conſtitut.* 205.

Tallia, Every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches, had a ſtated Allowance of Proviſions delivered to him *per modum Talliæ*; and thence their Commons in Meat and Drink were called *Tallia*. Stat. Sti. Paul. Ann. 1295.

Tallyman, A Perſon that ſells, or lets Goods, Clothes, &c. to be paid by ſo much a Week. *Merch. Dict.*

Talwood, (*Talliatura*) Fire wood cleft and cut into Billets of a certain Length; otherwiſe written *Talghwood*, and *Talſhide* in ancient Statutes. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. 43 *Eliz. c.* 14.

Tam Quam, Is in Nature of a *Qui tam*, being where a Man proſecutes as well for the King as for himſelf, on an Information for Breach of ſome Penal Law, whereby any Penalty is given to the Party that ſues. *Terms de Ley* 556. In every Caſe where a Statute prohibits a Thing, and doth not annex a Penalty to the Committing thereof, the Party offending may be indicted for a Contempt againſt the Statute; or Action lies againſt him for Breach of it, which muſt be brought *Tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro ſeipſo*, as there is a Fine to be paid to the King. 2 *Inſt.* 118. *Cro. Eliz.* 655. *Cro. Jac.* 134. In Action popular, brought *Tam quam*, the King can diſcharge but his own Part, and not the Informer's; but before Action brought, the King may diſcharge the Whole. 3 *Inſt.* 238. See *Information*.

Tangier, An ancient City of *Barbary*, formerly Part of the Dominions of the Crown of *England*, as *Gibraltar* is at preſent; mentioned in the Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7.

Taniſtry, Seems to be derived from *Thanis*; and is a Law or Cuſtom in ſome Parts of *Ireland* of which Sir *John Davis* ſays thus;——*Quant aſcun Perſon moruſt ſeiſie des aſcuns Caſtles, Manors, Terres ou Tenements del Tenure de* Taniſtry; *que donques meſme les Caſtles, &c. dont deſcender, & de Temps dont Memory ne Court ont uſe de Deſcender* Seniori & Digniſſimo viro Sanguinis & cognominis, *de tiel Perſon iſſint morant ſeiſie, & que le file ou les files de tiel Perſon iſſint morant ſeiſie de touts temps avant dit, ne fueront inheritabiles de tiels Terres ou Tenements, ou de aſcun parte de eux.* Dav. Rep. 28. Antiq. Hibern. p. 38.

Tannare, Is a Word uſed for to dreſs or tan Leather. *Plac. Parliam.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Tanners. No Perſon ſhall tan Leather unleſs he hath been an Apprentice for ſeven Years with a *Tanner*, or he be the Son of a *Tanner*, &c. on Pain of forfeiting the Leather tanned or the Value. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22. *Tanners* over-liming Hides, or uſing in Tanning any Thing but Oak-bark, Aſh Bark, Culver-dung, &c. incur a Forfeiture of the Leather; and haſtening the Tanning of their Leather by unkind Heats, &c. are liable to a Penalty of 10 *l.* and to ſtand in the Pillory. And Hides for Sole-Leather are to lie in the Wooze twelve Months, and Upper Leather nine Months, or ſhall be forfeited, &c. *Stat. Ibid.*

Tantamount, Is where one Thing doth amount to another, and then 'tis all one as if it was the ſame: As a Leaſe and Releaſe amount to a Feoffment; and a Licence to occupy Land for Years, to a Leaſe for the Term, &c. 14 *H.* 8. 13. *Shep. Epit.* 1130.

Tare and Tret. The firſt is an Allowance in Merchandiſe, made the Buyer for the Weight of the Box, Bag, or Caſks wherein Goods are packed: And the laſt is a Conſideration in the Weight, for Waſte in emptying and reſelling the Goods, by Duſt, Dirt, Breaking, &c. *Book Rates.*

Target, (From the Lat. *Tergus*) A Shield, originally made of Leather, wrought out of the Back of an Ox. *Blount.*

Targia, *(Tarida)* Was a Ship of Burden, ſince called a *Tartan*, and *Tarrita*. Knighton, Anno 1385.

Tarpaulin, or **Tarpawling**, A tarred Canvas to keep the Weather out of *Ships*; but it is commonly uſed for a Mariner, or Drudge in a Ship that does the vileſt Service. *Merch. Dict.*

Tartaron,

Tartaron, A Sort of fine Cloth or Silk. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 8 *c.* 6.

Tas, (Fr.) Is a Cock, Heap, Stack or Rick of Hay or Corn. *Law. Fr. Dict.*

Taſſale, for *Caſula*, A Prieſt's Garment covering him over.

Taſſum, A Mow of Corn or Hay, from the Fr. *Taſſer*, to pile up: *Taſſare*, to mow or heap up; and *aa Taſſum furcare* is to pitch to the Mow. *Rot. Hill.* 25 *Ed* 3.

Tath. In the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Lords of Manors claimed the Privilege of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep brought at Night upon their own Demeſne Lands, there to be folded for the Improvement of the Ground; which Liberty was called by the Name of *Tath*. Spelm.

Tavern. The King may licence any *Tavern* for Selling of Wine, *&c.* 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 21. But Perſons who inordinately haunt *Taverns*, are indictable by the Common Law, and continuing drinking and tipling, *&c.* is liable to Penalties, by the Statutes 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7.

Tau, By *Selden* in his Notes upon *Eadmerus*, ſignifies a Croſs. *Mon Ang. Tom.* 3. *p.* 121.

Tauri liberi Libertas, In ancient Charters is uſed for a common Bull; ſo called, becauſe he is free and common to all the Tenants within ſuch a Manor or Liberty, *&c.*

Tawers. It is ordained, that Collar-makers, Glovers, Bridle cutters, and others who Dreſs *Skins* in Allom, *&c.* and cut the ſame into Wales, ſhall be accounted *Tawers*, and ſubject to the Penalties, for Frauds and Concealments relating to the Duty on *Leather*, by *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 11.

Tax, (*Taxa* from the Gr. Τάξις i. e. *Ordo, Tributum*) A Tribute or Impoſition laid upon the Subject, which being certainly and orderly rated, was wont to be yearly paid into the King's Exchequer: And it differs from what is commonly called a *Subſidy*, in this, That it is always certain as it is ſet down in the Exchequer Book, and levied in general of every Town, and not particularly of every Man, *&c.* No Hiſtory mentions that the *Saxon* Kings had any *Taxes* after the Manner of ours at preſent; but they had Levies of Money and perſonal Services towards Repairing of Cities, Caſtles and Bridges, and for military Expeditions, which they called *Burghbote*, *Brighote* and *Heregeld*; and when the *Danes* invaded this Kingdom, great Sums of Money were raiſed yearly, by a *Tax* on every *Hide* of Land, the Lands of the Church only excepted; and thence it was afterwards called *Hydagium*, which Name remained and was uſed for all *Taxes* and *Subſidies* impoſed on Lands; though ſometimes it was laid upon Cattle, and then was termed *Horngeld*: The *Normans* called theſe ſometimes *Taxes*, other Times *Tallages*; and made a Law for the particular Manner of their Levying; but many Years after the Conqueſt, they were levied otherwiſe than now, as every ninth Fleece, and every ninth Sheaf, *&c.* *Raſtal's Abr.* 4 *Inſt.* 26, 33. It is ſaid that in ancient Times, *Taxes* were impoſed by the King at his Pleaſure; but King *Edw.* 1. bound himſelf and his Succeſſors, in the 25th Year of his Reign, that from that Time forward no Tax ſhould be laid upon the Subject, without the Aſſent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament. *Stat.* 25 *Edw.* 1. *c.* 5. But although *Taxes* which are for the Defence of the Realm, cannot be impoſed but by Act of Parliament; yet the Crown has a Right to aſk them, upon any Emergency, and therefore 'tis held they have a virtual Exiſtence always, tho' no actual one. In the 14th Year of *Edw.* 3. an Aid was granted to the King by the Parliament; and *Anno* 5 *R.* 2. a *Royal Aid* for keeping the Sea, and preſerving of Rights: Alſo a *Subſidy* of 1 *s.* in 20 *s.* on Goods, and Aliens to pay 2 *s.* *&c.* was granted by 3 & 4 *Edw.* 6. Beſides *Fifteenths* and *Tenths*, payable by the Temporality and Clergy in two or three Years, *&c.* And the Way of *Taxing* was formerly by *Tenths* and *Fifteenths*; then by *Subſidies*, afterwards by *Royal Aids*, and at laſt by a *Pound Rate*; the former were all upon the Perſon and Perſonal Eſtate, and were much the ſame; but the Pound-Rate was on Lands and Rents. *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. a Valuation was made of all the Towns in *England*; and returned into the *Exchequer*, and this became the ſtanding Rule for *Taxing* every Town, (*viz.*) When a *Tax* was given, the Officers of the *Exchequer* preſently knew to how much it amounted for every Town, and the Inhabitants *taxed* the Landholders, and Occupiers of Lands, and they were charged and paid their Proportion, *&c.* A Subſidy was granted *Anno* 32 *Hen.* 8. and this was a *Tax* upon the Perſon, both for Lands and Goods, and payable where the Perſons lived; and this continued till the 15 *Car.* 1. and about two Years afterwards the firſt Aſſeſſment was made upon Lands and Rents, according to a Pound-Rate. 2 *Inſt.* 76, 77. 3 *Salk.* 340. In the 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *Taxes* were granted for Relief of, and diſbanding the Army, *&c.* And 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3 & 4. the Sum of 1,260,000 *l.* was granted for eighteen Months at 70,000 *l. per* Month, charged on the ſeveral Counties by Lieutenants, for Ammunition for the Militia, and ſeveral Aids were granted, one of 2,477,000 *l.* for fitting out a Navy and Maintenance of Wars, *&c.* in the Years 16, 17, 18, 19 & 25 *Car.* 2. Alſo a free and voluntary Preſent was granted to King *Charles* 2. but it was ordained that the ſame ſhould not be drawn into Example. King *James* 2. had Aids and *Taxes* granted him by Parliament; and after the *Revolution*, heavy *Taxes* were neceſſarily laid on Lands and Perſonal Eſtate, in the Reigns of King *Will.* 3. and Queen *Anne*, to defend the Crown and Kingdom againſt the Efforts of the King of *France*, in Favour of the pretended *Prince of Wales*, and ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Line of his preſent Majeſty King *George*. Since this Neceſſity, joined to others, Land *Taxes* have been annually granted of 1 *s.* 2 *s.* 3 *s.* and 4 *s.* in the Pound, as the preſent Exigencies have required; enacted to be levied by Commiſſioners on the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Towns, *&c.* And in reſpect of this *Tax*, it is not the Quantity but the yearly Value of Lands that muſt be obſerved; the Farmers or Occupiers of the Land, are to be charged, and deduct it out of their Rents to the Landlords; and a Man may be rated for Goods, as well as Lands, but not for both; and in Caſe of a Rate on Goods, the Charge muſt be on the Perſon: The Commiſſioners are to aſcertain the ſeveral Proportions of the *Tax*, to be charged on every Hundred or Diviſion; and appoint fit Perſons to be Aſſeſſors and Collectors in every Pariſh to aſſeſs and levy the Money, which when received is to be paid to Receivers General, and by them returned to the *Exchequer*, &c. If any Perſon refuſe to pay the *Tax*, the Collectors may levy it by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; but if they are over-rated, they ſhall be relieved on Appeal to the Commiſſioners, who have Power to charge the ſame on others, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe, and in Caſe of Deficiency to make a Re-aſſeſſment; Aſſeſſors neglecting their Duty, are to be fined not exceeding 40 *l.* And Collectors detaining the Money, ſhall be impriſoned, and their Eſtates ſeized and ſold, *&c.* If a General Receiver neglects to return the Money by him received, he is liable to the Penalty of 500 *l.* And where there is any Failure in raiſing and paying the Sums of Money charged on any County, Proceſs may iſſue againſt the Commiſſioners for their Neglect, *&c.* By other later Statutes, when Lands, *&c.* are aſſeſſed at more than an equal *Pound Rate*, the Commiſſioners upon Complaint made in twenty Days, ſhall abate it, and re-aſſeſs ſuch Abatements within the the whole Hundred, *&c.* or on Perſons under-rated, ſo as the Sum charged be fully paid. And where Aſſeſſors have omitted to charge themſelves to the Land

Tax for their own Eſtates, Commiſſioners by Statute have been empowered to ſummon and examine them or others on Oath, and upon Diſcovery thereof, to award Satisfaction to be made to the Collectors. If Lands or Houſes are unoccupied, whereby the Pariſh is obliged to make good the *Tax*, the Collectors at any Time after, may enter and Diſtrain, and ſell the Diſtreſs in four Days, and the Money ſhall be diſtributed proportionably to the Parties who paid for ſuch Lands, *&c.* In Caſe any Perſon by changing their Reſidence, eſcape the *Taxation*, on Proof before two of the Commiſſioners, or a Juſtice of Peace, within one Year, they are to be charged at treble the Value, to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* And in the taking theſe Diſtreſſes, Collectors may break open Houſes, Cheſts, *&c.* in the Day-time, upon a Warrant under the Hands of two Commiſſioners, and calling Conſtables to their Aſſiſtance: Alſo if any Perſon refuſe to pay the *Tax*, by the Space of ten Days after Demand, or convey away his Goods, *&c.* the Commiſſioners may commit him to the common Gaol, till Payment. *Papiſts* are doubly *taxed*; but the *Colleges* in the Univerſities are exempted from paying any Thing to this *Tax:* There is a Poundage Fee for collecting the *Tax*, of 3 *d. per* Pound to the Collectors, 2 *d. per* Pound to the General Receiver, and 1 *d.* Half-penny *per* Pound to the Commiſſioners Clerks. *Stat.* 1 *Geo.* 1, *&c.* See 12, 13, & 15 *Geo.* 2. The above *Statutes*, or *Land Tax* Acts, where 2 *s.* in the Pound is granted, have generally Clauſes of *Loan* of One Million, and when the *Tax* is 4 *s.* a Pound, Two Millions for publick Uſes; likewiſe in the *Malt Tax* Acts, there is ſuch Clauſe of *Loan* for 750,000 *l.* at 3 or 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, the *Loans* to be allowed by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, *&c.* Although an Exciſeman exerciſe his Office in two Counties, yet he ſhall be *taxed* for his Salary in that County only where he lives. 1 *Strange* 417. Lands were let at 120 *l. per Annum*, but by Improvements were worth 150 *l. per Annum*, and *taxed* accordingly; the Tenant ſhall not deduct the whole *Land Tax*, but only in Proportion, as 120 *l.* bears to 150 *l.* 2 *Strange* 1191.

Taxatio Bladorum, is a Tax or Impoſition laid upon Corn, according to *Cowel.*

Tasers, Are two Officers yearly choſen in *Cambridge* to ſee the true Gauge of all Weights and Meaſures; though the Name took Riſe from *Taxing* or Rating the Rents of Houſes, which was anciently the Duty of their Offices.

Taylors, Shall not make or ſet upon Cloaths any Button or Button-holes of Cloth, Stuff, *&c.* nor ſhall any Perſon wear Clothes with ſuch Buttons, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s. per* Dozen. 4 *Geo.* 1. Contracts entered into with *Journeymen Taylors*, for advancing their Wages, are declared void; and *Taylors* giving greater Wages than allowed, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and Journeymen accepting the ſame, or refuſing to work for the ſettled ſtated Wages the Hours appointed, may be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for two Months, *&c.* by *Stat.* 7 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 13.

Tea, Is a pleaſant Sort of Liquor, of late much uſed in *England*, and introduced from *China* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, being made of the Product of a *Shrub* growing in thoſe Parts: It is mentioned in the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. And Perſons mixing with *Tea* Leaves, the Leaves of other Trees and Shrubs, are liable to a Penalty of 10 *l. &c.* by 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. The *Eaſt-India* Company are to have Allowance and Drawback, on exporting *Tea*. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 38. By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. The Duty of 4 *s. per* Pound Weight of *Tea* given by the *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. is taken off, and by this Act is given a Duty of 1 *s. per* Pound Weight *Averdupois*, and 25 *l. per Cent.* on the Price on all Teas ſold by the *Eaſt-India* Company. And by the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 14. *Tea* is permitted to be exported to *Ireland* and his Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, without paying the inland Duties charged by the laſt Act. See *Stat.* 28 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21.

Team and Theame, (From the Sax. *Tyman*, i. e. *propagare*, to *Teem* or bring forth). Signifies a Royalty or Privilege granted by the King's Charter to the Lord of a Manor, for the having, reſtraining and judging of Bondmen and Villeins, with their Children, Goods and Chattels, *&c.* *Glanvil, Lib.* 5. *c.* 2.

Teding-penny, *Tething-penny, Tithing-penny*, A ſmall Duty or Payment to the Sheriff from each *Tithing*, towards the Charge of keeping Courts, *&c.* from which ſome of the Religious were exempted by Charter from the King. *Chart. Hen.* 1.

Teenage, From the Sax *Tynan*, to incloſe or ſhut, is uſed in many Parts of *England* for Wood for Fences and Incloſures.

Teinland, *Tainland*, or *Thainland*, The Land of a *Thaine*, or Noble Perſon. See *Thane-Land.*

Teller, Is a conſiderable Officer in the *Exchequer*, of which Officers there are Four; whoſe Office is to receive all Money due to the King, and to give the *Clerk of the Pells* a Bill to charge him therewith: They alſo pay to all Perſons any Money payable by the King, by Warrant from the *Auditor of the Receipt*; and make weekly and yearly Books of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord *Treaſurer.*

Telligraphiæ, (From the Sax. *Tellan*, i. e. *dicere*, and the Gr. Γράφω, *Scribo, quaſi* a Telling any Thing by Writing) Are written Evidences of Things paſt. *Blount.*

Tellwoze, Is that Work or Labour which the Tenant was bound to do for his Lord, for a certain Number of Days; from the *Saxon* Word *Tællan*, numerare, & *Worc*, opus. *Thorn. Ann.* 1364.

Temple. *Dugdale* and *Stow* both tell us that the *Temple* in *London* is a Place of *Privilege* from Arreſts, by the Grant of the King; but this hath been denied by the Court of *B. R. Dugd.* 317, 320. 3 *Salk. Rep.* 45. In the *Middle Temple* the King's Treaſure was anciently kept.

Templers, *(Templarii) Knights of the Temple*, having their Reſidence in Part of the Buildings belonging to the *Temple of Jeruſalem*; we read of them in the Reign of *Hen.* 2. They had in every Kingdom a Governor, whom *Bracton* calls *Magiſtrum Militiæ Templi*; and the *Maſter* of the *Temple* here, was ſummoned to Parliament, 49 *Hen.* 3. *Bract. lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. The Chief Miniſter of the *Temple Church* is ſtill called *Maſter of the Temple.* See *Knights Templers.*

Temporalities of Biſhops, Are the Revenues, Lands, Tenements, and Lay-Fees, belonging to Biſhops, as they are Barons and Lords of Parliament; all Things as a Biſhop hath by Livery from the King, as Manors, Lands, Tithes, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 881. It was a Cuſtom formerly, that when Biſhops received from the King their *Temporalities*, they did by a ſolemn Form in Writing renounce all Right to the ſame by Virtue of any Proviſion from the *Pope*, and acknowledged the Receipt of them only from the King; which Cuſtom continued from the Reign of *Edw.* 1. to the Time of the Reformation: And this Practice began by Occaſion of a *Bull* of *Pope Gregory* 8. wherein he conferred the See of *Worceſter* on a certain Biſhop, and committed to him *Adminiſtrationem Spiritualium & Temporalium Epiſcopatus prædict'. Anno* 31 *Edw.* 1. The Cuſtody of the *Temporalities* of every Biſhop and Archbiſhop, during the Vacancy of the Sees, belongs to the King; and no Subject can claim them by Grant or Preſcription. *F. N. B.* 32, 34. 2 *Inſt.* 15. And the King may commit the *Temporalities* during the Vacation of the See; alſo he may preſent to a void Advowſon, when the *Temporalities* are in his Hands. 1 *Inſt.* 90, 388. *Mag. Chart. c.* 5. 14 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 14.

Temptatio or **Tentatio**, Is used in ancient Records for a Trial, or Proof. *Chart.* 20 *Edw.* 1.

Tempus Pessonis, Mast Time in the *Forest*, which is from about *Michaelmas* to St. *Martin's Day*. Novemb. 11.

Tempus pinguedinis & firmationis; The Season of Killing the *Buck* and the *Doe*. MS. Temp. H. 3.

Tena, Was that which we now call a *Coif*, worn by Ecclesiasticks: ——— Tena *coronas abscondunt quasi Cœlestes radios repellentes, &c.* Counc. Lambeth. Anno 1281.

Tenancies, Are Houses or Places for Habitation, held of another. 23 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Tenant, *(Tenentes à tenendo*, from holding) Is one that holds or occupies Lands or Tenements, by any Kind of Right, of some Lord or Landlord, by Rent, Fealty, *&c.* Also the Word *Tenant* is used with divers Additions; as *Tenant* in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will; *Tenant* in Dower, by the Courtesy, by Copy of Court Roll; *Tenant* in Mortgage, by Statute-Merchant, and Statute Staple, *Elegit*, *&c.* Co. Lit.

Tenants in Common, Are such as hold Lands for Life or Years, by several Titles, or by one Title and several Rights; and as *Jointenants* have one joint Freehold, so Tenants in Common have divers Freeholds. 1 *Inst.* 188. If a Conveyance is made to two Persons, *Habendum* the one Moiety to one and his Heirs, and the other Moiety to the other, *&c.* it is a *Tenancy in Common*, and the Heirs and Executors of *Tenants in Common*, shall have their Parts or Shares, and not the Survivors, as in Case of *Jointenants*. 2 Lill. Abr. 559. *Tenants in Common* know not their own Part, but take the Profits in Common: One *Tenant in Common* cannot bring Action of Trespass against another *Tenant in Common*; but one such *Tenant* may bring Waste against his Partner, *&c.* 3 *Leon.* 307. 2 *Lill.* 561. At Common Law *Tenants in Common* were not compellable to make Partition; though they are by the *Stat.* 31 *H.* 8. See *Jointenant*.

Tenant to the Præcipe, Is he against whom the Writ of *Præcipe* is to be brought in suing out a *Recovery*. 3 Rep.

Tend, Seems to signify as much as *Tender*, or Offer; it is mentioned in our old Books, as to *tend* a Traverse, an Averment, *&c.* *Britton, c.* 76. *Staundf. Prærog.* 16.

Tender, (Fr. *Tendre*) Is the Offering of Money, or any other Thing in Satisfaction, or circumspectly to endeavour the Performance of a Thing; as a *Tender of Rent* is to offer it at the Time and Place when and where it ought to be paid: And it is an Act done to save the Penalty of a Bond before Action brought, *&c.* *Terms de Ley* 557. *Tender* of Rent on any Part of the Land, or at any Time of the last Day of Payment, will save the Condition for that Time, though the Landlord refuse it: But when Rent is *tendered*, the Lessor may after bring Debt; though he cannot recover any Damages; the Lessee's being ready to pay excuses the Damages, but doth not debar the other of his Rent. 1 *Inst.* 200. *Litt. Rep.* 33, 34. 3 *Salk* 344. A *Tender* of Rent to save the Forfeiture must be of the whole Rent due, without any Deduction of Taxes or other Payments; unless it be so agreed, *&c.* Stoppage being no Payment. 1 *Inst.* 202. *Tender* of Money on a Bond, is to be made to the Person of the Obligee at the Day appointed, to save the Penalty and Forfeiture of the Bond, and it ought to be done before Witnesses; though if the Obligor be sued afterwards, he must still pay it: But if the Obligor be to do any collateral Thing, or which is not Part of the Obligation, as to deliver a Horse, *&c.* and the Obligor offer to do his Part, and the Obligee refuseth it, the Condition is performed, and the Obligation discharged for ever. 1 *Inst.* 207, 208. A Sum awarded by an Award, was lost by the *Tender*; it being a collateral Thing. 3 *Lev.* 277. On Award, that the Defendant should pay Money on such a Day, and at such Place; the Defendant pleaded, that he *tendered* the Money at the Day and Place, and because he did not set forth that he continued there ready to pay it at the last Instant of the Day till after Sun-setting, *&c.* it was held ill. 2 *Cro.* 243. Where Time and Place of doing an Act is made certain by Agreement of the Parties, and they both meet accordingly; he who pleads a *Tender*, must also plead a Refusal of the other Party to accept; otherwise such Plea will be ill upon a Demurrer, but not after Verdict; and if the Plaintiff be absent, that is to be set forth, and that the Defendant was at the Time and Place, *& obtulit solvere, &c.* 2 *Salk.* 623. A *Tender* and Refusal being pleaded, 'tis the Refusal which is traversable and not the *Tender*, for 'tis that makes it a Payment in Law; and wherever the Demand is certain, there a *Tender and Refusal* is a good Plea; and a *Tender* is not well pleaded without a Refusal. 3 *Salk.* 341. In Action of Debt, *Tender* and Refusal may be pleaded in Bar of Damages; though not in the Bar of the Action, as the Debt still remains: There is a Difference in Pleading a *Tender* in Action of Debt, and in Action on the Case; in Debt, the Damages are but Accessary, so that in Pleading a *Tender* to such Action, the Defendant must pray Judgment *de Damnis*; but in *Assumpsit*, the Damages are Principal, and he is to plead *semper paratus*, with a *Profert hic in Curia*, and pray Judgment *de ulterioribus Damnis*. 2 *Salk.* 622. 3 *Salk.* 344, 345. A Man pleads a *Tender* of a Debt at the Day, he need not plead *Semper paratus*; but *uncore Prist*, and bring the Money into Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 564. And *Tender* and Refusal, on Covenant to pay Money, where Damages only are to be recovered, is a good Plea without *uncore Prist. Show.* 129. *Tender* may be of Money in Bags, without shewing or telling it, if it can be proved there was the Sum to be *tendered*; it being the Duty of him that is to receive the Money, to put out and tell it. 5 *Rep.* 115. Though where a Person held the Money on his Arm in a Bag, at the Time of Offering it; this was adjudged no good *Tender*, for it might be Counters or base Money. *Noy* 74. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 281. If a *Tender* is made of more than is due, it is good; and the Party to whom *tendered* ought to take out what belongs to him. 5 *Rep.* 114. *Tender* of the Money is requisite on Contracts for Goods sold, *&c.* to intitle Action of Trover: And a *Tender* of Stock sold for so much Money, if it be well made though not accepted, will intitle the Party to the Sum agreed to be paid. 3 *Salk.* 343. See *Bond*, *&c.*

Tenement, *(Tenementum)* Signifies properly a House or Home-stall; but more largely it comprehends not only a House, but all Corporeal Inheritances which are holden of another, and all Inheritances issuing out of, or exerciseable with the same. *Co. Litt.* 6, 19, 154. A *Tenant* may be said to be any House, Land, Rent, or other such like Thing, that is any way held, or possessed; but being a Word of a large and ambiguous Meaning, and not so certain as Messuage, therefore it is not fit to be used to express any Thing which requires a particular Description. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 566. The Word *Tenement* is joined with the adjective *Frank*, to denote an Estate in Lands, Offices, *&c.* for Life or in Fee. *Kitch.* 41.

Tenementary Land, Was the *outland* of Manors granted out to Tenants by the *Saxon Thanes*, under arbitrary Rents and Services. *Spelm.*

Tenementis Legatis, An ancient Writ lying to the City of *London*, or any other Corporation; (where the old Custom was, that Men might devise by Will, Lands and Tenements as well as Goods and Chattels) for the Hearing and Determining any Controversy touching the same. *Reg. Orig.* 244.

Tenendum, In *Deeds*, Where the Fee ſimple of Lands paſſeth, muſt be of the *Chief Lord* of the Fee, by the ſame Cuſtoms and Services as the *Feoffor* held; and not of the Feoffor only and his Heirs, whereby the Lords would loſe their Eſcheats, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 6. 2 *Inſt.* 66. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Tenentibus in Aſſisa non Onerandis, Is a Writ that lies for him to whom a Diſſeiſor hath alienated the Land whereof he diſſeiſed another, that he be not moleſted in *Aſſiſe* for the Damages, if the Diſſeiſor have wherewith to ſatisfy them. *Reg. Orig.* 214.

Tenhebed, or **Tienheofed,** A *Saxon* Word ſignifying *Decanus, Caput vel Princeps Decaniæ five Decuriæ.* Leg. Edw. Conf. c. 29.

Tenmentale, (Sax. *Tienmantale*, i. e. *decem virorum numerus*) *Decennaria, Tithinga. Leg. Edw. Conf.* Alſo an ancient Tax or Tribute paid to the King. *Hoveden* 737.

Tenor, *(Lat.)* Of Writs, Records, *&c.* is the Subſtance or Purport of them; or a Tranſcript or Copy. *Tenor* of a Libel hath been held to be a Tranſcript, which it cannot be if it differs from the Libel; and *juxta Tenorem* imports it, but not *ad Effectum, &c.* for that may import an Identity in Senſe, but not in Words. 2 *Salk.* 417. In Action of Debt brought upon a Judgment in an inferior Court, if the Defendant pleads *Nul tiel Record*, a *Tenorem Recordi* only ſhall be certified; and by *Hale* Chief Juſtice it may be the ſame on *Certiorari's*. 3 *Salk.* 296. A Return of the *Tenor* of an Indictment from *London*, on a *Certiorari* to remove the Indictment, is good by the City Charter; but in other Caſes it is uſual to certify the Record itſelf. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 295.

Tenor Indictamenti mittendo, Is a Writ whereby the Record of an *Indictment*, and the Proceſs thereupon, is called out of another Court into the *King's Bench.* Reg. Orig. 69.

Tenor Præſentium, The *Tenor of theſe Preſents*, is the Matter contained therein, or rather the Intent and Meaning thereof; as to do ſuch a Thing according to the *Tenor*, is to do the ſame according to the true Intent of the Deed or Writing.

Tentates Panis, The Eſſay or Aſſay of Bread. *Blount.*

Tenter, A Stretcher, or Trier of Cloth, uſed by Dyers and Clothiers, *&c.* mentioned in the Statutes 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8. 39 *Eliz. c.* 20.

Tenths, *(Decimæ)* Are the *Tenth* Part of the annual Value of every Spiritual Benefice, being that yearly Portion or Tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical Livings pay to the King. They were anciently claimed by the *Pope*, to be due to him *Jure divino*, as High Prieſt, by the Example of the High Prieſt among the *Jews*, who had *Tenths* from the *Levites:* But they have been often granted to the King by the Pope upon divers Occaſions, ſometimes for one Year, and ſometimes for more; and were annexed perpetually to the Crown by *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. 1 *Eliz. c.* 4. And at laſt granted with the *Firſt Fruits*, towards the Augmentation of the Maintenance of Poor Clergymen. 1 *Ann. c.* 11. Collectors of this Revenue are to be appointed by the King by Letters Patent, inſtead of the Biſhops; and an Office is to be kept for Management of the ſame, in ſome Part of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* 3 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 10. *Tenths* ſignify likewiſe a *Tax* on the *Temporality.* See the Statutes of King *Edw.* 6. Queen *Eliz.* and King *James.* And *vide* Tax.

Tents, Robbing of, in Fairs and Markets, is Felony, and puniſhed as Burglary. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 9.

Tenure, *(Tenura,* from the Lat. *Tenere)* Is the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are holden; or the Service that the Tenant owes to his Lord: And there can be no *Tenure* without ſome Service, becauſe the Service makes the *Tenure.* 1 *Inſt.* 1, 93. A *Tenure* may be of Houſes, and Land or Tenements; but not of a Rent, Common, *&c.* All Lands in the Hands of a Subject are held of ſome Lord or Landlord, by *Tenure* or Service; And all the Lands and Tenements in *England* are ſaid to be holden either mediately or immediately of the King; and therefore he is *Summus Dominus ſupra omnes.* 2 Inſt. 531. *Tenure* ſignifies the Eſtate in the Land; and *Tenures* were anciently divided into the following, *viz. Eſcuage*, which was Land held by the Service of the Shield, and by which the Tenant was obliged to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge. *Knight's Service* and *Chivalry*, where Lands were held of the King or meſne Lord, to perform Service in War, and which drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Wardſhip, *&c. Burgage* Tenure, where Land was holden of the Lord of the Borough, at a certain Rent. *Villenage*, a baſe Tenure of Lands, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all inferior villanous Services commanded by the Lord. *Grand Serjeanty*, a Tenure of Lands by Honourary Services at the King's Coronation, *&c.* And *Petit Serjeanty*, where Lands were held of the King to contribute yearly ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars. *Frankalmoigne*, a Tenure by which Land is held by Eccleſiaſtical Perſons in free and perpetual Alms. And *Socage* Tenure, where Lands are holden by Tenants to plough the Land of their Lord, and do other Services of Huſbandry at their own Expence; but this hath been turned into an yearly Rent, for all Manner of Services, when it is called *Free Socage.* Of theſe general ancient *Tenures*, Knights Service, Chivalry, Eſcuage, Petit Serjeanty, Villenage, *&c.* are taken away by Statute 12 *Car.* 2. The common *Tenures* at this Day, are *Fee-ſimple*, which is an abſolute Tenure of Lands, to a Man and his Heirs for ever. *Fee-tail*, a limited Fee to a Perſon and the Heirs of his Body begotten, *&c.* By the *Curteſy*, where a Man marries a Woman ſeiſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple, *&c.* and hath Iſſue by her born alive, after her Death he ſhall hold the Land during Life. In *Dower*, where a Widow holds for her Life the Third Part of her Huſband's Land, whereof he was ſeiſed in Fee. For *Life* and *Years*, where Lands are held by Tenants for thoſe Terms, on Rents reſerved. And *Copyhold* Tenure, a holding for Lives or in Fee, at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, under divers Services, *&c. Vide* the *Heads*, and ſee *Fee* and *Socage.*

Term, *(Terminus)* Signifies commonly the Limitation of Time or Eſtate; as a Leaſe for *Term* of Life, or Years, *&c. Bract lib.* 2.

Termor, *Tenens ex Termino)* Is he that holds Lands or Tenements for *Term* of Years or Life. *Litt.* 100. A *Termor* for Years cannot plead in *Aſſiſe* like Tenant of the Freehold; but the ſpecial Matter, *viz.* his Leaſe for Years, the Reverſion in the Plaintiff, and that he is in Poſſeſſion, *&c. Dyer* 246. *Jenk. Cent.* 142.

Terms, Are thoſe Spaces of Time, wherein the Courts of Juſtice are open, for all that complain of Wrongs or Injuries, and ſeek their Rights by Courſe of Law or Action, in order to their Redreſs; and during which, the *Courts in Weſtminſter-Hall* ſit and give Judgments, *&c.* But the High Court of *Parliament*, the *Chancery*, and *inferior* Courts, do not obſerve the *Terms*; only the Courts of *King's Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, the higheſt Courts at *Common Law.* Of theſe *Terms* there are Four in every Year, *viz. Hilary-Term*, which begins the 23d of *January*, and ends the 12th of *February*; *Eaſter-Term*, that begins the Wedneſday Fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*, and ends the Monday next after *Aſcenſion-Day*; *Trinity-Term*, which begins the Friday after *Trinity* Sunday, and ends the Wedneſday Fortnight after; and *Michaelmas Term*, that begins the 23d of *October*, and ends the 28th of *November.* Each *Term* has

has certain *Returns*; as *Hilary-Term* has Four, *Eaſter* hath Five, *Trinity* Four, and *Michaelmas* Six: And by Statute, *Trinity Term* was abridged four Returns; and *Michaelmas-Term* two Returns; for thoſe *Terms* were formerly longer than now, till contracted by the Statutes 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. and 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 16. There are four Days in *Term*, called the *Eſſoin-Day*; the Day of *Exceptions*; the Day of *Returns* of Writs; and Day of *Appearance*, called the *Quarto die poſt*: The *Term* is ſaid to begin on the *Eſſoin Day*, when one Judge ſits in each Court of Law at *Weſtminſter*, to take and enter Eſſoins; but the third Day afterwards is the firſt Day of the *Term*, at which Time the Judges in all the Courts ſit to do the Buſineſs of the *Term*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 569. All the *Term* in Conſtruction of Law is accounted but as one Day to many Purpoſes; for a Plea that is put in the laſt Day of a *Term*, is a Plea of the firſt Day of the *Term*; and a Judgment on the laſt Day of *Term* is as effectual as on the firſt Day. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And for this Reaſon, the Judges may alter and amend their Judgments in the ſame *Term*, *&c.* It has been held, that the Courts ſit not but in *Term*, as to giving of Judgments: And the Judges of *B. R.* and *C. B.* before *Trinity-Term* 1651. did not ſit longer in Court than till one a-Clock upon the laſt Day of *Term*; becauſe they would not incourage Attornies to neglect their Client's Buſineſs to the laſt Day of *Term*, as too commonly they do, to the Toil of the Court, and too much Hurry in Diſpatch. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* 2. *Lill.* 91. *Terms* have been *adjourned*, and Returns of Writs and Proceſſes confirmed. 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 4. Where there is a *Term* intervening between the *Teſte* and Return of a Writ of *Capias*, *&c.* or when the *Term* to which a Suit is continued is adjourned, and the Suit is not adjourned, it is a Diſcontinuance, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 298. The *iſſuable Terms* are *Hilary* and *Trinity-Terms* only; ſo called, becauſe in them the Iſſues are joined and Records made up of Cauſes, to be tried at the *Lent* and Summer *Aſſizes*, which immediately follow. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 568. By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo* 2. *c.* 48. After *Michaelmas* Day 1752. there ſhall be only four Returns in *Michaelmas-Term*, *viz.* The Morrow of *All Souls*, The Morrow of St. *Martin*, In Eight Days of St. *Martin*, And in Fifteen Days of St. *Martin*. And *Michaelmas Term* ſhall begin on the ſaid Morrow of *All-Souls* (except it be *Sunday*, and then on the Morrow next after) for the Keeping of Eſſoins, *&c.* And full *Term* ſhall begin on the fourth Day of the ſaid Morrow of *All-Souls*, (except it be *Sunday*, and then on the Morrow next after.) And that for the more ſpeedy Proceedings in Writs of Dower *unde Nihil Habet*, and by Writs of Entry for common Recoveries to be ſued and proſecuted by Writs of Entry, or Writs of Right of Advowſon, and in all other real Actions, after *Michaelmas* 1752. If any Writ in any ſuch Action come in and be returnable in the *Common Pleas* on the Morrow of *All-Souls*, then Day ſhall be given in fifteen Days of St. *Martin*; if on the Morrow of St. *Martin*, then in eight Days of St. *Hilary*; if in eight Days of St. *Martin*, then fifteen Days of St. *Hilary*; if in fifteen Days of St. *Martin*, then on the Morrow of the *Purification*; if in eight Days of St. *Hilary*, then in eight Days of the *Purification*; if in fifteen Days of St. *Hilary*, then in fifteen Days of *Eaſter*; if on the the Morrow of the *Purification*, then in three Weeks from the Day of *Eaſter*; if in eight Days of the *Purification*, then in one Month from the Day of *Eaſter*; if in fifteen Days of *Eaſter*, then in five Weeks from the Day of *Eaſter*; if in three Weeks from the Day of *Eaſter*, then on the Morrow of the *Aſcenſion*; if in one Month from the Day of *Eaſter*, then on the Morrow of the Holy *Trinity*; if in five Weeks from the Day of *Eaſter*, then in eight Days of the Holy *Trinity*; if on the Morrow of the *Aſcenſion*, then in fifteen Days of the Holy *Trinity*; if on the Morrow of the Holy *Trinity*, then in three Weeks from the Day of the Holy *Trinity*; if in eight Days of the Holy *Trinity*, then on the Morrow of *All Souls*; if in fifteen Days of the Holy *Trinity*, then on the Morrow of St. *Martin*; if in three Weeks of the Holy *Trinity*, then in eight Days of St. *Martin*. In Writs of Dower *unde Nihil habet* after Iſſue joined, fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of the *Venire facias*, and any other Proceſs for the Trial ſhall be ſufficient. And all Writs having Day from the fourth Day of the Morrow of the *Aſcenſion*, to the Morrow of the Holy *Trinity* ſhall be good, though there be no fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return. Special Days and Returns may be appointed by the Judges in ſuch Caſes as have been uſual. The Days of Aſſiſe in *Darrein Preſentment*, and in a Plea of *Quare impedit* appointed by the *Stat.* of *Marlebridge*; and the Days to be given in Attaint by *Stat.* 5 *E.* 3. and alſo in *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. not being contrary to this Act, ſhall be in Force. Day for ſwearing the Mayor of *London* ninth *November*, unleſs it be *Sunday*, and then the next Day. The Morrow of St. *Martin* yearly, appointed for nominating Sheriffs in the *Exchequer*.

The *Terms* in *Scotland* are *Martinmas*, *Candlemas*, *Whitſontide* and *Lammas*, at which Times the Court of *Exchequer*, *&c.* there is to be kept. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. c.* 6. And the *Terms* of our *Univerſities* for Students, are different in Time from the *Terms of the Courts of Law*.

Terms of the Law, Are artificial or technical Words and *Terms of Art*, particularly uſed in and adapted to the Profeſſion of the *Law*. 2 Hawk. P. C. 239.

Terms for Payment of Rent, Or *Rent-Terms*, the four Quarterly Feaſts, upon which Rent is uſually paid. *Cartular. Sti. Edmund.* 238.

Terra, In all the Surveys in *Domeſday* Regiſter, is taken for *arable Land*, and always ſo diſtinguiſhed from the *Pratum*, *&c.* Kennet's Gloſſ.

Terra affirmata, Signifies Land let to Farm.

Terra Boſcalis, Woody Lands, according to an Inquiſition, 8 *Car.* 1.

Terra Culta, Land that is tilled or manured; as *Terra Inculta* is the contrary. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 500.

Terra debilis, Weak or barren Ground. *Inq.* 22 *R.* 2.

Terra Excultabilis, Such Land as may be ploughed. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 426.

Terra Fruſca, Is freſh Land, or that hath not been lately tilled; likewiſe written *Terra Friſca*.

Terra Hydata, Was Land ſubject to the Payment of *Hydage*. Selden.

Terra Lucrabilis, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte, to a particular Uſe. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 406.

Terra Nova, Is Land newly aſſarted and converted from Wood-Ground to arable; *vel terra noviter Conceſſa*, *&c.* Spelm.

Terra Putura, Land in *Foreſts* held by the Tenure of furniſhing Man's Meat, Horſe-meat, *&c.* to the Keepers therein. See *Putura*.

Terra Sabuloſa, Gravelly or ſandy Ground. *Inquiſ.* 10 *Ed.* 3.

Terra Veſtita, Is uſed in old Charters for Land ſown with Corn.

Terra Wainabilis, Signifies tillable Land. *MS.*

Terra Warrennata, Land that hath the Liberty of a free *Warren*. Rot. Parl. 21 Edw. 1.

Terrage, Seems to be an Exemption from Ploughing of Land, Reaping, *&c.* mentioned in a Charter of K. *Ed.* 3.

Terrar, or *Terrier*, *(Terrarium, catalogus Terrarum)* Is a Land-Roll, or Survey of Lands, either of a ſingle Perſon, or of a Town; containing the Quantity

Quantity of Acres, Tenants Names, and such like; and in the *Exchequer*, there is a *Terra* of all the Glebe Lands in *England*, made about 11 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 17.

Terrarius, A Land-holder, or one who possesses many Farms of Land. *Leg. W.* 1.

Terrarius Cœnobialis, An Officer in Religious Houses, whose Office was to keep a *Terrier* of all their Estates, and to have the Lands belonging to the Houses exactly surveyed and registered; and one Part of his Office was to entertain the better Sort of Convent-Tenants, when they come to pay their Rents, *&c. Hist. Dunelm.*

Terre-tenant, Tertenant, *(Terræ Tenens)* Is he who hath the actual Possession of the Land: For Example, a Lord of a Manor has a Freeholder, who letteth out his Freehold to another, to be possessed and occupied by him, such other is called the *Tertenant. West. Symb. par.* 2. *Briton, cap.* 29. In the Case of a Recognizance, Statute or Judgment, the Heir is chargeable as *Tertenant*, and not as Heir; because by the Recognizance or Judgment, the Heir is not bound, but the Ancestor *concedit* that the Money *de Terris, &c. levetur.* 3 *Rep* 12. Plea of *Tertenancy*, in a *Scire fac. &c.* Vide *Cro. Eliz.* 872. *Cro. Jac.* 506. See *Scire facias.*

Terris, Bonis & Catallis rehabendis post Purgationem, A Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, Goods and Chattels formerly seised, after he had cleared himself of the Felony of which he was accused, and delivered to his Ordinary to be purged. *Reg. Orig.* 68.

Terris & Catallis tentis ultra debitum levatum, Is a judicial Writ for the Restoring of Lands or Goods to a Debtor, that is distrained above the Quantity of the Debt. *Reg. Judic.* 38.

Terris liberandis, A Writ lying for a Man convicted by *Attaint*, to bring the Record and Process before the King, and take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and then to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and release him of the *Strip* and *Waste. Reg. Orig.* 232. It is also a Writ for the Delivery of Lands to the Heir, after Homage and Relief performed; or upon Security taken that he shall perform them. *Ibid.* 293, 313.

Tertian, A Measure of Eighty four Gallons; so called, because it is a *third* Part of a Tun. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 11.

Test, As to bring one to the *Test*, is to bring him to a Trial and Examination, *&c.* By the Act of King *Cha.* 2. commonly called the *Test Act*, all Officers Civil and Military are to take the Oaths and *Test*; and if they neglect it, and execute any Office within the Words of that Statute, being legally convicted thereof upon Information, Presentment, or Indictment, in any of the Courts at *Westminster*, or at the Assises, they shall forfeit 500 *l.* to be recovered by him who will sue for the same in any Action of Debt, *&c.* 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Testa de Nevil, Is an ancient Record in the Custody of the King's Remembrancer in the *Exchequer*, compiled by *John de Nevil*, a Justice Itinerant in the 18 and 24 of King *Hen.* 3. containing an Account of Lands held in Grand Serjeanty, with Fees and Escheats to the King, *&c.*

Testament, *(Testamentum*, i. e. *Testatio mentis)* Is a Witness of the Mind: And it is thus particularly defined, Testamentum *est ultimæ voluntatis justa Sententia, eo quod quis post mortem suam fieri vult, &c.* And of *Testaments* there are two Sorts, *viz.* a *Testament in Writing*; and a *Testament in Words*, which is called a *Nuncupative Testament. Co. Litt.* See *Will.*

Testator, (*Lat.*) He that makes a *Testament* or Will. *Swinb. of Wills.*

Testatum, Is a Writ in personal Actions, where the Defendant cannot be arrested upon a *Capias* in the County where the Action is laid, but is returned *Non est Inventus* by the Sheriff; then this Writ shall be sent out into any other County where such Person is thought to be, or to have wherewith to satify: And this is termed a *Testatum*, by Reason the Sheriff hath *testified* that the Defendant was not to be found in his Bailiwick. *Kitch. Ret. Writs* 287.

Teste, A Word generally used in the last Part of all Writs, wherein the Date is contained; which begin with these Words, *Teste meipso, &c.* if it be an original Writ; or *Teste* the *Lord Chief Justice, &c* if judicial. There must be at least Fifteen Days between the *Teste* and Return of every Process awarded from the *King's Bench* into any foreign County. *Co. Litt.* 134. See *Writs.*

Testimonial, Is a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, *Testifying* the Place and Time, when and where a *Soldier* or *Mariner* landed, and the Place of his Dwelling and Birth, unto which he is to pass. 39 *Eliz. cap.* 17. And formerly *Testimonials* were to be given by Mayors and Constables to *Servants* quitting their Services, *&c.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Testimonials of Clergy, Are necessary to be made by Persons present, that a Clergyman inducted to a Benefice hath performed all Things according to the *Act of Uniformity*; to evidence that the Clerk hath complied with what the Law requires on his Institution and Induction, which in some Cases he shall be put to do. *Count. Parf. Compan.* 24, 26.

Testimoignes, Is *French* for Witnesses, and *Testmoignage*, Testimony. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Teston or Testoon, Commonly called *Tester*, a Sort of Money, which among the *French* did bear the Value of 18 *d.* But being made of Brass lightly gilt with Silver, in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 8. it was reduced to 12 *d.* and afterwards to 6 *d. Lownd's Eff. on Coins, pag.* 22.

Textus, A *Text* or Subject of a Discourse, and is mentioned by several Authors to signify the *New Testament*; it was written in golden Letters, and carefully preserved in the *Churches.*

Textus magni Altaris, We read of in *Domesday* and *Cartular. S. Edmund.*

Textus Roffensis, An ancient Manuscript, containing the Rights, Customs and Tenures, *&c.* of the Church of *Rochester*, drawn up by the Bishop of that *See*, Anno 1114.

Thames. If any Person procure any Thing to be done to the Annoyance of the *Thames*, in making of Shelves, digging, *&c.* or shall take away any Boards or Stakes, undermine Banks, *&c.* therein, he shall forfeit 5 *l. Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. And no Fisherman shall cast any Soil, Gravel or Rubbish in the *Thames*; nor drive any Piles in the said River whereby the common Passage may be hindred, on the Penalty of 10 *l. Ord.* 10 *July* 1673. And there are several Ordinances of the Lord Mayor of *London*, *&c.* for Regulating the Fishing in the River *Thames. Cit. Lib.* 148. See *Watermen, &c.*

Thane, (From the Sax. *Thenian, ministrare*) Was the Title of those Persons as attended the *English Saxon* Kings in their Courts, and who held Lands immediately of them; and therefore in *Domesday* they were promiscuously called *Thaini*, and *Servientes Regis.* This Appellation was in Use among us after the *Norman* Conquest, as appears by a certain Writ of K. *Will.* 1. which runs thus: Willielmus *Rex Salutat* Hermannum *Episcopum & omnes* Thanos, *&c.* though not long afterwards the Word was disused, and instead thereof these Men were called *Barones Regis*: And there were also *Thaini Minores*, likewise stiled Barons; they were Lords of Manors, and had a particular Jurisdiction within their Limits, and over their own Tenants in their Courts, which to this Day are called Courts-Baron: But this Word signifies sometimes a Nobleman;

ſometimes a Freeman; and ſometimes a Magiſtrate; and more properly an Officer of the King. *Skene* ſaith, that it was a Name of Dignity, equal with the Son of an Earl: And *Thainus Regis* is taken for a Baron, by Sir *Edw. Coke*.

Thane-Lands, Such Lands as were granted by Charter of the *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*; which were held with all Immunities, except the threefold Neceſſity of Expeditions, Repairs of Caſtles, and mending of Bridges.——*Thanage* ſignified alſo Land under the Government of a *Thane*. Skene.

Thalcia, A certain Sum of Money or Tribute impoſed by the *Romans* on the *Britons* and their Lands. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 78.

Theft, *(Furtum)* Is an unlawful felonious Taking away of another Man's moveable and perſonal Goods, againſt the Will of the Owner: And this is divided into *Theft* ſimply ſo called, and *Petit Theft*; whereof the one is of Goods above the Value of Twelve-Pence, and is Felony; and the other under that Value, called *Larceny*. *Theft* is alſo from the *Perſon*, and in the *Preſence* of the Owner, or in his *Abſence*, and either *open* or *private Theft*; the *Civil Law* judges open *Theft* to be ſatisfied in its Puniſhment by the Recompence of Four-fold; and privy *Theft* by the Recompence of double: But the Law of *England* adjudges both theſe Offences Felony. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. Vide *Larceny*. *Robbery*.

Theft-bote, (From the Sax. *Theof*, i. e. *Fur*, & Bote, *compenſatio*) Is the Receiving of a Man's Goods again from a *Thief*, after ſtolen, or other Amends not to proſecute the Felon, and to the Intent the *Thief* may eſcape; which is an Offence puniſhable with Fine and Impriſonment, *&c.* *H. P. C.* 130. See *Miſpriſion of Felony*.

Thelonium, Signifies *Toll*; to be exempt from which, there is a Writ called *Breve eſſendi quieti de Thelonio*. F. N. B.

Thelonmannus, The Toll-man, or Officer who received Toll. *Cartular. Abbat. Gloſton. MS.* 446.

Themmagium, A Duty or Acknowledgment paid by inferior Tenants to be free from *Theme* or *Team*. *Ibid.* 88.

Thenicium, *Thenicii agrorum, i. e. Arborum creſcentium circa agros Clauſura eorum*, vulgarly called *Hedge-rows*, or *Like-rows*. Lindwode.

Theoden, Was an Huſbandman or Tenant, an *Under-Thane*, in the Degrees or Diſtinctions of Perſons among the *Saxons*. Spelm.

Theſaurus, Was ſometimes taken in old Charters for *Theſaurarium*, the *Treaſury*; and hence the *Domeſday* Regiſter preſerved in the *Treaſury* or *Exchequer*, when kept at *Wincheſter*, hath been often called *Liber Theſauri*. Chart. Q. Maud, Wife of King *Henry* 1.

Thethinga, A Word ſignifying a Tithing: *Thethingmannus*, a Tithingman. *Sax.*

Thew or Thowe, *(Sax.)* A Slave or Captive; Bondmen among the *Saxons* were called *Theowes* and *Eſnes*, who were not accounted Members of the Common-wealth, but Parcels of their Maſters Goods and Subſtance. *Spelm. Feuds, c.* 5.

Thief-taker. Vide *Felony*.

Things, in *general*. The chief Part of every *Thing*, is the Beginning of it; but the End thereof, though it be laſt in Execution, is firſt in Intention, and therefore favoured in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 298. 10 *Rep.* 25. *Things* which are more worthy, are ever preferred before thoſe leſs worthy; and draw the others after them. *Plowd.* 169. 1 *Inſt.* 44. But *Things* may be deſtroyed by the ſame Way or Manner they were made. 6 *Rep.* 15. 2 *Rep.* 53.

Thingus, The ſame with *Thanus*; a Nobleman, Knight or Freeman. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 197.

Thirdborow, Is uſed for a Conſtable, by *Lambard* in his *Duty of Conſtables*, p. 6. And in the *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 10.

Thirdings, *i. e.* The *third* Part of the Corn growing on the Ground, due to the Lord for a Heriot on the Death of his Tenant, within the Manor of *Turſat*, in *Com. Hereford*. Blount. Ten.

Third Night Awn-hinde, (*Trium noctium Hoſpes*) By the Laws of *St. Edward the Confeſſor*, if any Man lay a *Third Night* in an *Inn*, he was called a *Third Night Awn-hinde*, for whom his *Hoſt* was anſwerable, if he committed any Offence: The *firſt* Night *Forman-night*, or *Uncuth*, he was reckoned a Stranger; the *Second* Night, *Twa-night*, a Gueſt; and the *Third* Night, an *Agen hinde* or *Awn-hinde*, a Domeſtick. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Third-peny, (*Denarius Tertius*) See *Denarius Tertius Comitatus*.

Thiſtle-take, In the Manor of *Halton* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, there was a Cuſtom, that if in Driving Beaſts over the Common the Driver permitted them to graze or take but a *Thiſtle*, he ſhould pay a Half-penny a Beaſt to the Lord of the Fee. *Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton*.

Thokes, Fiſh with broken Bellies, forbid by Statute to be mixed or packed with *Tale-fiſh*. 22 Ed. 4. *c.* 2.

Thorp, Trop, (Sax. *Villa, Vicus*) In the Beginning or End of Names of Places, ſignifies a Street or Village; as *Adelſtrop*, *&c.*

Thrave of Corn, *(Trava Bladi*, from the Sax. *Threaw*, *i. e.* a Bundle) Is a Quantity of twenty-four *Sheaves*, or four *Shocks*; but in ſome Counties they reckon only twelve Sheaves to the *Thrave*. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 2. King *Athelſtan* gave to *St. John of Beverley*'s Church, four *Thraves* of Corn from every Ploughland in the *Eaſt* Riding of *Yorkſhire*, by Charter, *Anno* 923.

Threngus, A Name anciently applied to certain Vaſſals or Tenants. See *Drenches*.

Thrimſa, (Sax. *Thrim*, Three) Was an old Piece of Money of three Shillings, according to *Lambard*; or the third Part of a Shilling, being a *German* Coin paſſing for 4 *d.* *Selden's Tit. Hon. p.* 604.

Thrithing, *(Thrithingum)* A Court conſiſting of *Three* or Four Hundreds. *Stat. Merton.* 2 *Inſt.* 99.

Thude Weald. (*Sax.*) A Woodward, or Perſon that looks after the Woods.

Thwertnich, A *Saxon* Word, which in ſome old Writers is taken for the Cuſtom of giving Entertainment to the Sheriff, *&c.* for *Three Nights*. Rot. 11 & 12 Ric. 2.

Tical, A Piece of Mony in *China* of two Pounds ſixteen Shillings and three Pence Value. *Merch Dict.*

Tidelmen, Are certain Officers of the *Cuſtom-houſe* appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Cuſtoms are paid; and they are ſo called, becauſe they go aboard the Ships at their Arrival in the Mouth of the *Thames*, and come up with the *Tide*.

Tierce, (Fr. *Tiers*, i. e. a Third) Is a Meaſure of Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing the *third* Part of a Pipe, or forty-two Gallons. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Tigh, (Sax. *Teog*) A Cloſe or Incloſure, mentioned in ancient Charters; which Word is ſtill uſed in *Kent* in the ſame Senſe. *Chart. Eccl. Cant.*

Tihla, (*Sax.*) Signifies an Accuſation, in the Laws of K. *Canutus*.

Tiles, The Earth for *Tiles* is to be digged and caſt up before the firſt of *November* yearly, and to be ſtirred and turned before the firſt of *February* following, and be wrought before the firſt of *March*: And every common *Tile* muſt be in Length ten Inches and a Half, in Breadth ſix Inches and a Quarter, and Thickneſs Half an Inch and Half a Quarter: *Roof Tiles* are to be thirteen Inches in Length, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the common *Tiles*, *&c.* And if any Perſons put to Sale any *Tiles* contrary hereto, they ſhall forfeit double Value and be fined. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4. By a late Statute, *Pan-Tiles* muſt be thirteen Inches and a Half long, nine Inches

Inches and a Half broad, and Half an Inch thick, *&c.* and the Penalty for making faulty Bricks and *Tiles* is 20*s.* for every thouſand ſo made. *Stat.* 12 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 35. See *Bricks.*

Tillage, *(Agricultura)* Is of great Account in Law, as being very profitable to the Commonwealth; and therefore Arable Land hath the Preference before Meadows, Paſtures, and all other Ground whatſoever: And ſo careful is our Law to preſerve it, that a Bond or Condition to reſtrain *Tillage* or Sowing of Lands, *&c.* is void. 11 *Rep.* 53. There are divers ancient Statutes for Incouragement of *Tillage* and Huſbandry, as the 4 *Hen.* 7. 25 *Hen.* 8. 33 *Hen.* 8. 5 & 35 *Eliz.* 21 *Jac.* 1. 15 *Car.* 2.

Tilting. Where one kills another in Fighting at *Tilting*, by the King's Command, the Accident is excuſable: But if it be by *Tilting* without the Command of the King; or by Parrying with naked Swords, covered with Buttons at the Points, *&c.* which cannot be uſed without manifeſt Hazard of Life, it will be Felony of Manſlaughter. *H. P. C.* 31.

Timber, Is Wood fitted for Building, or other ſuch like Uſe; and in a legal Senſe extends to Oak, Aſh and Elm, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 649. Leſſees of Land, may not take *Timber-Trees* felled by the Wind, for thereby their ſpecial Property ceaſes. 1 *Keb.* 691. *Timber*, *&c.* ſtolen is to be ſevered from the Soil, to make it criminal. See *Yelv.* 152.

Timber for the Navy. An Act for the Increaſe and Preſervation of *Timber*, within the Foreſt of *Dean.* 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And two Thouſand Acres of Land in the *New Foreſt* were ordained to be incloſed, for preſerving *Timber* for the *Navy Royal*, by *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3.

Timberlode, A Service by which Tenants were to carry Timber felled from the Woods to the Lord's Houſe. *Thorn's Chron.*

Time and *Place*, Are to be ſet forth with Certainty in a Declaration; but *Time* may be only a Circumſtance when a Thing was done, and not be made Part of the Iſſue, *&c.* 5 *Mod.* 286. It has been held, that an impoſſible *Time* is no *Time*; and where a Day or *Time* is appointed for the Payment of Money, and there is no ſuch, the Money may be due preſently. *Hob.* 189. 5 *Rep.* 22. If no certain *Time* is implied by Law for the Doing of any Thing, and there is no *Time* agreed upon by the Parties, then the Law doth allow a convenient *Time* to the Party for the Doing thereof, *i. e.* as much as ſhall be adjudged reaſonable, without Prejudice to the Doer of it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 572. In ſome Caſes one hath *Time* during his Life for the Performance of a Thing agreed, if he be not haſtened to do it by Requeſt of the Party for whom it is to be done; but if in ſuch Caſe he be haſtened by Requeſt, he is obliged to do it in convenient *Time*, after ſuch Requeſt made. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R. Time* taken generally, hath alſo its *Time:* And what is done in the *Time of Peace*, the Law doth more countenance than in *Time of War*; in Caſe of Bar of an Entry, or Claim by Fine, and of Deſcents, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 249. 10 *Rep.* 82. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 6. See *Bond, Month, &c.*

Time limited, For the Proſecution of Actions. Vide *Limitation.*

Tinel le Roy, *(Fr.)* the King's Hall, wherein his Servants uſed to dine and ſup. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Tineman, Was a Petty Officer in the Foreſt who had the nocturnal Care of Vert and Veniſon, and other Imployments in the Foreſt. *Leg. Canut. Reg.*

Tinet, *(Tinettum)* Is uſed for Bruſhwood and Thorns to make and repair Hedges: In *Herefordſhire* to *tine* a Gap in a Hedge is to fill it up with Thorns, that Cattle may not paſs through it. *Chart.* 21 *Hen.* 6.

Tinewald, The Parliament or annual Convention of the People of the *Iſle of Man*, of which this Account is given: The Governor and Officers of that Iſland, do uſually call the twenty-four *Keys*, being the chief Commons thereof, eſpecially once every Year; *viz.* upon *Midſummer-Day* at *St. John's Chapel* to the Court kept there, called the *Tinewald Court*; where, upon a Hill near the ſaid Chapel, all the Inhabitants of the Iſland ſtand round about, and in the Plain adjoining, and hear the Laws and Ordinances agreed upon in the Chapel of *St. John*, which are publiſhed and declared unto them; and at this Solemnity the Lord of the Iſland ſits in a Chair of State with a Royal Canopy over his Head, and a Sword held before him, attended by the ſeveral Degrees of the People, who ſit on each Side of him, *&c. King's Deſcript. Iſl. Man.*

Tinpeny, A Tribute ſo called, uſually paid for the Liberty of Digging in *Tin* Mines, from the Sax. *Tinnen, Stanneus, &* Penig, *Denarius*, according to *Du Freſne:* But ſome Writers ſay it is a cuſtomary Payment to the *Tithingman* from the ſeveral *Friburghs*, as *Tedingpeny* ſignified the Money paid the Sheriff by the ſeveral Tithings; for that *Tin* is only a Contraction of *Teon*, and means the Number *Ten.* It is mentioned in ſeveral Places in the *Monaſticon.*——*Non Tributa, non* Tethingpeny, *non* Tinpeny, *exigat.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 419.

Tipſtaffs, Officers appointed by the *Marſhal* of the *King's Bench*, to attend upon the Judges with a Kind of Rod or *Staff tipt* with Silver, who take into their Cuſtody all Priſoners either committed, or turned over by the Judges at their Chambers, *&c.* See *Baſton. Stat.* 1 *R.* 2.

Tithes, (*Decimæ*, from the Sax. *Teotha, i. e.* Tenth) Are the Tenth Part of the Increaſe yearly ariſing from the Profits of Lands, and Induſtry of the Pariſhioners of any Pariſh, payable to the Clergy for their Maintenance: They are an Eccleſiaſtical Inheritance, collateral to the State of the Land; and a Spiritual Duty, not releaſed by a Releaſe of all Demands of a Pariſhioner out of his Lands. 11 *Rep.* 13. 1 *Cro.* 293, 814. The Eccleſiaſtical Courts do hold, That *Tithes* are due for every Thing; though by the Common Law it is otherwiſe, for they are due only for ſuch Things which ariſe by annual Profits. 4 *Mod.* 344. *Tithes* muſt be paid of all Things as yield an yearly Increaſe by the Act of God; but are not due to be paid *Jure Divino*, but *per Legem Terræ. Selden.* Theſe *Tithes* are of very early Account with us; being mentioned in the Laws of King *Athelſtan:* Though the Prieſts, and Miniſters of the Altar, lived at firſt wholly on *Oblations*; in after-Times, the Laity gave a certain Portion of their Revenues to the Clergy, but this was voluntarily without any Conſtraint; which Gift was called *Tithe*, though not a tenth Part of their Income, or near ſo much. Then in a following Age, the Prelates in their Councils, in Concert with the Princes, made an expreſs Law, by which they obliged the Laity to give a full Tenth of their Revenues and Fruits, *&c.* to the Eccleſiaſticks. *Chamb. Dict.* But no Man had a Property in *Tithes* until the *Council of Lateran*, which was held in the Reign of our King *John*; for till that Time there were no Pariſhes diſtinct from one another, and by Conſequence no Pariſh-Prieſts who could claim any Right to the *Tithes:* By a Canon made in the *Lateran* Council, every Perſon is compellable to pay *Tithes* to the Parſon or Vicar of that Pariſh where they ariſe; whereas before, the Biſhop of every Dioceſe made a general Diſtribution of *Tithes* to Spiritual Perſons for their Subſiſtence, to charitable Uſes, and for Repairs of the Church. *Hob.* 296. At Common Law none had Capacity to take *Tithes*, but only a Spiritual Perſon, or mixt Perſon, as the King; but a Layman was by the Common Law capable of a Diſcharge of *Tithes.* 2 *Rep.* Since the Statutes of Diſſolution of Abbies, *&c.* which were made *Anno* 27 & 31 *H.* 8. *Tithes* and other Eccleſiaſtical Revenues have been transferred to Laymen, who were not capable to take them at Common Law; and Spiritual Profits being

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by thoſe Statutes made Lay-Fees in the Hands of Temporal Men, if thoſe Men were wrongfully kept out of their Poſſeſſion, a ſubſequent Statute, made the 32 *Hen.* 8. gave them Remedy to recover in the King's Temporal Courts; though that Act did not take away the Force of the Eccleſiaſtical Law concerning *Tithes*; but all Spiritual Perſons who had any Right to *Tithes* before the Statute, might ſue for the ſame as formerly. 11 *Rep.* 8, 9, 10. An *Aſſiſe* for *Tithes* is given by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. And the Statute of Limitations doth not extend to an Action of Debt for *Tithes*. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. *Cro. Car.* 513. Anciently many Men were ſo ſcrupulouſly careful in the Payment of *Tithes*, as they at their Deaths bequeathed Legacies, and ordered *Mortuaries* to be given to the Prieſt, in Lieu and Recompence of any *Tithes* which might be forgotten: But it was obſerved by Sir *Edward Coke*, that in later Times, Laymen taking Occaſion to withdraw their *Tithes*, the Statutes 27 & 32 *Hen.* 8. and other Laws were made, to inforce the Payment thereof. 2 *Inſt* 648. By the 27 *Hen* 8. *c.* 20. On Complaint, by a Judge of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to two Juſtices of the Peace (one of the *Quorum*) of any Contumacy or Miſdemeanor committed by a Defendant in any Suit depending for *Tithes*, and other Dues of the Church, the Juſtices may commit ſuch Defendant to Priſon, there to remain without Bail till he find ſufficient Surety to give due Obedience to the Proceſs, Decrees and Sentences of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts. The *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. requires, That all Perſons do duly ſet forth, and pay *Tithes*; and if they are not ſet out and paid, the Party grieved may convene thoſe as detain them before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, who has Power to hear and determine, *&c.* And Perſons refuſing Payment after Sentence are to be committed to Priſon by two Juſtices of Peace, on Certificate from the Judge; and if any Perſons are diſſeiſed of a Parſonage or *Tithes*, made Temporal, they may have like Remedy in the Temporal Courts as for other Lands, *&c.* By 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 13. No Perſon ſhall carry away his Corn before he hath juſtly divided and ſet forth the Tenth Part, or agreed for the *Tithes* with the Parſon or other Proprietor, on Pain of forfeiting treble the Value of the *Tithes* taken away; and the Owner claiming ſuch *Tithes* may depute his Servant to view the ſaid *Tithes*, and ſee that they are truly ſet out and ſevered from the Nine Parts, and the ſame to take away; and if any Perſon ſhall carry his Corn or Hay, before the *Tithe* is ſet forth, or withdraw his *Tithes*, ſtop the Owner, *&c.* from viewing or carrying away the ſame, upon due Proof before a Spiritual Judge, the Party ſhall pay double Value of the *Tithes*, beſides Coſts of Suit: And in Suits for ſubſtracting or withdrawing of *Tithes*, the Eccleſiaſtical Judge may excommunicate Perſons diſobeying his Sentence, *&c.* The treble Damages are recoverable in the Temporal Courts, by Action of Debt; for they are given generally, not limiting where to be recovered; and the Forfeiture is to the Party grieved, though it is not given to any Perſon in certain by the Statute; but it cannot be demanded of Executors, becauſe the Wrong was Perſonal, and it was a perſonal Contempt of the Statute: As for the double Value, it may be recovered in the Eccleſiaſtical Court; and it is equivalent to the treble Forfeiture to be recovered in the Temporal Courts, becauſe one may ſue in the Spiritual Court for the *Tithes* themſelves, or a Recompence for them, and have alſo the double Value. 1 *Inſt.* 159. 2 *Inſt.* 612, 650. If the *Tithes* are ſet out and ſevered from the Nine Parts by the Owner, they are become Lay-Chattels; ſo that if after the Severance they are carried away by a Stranger, the Remedy is in the Temporal Courts for treble the Value: And if the Owner of the Land carries them away after Severance, this is no Setting forth. 1 *Cro.* 607. 2 *Inſt.* 613. The Laws of the *Church* oblige the Owners of Corn, Hay, *&c.* to give Notice to the Parſon of the Setting forth the *Tithes*; but by the Common Law ſuch Notice is not neceſſary; and the Statute gives the Parſon only a Right of ſeeing the *Tithes* ſet out, but doth doth not oblige to Notice. 2 *Vent.* 48. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 595. If a Perſon ſows his Land, and before Severance the Parſon of the Pariſh dies, the *Tithes* ſhall be paid to the Succeſſor; but if the Corn is cut down, the Parſons Executors ſhall have the *Tithes*. 1 *Cro.* And if a Pariſhioner die before he pay his *Tithes*, his Executors or Adminiſtrators may be ſued for them; and if they have Aſſets to do it, muſt pay the ſame. *Lee* 69. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 111. If a Man ſets his Ground or Herbage, it is ſaid the Parſon may ſue either the Owner of the Ground, or of the Cattle for his *Tithe*; if the Cuſtom of the Place be not againſt it: And if to evade the Statute, the Owner of Corn, *&c.* ſell it before Severance to another, who doth reap and carry away all the Corn; in this Caſe the Parſon may ſue the Vendor, who ſhall be charged with the treble Damages on the Statute. 13 *Rep.* 24. 2 *Bulſt.* 184. A Leſſee for Years agrees with the Parſon to pay him 10 *l. per Annum* for his *Tithes*, and that for this he ſhall be *Tithe* free; it is good to ground a Prohibition upon, if the Parſon ſue for the *Tithes*. 1 Leon. *c.* 208. The Statute 13 *Eliz.* enacts, That Compoſition for *Tithes*, may be made by the concurrent Conſent of the Parſon, Patron, and Ordinary; and a *Modus Decimandi* may ariſe by Preſcription from a real Compoſition, beyond the Memory of Man, *&c.* Where there is a Cuſtom alledged for the Payment of *Tithes*, a *Prohibition* ſhall go to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, which may not try Cuſtoms, but the Temporal Courts; and ſo it is of a Preſcription to pay Money in lieu of *Tithes*; but in a Preſcription, except it concerns a Layman, or a Preſcription meerly Spiritual, *&c.* it is otherwiſe. 2 *Lev.* 103. By the 7 & 8 *Will.* 3 *c.* 6. Small *Tithes* of or under the Value of 40 *s.* may be recovered before two Juſtices of the Peace not intereſted in the *Tithes*, within twenty Days after Demand, and two Years after due; and the ſaid Juſtices are impowered to adminiſter an Oath to Witneſſes, to ſummon the Party, and after Appearance, or in Default thereof, to determine the Caſe in Writing, with Coſts not exceeding 10 *s.* but with Liberty of Appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, whoſe Judgment ſhall be final, unleſs the Title of ſuch *Tithes* come in Queſtion: The Juſtices may levy the Money adjudged by Diſtreſs, upon Refuſal, ten Days after Notice, *&c.* And this Judgment being inrolled by the Complainant, ſhall not be removed by *Certiorari*; though if the Defendant inſiſts on a *Modus*, and gives Security to pay Coſts and Damages in the Courts above, which ſhall be given againſt him upon a Trial at Law, the Juſtices ſhall not proceed; but the Complainant is put to his Remedy by ſuing for his *Tithes* in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*. This Statute doth not extend to the City of *London*, or any other Corporation, where the *Tithes* are particularly ſettled by Act of Parliament. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. ordains, That if any *Quaker* refuſe to pay or compound for great or ſmall *Tithes*, *&c.* the two next Juſtices of Peace may, upon Complaint, convene him before them, and examine upon Oath the Matter of Complaint, and thereupon determine what is due to the Perſon complaining; and by Order under their Hands and Seals, direct the Payment in all Caſes of or under 10 *l.* And if after the Order ſuch Quaker ſhall refuſe to comply, one of the Juſtices may by Warrant order the ſame to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* ſubject to Appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, in which Caſe no Warrant for Diſtreſs may be granted till the Appeal is determined. By 1 *Geo.* 1. *c. c.* the Act 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. is made perpetual; and that Statute is extended to the Recovery of any *Tithes* or Right belonging to the Church, with 10 *s.* Coſts, *&c.* But notwithſtanding all theſe Statutes, *Tithes*, if of any conſiderable Value, are commonly ſued for

for in the *Exchequer* by *Engliſh Bill*; except it be upon the Statute of 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. for treble and double Value, *&c.* And the Manner of Payment of *Tithes* is for the moſt Part governed by Cuſtom; it is the Cuſtoms of Pariſhes which generally determine what are the Dues of the Parſon, eſpecially of ſmall *Tithes*. 11 *Rep.* 16. And Cuſtom may make that *titheable*, which of itſelf is not ſo. *March* 65. An ancient Statute obliged the *Citizens of London* to pay yearly to their Parſons, for every 20 *s.* Rent of all Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes, 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and ſo in Proportion for greater and leſſer Rents: But by an Act of *Charles* 2. after the Fire of *London*, the whole *Tithes* of the Pariſhes in *London* were reduced to a Certainty, from 200 *l. per Annum*, the greateſt Incomes of Rectors, to 100 *l. per Annum* the loweſt, over and above Perquiſites, Gifts, *&c.* to be levied by Rate and Aſſeſſment on the Inhabitants, made by the ſeveral Aldermen of Wards, Common Council Men and Churchwardens; and in Default of Payment, by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, by Virtue of the Lord Mayor's Warrant; and to be paid Quarterly, *&c.* The Sums aſſeſſed are appointed in lieu of *Tithes*, for the Maintenance of the reſpective Parſons, Vicars, *&c.* of the Pariſhes in the Act mentioned; and in Pariſhes where there are Impropriations, the Impropriators ſhall pay and allow what they formerly uſed and ought to pay to the ſeveral Incumbents, as Part of the Maintenance of the Parſons; and no Court or Judge Eccleſiaſtical or Temporal ſhall have Cogniſance of or determine any Controverſy relating to the Sums ordained for thoſe *Tithes*, but the Perſons mentioned in the Statute 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15.

Tithes are due of common Right to the Parſon or Rector of the Pariſh; and are of three Kinds, *viz. Predial*, *Perſonal*, or *Mixt*: *Predial*, ſuch as immediately ariſe from the Land, either by Manurance, or of its own Nature, as *Corn*, *Grain*, *Hay*, *Wood*, *Fruit* and *Herbs*; and theſe are due without deducting the Coſts. *Perſonal Tithes* are thoſe as ariſe from the Labour and Induſtry of Man only, being the tenth Part of his clear Gains in Trade, *&c.* after Charges deducted; which are paid when due by Cuſtom, though but ſeldom in *England*, and payable where the Party dwells, and hears Divine Service, *&c.* But ſee the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *Mixed*, ſuch as ariſe not immediately from the Ground, but proceed from Cattle and other Things that receive their Nouriſhment from, and are maintained out of the Land; as *Colts*, *Calves*, *Pigs*, *Wool*, *Lambs*, *Milk*, *Cheeſe*, *&c.* and are paid where they ariſe. 2 *Inſt.* 490, 649, 656. And *Tithes* as to their Value, are likewiſe divided into *Great* and *Small*: Great *Tithes* are *Corn*, *Hay*, and *Wood*; ſmall *Tithes* comprehend all other *Predial Tithes* beſides Corn and Hay, *&c.* as alſo thoſe *Tithes* which are *Perſonal* and *Mixed*: Some Things may be great or ſmall *Tithes*, in Regard of the Place; as *Hops* in Gardens are ſmall *Tithes*, and in Fields may be great *Tithes*; and 'tis ſaid the Quantity will turn a ſmall *Tithe* into a great one, if the Pariſh is generally ſown with it. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 643. 1 *Cro.* 578. *Wood's Inſt.* 162. According to the Opinion of *Holt*, *Ch. Juſt.* where *Flax* or *Hemp* grow in Gardens, they ſhall be accounted ſmall *Tithes*; but when ſowed in large Quantities in Fields, that alters the Nature of thoſe Things, and then they become great *Tithes*: But the other Judges held, that the Quantity did not alter the Nature of the Flax; for let that be as much or as little as it will, it is ſtill ſmall *Tithes*. 3 *Lev.* 365. 4 *Mod.* 183. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 313. Great *Tithes* generally belong to the Rector; and ſmall *Tithes* to the Vicar. *Cro. Car.* 20. The *particular Things* for which *Tithes* are paid, and for which not, according to our Law, are the following, *viz. Acrons*, as they yearly increaſe, are liable to the Payment of *Tithes*; but this is where they are gathered and ſold, and reduced to a certain Profit; not when they drop, and the Hogs eat them. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Hetl* 27. *After math*, or *After paſture* pays no *Tithes*, except by Cuſtom; being the Remains of what was before *tithed*. 2 Inſt. 652. 2 Danv. Abr. 589. Tit. *Diſmes*. *Agiſtment* of Cattle upon Paſture Land, which hath paid no other *Tithes* that Year, pays *Tithe* for the Cattle; and if a Man breeds or buys barren unprofitable Cattle and ſells them, he ſhall pay for the *Agiſtment*; but if he depaſtures his Land with his own Saddle Horſes, he ſhall pay no *Tithes*. If Ground is eat up with unprofitable Cattle of a Man's own, or others, a tenth Part of the yearly Value of the Rent of the Land, *i. e.* the Sum of 2 *s. per* Pound, is payable by the Owner of the Land, or his Tenant; though the twentieth Part is uſually accepted. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646. *Hard.* 184. *Alder* Trees pay *Tithes*, notwithſtanding they are above twenty Years Growth, not being Timber. *Aſh* is Timber, and therefore if theſe Trees are above twenty Years Growth they are *Tithe* free. *Aſp* or *Aſpin* Trees are exempted, if beyond that Growth, in Places where they are uſed for Timber. 2 *Cro.* 199. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Bark* of Trees is not *titheable*, if the Trees whereon produced were Timber. 11 *Rep.* 49. *Barren Land*, which is ſo of its own Nature, pays no *Tithe*; where Land is barren, and not manurable without ſome extraordinary Charge, in reſpect of ſuch Charge, and for the Advancement of Huſbandry, ſuch Land being converted to Tillage, ſhall for the firſt ſeven Years after the Improvement, be diſcharged from *Tithes*, by the Act 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. But the barren Land, during the ſeven Years of Improvement, ſhall pay ſuch ſmall *Tithes* as have been accuſtomably paid before; and afterwards is to pay the full *Tithe* according to the Improvement: And if Land is over-run with Buſhes, or become unprofitable by bad Huſbandry, it cannot properly be called barren Land; for if it be grubbed, or plough'd and ſow'd, it immediately pays *Tithes*. 2 Inſt. 656. Cro. Eliz. 475. *Beech* Trees, where Timber is ſcarce, and theſe Trees are uſed for Building, if above twenty Years Growth to be Timber, are privileged from *Tithes*, by the Stat. 45 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. though this Tree is not naturally Timber, for 'tis Neceſſity makes it ſo. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 589. *Bees* are *titheable* for their Honey and Wax, by the tenth Meaſure, and tenth Pound: It hath been a Queſtion whether the tenth Swarm can be demanded for *Tithes* of Bees, becauſe Bees are *Feræ Naturæ*; but when the Bees are gathered into Hives, they are then under Cuſtody, and may pay *Tithe* by the Hive or Swarm; but the *Tithe* is generally paid in the tenth Part of the Honey or Wax. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 651. 3 *Cro.* 404, 559. *Birch* Wood is *titheable*, though of above twenty Years Growth. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Bricks* pay not *Tithes*, for they are made of Parcel of the Freehold, and are of the Subſtance of the Earth, not an annual Increaſe. 1 *Cro.* 1. *Broom* ſhall pay *Tithe*; but it may be diſcharged by Cuſtom, if burnt in the Owner's Houſe, or kept for Huſbandry. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 597. *Calves* are *titheable*, and the tenth Calf is due to the Parſon when weaned, and he is not obliged to take it before; but if in one Year a Perſon hath not the Number of ten Calves, the Parſon is not intitled to *Tithes* in Kind for that Year, without a ſpecial Cuſtom for it, though he may take it the next Year, throwing both Years together; and it is a good Cuſtom to pay one Calf in ſeven, where there hath been no more in one Year; and where a Man ſells a Calf to pay the Tenth of the Value, or for the Parſon to have the right Shoulder, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 648. *Raym.* 277. *Cattle* ſold pay *Tithe*; but not Cattle kept for the Plough or Pail, which ſhall pay no *Tithe* for their Paſture, by Reaſon the Parſon hath the Benefit of the Labour of Plough Cattle in tilling the Ground, by the *Tithe* of Corn, and *Tithe* Milk for thoſe kept for the Pail; yet if ſuch Cattle bought are ſold before uſed, or if being paſt their Labour, the Cows are barren, and afterwards

fatted in order to ſell, *Tithes* ſhall be paid for them; though if the Owner kill and ſpend the Cattle in his own Houſe, no *Tithe* is due for them, being for his Proviſion to ſupport him in his Labour about other Affairs, for which the Parſon hath *Tithes*. Cattle feeding on large Commons, where the Bounds of the Pariſh are not certainly known, ſhall pay *Tithes* to the Parſon of the Pariſh where the Owner lives; and if ſed in ſeveral Pariſhes, and they continue above a Month in each Pariſh, *Tithes* ſhall be paid the two Parſons proportionably. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646, 647, 635. *Hardr.* 35. *Chalk* and Chalk-pits are not *titheable*; nor is *Clay* or *Coal*, as they are Part of the Freehold, and not annual, to pay *Tithes*. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Cheeſe* pays *Tithe* by Cuſtom, where *Tithe* is not paid for the Milk; but if the Milk pays a *Tithe* the Cheeſe pays none: And it may be a good Cuſtom to pay the tenth Cheeſe made in ſuch a Month, for all *Tithe* Milk in that Year. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 651. *Chickens* are not *titheable*, becauſe *Tithe* is paid for the Eggs. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Colts* pay *Tithes* in the ſame Manner as Calves. *Ibid. Conies* are *titheable* only by Cuſtom, for thoſe that are ſold, not for ſuch as are ſpent in the Houſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583. *Corn* pays a *Predial Tithe*; it is *tithed* by the tenth Cock, Heap, or Sheaf, which if the Owner do not ſet out, he may be ſued in an Action upon the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. And if the Pariſhioner will not ſow his Land uſually ſown, the Parſon may bring his Action againſt him. When *Tithe* Corn is ſet forth, the Law gives the Parſon a reaſonable Time to carry it away; and if he ſuffer the ſame to lie too long on the Land to the Prejudice of the Owner thereof, he may be liable to an Action: But the Parſon may not ſet out the *Tithes* himſelf, or take them away without Leave. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644. 1 *Sid.* 283. 2 *Vent.* 48. *Ley* 70. *Deer* are not *titheable*, for they are *Feræ Naturæ*; though in Parks, *&c.* they pay *Tithes* by Cuſtom. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Doves* kept in a Dove-houſe if they are not ſpent in the Owner's Houſe are *titheable*. 1 Vent. 5. *Eggs* pay *Tithes* when *Tithes* are not paid for the Young. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Elm* Trees being Timber are diſcharged from the Payment of *Tithes*, but not if under twenty Years Growth. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Fallow Ground* is not *titheable* for the Paſture in that Year in which it lies fallow, unleſs it remain beyond the Courſe of Huſbandry; becauſe it improves and renders the Land more fertile by lying freſh. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Fenns* being drain'd and made manurable, or converted into Paſture, are ſubject to the Payment of *Tithes*. 1 Roll. Rep. 354. *Fiſh* taken in the Sea or common Rivers, are *titheable* only by Cuſtom, and the *Tithe* is to be paid in Money, and not the tenth Fiſh; but Fiſh in Ponds and Rivers inclos'd, ought to be ſet forth as a *Tithe* in Kind. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583, 584. *Flax* pays *Tithe*; every Acre of Flax or Hemp ſown ſhall pay yearly 5 *s.* for *Tithe*, and no more. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap* 16. *Foreſt* Lands ſhall pay no *Tithes* while in the Hands of the King, though ſuch Lands in the Hands of a Subject ſhall pay *Tithes*; and if a *Foreſt* ſhall be diſafforeſted, and within a Pariſh, it ſhall pay *Tithes*. 1 Roll. Abr. 655. 3 Cro. 94. *Fowls*, as Hens, Geeſe, Ducks, are to pay *Tithes*, either in Eggs or the Young, according to Cuſtom, but not in both: Turkies are ſaid to be exempt from *Tithes*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583. *Fruit*, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, *&c.* pay *Tithes* in Kind when gathered; and ought to be ſet out according to the Statute. 2 *Inſt.* 621. *Fruit Trees* cut down and ſold, are not *titheable*, if they have paid *Tithe* Fruit that Year before cut. *Ibid.* 652. *Furzes*, if ſold, pay *Tithe*, not if uſed for Fuel in the Houſe, or to make Pens for Sheep, *&c.* *Wood's Inſt.* 166. *Gardens* are *titheable* as Lands, and therefore *Tithes* in Kind are due for all Herbs, Plants, and Seeds ſowed in them; but Money is generally paid by Cuſtom or Agreement. *Ibid. Graſs* moved is *titheable* by Payment of the tenth Cock, or according to Cuſtom; but for Graſs cut in Swarths for Suſtenance of Plough Cattle only, not made into Hay, no *Tithe* is to be paid. Graſs or Corn, *&c.* when ſold ſtanding, the Buyer ſhall pay the *Tithes*; and if ſold after cut and ſevered, the Seller muſt pay it. The Parſon is not obliged to take *Tithe* of Graſs the Day it is cut, but may let it lie long enough to make it into Hay. 1 *Strange* 245. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644, 645. *Wood's Inſt.* 166. *Hazle*, *Holly*, and *Maple* Trees, *&c.* are regularly *titheable*, although of 20 Years Growth. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 589. *Hay* pays a *Predial Tithe*; the tenth Cock is to be ſet out and paid, after made into Hay, by the Cuſtom of moſt Places, and the Pariſhioners ſhall make the Graſs Cocks into Hay for the Parſon's *Tithe*; but if they are not obliged to make the *Tithe* into Hay, they may leave it in Cocks, and the Parſon muſt take it, for which Purpoſe he may come on the Ground, *&c.* A Preſcription to meaſure out and pay the tenth Acre, or Part of Graſs ſtanding, in lieu of all *Tithe* Hay, may be good: And if Meadow Ground is ſo rich, that there are two Crops of Hay in one Year, the Parſon by ſpecial Cuſtom may have *Tithe* of both. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 643, 647, 950. *Headlands* are not *titheable*, if only large enough for turning the Plough; but if larger, *Tithe* may be payable. 2 *Inſt.* 653. *Herbage* of Ground is *titheable* for barren Cattle kept for Sale, which yield no Profit to the Parſon. *Wood's Inſt.* 167. *Honey* pays a *Tithe*, as under *Bees*. *Hops* are *titheable*, and the tenth Part may be ſet out after they are picked: There are ſeveral Ways of *tithing* Hops, *viz.* by the Hills, Pole, or Pound; in ſome Places they ſet forth the tenth Pole for *Tithes*; but my Lord *Chief Juſt. Roll* tells us, they ought not to be *tithed* before dried. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644. *Horſes* kept to ſell, and afterwards ſold, *Tithes* ſhall be paid for their Paſture; though not where Horſes are kept for Work and Labour. *Hutt.* 77. *Houſes* for Dwelling are not properly *titheable*: A *Modus* may be paid for Houſes in lieu of *Tithes* of the Land upon which they are built, and a great many Cities and Boroughs have a Cuſtom to pay a *Modus* for their Houſes; as it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed that it was uſual to pay ſo much for the Land, before the Houſes were erected on it. 11 *Rep.* 16. 2 *Inſt.* 659. *Kids* pay a *Tithe* as Calves, the tenth is due to the Parſon. *Wood* 167. *Lambs* are *titheable* in like Manner as Calves; but if the are yeaned in one Pariſh, and do not tarry there thirty Days, no *Tithe* is due to the Parſon of that Place: If there be a Cuſtom that the Pariſhioner having ſix Lambs or under, ſhall pay ſo much for every Lamb; and if he have above that Number, then to pay the Seventh, it is good. 3 *Cro.* 403. *Lead* may pay *Tithe* by Cuſtom, as it does in ſome Counties; but it doth not without it. 2 *Inſt.* 651. By Cuſtom only, *Lime* and *Lime-Kilns* are *titheable*. 1 Roll. Abr. 642. *Maſt* of Oak and *Beech* pays *Tithe*, as under *Acorns*. *Milk* is *titheable* when no *Tithes* are paid for Cheeſe, all the Year round, except Cuſtom over-rules; and it is payable by every tenth Meal, not tenth Quart or Part of every Meal; and is to be brought to the Houſe of the Parſon, *&c.* by Cuſtom, in which Particular this *Tithe* differs from all others, which muſt be fetched by the Receiver. In ſome Places they pay *Tithe* Cheeſe for Milk, and in others ſome ſmall Rate according to Cuſtom. *Cro. Eliz.* 609. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 596. *Mills*, as there are ſeveral Sorts of them, the *Tithes* are different; the *Tithes* of Corn-Mills driven by Wind or Water, are paid in Kind, every tenth Toll-Diſh of Corn to the Parſon of the Pariſh wherein the Mills are ſtanding: But ancient Corn Mills are *Tithe* free, being ſuggeſted that they are very ancient, and never paid *Tithes*, *&c.* And it is queſtioned whether *Tithe* is due for any Corn Mills, unleſs by Cuſtom, becauſe the Corn hath before paid *Tithe*; and it ſeems rather a *Perſonal Tithe* where due: The *Tithes*

of Fulling-Mills, Paper-Mills, Powder-Mills, &c. are Perſonal, charged in reſpect to the Labour of Men, by Cuſtom only; and are regarded more as Engines of ſeveral Trades than as Mills. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 656. 2 *Inſt.* 621. *Mines* pay no *Tithes* but by Cuſtom, being of the Subſtance of the Earth, and not annually increaſing. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Nurſeries of Trees* ſhall pay *Tithes*, if the Owner dig them up and makes Profit of them by ſelling. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 585. *Oak* Trees are privileged as Timber from the Payment of *Tithes* by the Statute of *Sylva Cædua*, 45 *Edw.* 3. if of or above 20 Years Growth; and if Oaks are under that Age, it is the ſame when they are apt for Timber. *Moor* 541. *Offerings*, &c. are in the Nature of *Perſonal Tithes*. 2 *Inſt.* 659, 661. *Orchards* pay *Tithes* both for the Fruit they produce, and the Graſs or Grain, if any be ſown or cut therein. 2 *Inſt.* 652. *Parks* are *titheable* by Cuſtom, for the Deer and the Herbage; and when diſparked and converted into Tillage they ſhall pay *Tithes* in Kind: The *Tithes* of Parks may be in part certain, and Part caſual; and 2 *s.* a Year, and a Shoulder of every Third Deer, hath been paid as *Tithe* for a Park. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 176. *Hob.* 37, 40. *Partridges* and *Pheaſants*, &c. as they are *Feræ Naturæ*, yield no *Tithes* of Eggs or Young. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 636. *Peaſe*, if gathered for Sale, or to feed Hogs, pay *Tithes*; but not Green Peaſe ſpent in the Houſe. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 647. *Pigeons* ought to pay *Tithes* when ſold; and this holds good if they lodge in Holes about an Houſe, as well as in a Dove-houſe; and by Cuſtom if ſpent in the Houſe, they may be *titheable*, though not of common Right. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583, 597. *Pigs* are *titheable*, as Calves. *Ibid. Pollard Trees*, ſuch as are uſually lopped, and diſtinguiſhed from Timber-Trees, pay *Tithes*. Plowd. 470. *Quarries* of Stone, &c. are not ſubject to pay *Tithes*; becauſe they are Part of the Inheritance, and *Tithes* ought to be collateral to the Land, and diſtinct from it. 1 *Roll.* 644. *Rakings* of Corn are not *titheable*, for they are left for the Poor, and are properly the Scatterings of the Corn whereof the *Tithes* have been paid, left after the Cocks ſet out are taken away. *Cro. Eliz.* 660. *Saffron* pays a *predial* and ſmall *Tithe*. 1 *Cro.* 467. *Salt* is not *titheable*, but by Cuſtom only. 2 *Danv. Abr. Sheep*, a *Tithe* is paid for of Lambs and Wool, and therefore they pay no *Tithe* for their Feeding. If Sheep are in the Pariſh all the Year they are to pay *Tithe* Wool to the Parſon; but if removed from one Pariſh to another, the Parſons of each Pariſh to have *Tithe pro Rata*, where they remain thirty Days in a Pariſh; and if they are fed in one Pariſh, and brought into another to be ſhorn, the ſame *Tithein* is to be obſerved. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642, 647. 3 *Cro.* 237. *Stubble* pays no *Tithe* under Aftermath. 2 *Inſt.* 652. *Tares*, Vetches, &c. are *titheable*; but if they are cut down green, and given to the Cattle of the Plough, where there is not ſufficient Paſture in the Pariſh, no *Tithe* ſhall be paid for them. 1 *Cro.* 139. *Tiles* are no yearly Increaſe, and not *titheable*. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Timber Trees*, ſuch as Oaks, Aſhes, and Elms, and in ſome Places Beech, &c. above the Age of twenty Years, were diſcharged of *Tithes* by the Common Law, before the Statute 45 *Ed.* 3. and the Reaſon of it is, becauſe ſuch Trees are employed to build Houſes, and Houſes when built are not only fixed to, but Part of the Freehold; and if thoſe Trees ſtand ſo long till they become rotten and fit for firing only, no *Tithe* is due for them, becauſe they were once privileged; and Loppings of Timber-Trees above 20 Years Growth, pay no *Tithes*, for the Branch is privileged as well as the Body of the Tree; and the Roots of ſuch Trees are exempted as Parcel of the Inheritance. *Trees* cut for Plough-boot, Cart-boot, &c. ſhall not pay *Tithes*, although they are no Timber; but all Trees not fit for Timber, and not put to thoſe Uſes, pay *Tithes*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 650. *Cro. Eliz.* 477, 499. *Turfs* uſed for Fuel are Part of the Soil, and *Tithe free*. 2 Inſt 651. *Underwood* is *titheable*, though the *Tithe* is not of annual Payment; and is ſet out while ſtanding, by the tenth Acre, Pole, or Perch, or when cut down, by tenth Faggot or Billet, as Cuſtom directs; and if he that ſells the Wood doth not ſet out the *Tithe*, he is liable to the treble Damages by 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. But if the Underwood is uſed for Firing in a Houſe of Huſbandry, or to burn Brick to repair the Houſe, or for Hedging and Fencing the Lands in the ſame Pariſh, it may be diſcharged from *Tithe*. 2 Inſt. 642, 643, 652. Hob. 250. 2 Danv. Abr. 597. *Warrens* where *Titheable*, ſee Conies. *Waſte* Ground, whereon Cattle feed, is liable to the Payment of *Tithes*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* Woad growing in the Nature of an Herb is a Predial and ſmall *Tithe*. 2 *Danv.* 594. *Wood* is generally eſteemed to be a great *Tithe*; If Wood Grounds have likewiſe Timber-Trees growing on them, and conſiſt for the moſt Part of ſuch Trees, the Timber-Trees ſhall privilege the other Wood; but if the Wood is the greateſt Part, then it muſt pay *Tithes* for the Whole. 13 *Rep.* 13. If Wood be cut to make Hop-Poles, where the Parſon hath *Tithe* Hops, no *Tithe* ſhall be paid for it. *Hughes's Abr.* 689. *Wool* is a mixed ſmall *Tithe*, paid when clipped; one Fleece in Ten, or in ſome Places one in ſeven is given to the Parſon. If there is under ten Pounds of Wool at the Shearing, a reaſonable Conſideration ſhall be paid, becauſe the *Tithes* are due of common Right; and if leſs than ten Fleeces, they ſhall be divided into ten Parts, or an Allowance be otherwiſe made. All Sheep killed, and Sheep which die, pay *Tithe* Wool; and Neck-Wool cut off for the Benefit of the Wool, but not if it is to preſerve the Sheep from Vermin, &c. Alſo the Wool of Lambs ſhorn at *Midſummer*, though *Tithe* was paid for the Lambs at *Mark-tide*, is *titheable*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646, 647. 2 *Inſt.* 652. Vide *Tithe* of *Sheep*. When any Thing is *titheable* only by *Cuſtom*, it may be exempted from *Tithe* by Cuſtom; but Cuſtom to exempt Corn, &c. from *Tithe* will not be allowed, becauſe for that *Tithes* are due *de jure*. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 155. See *Modus* and *Preſcription*.

Tithes Extraparochial, which do not lie in any Pariſh, belong to the King. 2 *Rep.* 2, 44.

Tithing, *(Tithinga*, from the Sax. *Teothunge*, i. e. *Decuriam)* Is in its firſt Appointment the Number or Company of ten Men with their Families, held together in a Society, all being bound for the peaceable Behaviour of each other: And of theſe Companies there was one chief Perſon who was called *Teothungman*, at this Day *Tithing-man*; but the old Diſcipline of *Tithings* is long ſince left off. In the *Saxon* Times, for the better Conſervation of the Peace, and more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice, every Hundred was divided into ten Diſtricts or *Tithings*; and within every *Tithing*, the *Tithing-men* were to examine and determine all leſſer Cauſes between Villages and Neighbours; but to refer greater Matters to the then Superior Courts, which had a Juriſdiction over the whole Hundred. *Paroch. Antiq.* 633.

Tithing-men, Are now a Kind of Petty Conſtables, elected by Pariſhes, and ſworn in their Offices in the Court Leet, and ſometimes by Juſtices of Peace, &c. There is frequently a *Tithing-man* in the ſame Town with a Conſtable, who is as it were a Deputy to execute the Office in the Conſtable's Abſence; but there are ſome Things which a Conſtable has Power to do, that *Tithing-men* and Headboroughs cannot intermeddle with. *Dalt.* 3. When there is no *Conſtable* of a Pariſh, the Office and Authority of a *Tithing-man* ſeems to be all one under another Name. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. See *Conſtable*.

Title, *(Titulus)* Is when a Man hath lawful Cauſe of Entry into Lands whereof another is ſeiſed; and it ſignifies,

ſignifies alſo the Means whereby a Man comes to Lands or Tenements, as by Feoffment, Fine, Laſt Will and Teſtament, *&c.* The Word *Title*, includeth a *Right*; but is the more general Word: Every Right is a *Title*, though every *Title* is not ſuch a *Right* for which an Action lies; ſo that *Titulus eſt juſta Cauſa poſſidendi quod noſtrum eſt*, and is the Means of holding the Lands. *Co. Litt.* 345. A Man may plead in Treſpaſs, *&c.* without particularly ſetting forth his *Title*, where his Juſtification is collateral to the *Title* of the Land; ſo if Damages are to be recovered, and the *Title* of the Land is not in Queſtion; and in Actions on real Contracts, where the Plaintiff ſhews enough to entitle him to the Action, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 70. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 13. *Cro. Car.* 571. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 325. But in Treſpaſs for cutting Corn on Lands, the Party muſt ſet forth the *Title* which he hath to the Corn, or on Demurrer it will be judged ill; for the ſhewing that he is poſſeſſed thereof, is not ſufficient without a *Title*, becauſe the Property ſhall be intended to be in the Owner of the Soil. 2 *Sand.* 401. 3 *Salk.* 361. When a Perſon will recover any Thing from another, he muſt make out and prove a better *Title* than the other hath; or it will not be enough to deſtroy his *Title*, *&c. Hob.* 103. It is not allowed for the Party to forſake his own *Title*, and fly upon the other's; for he muſt recover by his own Strength, not the other's Weakneſs. *Ibid.* 104. If by the Record it appears that the Plaintiff in the Cauſe hath no *Title*, he ſhall not have Judgment. *Lutw.* 1631. The Law will not permit *Titles* and Things in Entry, *&c.* to be granted over; and the Buying or Selling any pretended Rights or *Titles* to Lands, is prohibited by Statute as *Maintenance.* 32 H. 8. c. 9.

Titles of Clergymen, Signify ſome certain Place where they may exerciſe their Functions. A *Title* in this Senſe, is the Church to which a Prieſt was ordained and conſtantly to reſide: And there are many Reaſons why a Church is called *Titulus*; one is becauſe in former Days the Name of the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated was engraved on the Porch, as a Sign that the Saint had a *Title* to that Church; from whence the Church itſelf was afterwards denominated *Titulus. Concil. London, Anno* 1125. No Perſon ſhall be ordained without a *Title*; and this is required to keep out thoſe from the Miniſtry who might otherwiſe for want of Maintenance bring Diſgrace upon the Church. And if a Biſhop ſhall admit any Perſon into the Miniſtry without any *Title*, he ſhall maintain him till he prefers him to ſome Eccleſiaſtical Living; or if he refuſes ſo to do, he ſhall be ſuſpended from giving Orders for one Year. *Can.* 31. Anciently a *Title* of Clergy was no more than entering their Names in the Biſhop's Roll, and then they had not only Authority to aſſiſt in the Miniſterial Functions, but had a Right to the Share of the common Stock or Treaſury of the Church; but ſince a *Title* is an Aſſurance of Being preferred to ſome Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, a Certificate that the Clerk is provided of ſome Church, or Place, *&c.* or where the Biſhop who ordains him, intends ſhortly afterwards to admit him to a Benefice or Curacy then void. *Count. Parſ. Comp.* 2, 3.

Titinylks, An old Word for Tale-bearers. ——— In all Realms the *Popiſh* Practice hath had Confederacy of falſe, forſworn, factious, and traiterous *Titinylks*, untrue to their Sovereign, *&c.* Letter Secr. State, 28 *H.* 8. to *James* 5. King of *Scotland.*

Toalia, A Towel; and there is a Tenure of Lands by the Service of Waiting with a Towel at the King's Coronation: ——*Petrus Picote tenet unum Meſuag. &c. per Serjeantiam ſerviendi cum una* Toalia *ad Coronationem Regis.* Inq. Ann. 12, 13 K. *John.*

Tobacco, Is not to be planted in *England*, on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s.* for every Rod of Ground thus planted; but this ſhall not extend to hinder the Planting of *Tobacco* in Phyſick Gardens. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 34. And Juſtices of Peace have Power to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables, to ſearch after and examine whether any *Tobacco* be ſown or planted, and to deſtroy the ſame; which they are to do under Penalties, *&c.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. The 4 & 5 *W. & M.* continues the Statute 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And by a late Act, if any Perſon ſhall cut Walnut-Tree Leaves, or other Leaves, (not being *Tobacco* Leaves) or colour them ſo as to reſemble *Tobacco*; or ſhall ſell the ſame mixed with *Tobacco* they ſhall forfeit 5 *s. per* Pound: And the like Penalty is inflicted for exporting ſuch Leaves, or Engines for cutting, which may be ſeiſed by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* Alſo Servants employed therein may be committed to Gaol, or the Houſe of Correction, for any Time not exceeding ſix Months, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 46. By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 41. No Drawback allowed on Exportation of *Tobacco* unleſs ſhipped from the Port at which it was imported, and in the Original Package if unmanufactured. Importer within fourteen Days after the Delivery of *Tobacco* to any Purchaſer to give to the Officer where it was imported an Account of the Marks, Numbers, and Weights, *&c.* of every Hogſhead ſold, and the Ship's Name, *&c.* the Account to be ſigned by the Importer and Purchaſer. No *Tobacco* nor *Tobacco Stalks* above 24 *lb.*, nor Snuff above 10 *lb.* to be carried by Land from any Port of Importation without a Certificate from the Collector, *&c.* of the Port where, *&c.* before removal the Proprietor to inſert on the Back of the Certificate the Package, Marks, Numbers, Weight and Species, *&c.* of the Goods, and to ſubſcribe his Name, and make Oath of the Truth thereof; the Certificate to accompany the Goods, and to be delivered to the Officer where the Goods ſhall be conveyed, *&c. Tobacco, Tobacco Stalks* and Snuff, exceeding the reſpective Weights aforeſaid, found removing without ſuch Certificates, with the Horſes and Carriage ſhall be forfeited, and the Carrier may be committed to the County Gaol for One Month. See further in the ſame Act for ſecuring the Duties upon *Tobacco.* And *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 13.

Tod of Wool, Contains twenty-eight Pounds, or two Stone; mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 32.

Toft, *(Toftum)* A Meſſuage or rather a Place or Piece of Ground where an Houſe formerly ſtood, but is decayed or caſually burnt, and not re-edified; it is a Word much uſed in Fines, wherein we often read *Toftum* and *Croftum*, *&c.* Weſt's Symb. par. 2 Stat. 22 & 23 Car. 2.

Toftman, *(Toftmannus)* The Owner or Poſſeſſor of a *Toft.* Reg. Priorat. Lew. pag. 18.

Toile, (*Fr.* i. e. *Tela*) A Net to encompaſs or take *Deer*, which is forbid to be uſed unlawfully in Parks, on Pain of 20 *l.* for every Deer taken therewith. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 10.

Tokens Falſe to get Money or Goods by from others, *&c.* See *Falſe Tokens.*

Toll, (*Tollere*) Signifies to defeat or take away; as to *Toll an Entry* is to take away the Right of Entry. 8 *Hen.* 6.

Toll, (*Tolnetum, vel Theolonium*) Is a *Saxon* Word, and properly a Payment in Towns, Markets, and Fairs, for Goods and Cattle bought and ſold. It is a reaſonable Sum of Money due to the Owner of the Fair or Market, upon Sale of Things *tollable* within the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 220. And it is uſed for a Liberty as well to *take*, as to be *free* for *Toll*; of which Freedom from *Toll* the City of *Coventry* boaſts an ancient Charter granted by *Leofrick* Earl of the *Mercians*, in the Time of King *Edw. the Confeſſor*, who at the Importunity of *Godeva*, his virtuous Lady, granted this Freedom to that City. By the ancient Law of this Land, the Buyers of Corn or Cattle in Fairs or Markets ought to pay *Toll* to the Lord of the Market, in Teſtimony of the

the Contract there lawfully made; for *Toll* was first invented that Contracts in Markets should be openly made before Witnesses; and privy Contracts were held unlawful. But the King shall pay no *Toll* for any of his Goods; and a Man may be discharged from the Payment of *Toll*, by the King's Grant. Also Tenants in Ancient Demesne are discharged of *Toll* throughout the Kingdom, for Things which arise out of their Lands, or bought for Manurance thereof, *&c.* not for Merchandizes. *Horn's Mir. lib.* 1. 2 *Inst* 221. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 198. *Toll* doth not of common Right belong to a Fair; though it hath been held, that some *Toll* is due of common Right, as appears from the Immunities of several Persons not to pay *Toll*, which proves that if it was not for those Privileges, they ought to pay *Toll* of common Right; therefore where the King grants a Market *Toll* is due, although it is not expressed in the Grant what *Toll* is to be paid; and this from the Necessity of it, because the Property of Things sold in a Market is not altered without paying *Toll. Palm.* 76. 2 *Lutw.* 1377. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 326. But it is said, if the King grants to a Man a Fair or Market, and grants no *Toll*, the Patentee shall have no *Toll*; for *Toll* being a Matter of private Right for the Benefit of the Lord, is not incident to a Fair or Market, as a Court of Piepowders is, which is for the Benefit of the Publick and Advancement of Justice, *&c.* Such a Fair or Market, *is free from Toll*; and after the Grant made, the King cannot grant a *Toll* to such free Fair or Market, without some proportionable Benefit to the Subject: And if the *Toll* granted with the Fair or Market be outragious, the grant of the *Toll* is void, and the same is a free *Market*, *&c.* 2 *Inst.* 220. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. When the King grants a Fair, he may likewise grant that *Toll* shall be paid, though it be a Charge upon the Subjects; but then it must be of a very small Sum. *Toll* is to be reasonable, for the King cannot grant a burthensome *Toll*; and one may have *Toll* by Prescription for some reasonable Cause, but such a Prescription to charge the Subject with a Duty of *Toll*, must import a Benefit or Recompence for it, or some Reason must be shewn why it is claimed. *Cro. Eliz* 559. 3 *Lev.* 424. 2 *Mod* 143. 4 *Mod.* 323. The *Toll* in Fairs is generally taken upon the Sale of Cattle, as Horses, *&c.* but in the Markets for Grain only; and the Lord may seise until Satisfaction is made him: It is always to be paid by the Buyer, unless there be a Custom to the contrary; and nothing is *Tollable* before the Sale, except it be by Custom Time out of Mind; which Custom none can challenge that claim the Fair or Market by Grant since the Reign of King *Richard* 2d; so that it is better to have a Market or Fair by Prescription, than Grant. 2 *Inst.* 220, 221. At this Day there is not any one certain *Toll* to be taken in Markets; but if that which is taken be unreasonable, it is punishable by the Stat. 3 *Edw.* 1. *cap.* 31. And what shall be deemed reasonable is to be determined by the Judges of the Law, when it comes judicially before them; *Toll* may be said to be unreasonable and outragious, where a reasonable *Toll* is due, and excessive *Toll* is taken; or when no *Toll* is due, and *Toll* is unjustly usurp'd, *&c.* 2 *Inst.* 222. If excessive *Toll* be taken in a Market Town, by the Lord's Consent, the Franchise shall be seised; and if by other Officers, they shall pay double Damages, and suffer Imprisonment, *&c.* Stat. *Westm.* 1. 3 *Edw* 1. Owners of Markets and Fairs are to appoint *Toll-takers*, where *Toll* is to be taken, under Penalties, by the 2 *&* 3 *Ph. & M. cap.* 7. And he that hath the *Toll*, or Profit of the Market where no *Toll* is, ought to provide a lawful Measure of Brass, and chain it in the publick Market place, or shall forfeit 5 *l.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. *Toll* is not incident of common Right, to a Fair. 2 *Strange* 1171. See *Market*.

Tort-Toll. A Prescription to have *Port-Toll* for all Goods coming into a Man's *Port* may be good; and this 'tis said without any Consideration. 2 *Lev.* 96. 2 *Lut.* 1519. And it hath been adjudged, that the Liberty of bringing Goods into a Port for Safety, implies a Consideration in itself. 3 *Lev.* 37. Prescription of *Toll* for Goods landed in a Manor, or to have *Port-Toll* for all Goods coming into *Port*, is a good Prescription; but not to have *Toll* of Goods brought into a River, *&c.* 2 *Lev.* 96, 97. *Toll* may be appurtenant to a Manor. 2 *Mod.* 144.

Toll-Traders, Is where one claimeth to have *Toll* for every Beast driven over his Ground; for which a Man may prescribe, and distrain for it *in via Regia*. *Cro. Eliz.* 710. They who claim these *Tolls* by Grant, ought to aver the Certainty of the Sum mentioned in the Grant, *&c. Palm.* 76. *Toll Travers* being to pass a nearer Way, he that hath it is to repair the Way, because he receives Money for it, 2 *Lill. Abr.* 585.

Thorough-Toll, Is when a Town prescribes to have *Toll* for such a Number of Beasts, or for every Beast that goeth *through* their Town; or over a Bridge or Ferry, maintained at their Cost, which is reasonable, though it be for passing *through* the King's Highway, where every Man may lawfully go, as it is for the Ease of Travellers that go that Way. *Terms de Ley* 561, 562. Persons may have this *Toll* by Prescription or Grant; but it must be for a reasonable Cause, which must be shewn, *viz.* that they are to repair and maintain a Causeway, or a Bridge, or such like. *Cro. Eliz.* 711. The King granted to a Man, to take such *Toll* of Persons that passed over certain Bridges with their Cattle, as was taken there and elsewhere in *England*, *&c.* and it was held void for Incertainty. *Bridgm.* 88.

Turn-Toll, A *Toll* paid for Beasts that are driven to Market to be sold, and do *return* unsold. 6 *Rep.* 46. There is also *In toll*; and *Out toll*, mentioned in *ancient Charters*: But if any one take *Toll* where he ought not, the Party grieved shall have an Action on the Case, or Action of Trespass, *&c.* 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 325, 326. Of *Toll*, and Grants, Customs and Prescriptions for *Tolls*, good, and not so, see 4 *Mod.* 319. 5 *Mod.* 361. *Lutw.* 1380, 1518.

Tollage, Is the same with *Tallage*; signifying generally any Manner of Custom, or Imposition. This Word occurs in the Statute 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 15.

Toll-Booth, The Place where Goods are weighed, *&c.*

Toll-corn, Is *Corn* taken for *Toll* Ground at a *Mill*: And an Indictment lies against a Miller for taking too great *Toll.* 5 *Mod.* 13.

Toll-hop, A small Dish or Measure by which *Toll* is taken in a Market, *&c.*

Tolsester, *(Tolcestrum)* An old Excise, or Duty paid by the Tenants of some Manors to the Lord, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale. *Cartular. Reading.* 221. *Chart.* 51 *Hen.* 3.

Tolsey, (from the Sax. *Tol*, i. e. *Tributum*, & *See*, *Sedes*,) Is the Place where Merchants meet, in a City or Town of Trade.

Tolt, A Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court Baron, is removed into the County Court. *Old Nat. Br.* 4. And as this Writ removes the Cause to the *County Court*; so the Writ *Pone* removeth a Cause from thence into the Court of *Common Pleas*, &c.

Tolta, Signifies Extortion, any Thing exacted or impos'd contrary to Right and Justice. *Brad. Hist. Eng. Append. pag.* 235.

Tombs, Defacing of in Churches. See *Monument.*

Tomin, A Weight of 12 Grains used by *Goldsmiths* and *Jewellers.*

Tonnage, *(Tonnagium)* Is a Custom paid to the King. Vide *Tunnage.*

Tora, (Sax. *Tor*) A Mount or Hill; as Glaſtenbury *Torre*. Chart. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. pag. 114.

Tort, (from the Lat. *Tortus*) Is a *French* Word for Injury or Wrong; and Wrong is properly called *Tort*, becauſe it is wreſted or crooked. *Co. Litt.* 158. See *De ſon tort*, &c.

Tortfeaſor, (Fr. *Tortfaiſuer*) A Wrong-doer, or Treſpaſſer. 2 *Coke's Rep.* 383.

Toties quoties, As often as a Thing ſhall happen, &c. uſed in Deeds and Conveyances. 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Totted. A good Debt to the King, is by the *foreign Appoſer* or other Officer in the *Exchequer* noted for ſuch by writing the Word *Tot* to it: And that which is paid ſhall be *totted*.——Tot *Pecuniæ Regi debetur*. Stat. 42 Ed. 3. cap. 9. 1 Ed. 6. cap. 15.

Tourn, The Sheriff's Court ſo called. See *Turn*.

Tournaments, Martial Exerciſes frequent in former Ages, wherein the Combatants fought with blunt Weapons, and in great Companies; the Intent of them was to enure Men to the Wars. Vide *Juſts*.

Tout temps prist & uncore est, i. e. Always was, and is at preſent ready; and is a Kind of Plea by Way of Excuſe for him that is ſued for any Debt or Duty. *Broke* 258.

Towage, (*Towagium*, Fr. *Towage*) Is the Rowing or Drawing a Ship or Barge along the Water by another Ship or Boat faſtened to her; or by Men or Beaſts on Land; It is alſo Money which is given by Bargemen to the Owner of Ground next a River where they *tow* a Barge or other Veſſel. *Plac. Parl.* 18 *Edw.* 1.

Town, (*Oppidum*, *Villa*) A walled Place or Borough: The old Boroughs were firſt of all *Towns*; and upland *Towns*, which are not ruled and governed as Boroughs, are but *Towns*, though incloſed with Walls. *Finch* 80. There ought to be in every *Town* a Conſtable, or Tithingman; and it cannot be a *Town* unleſs it hath or had a Church, with Celebration of Sacraments and Burials, &c. But if a *Town* is decayed ſo that it hath no Houſes left, yet it is a *Town* in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 115. Under the Name of a *Town*, or Village, Boroughs, and 'tis ſaid Cities are contained; for every Borough or City is a *Town*. Where a Murderer eſcapes untaken in a *Town*, in the Day-time, the *Town* ſhall be amerced. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. And a *Townſhip* is anſwerable for Felons Goods to the King, which may be ſeiſed by them. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. But ſee 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. A Cuſtom may be alledged in a *Town*, &c.

Trabariæ, Were little Boats, ſo called from their being made out of ſingle Beams, or Pieces of Timber cut hollow, *Florence of Worceſter*, *pag.* 618.

Trabes in Churches, was that we now call *Branches*, made uſually with Braſs, but formerly with Iron. *Cowel.*

Traffus, A *Trace* by which Horſes in their Gears draw a Cart, Plough, or Waggon. *Paroch. Antiq.* 549.

Trade, In general Signification is Traffick or Merchandize: Alſo a private Art, and Way of Living. All the King's Subjects were to have a free *Trade* with *France*, *Spain*, &c. Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 6. But by 1 *W.* & *M. cap.* 34. all *Trade* with *France* was prohibited during the *War*, and importing Goods was declared a common Nuſance, and the Commodities were to be ſeiſed and burnt; the Veſſels with their Furniture, &c. to be forfeited; and landing Goods, or aſſiſting therein, incurred a Penalty of 500 *l.* Though the Prohibition of *Trade* to *France* was taken off and repealed by 9 *Ann. cap.* 8. The King was enabled to prohibit all *Trade* with *Sweden*, on the intended Invaſion of this Kingdom, by the late King of *Sweden*. 3 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 1. All *Trade* with *Spain*, during the preſent War, is prohibited; and no Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of *Old Spain*, ſhall be imported into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, &c. from any Place, mixt or unmixed with Commodities of any other Nation, on Pain of forfeiting the Goods and treble Value; and alſo the Ship or Veſſel, with all her Furniture, &c. Stat. 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 27. None of the King's Subjects may *trade* to and with a Nation of *Infidels* without the King's Leave, becauſe of the Danger of relinquiſhing Chriſtianity: And Sir *Edward Coke* ſaid, That he had ſeen a Licence from one of our Kings, reciting, That he having a ſpecial Truſt and Confidence that ſuch a one, his Subject, would not decline his Faith and Religion, licenſed him to *trade* with Infidels, &c. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 331. As to *private Trades*, at Common Law none was prohibited to exerciſe any particular *Trade*, wherein he had any Skill or Knowledge; and if he uſed it unſkilfully, the Party grieved might have his Remedy againſt him by Action on the Caſe, &c. By the 5 *Eliz.* a Man muſt ſerve ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip, before he can ſet up any *Trade*; though it hath been reſolved that the Statute doth not prohibit the Uſe of a *Trade* for a Family, but the publick Uſe of it in general. An Indictment on 5 *Eliz. c.* 4. for exerciſing a *Trade* uſed at that Time in *Great Britain*, quaſhed, it ſhould have been *England*, there being then no ſuch Kingdom as *Great Britain*. 1 *Strange* 552. 2 *Strange* 788. 11 *Rep* 53. If a Bond or Promiſe reſtrains the Exerciſe of a *Trade*, thought it be to a particular Place only, if there was no Conſideration for it, it is void; if there be a Conſideration, in ſuch Caſe, it may be good: But if the Reſtraint be general throughout *England*, although there be a Conſideration, it will be void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 179. Lord *Raym.* 1456. 2 *Strange* 739. Hence we ſee how the Law favours *Trade*, &c.

Trade, *Companies of*, and their Privileges and Advantages, ſee *Merchant*.

Traga, A Waggon without Wheels; mentioned in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 851.

Trait, Bread of *Trait* was formerly what we now call White-bread.

Tranſcript, Is the Copy of any Original Writing, or Deed, &c. where it is written over again, or exemplified. Stat. 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8 *cap.* 14.

Tranſcripto pedes finis levati mittendo in Cancellariam, A Writ for certifying the *Foot* of a *Fine* levied before Juſtices in Eyre, &c. into the Chancery. *Reg. Orig.* 669.

Tranſcripto Recognitionis factæ coram Juſticiariis itinerantibus, &c. Is an old Writ to certify a Recognizance taken by Juſtices in Eyre. *Reg. Orig.* 152.

Tranſgreſſione, A Writ or Action of *Treſpaſs*, according to *Fitzherbert*.

Tranſire, (from *Tranſeo*) Is uſed for a Warrant from the Cuſtom-Houſe, to let paſs. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Tranſitory, Is the Oppoſite to *Local*: *Tranſitory* Actions are thoſe as may be laid in any County, or Place; ſuch as Perſonal Action of Treſpaſs, &c. See *Local*.

Tranſlation, (*Tranſlatio*) In a common Senſe of the Word ſignifies a Verſion out of one Language into another; but in a more confined Acceptation, it denotes the Setting from one Place to another, and the Removal of a Biſhop to another Dioceſe, &c. which is called *Tranſlating*: And ſuch a Biſhop writes not *Anno* Conſecrationis, but *Anno* Tranſlationis *noſtræ*, &c. A Biſhop *tranſlated*, is not conſecrated *de novo*; for a Conſecration is like an *Ordination*, 'tis an indelible Character, and holds good for ever. 3 *Salk.* 72. But the Biſhop is to be a-new elected, &c. 1 *Salk.* 137. See *Poſtulation*.

Tranſportation, Is the Baniſhing or Sending away a Criminal into another Country. And by Statute, if any one convicted of Felony, ſhall in open Court pray to be *tranſported*, it may be done if the Court thinks fit. 31 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. The 4 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. was made for the more effectual *Tranſportation* of Offenders convict of Felony, or Larceny, within the Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* And all Charges in tranſporting Felons, are to be born by the Place for which the Court was held, *&c.* By the 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 28. Deer-Stealers may be *tranſported* to the Plantations, *&c.* And if any Perſons forcibly hinder Officers of the Cuſtoms, in executing their Office, being armed with Weapons, and eight in Company, they ſhall be tranſported, by 6 *Geo.* 1. So three Perſons aſſembled near the Sea-Coaſts, with Fire-Arms, *&c.* to run uncuſtomed Goods. Stat. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35.

Tranſportation, Of *Goods* and *Merchandize*, is allowed and not allowed, in many Caſes by Statute, for the Advantage of Trade. See *Merchant*, &c.

Tranſubſtantiation, *(Tranſubſtantiatio)* Is a Converting into another Subſtance: To *tranſubſtantiate*, i. e. *Quidpiam in aliam Subſtantiam converto.* Litt. Dict. A *Declaration* againſt the Doctrine of *Tranſubſtantiation* uſed in the Church of *Rome*, is required by the Stat. 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Travellers. Inn keepers are to receive *Travellers*, and find them Lodging, Victuals, *&c.* And on Refuſal, a reaſonable Price being tendered, they may be indicted and fined; or Action of the Caſe lies againſt them. 2 *Hawk.* 225.

Traverſe, (from the Fr. *Traverſer*) Is uſed in the Law for the denying of ſome Matter of Fact, alledged to be done in a Declaration or Pleadings; upon which the other Side comes and affirms that it was done; and this makes a ſingle and good Iſſue for the Cauſe to proceed to Trial: And the formal Words of a *Traverſe* are in our French *Sans ceo*, in Latin *abſque hoc*, and in Engliſh *without that*, that ſuch a Thing was done, or not, *&c.* *Kitch.* 227. *Weſt. Symb. part.* 2. A Plea will be ill, which neither *traverſeth* nor confeſſeth the Plaintiff's Title, *&c.* And every Matter in Fact, alledged by the Plaintiff, may be *traverſed* by the Defendant; but not Matter of Law, or where it is Part Matter of Law and Part Matter of Fact; nor may a Record be *traverſed* which is not to be tried by a Jury. And if a Matter be expreſly pleaded in the *Affirmative*, which is expreſly anſwered in the *Negative*, no *Traverſe* is neceſſary, there being a ſufficient Iſſue joined; alſo where the Defendant hath given a particular Anſwer in his Plea, to all the material Matters contained in the Declaration, he need not take a *Traverſe*; for when the Thing is anſwered, there needs no further Denial. *Cro. Eliz.* 755. *Yelv.* 173, 193, 195. 2 *Mod.* 54. If a *Traverſe* contain no more than the Party hath pleaded before, it will not be good: No *Traverſe* ought to be taken but where the Thing *traverſed* is iſſuable: And where one will make a *Traverſe* to a Declaration, he ought to *traverſe* that Part of it, the doing whereof will make an End of the Matter, when the Point is determined by the Jury. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 37. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 587. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 355. As one *Traverſe* is enough to make a perfect Iſſue, a *Traverſe* cannot regularly be taken upon a *Traverſe*, if 'tis well taken to the material Point, and goes to the Subſtance of the Action; but where the firſt *Traverſe* is not well taken, nor pertinent to the Matter, there to that which was ſufficiently confeſſed and avoided before, the other Party may well take a *Traverſe* after ſuch immaterial *Traverſe* taken before: And if ſpecial Matter alledged in a foreign County in the Defendant's Plea be falſe, the Plaintiff may maintain his Action, and *traverſe* that ſpecial Matter; and in ſuch Caſe a *Traverſe* on a *Traverſe* hath been adjudged good. 1 *Saund.* 32. *Poph.* 101. Theſe rules are to be obſerved in *Traverſes:* 1. The *Traverſe* of a Thing immediately alledged, vitiates a good Bar. 2. Nothing muſt be *traverſed* but what is expreſly alledged. 3. Surpluſage in a Plea doth not inforce a *Traverſe*. 4. It muſt be always made to the ſubſtantial Part of the Title. 5. Where an Act may indifferently be intended to be at one Day or another, there the Day is not *traverſable*. 6. In Action of Treſpaſs generally the Day is not material; though if a Matter be to be done upon a particular Day, there it is material and *traverſable*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 37. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 235. *Yelv.* 122. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 313. If the Parties have agreed on the Day for a Thing to be done, the *Traverſe* of the Day is material; but where they are not agreed on the Day, it is otherwiſe; and though 'tis proved to be done on another Day, 'tis ſufficient. *Palm.* 280. Per *Holt Ch. Juſt.* Where a *Traverſe* goes to the Matter of a Plea, *&c.* all that went before is waved by the *Traverſe*; and if the *Traverſe* goes to the Time only, it is not waved, 2 *Salk.* 642. In Action of Treſpaſs, a particular Place and Time were laid in the Declaration, and in the Plea there was a *Traverſe* as to the Place, but not as to the Time: On Averment that it was *eadem Tranſgreſſio*, the Plea was held good. 3 *Lev.* 227. 2 *Lutw.* 1452. Where a Plea in Juſtification of a Thing is not local, a *Traverſe* of the Place is wrong. 2 *Mod.* 270. The Subſtance and Body of a Plea muſt be *traverſed*. *Hob.* 232. But a *Traverſe*, that a Perſon died ſeiſed of Land in Fee *modo & forma* as the Defendant had declared, was adjudged good. *Hutt.* 123. A Lord and Tenant differ in the Services, there the Tenure and not the Seiſin ſhall be *traverſed*; but if they agree in the Services, the Seiſin and not the Tenure is *traverſable*; and it is a general Rule, that the Tenant ſhall never *traverſe* the Seiſin of the Services without admitting the Tenure. *March* 116. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 361. That which is not material nor *traverſable*, is not admitted when it is alledged, and not *traverſed*. 2 *Salk.* 561. But the Omitting a *Traverſe* where it is neceſſary, is Matter of Subſtance. 2 *Mod.* 60. And a *Traverſe* of a Debt is ill when a Promiſe is the Ground of the Action; which ought to be *traverſed*, and not the Debt. *Leon.* 252. A *Traverſe* ſhould have an *Inducement* to make it relate to the foregoing Matter. And 'tis no good Plea for the Plaintiff to reply, that a Man is alive who is alledged to be dead, without *traverſing* that he is not dead. 2 *Lill.* 3 *Salk.* 357. It is ſaid that where a *Traverſe abſque hoc* comprizes the whole Matter generally, it may conclude *& de hoc pon. ſe ſuper Patriam*; but when it *traverſes* a particular Matter, the Concluſion ought to be with an *Averment*, *&c.* 1 Salk. 4. *Traverſe* in an *Anſwer* in *Chancery*, Replication, *&c.* In an Action upon a Bail Bond the Arreſt is not *traverſable*. 1 *Strange* 444. *Traverſe* of a Seiſin in Fee is ill, where a leſs Eſtate would be ſufficient. 2 *Strange* 818. Where the Party confeſſes and avoids, he ought not to *traverſe*: And it may be paſſed over and Iſſue taken upon the *Traverſe*. 2 *Strange* 837. See *Chancery*.

Traverſe of an Indictment or Preſentment, Is to take Iſſue upon, and contradict or deny ſome chief Point of it: As in a *Preſentment* againſt a Perſon for a Highway overflowed with Water, for Default of ſcouring a Ditch, *&c.* he may *traverſe* the Matter, that there is no Highway, or that the Ditch is ſufficiently ſcoured; or otherwiſe *traverſe* the Cauſe, *viz.* That he hath not the Land, or he and they whoſe Eſtate, *&c.* have not uſed to ſcour the Ditch. *Lamb. Eiren.* 521. *Book Entr.*

Traverſe of an Office, Is to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands or Goods by the Eſcheator, is defective and untruly made. No Perſon ſhall *traverſe* an Office, unleſs he can make to himſelf a good Right and Title: And if one be admitted to *traverſe* an

Offic,

Office, this Admiſſion of the Party to the *Traverſe*, doth ſuppoſe the Title to be in him, or elſe he had no Cauſe of *Traverſe*. Vaugh. 64. 2 Lill. Abr. 590. 591. The *Traverſe* of an Inquiſition for the King is to be conſidered as a Debt, and the Proſecutor may carry down the Record. 2 *Strange* 1208.

Traverſum, Signifies a Ferry: It is mentioned in the *Monaſticon*. Tom. 2. pag. 1002.

Trawlermen, A Kind of Fiſhermen on the River *Thames*, who uſed unlawful Arts and Engines to deſtroy Fiſh, of which ſome were termed *Tinckermen*, others *Hebbermen*, and *Trawlermen*, &c. And hence come to *trowl* or *trawl* for Pikes. *Stow's Surv. Lond. pag* 19.

Traylbaſton, Commiſſions of in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 1. See *Juſtices of Traylbaſton*.

Traytor, *(Traditor, Proditor)* A State-Offender, Betrayer, &c.

Trayterous, *(Perfidioſus)* Treacherous, or full of Diſloyalty. *Law. Lat. Dict.*

Trayterous Poſition, Of taking *Arms* by the *King's Authority againſt his Perſon*, and thoſe that are commiſſioned by him, is condemned by the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap* 3.

Treaſon, (From the Fr. *Trahir*, to betray, and *Trahiſon* Betraying, contracted into *Treaſon*) is the Crime of Treachery and Infidelity to our lawful Sovereign; the *Latin* Word for which uſed in Law is *Proditio* and is divided into High Treaſon, *Alta Proditio*, and Petit Treaſon, *Proditio parva:* And there is Mention of *Accumulative* and *Conſtructive Treaſon* in ſome of our Statutes. *High Treaſon* is defined to be an Offence committed againſt the Security of the King and Kingdom; and as all *Treaſons* include Felony, the Word *Proditorie* muſt be uſed in the Indictment for *Treaſon*, to diſtinguiſh it. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 15. The Greatneſs of this Offence of *Treaſon*, and Severity of the Puniſhment thereof, is upon two Reaſons; becauſe the Safety, Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom, is highly concerned in the Preſervation of the Perſon and Government of the King; and therefore the Laws have given all poſſible Security thereto, under the ſevereſt Penalties: And as the Subjects have Protection from the King and his Laws; ſo they are bound by their Allegiance to be true and faithful to him. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 59. At *Common Law* there were different Opinions concerning High *Treaſon*; and before the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *Treaſon* was a very uncertain Crime; for the Killing of the King's Brother, or even of his Meſſenger, was taken to be included in it; ſo when Acts tended to diminiſh the Dignity of the Crown, and where a Man grew popular, this was conſtrued to be incroaching Royal Power, and held to be *Treaſon*; ſo that by the Exceſs of the Times, any Crime by aggravating the Circumſtances of it, was heightened into *Treaſon:* Wherefore this Statute was made to determine what ſhould be *Treaſon*; and ſince the Making thereof, there can be no conſtructive *Treaſon*, *i. e.* Nothing can be conſtrued to be *Treaſon*, which is not literally ſpecified in that Act; nor may the Statute be conſtrued by Equity, becauſe it is a declarative Law, and one Declaration ought not to be a Declaration of another; beſides it was made to ſecure the Subject in his Life, Liberty and Eſtate, which by admitting Conſtructions to be made of it, might deſtroy all. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 34. 3 *Salk.* 358. The Statute 25 *Ed* 3. *cap.* 2. (reciting that divers Opinions having been, what Caſes ſhould amount to High *Treaſon*) enacts and declares, That if a Perſon doth compaſs or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or their eldeſt Son and Heir; or if he do violate and deflower the King's Wife or Companion, or his eldeſt Daughter unmarried, or the Wife of the King's eldeſt Son; or if he levy War againſt the King in his Realm, or adhere to his Enemies, give them Aid and Comfort in the Realm, or elſewhere, and thereof be probably attainted of open Deed; and if a Man counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal, or his Money, or bring falſe Money into the Kingdom, like to the Money of *England*, to make Payment therewith in Deceit of the King and his People; or if he kill the Chancellor, Treaſurer, or any of the King's Juſtices of either Bench, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, &c. being in their Places doing their Offices; theſe Caſes are to be adjudged *Treaſon:* And if any other Caſe happen before the Juſtices, ſuppoſed to be *Treaſon*, they ſhall not proceed to Judgment till it be declared by the King and Parliament whether it ought to be judged *Treaſon*, or not. 25 *Edw.* 3. It was made High *Treaſon* to wiſh or deſire, by Words or Writing, or to imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or their Heir apparent: or to publiſh, that the King was an Heretick, Schiſmatick, Infidel, &c. by 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And to endeavour to depoſe the King, or affirm by Writing that he is an Uſurper, Tyrant, &c. was declared *Treaſon* by the 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 12. But theſe are repealed by 1 *Mar.* which enacts, That no Act, Deed or Offence, ſhall be deemed or adjudged *Treaſon*, but ſuch as are declared and expreſs'd to be ſo by the 25 *Ed.* 3. concerning *Treaſons*, 1 *Mar. Seſſ.* 1 *c.* 1. All *Treaſons* were ſettled by the *Stat.* 25 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 2. And by 1 *Mar. c.* 1. that Act was re inforced and confirmed and made the only Standard of *Treaſon*; the 1 *Mar.* takes away the Power of the King and Parliament to adjudge any Thing elſe to be *Treaſon*, than what is declared to be ſuch therein: So as no Crime is at this Day High *Treaſon*, Petit *Treaſon*, or Miſpriſion of *Treaſon*, unleſs it be declared by 25 *Edw.* 3. or by ſome Statute ſince the 1 *Mar. cap.* 1. All other Statutes made between thoſe two Acts concerning High *Treaſon* are abrogated; but ſince 1 *Mar.* many Offences are made High *Treaſon* by Statute, which were not ſo before; as relating to the *Pope*, *Popiſh Prieſts* and *Papiſts*, the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, &c. And to ſay that the King is a Papiſt, or that he intends to introduce Popery; intending Death or bodily Harm, or a Reſtraint of the King's Perſon; or to incite an Invaſion, &c and ſuch Intentions declared by Printing, Writing or Speaking, the Offenders ſhall be adjudged Traitors. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. It was declared *Treaſon* for Perſons to ſend any Arms, Powder, Maſts, Cordage, &c. to *France*, during the late War, by 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 13. Correſponding with the pretended *Prince of Wales*, or remitting him Money, is made High *Treaſon*. 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. And if any one ſhall maliciouſly by Writing or Printing, declare that the King is not lawful King, or that the *Pretender* hath any Title to the Crown, he ſhall be guilty of *Treaſon*. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 3. Officers or Soldiers of this Realm, holding Correſpondence with any Rebel, or Enemy to the King, or giving them any Advice, Information by Letter, Meſſage, &c. is declared *Treaſon* by the 2 & 3 *Ann.* And if a Subject of *Great Britain* or *Ireland* ſhall inliſt himſelf a Soldier, with Intent to go beyond Sea, to ſerve any Foreign Prince or State, he ſhall ſuffer and forfeit as in *Treaſon*. 12 *Ann.* &c. Theſe are the chief of our Statutes ancient and modern, declaring what Offences ſhall be *Treaſon*; and *Treaſon* committed *out of the Realm* may be *tried* in *B. R.* as if the Offence had been done in the County of *Middleſex*; alſo they may be inquired of and tried in ſuch County as the King thinks it, &c. A Party within one Year after Outlawry for *Treaſon*, may ſurrender himſelf to the Chief Juſtice of *England*, and traverſe the Indictment; and none ſhall be attainted of *Treaſon* but by the Teſtimony of Two Witneſſes, &c. by *Stat.* 35 *H* 8. *c.* 2. 5 & 6 *Ed* 6. *c* 11. All Trials for High *Treaſon* ſhall be according to the Courſe of the Common Law, and not otherwiſe. 1 & 2 *Ph.* & *Mar. cap.* 10. And Perſons indicted for *Treaſon* are to have a Copy of the Indictment five Days before Trial, to adviſe with Counſel;

ſel; and ſhall be admitted to make a full Defence by Counſel learned in the Law, and by lawful Witneſſes, &c. and there muſt be two Witneſſes to the ſame Overt Act, or two Acts of the ſame *Treaſon*, produced Face to Face, to make out the *Treaſon* againſt them. 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. If one Witneſs in High *Treaſon* be poſitive, and the other is only by Hearſay; theſe are not two lawful Accuſers, within the Statutes: But two Witneſſes are not required either upon the Indictment or Trial of *Treaſons* for Counterfeiting Money, by the Proviſo of the Statute. 1 & 2 *P & M.* Offenders guilty of High *Treaſon* by being concerned in the Rebellion in the firſt Year of K. *Geo.* 1. were to be tried before ſuch Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer* and Gaol Delivery, and in ſuch County as his Majeſty by any Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhould appoint, by lawful Men of the ſame County, as if the Fact had been there committed: This extended only to Perſons actually in Arms. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 33. All are Principals in High *Treaſon*; and on Attainder of *Treaſon*, the Blood of the Criminal is corrupted; he ſhall be drawn, hang'd and quarter'd; and forfeit his Lands and Goods to the King, &c.

Treaſon by the *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. in *compaſſing and imagining the Death of the King*, muſt be manifeſted by ſome Overt Act; As by providing Arms to do it, conſulting to levy War againſt him, writing Letters to excite others to join in it, aſſembling Perſons in order to impriſon or depoſe the King, or to get him into their Power, &c. theſe Acts are ſufficient to prove that one compaſſed or imagined the Death of the King, and to make a Man guilty of High *Treaſon*. 3 *Inſt.* 6, 12. It has been a very great Queſtion whether Words ſpoken can amount to High *Treaſon:* But it was reſolved in the Trial of the *Regicides*, that though a Man cannot be indicted of High *Treaſon* for Words only; yet if he be indicted for compaſſing the King's Death, there Words may be laid as an Overt-Act, to prove that he compaſſed the Death of the King; and to ſupport this Opinion, the Caſe of a Perſon was cited who was indicted of *Treaſon*, *Anno* 9. *Car.* 1. for that he being the King's Subject at *Liſbon* uſed theſe Words: *I will kill the King, (innuendo* King *Charles) if I may come to him*; and afterwards he came into *England* for that Purpoſe; and two Merchants proving that he ſpoke the Words, for that his traiterous Intent and the wicked Imagination of his Heart was declared by theſe Words, it was held to be High *Treaſon* by the Common Law, and within the Statute of the 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. *Cro. Car.* 242. 1 *Lev.* 57. Deliberate Words, which ſhew a direct Purpoſe againſt the King's Life, will amount to an Overt-Act of compaſſing or imagining the King's Death; as the Compaſſing or Imagining the Death of the King is the *Treaſon*, Words are the moſt natural Way of expreſſing the Imagination of the Heart, and may be good Evidence of it: And any external Act which may be a Manifeſtation of ſuch Imagination, is an Overt-Act; but although Words may be an Overt Act of *Treaſon*, they muſt be ſo certain and poſitive, as plainly to denote the Intention of the Speaker, and be laid with an Averment that they were ſpoken *de Rege*, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 40. 2 *Salk.* 631. 3 *Mod.* 52. The Maxim, That no Words can amount to *Treaſon*, at this Day, is not generally true; and notwithſtanding the Objection made againſt Words being High *Treaſon*, from the *Stat.* 1 *M. cap.* 1. wherein it is ſaid, that many honourable Perſons, and others of good Reputation, had then of late for Words only ſuffered ſhameful Death, that the Severity of ſuch like dangerous and painful Laws ſhould be aboliſhed: It was enacted, That no Offence made *Treaſon* by Words, Writing, Cyphering, &c. ſhould be adjudged *Treaſon:* It appears from the next Part of the Preamble of the ſaid Statute, that it is applicable only to the Statutes in the Time of King *Hen.* 8. which made bare Words High *Treaſon*. And in the firſt Edition of *Hale's Pleas of the Crown* it is twice ſaid, that it hath been adjudged that Words are an Overt-Act; though in the latter Edition it is ſaid, that Compaſſing by bare Words is not an Overt-Act, &c. 1 *Hawk.* 41. Ever ſince the Revolution, it has been the conſtant Practice, where a Perſon, by *treaſonable* Diſcourſes, has manifeſted a Deſign to murder or depoſe the King, to convict him upon ſuch Evidence: And Chief Juſtice *Holt* was of Opinion, That expreſs Words were not neceſſary to convict a Man of High *Treaſon*; but if from the Tenor of his Diſcourſe, the Jury were ſatisfied he was ingaged in a Deſign againſt the King's Life; this was ſufficient to convict the Priſoner. *State Trials, Vol.* 4. *pag.* 172. Words of Perſuaſion to kill the King, are Overt-Acts of compaſſing his Death; and it hath been adjudged, that he who intended by Force to preſcribe Laws to the King, and to reſtrain him of his Power, doth intend to deprive him of his Crown and Life; that if a Man be ignorant of the Intention of thoſe who take up Arms againſt the King, if he join in any Action with them, he is guilty of *Treaſon*; and that the Law conſtrueth every Rebellion to be a Plot againſt the King's Life, and a Depoſing him, becauſe a Rebel would not ſuffer that King to reign and live, who will puniſh him for Rebellion. *Moor* 620. 2 *Salk.* 63. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 365. It is ſaid that Words ſpoken to draw away the Affection of the People from the King, and to ſtir them up againſt him, tend to his Death and Deſtruction, and are *Treaſon:* But the Imagination in High *Treaſon*, without Act or Word, is not puniſhable. *Dyer* 128. 1 *Rep. Jenk. Cent.* 88. If Words are ſet down in Writing, and kept privately in one's Cloſet, they are not an Overt-Act of *Treaſon*, except the Words are publiſhed. *Kel.* 20. But it has been held, that *treaſonable* Matter put in Writing, *Scribere eſt agere*; and though it was not publiſhed, but ſent in a Box to the King, it ſhewed the Intent of the Party to be High *Treaſon*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 88. Under the Head of compaſſing and imagining the King's Death, Intention of *Treaſon* proved by Circumſtances, is High *Treaſon:* The Law takes Notice of Intentions to commit *Treaſon*, and Mens Actions are governed by their Intentions, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 140. 5 *Mod.* 206. For a Man to ſay, That he will be King after the King's Death, hath been adjudged *Treaſon:* And ſo to propheſy when the King ſhall die; for this may imply a Knowledge of a Conſpiracy. *Roll. Rep.* 88. There muſt be a Compaſſing, Intent or Imagination to kill the King, to make the Offence *Treaſon*; the Killing him *per infortunium*, as Sir *Wa. Tyrrel* killed King *Will.* 2. by the Glance of an Arrow in *New Foreſt*, is not *Treaſon:* And though by the ancient Law, if a Madman killed, or offered to kill the King, it was held to be *Treaſon*; by the *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. by Force of the Words *Compaſs or Imagine*, he that is *Non Compos Mentis*, and totally deprived of all Compaſſings and Imaginations, cannot commit High *Treaſon*; but it muſt be an abſolute Madneſs, and total Deprivation of Memory. 3 *Inſt.* 6. If the Huſband of a Queen Regent conſpire her Death; or a Queen Conſort ſhall conſpire the King's Death, either of theſe Acts are *Treaſon:* And though the *Compaſſing the Death of the Queen Conſort* be *Treaſon*, by the 25 *Ed.* 3. this muſt be intended during the Marriage; and it doth not extend to a Queen Dowager. 3 *Inſt.* 8. And the *eldeſt Son and Heir of the King*, that is living, is intended by the ſaid Act, though he was not the firſt Son; but if the Heir apparent to the Crown be a collateral Heir, he is not within the Statute; nor is a Conſpiracy againſt ſuch collateral Heir, *Treaſon* by this Act. *Ibid.* Alſo *Violating the Queen Conſort* is High *Treaſon*, and her yielding and conſenting to it is *Treaſon*; but this doth not affect a Dowager Queen: So likewiſe Violating the *Wife of the Prince* is *Treaſon*

only during the Coverture. 3 *Inſt.* 9. And the *eldeſt Daughter of the King* is ſuch a Daughter as is eldeſt not married, at the Time of the Violation, which will be *Treaſon*, although there was an elder Daughter than her, who died without Iſſue; for now the Elder alive has a Right to the Inheritance of the Crown, upon Failure of Iſſue Male: And Violating the Queen's Perſon, *&c.* was High *Treaſon* at Common Law, by Reaſon it deſtroyed the Certainty of the King's Iſſue, and conſequently raiſed Contention about the Succeſſion. *H. P. C.* 16. A *Queen Dowager* after the Death of her Huſband, is not a Queen within the Statute; for though ſhe bears the Title, and hath many Prerogatives anſwering the Dignity of her Perſon, yet ſhe is not the King's Wife or Companion: And a Queen divorced from the King *a vinculo Matrimonii*, is no Queen within this Act, although the King be living; which was the Caſe of Q. *Katharine*, who after twenty Years Marriage with King *Hen.* 8. was divorced *cauſa affinitatis*. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 124. At Common Law Compaſſing the Death of any of the *King's Children*, and declaring it by Overt-Act, was taken to be *Treaſon*; though by this Statute it is reſtrained to the eldeſt Son and Heir. *Ibid.* 125. By the Common Law, *Levying War againſt the King* was *Treaſon:* But, as in Caſes of High *Treaſon*, there muſt be an Overt-Act; a Conſpiracy or Compaſſing to levy War is no Overt-Act, unleſs a War is actually levied; though if a War is actually levied, then the Conſpirators are all Traitors, although they are not in Arms: And a Conſpiracy to levy War will be Evidence of an Overt-Act to maintain an Indictment for Compaſſing the King's Death; but if the Indictment be for levying War only, Proof muſt be made that a War was levied, to bring the Offender under this Clauſe of the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. 3 *Inſt.* 8, 9. *H. P. C.* 14. If two or more conſpire to levy War, and one of them alone raiſes Forces; this ſhall be adjudged *Treaſon* in all. *Dyer* 98. And Perſons raiſing Forces for any publick End or Purpoſe, and putting themſelves in a Poſture of War, by chuſing Leaders, and oppoſing Conſtables or Guards, *&c.* is High *Treaſon:* Some Time ago there was a great Riot in *London* by the Apprentices there, ſome whereof being impriſoned, the reſt conſpired to kill the Lord Mayor, and releaſe their Comrades; and in order to it, to provide themſelves with Armour, by Breaking open two Houſes near the *Tower*; they marched with a Cloke on a Pole, inſtead of an Enſign, towards the Lord Mayor's Houſe; and in the Way meeting with Oppoſition from the Sheriffs, reſiſted them; this was held Levying of War and *Treaſon. Trin.* 37 *Eliz. Sid.* 358. Thoſe who make an Inſurrection in order to redreſs a publick Grievance, whether it be a real or pretended One, are ſaid to levy War againſt the King, although they have no direct Deſign againſt his Perſon; as they are for doing that by private Authority, which he by publick Juſtice ought to do, which manifeſtly tends to a Rebellion: For Example; Where great Numbers by Force endeavour to remove certain Perſons from the King, or to lay violent Hands on a Privy Counſellor, or revenge themſelves againſt a Magiſtrate for executing his Office, or to deliver Men out of Priſon, expel Foreigners, or to reform the Law or Religion, to pull down all Bawdy-houſes, or throw down all Incloſures in general, *&c.* But where a Number of Men riſe to remove a Grievance to their private Intereſt, as to pull down a particular Incloſure, they are only Rioters; for there is a Difference between a Pretence that is publick and general and one that is private or particular. 3 *Inſt.* 9. *H. P. C.* 14. *Kel.* 75. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 37. It was reſolved by all the Judges of *England* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. That an Inſurrection againſt the Statute of Labourers, for raiſing their Wages, was a Levying of War againſt the King; becauſe it was generally againſt the King's Law, and the Offenders took upon them the Reformation thereof. *Read. Statutes, Vol.* 5. *pag.* 150. Not only ſuch as directly rebel and take up Arms againſt the King; but alſo thoſe who in a violent Manner withſtand his lawful Authority, or attempt to reform his Government, do levy War againſt him; and therefore to hold a Fort or Caſtle againſt the King's Forces, or keep together armed Men in great Numbers againſt the King's expreſs Command, have been adjudged a levying War, and *Treaſon:* But thoſe who join themſelves to Rebels, *&c.* for fear of Death, and return the firſt Opportunity, are not guilty of this Offence. 3 *Inſt.* 10. *Kel.* 76. A Perſon in Arms was ſent for by ſome of the Council from the King, and to give in the Names of thoſe that were armed with him; but he refuſed, and continued in Arms in his Houſe, and it was held *Treaſon:* Alſo where he went with a Troop of Captains and others into *London* to pray Help of the City to ſave his Life, and bring him to Court to the Queen, though there was no Intent of Hurt to her, was adjudged *Treaſon*; and in them who joined with him, though they knew nothing but only a Difference between him and ſome Courtiers: So if any Man ſhall attempt to ſtrengthen himſelf ſo far, that the Prince cannot reſiſt him. *Earl of Eſſex's Caſe, Moor* 620. To *ſuccour or adhere to the King's Enemies*, give them Comfort or Relief, or for any Perſon to be in Council with others to levy any ſeditious Wars, are High *Treaſon:* And the Delivery or Surrender of the King's Caſtles or Forts, by the Captains thereof, to the King's Enemy, within the Realm or without, for Reward, *&c.* is an Adhering to the King's Enemies, and *Treaſon* by the 25 *Ed.* 3. A Lieutenant of *Ireland* let ſeveral Rebels out of *Dublin Caſtle*, and diſcharged ſome *Iriſh* Hoſtages which had been given for Securing the Peace; and for this he was attainted of High *Treaſon* in adhering to the King's Enemies. 33 *H.* 8. 1 *Leon.* Adhering to the King's Enemies out of the Realm is *Treaſon*; and one who was beyond Sea having ſolicited a foreign Prince to invade the Kingdom, was held guilty of High *Treaſon*, and triable by the Statute 35 *Hen.* 8. But Adherence out of the Realm muſt be alledged in ſome Place in *England.* 3 *Inſt.* 10. *H. P. C.* 14. *Dyer* 298, 310. If there be War between the King of *England* and *France*, thoſe *Engliſhmen* that live in *France* before the War, and continue there after, are not meerly upon that Account Adherents to the King's Enemies, to be guilty of *Treaſon*, unleſs they actually aſſiſt in ſuch War; or at leaſt refuſe to return into *England*, upon a Privy Seal, or on Proclamation and Notice thereof; and this Refuſal is but Evidence of an Adherence and not ſo in itſelf. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 165. It has been adjudg'd, that Adhering to the King's Enemies is an Adhering againſt him; and that *Engliſh* Subjects joining with Rebel Subjects of the King's Allies, and fighting with them under the Command of an Alien Enemy Prince, is *Treaſon*, in Adhering to the King's Enemies; and Cruiſing in a Ship with Intent to deſtroy the King's Ships, without doing any Act of Hoſtility, is an Overt-Act of Adhering, Comforting and Aiding; for where an *Engliſhman* liſts himſelf and marches, this is *Treaſon* without coming to Battle, or actual Fighting. 2 *Salk.* 634. An Indictment for Levying of War, or Adhering to the King's Enemies generally, without ſhewing ſome particular Inſtances, is not good; becauſe of theſe Words, *viz. And thereof ſhall be proveably attainted by Overt Deed*, which follow and are connected to the *Treaſons* of Compaſſing the King's Death, Levying War, and Adhering to the King's Enemies; and as theſe *Treaſons* are ſeveral and diſtinct *Treaſons*, one of them cannot be made an Overt-Act of another. *Ibid.* There is no Neceſſity expreſly to alledge

ledge that Adherence was againſt the King; but the Special Manner of Adherence muſt be ſet forth: And it is ſaid, that the Succouring a Rebel, fled into another Realm, is not within the Statute; for a Rebel is not properly an Enemy, and the Statute is ſtrictly taken. 1 *Hawk.* 38. Subjects of the King, in open War or Rebellion, are not the King's Enemies, but Traitors; and if a Subject join with a foreign Enemy, and come into *England* with him, if he be taken Priſoner, he ſhall not be ranſomed or proceeded againſt as an Enemy, but as a Traitor to the King: On the other Hand, an Enemy coming in open Hoſtility into *England*, and taken, ſhall be either executed by Martial Law, or ranſomed; for he cannot be indicted of *Treaſon*, becauſe he never was within the Ligeance of the King. 3 *Inſt.* 11. By the Word *Proveably*, a Perſon ought to be convicted of the *Treaſon* on direct and manifeſt Proofs, and not upon Preſumptions or Inferences; and the Word *Attainted*, neceſſarily implies, That the Priſoner be proceeded againſt and attainted according to due Courſe of Law; wherefore if a Man be killed in open War againſt the King, or be put to Death arbitrarily, or by Martial Law, and be not attainted of *Treaſon* according to the Common Law, he forfeits nothing; for which Cauſe ſome Perſons kill'd in open Rebellion againſt the King, have been attainted by Act of Parliament. *Ibid.* 12. If a Perſon be indicted of *Treaſon*, and will not anſwer, or if he anſwers impertinently, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as taken *pro Confeſſo* that he is Guilty. *Styles* 104. On a Judgment for High *Treaſon*, Error was brought, for that the Indictment did not conclude *contra Ligeantiæ*, &c. Now though all the particular Facts of the *Treaſon* were fully expreſſed, ſo that it appeared that it muſt be *contra Ligeantiæ ſuæ debitum*, yet the Judgment was reverſed. 3 *Lev.* 396. Upon a Writ of Error to reverſe an Attainder in *Treaſon*, becauſe the Party convicted was not aſked what he had to ſay why Judgment ſhould not be given againſt him, the Attainder was reverſed; for he might have a Pardon, or ſome Matter to move in Arreſt of Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 630. 3 *Mod.* 265. And the Omiſſion of any neceſſary Part of the Judgment for *Treaſon*, is Error ſufficient to reverſe an Attainder, as it is more ſevere and formidable in *Treaſon*, than for any other Crime. 2 *Salk.* 632. As to the *Counterfeiting the King's Seal*, this was *Treaſon* by the Common Law; and the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. mentions only the Great Seal and Privy Seal; for the Counterfeiting of the Sign Manual or Privy Signet, is not *Treaſon* within that Act, but by 1 & 2 *P.* & *M. c.* 6. Thoſe who aid and conſent to the Counterfeiting of the King's Seal are equally guilty with the Actors: But an Intent or Compaſſing to counterfeit the Great Seal, if it be not actually done, is not *Treaſon*; there muſt be an actual Counterfeiting, and it is to be like the King's Great Seal. 3 *Inſt* 15. *S. P. C.* 3. *H. P. C.* 18. And this Branch of the Statute does not extend to the Affixing the Great Seal to a Patent, without a Warrant for ſo doing; nor to the Raſing any Thing out of a Patent, and Adding new Matter therein; or to the Taking off the Wax impreſſed by the Great Seal from one Patent, and fixing it to another; yet this, though it be not a Counterfeiting, has been adjudged a Miſpriſion of the higheſt Degree: And a Perſon guilty of an Act of this Nature, with Relation to a Commiſſion for levying Money, &c. had Judgment to be drawn and hang'd. 2 *H.* 4. 3 *Inſt.* 16. *Kel.* 80. Till a new Great Seal is made, the old one of a late King, being uſed and employed as ſuch, is the King's Seal within the Statute; notwithſtanding its Variance in the Inſcription, Portraiture, and other Subſtantials: And when an old Great Seal is broken, the Counterfeiting of that Seal, and applying it to an Inſtrument of that Date wherein it ſtood, or to any Patent, &c. without Date, is *Treaſon*. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 177. The adding a Crown in a Counterfeit Privy Signet, which was not in the true; and omitting ſome Words of the Inſcription, and inſerting others, done purpoſely to make a little Difference, alters not the Caſe, but 'tis High *Treaſon*; being publiſhed on a feigned Patent to be true, &c. *Ibid.* 184. At Common Law *Forging of the King's Money* was *Treaſon*, as *Counterfeiting* it is by the *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. Forging or Counterfeiting foreign Money made current here by Proclamation, is likewiſe High *Treaſon*, by 1 *Mar. c.* 6. And if not current here, it is Miſpriſion of *Treaſon*. Counterfeiting the King's Coin, or impairing or lightening it by Clipping, &c. is *Treaſon*; but it ſhall work no Corruption of Blood. 18 *El. cap.* 1. And as thoſe who coin Money without the King's Authority are guilty of *Treaſon*; ſo are thoſe that have Authority to do it, if they make it of greater Alloy, or leſs Weight than they ought. 3 *Inſt.* 17. 2 *Inſt.* 577. *H. P. C.* 20. If *A.* Counterfeit Money, and another vent the ſame for his own Benefit, he is not guilty of *Treaſon*; for it is only a Cheat and Miſdemeanor in him, puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment: But if one Counterfeits the King's Money, though he never vents it, this is a Counterfeiting and *Treaſon* within the Statute. And if any Man doth Counterfeit the lawful Coin of this Kingdom in a great Meaſure, but with ſome Variation in the Impreſſion, &c. yet it is Counterfeiting of the King's Money; and ſhall not evade the Statute. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 214, 215. *Treaſon* in making Stamps, Dyes, &c. for coining and colouring Metal, &c. See 8 & 9 *W.* 3. and *Coin. Bringing Falſe Money into this Kingdom*, counterfeited like the Money of *England*, knowing it to be falſe, is *Treaſon* by the 25 *Ed.* 3. In this Caſe it muſt be counterfeited, according to the Likeneſs of *Engliſh* Money, and is to be knowingly brought over from ſome foreign Nation, not from any Place ſubject to the Crown of *England*; and muſt be uttered in Payment. 3 *Inſt.* 18. The *Killing of the King's Chancellor, Treaſurer, Juſtices of either Bench*, &c. declared to be *Treaſon*, relates to no other Officers of State beſides thoſe expreſly named; and to them only when they are in actual Execution of their Offices, repreſenting the Perſon of the King; and it doth not extend to any Attempt to kill, or wounding them, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 18, 38. *H. P. C.* 17. The Places for the Juſtices to do their Offices, are the Courts themſelves, where they uſually or by Adjournment ſit, for Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of their Courts. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 232. By the *Stat.* 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 39. it is made High *Treaſon* to hold Correſpondence with the Pretender's Sons: And if they land or attempt to land in his Majeſty's Dominions, they are to be deemed attainted of High *Treaſon*. By the *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. any Perſon impeached by the Commons of High *Treaſon*, whereby any Corruption of Blood, may make his Defence by Counſel, not exceeding two, to be aſſigned him on Application at any Time after Articles exhibited. See *Miſpriſion*.

Petit Treaſon, Is where one, out of Malice, takes away the Life of a Subject, to whom he owes ſpecial Obedience: And is called *Petit Treaſon*, in reſpect to *High Treaſon*, which is againſt the King 3 *Inſt.* 20. It may be commited where a Servant kills his Maſter, a Wife her Huſband, or a Secular or Religious Perſon killeth his Prelate or a Superior. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And Aiders, Abettors, and Procurers, are within the Act; but if the Killing is upon a ſudden falling out, or *Se Defendendo*, &c. it is not *Petit Treaſon*; for Perſons accuſed of *Petit Treaſon* ſhall be adjudged Not guilty, or Principal and Acceſſary, according to the Rules of Law in other Caſes. *H. P. C.* 24. *Petit Treaſon* is commited againſt the Head, though not againſt the ſupream Head;

Head; and if a Servant kills his Miſtreſs, or the Wife of his Maſter, ſhe is Maſter within the Letter of the Statute, and it is *Petit Treaſon:* But this Statute is ſo ſtrictly conſtrued, that no Caſe which cannot be brought within the Meaning of the Words of it, ſhall be puniſhed by it; and therefore if a Son kills his Father, he ſhall not be tried for *Petit Treaſon*, except he ſerved his Father for Wages, *&c.* in which Caſe he ſhall be indicted by the Name of a Servant; and yet the Offence is more heinous by far in a Child than a Servant. 3 *Inſt.* 20. *H. P. C.* 23. 11 *Rep.* 34. A Servant procured another to kill his Maſter, who killed him in the Servant's Preſence; this was *Petit Treaſon* in the Servant, and Murder in the other; if the Servant had been abſent, the Crime would not have been *Petit Treaſon*, but Murder, to which he would have been acceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 20. *Moor* 91. Where a Servant intended to kill his Maſter, and laid in Wait for that Purpoſe while he was his Servant, but did not do it till he had been a Year out of his Service; it was adjudged *Petit Treaſon*. *H. P. C.* 23. A Maid Servant and a Stranger conſpired to rob the Miſtreſs, and in the Night the Servant opened the Door and let in the Stranger into the Houſe, who killed her Miſtreſs, ſhe lighting him to her Bed, but neither ſaying or doing any Thing, only holding the Candle; and this was held Murder in the Stranger, and *Petit Treaſon* in the Servant. *Dyer* 128. If a Wife and a Stranger kill the Huſband, it is *Petit Treaſon* in the Wife, and Murder in the Stranger: And ſo it is of an Eccleſiaſtick Perſon, killing his Prelate, *&c. Dalt.* 337. If a Wife and her Servant conſpire to kill the Huſband, and appoint Time and Place for it, but the Servant alone in the Abſence of the Wife killeth him; it ſhall be *Petit Treaſon* in both: And if the Wife procure a Servant to kill the Huſband, both are guilty of *Petit Treaſon*; alſo if a Stranger procures a Wife or Servant to kill the Huſband or Maſter, he may be indicted as acceſſary to *Petit Treaſon*. *Dyer* 128, 332. *Crompt.* 41. Where the Wife and another who was not her Servant, conſpired the Death of the Huſband, the Indictment was that the Wife *Proditorie*, and the other Perſon *Felonice* gave him Poiſon, *&c.* whereof he died; And the Wife being acquitted on the Indictment, ſhe brought an Action againſt her Son-in-Law for a malicious Proſecution, and recovered Damages; but afterwards he brought an Appeal of Murder againſt her, upon which ſhe was convicted in *B. R.* and carried down into the County where the Fact was done, and there executed, *Cro. Car.* 331, 382. *Mod. Ca.* 217. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 372. On Divorce from the Huſband for Adultery, a Woman is a Wife within the Statute to be guilty of *Petit Treaſon* againſt her Huſband; for they may cohabit again: But where a Man marries a ſecond Wife, the former being alive, ſhe is not within this Law. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 381. If a Clergyman be ordained by the Biſhop of *A.* and he kills that Biſhop, it is *Petit Treaſon*, for he hath profeſſed Canonical Obedience to him: And where a Parſon hath Benefices in two Dioceſes, if he kill the Biſhop of either, 'tis *Petit Treaſon*; but in Caſe he killeth a Biſhop, out of the Dioceſe where he is Beneficed, it is only Murder. 1 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 381. A Parſon kills the Metropolitan of his Province, this will be *Petit Treaſon*, though he be not his immediate Superior. *Ibid.* In *Petit Treaſon*, it is ſaid that there muſt be two Witneſſes to the Indictment; and need not be to the Trial of it, for it is not within the Stat. 7 *W.* 3. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. All *Petit Treaſon* implies Murder, and is the higheſt Degree thereof: And an Attempt by a Wife to kill her Huſband; Piracy by a Subject, *&c.* were *Petit Treaſon* by the Common Law. 1 *Hawk.* 87, 88. This Kind of *Treaſon* gives Forfeiture of Lands by Eſcheat to the Lord of the Fee, *&c.* and a Man is drawn and hanged for it; and a Woman burned. 1 *Inſt.* 37. One apprehended by an Officer may ſurrender within the Year in Order to reverſe an Outlawry. 2 *Strange* 824. Commitment for *Treaſon* may be general, without expreſſing the particular Species. 1 *Strange* 3.

An *Indictment* for *Petit Treaſon.*

Wilts, ſſ. THE *Jurors*, &c. *That* A. B. *late of* M. *in the County aforeſaid, Labourer, Servant of* C. D. *late of* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, Gentleman, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign*, &c. *in the Houſe of the ſaid* C. D. *ſituate at* M. *in the County aforeſaid, with Force and Arms, that is to ſay, with a certain Knife of the Value of four Pence, which he the ſaid* A. B. *then and there held in his Right Hand, wilfully, and of his Malice forethought, made an Aſſault upon the ſaid* C. D. *being then his Maſter, and in the Peace of God, and of our ſaid Lord the King; and did felonioufly and traiterouſly at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, ſtrike and wound with the ſaid Knife the ſaid* C. D *then his Maſter, and felonioufly and traiterouſly, and of Malice forethought, at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, did give to the ſaid* C. D. *one Mortal Wound with the ſaid Knife, upon the Right Part of his Belly, of the Length of two Inches, and of the Depth of one Inch, of which ſaid Mortal Wound the ſaid* C. D. *at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County languiſhed, and languiſhing lived from the ſaid Day of*, &c. *in the Year above-mentioned, to the Day*, &c. *next enſuing, on which ſaid Day of*, &c. *in the ſame Year above-mentioned, the ſaid* C. D. *at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County died of that Mortal Wound; and ſo the Jurors aforeſaid upon their ſaid Oath ſay, that the ſaid* A. B. *on the Day*, &c. *aforeſaid in the ſaid*, &c. *Year above-mentioned, at* M. *aforeſaid in the ſaid County, did wilfully, felonioufly, traiterouſly, and of his Malice forethought, kill and murder the ſaid* C. D. *in Manner and Form aforeſaid, againſt the Peace*, &c.

Treaſure, *(Theſaurus)* Signifies Riches and Wealth; and as the *King's Treaſure* is the Honour and Safety of the King, for this Reaſon Mines of Gold and Silver belong to the King.

Treaſurer, *(Theſaurarius)* Is an Officer to whom the *Treaſure* of another is committed to be kept, and truly diſpoſed of: The Chief of theſe with us is the *Lord Treaſurer of England*, who is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greateſt Men of the Kingdom. This great Officer holds his Place *Durante beneplacito*, and is inſtituted by the Delivery of a White Staff to him by the King; and in former Times he received his Office by Delivery of the Golden Keys of the *Treaſury*: He is alſo *Treaſurer* of the *Exchequer*, by Letters Patent. And by 31 *Edw.* 3. in Writs of Error the Lord Chancellor and Lord *Treaſurer* ſhall cauſe the Record and Proceſs of the *Exchequer* to be brought before them, who are Judges; but the Writ is to be directed to the *Treaſurer* and Barons, who have the Keeping of the Records. Under the Charge and Government of the Lord *Treaſurer*, is all the King's Wealth contained in the *Exchequer*; he has the Check of all the Officers employed in Collecting the Cuſtoms and Royal Revenues; all the Offices of the Cuſtoms in all Ports of *England* are in his Gift and Diſpoſition; Eſcheators in every County are nominated by him; and he makes Leaſes of all the Lands belonging to the Crown, *&c.* But the high and important Poſt of Lord *Treaſurer* has of late Years, like ſome other great Offices, been eſteemed too great a Taſk for one Perſon, and been generally executed by Commiſſioners. And ſee more belonging to this Office, Stat. 20 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 6. 31 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. 4 *Edw.* 4. *c.* 1. 17 *Edw.* 4. *c.* 5. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. and 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 13. 4 *Inſt.* 104. Beſides the *Lord Treaſurer*, there is a *Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold*, who is of the

Privy Council, and with the Comptroller, *&c.* has great Power. Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 1. A *Treaſurer of the Navy* or *War.* 35 Eliz. c. 4. *Treaſurer of the King's Chamber.* 33 H. 8. c. 39. A *Treaſurer of the Wardrobe.* 25 Ed. 3. c. 21. And there are *Treaſurers of Corporations*, &c.

Treaſurer in Cathedral Churches, An Officer whoſe Charge was to take Care of the Veſtments, Plate, Jewels, Relicks, and other *Treaſure* belonging to the ſaid Churches; and at the Time of the Reformation, the Office was extinguiſhed as needleſs in moſt *Cathedral Churches*; but it is ſtill remaining in thoſe of *Saliſbury*, *London*, &c.

Treaſurer of the County, Is he that keeps the *County Stock:* There are Two of them in each County, choſen by the major Part of the Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* at *Eaſter*-Seſſions; they muſt have 10 *l.* a Year in Land, or 150 *l.* in Perſonal Eſtate, and ſhall not continue in their Office above a Year; and they are to account yearly at *Eaſter*-Seſſions, or within ten Days after to their Succeſſors, under Penalties: The County Stock, of which this Officer hath the Keeping, is raiſed by Rating every Pariſh yearly; and is diſpoſed of to Charitable Uſes, for the Relief of maimed Soldiers and Mariners, Priſoners in the County Gaols, paying the Salaries of Governors of Houſes of Correction, and Relieving poor Alms-houſes, *&c.* And the Duty of thoſe *Treaſurers*, with the Manner of raiſing the Stock, *&c.* is particularly in the Statutes of 43 *El. c.* 2. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. 11 *&* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 18. 5 *Ann. c.* 32. 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 23.

Treaſure-trove, (*Theſaurus inventus*) Is where any Money is found hid in the Earth, but not lying upon the Ground, and no Man knows to whom it belongs; then the Property thereof belongs to the King, or the Lord of the Manor by ſpecial Grant or Preſcription: But if the Owner may any ways be known, it doth not belong to the King or Lord of the Liberty, but ſuch Owner: By the *Civil Laws*, *Treaſure trove* is given to the Finder; but the Law of *England* gives it to the King by his Prerogative, or ſome other claiming under him, *&c.* *Bract. lib.* 3. 3 *Inſt.* 132. *Kitch.* 80. Nothing is ſaid to be *Treaſure trove*, but Gold and Silver; and it is every Subject's Part as ſoon as he has found any *Treaſure* in the Earth, to make it known to the Coroners of the County, *&c.* and concealing Treaſure found is puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. *Briton. cap.* 17. *S. P. C.* 25. Coroners ought to inquire of *Treaſure-trove*, being certified thereof by the King's Bailiffs or others, and of who were the Finders, *&c.* 4 *Edw.* 1. And Seizures of *Treaſure-trove*, may be inquired of in the Sheriff's Turn. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 67.

Trebuchet, Tribuch, A Tumbrel or Cuckingſtool; alſo a great Engine to caſt Stones to batter Walls. 3 *Inſt.* 319.

Treet, (*Triticum*) Fine Wheat, mentioned in the Statute 51 *H.* 3.

Tremagium, Tremeſſum, Tremiſſum, The Seaſon or Time for ſowing Summer-Corn, being about *March*, the third Month, to which the Word may allude; and Corn ſowed in *March* is by the *French* called *Tremes* and *Tremois: Tremeſium* was the Seaſon for Summer-Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, *&c.* oppoſed to the Seaſon for Winter-Corn, Wheat and Rye, called *Hibernagium*, and is thus diſtinguiſhed in old Charters. *Cartular. Glaſton. MS.* 91.

Tremetium, A Word uſed for Granary, in *Mon. Ang. Tom* 1. *pag.* 470.

Trencheator, (From the Fr. *Trancher*, to cut) A Carver of Meat at a Table; as in the Patent Rolls Mention is made of a Penſion granted by the King to *A. B. uni* Trencheatorum *noſtrorum*, *&c.*

Trenchia, A Trench, or Dike newly cut. *Peramb.* 33 *H.* 3.

Trental, (Fr. *Trentale*) An Office for the Dead, that continued thirty Days, or conſiſting of thirty Maſſes; from the Ital. *Trenta*, i. e. *Triginta.* Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14.

Treſpaſs, (*Tranſgreſſio*) Is any Tranſgreſſion of the Law under Treaſon, Felony, or Miſpriſion of either: But it is moſt commonly uſed for that Wrong or Damage, which is done by one private Man to another; or to the King in his Foreſt, *&c.* In which Signification it is of two Sorts: *Treſpaſs general*, otherwiſe termed *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis*, and *Treſpaſs ſpecial*, or upon the *Caſe*. *Bro. Treſpaſs. Bract. lib.* 4. *Treſpaſs* ſuppoſes a Wrong to be done with Force; and *Treſpaſſes* againſt the Perſon of a Man are of ſeveral Kinds, *viz.* By Menacing or Threatening to hurt him; aſſaulting or ſetting upon one to beat him; Battery being the actual beating of another; maiming of a Perſon ſo that he loſes the Uſe of his Limbs; by Impriſonment, or reſtraining him of his lawful Liberty, *&c.* *Treſpaſſes* againſt a Man's Property may be committed in divers Caſes; as againſt his Wife, Children, or Servants, or his Houſe and Goods, *&c.* and againſt his Land, by carrying away Deeds and Evidences concerning it, Cutting the Trees, or ſpoiling the Graſs therein, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 86, 87. *Finch* 198, 201. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 545. Action of *Treſpaſs* lies where a Man makes an Entry on the Lands of another, and does Damage: And *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis* may be brought by him that hath the Poſſeſſion of Goods, or of a Houſe, or Land, if he be diſturbed in his Poſſeſſion; for the Diſturbance, beſides the private Damage, is alſo a Breach of the Publick Peace. 1 *Inſt.* 57. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 572. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 596. There is this Difference between an Action of Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, and Treſpaſs on the Caſe: The one lies where the original Act was a Wrong in itſelf; and the other where an Injury is conſequential to a lawful Act; as for Inſtance, 'tis lawful for a Man a make a Dam on his own Ground; but if by making it, the Water overflows his Neighbour's Land, an Action on the Caſe lies againſt him. *Mod. Caſ. in L. & E.* 275. 1 *Strange* 634. Entry into a Houſe againſt a Man's Will is *Treſpaſs*; but a Man may lawfully come into the Houſe of another Perſon, to demand or pay Money; and if *Treſpaſs* be brought he may plead it ſpecially. 2 *Lill. Abr. Treſpaſs* lies generally for Breaking a Man's Cloſe; for chaſing Cattle, whereby they die or are injured; Taking away Pales, and Breaking of Fences, or of Doors or Windows of a Houſe; for Driving a Cart and Horſes over the Ground of another, where there is no Way for it; Fiſhing in another Perſon's Pond, and for Breaking the Pond; for Eating the Corn of another with Cattle, and Digging in any Man's Coal Mines, and carrying away Coals; for Taking away ſo much of the Plaintiff's Money; Tearing a Bond, *&c.* 1 *Bro.* 338. 1 *Saund.* 220. 2 *Cro.* 463. *Latch* 144. And where a Perſon has only the Crop and Veſture, or Paſture of Land, he may maitain *Treſpaſs*. *Moor* 456. 2 *Lutw. Treſpaſs* lies for an accidental hurt, as if whilſt a Man is uncocking a Gun it goes off and wounds another. 1 *Strange* 596. But a Man ſhall not be anſwerable criminally, by Way of Indictment, for a caſual Damage done to another. 1 *Strange* 190. *Treſpaſs* lies for ſetting the End of a Bridge on another Man's Soil, though it be a Highway. 2 *Strange* 1004. And for erecting a Stall in a Marker, without agreeing for Stallage. *Ibid.* 1238. And againſt an Officer of the Cuſtoms for a wrongful Seizure, though upon probable Cauſe. *Ibid.* 820. Laying hold of a Horſe is ro *Treſpaſs*, without particular Damage. *Ibid* 872. In *Treſpaſs* for taking Goods, the Plaintiff muſt alledge a Property in himſelf; becauſe in ſuch Caſe there may be two Intendments, one that they were the Defendant's own Goods, and then the Taking is lawful; and the other that they were the Goods of the Plaintiff,

tiff, when the Taking will be wrongful; but wherever the Conſtruction is indifferent, it ſhall always be moſt ſtrong againſt the Plaintiff. 2 *Lev.* 20. *Yelv.* 36. If the Defendant makes the Place where the *Treſpaſs*, was done material by his Plea, he muſt ſhew it with great Certainty; but if it be a *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit* in *B.* and the Defendant pleads that the Place where is his Freehold, which is the common Bar in this Caſe, and ſo Juſtifies as in his Freehold, &c. if Iſſue be taken thereon, the Defendant may give in Evidence any Cloſe in which he hath a Freehold; though if the Plaintiff had replied and given the Cloſe a Name, the Defendant muſt have a Freehold in that very Cloſe. 2 *Salk.* 453. *Carthew's Rep.* 176. A Plaintiff may make a *New Aſſignment* of the Place where, &c. and then the Defendant may vary from his firſt Juſtification: As for Inſtance; In Action of *Treſpaſs* aſſigned to be done generally in *D.* the Defendant juſtified the Taking Damage feaſant; and the Plaintiff in his Replication made a new Aſſignment, upon which the Defendant juſtified for a Heriot; and it was adjudged good. *Moor* 540. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 381. The Defendant in his Plea may put the Plaintiff to the new Aſſignment; and every new Aſſignment is a new Declaration, to which the Defendant is to give a new Anſwer, and he may not traverſe it, but muſt either plead or demur; yet where *Treſpaſſes* are alledged to be done in ſeveral Places, and the Defendant pleads to ſome, and agrees to the Places wherein the Plaintiff alledged the *Treſpaſſes* to be done, there the Plaintiff may anſwer that Part of the Plea by a Traverſe, and ſhew a new Aſſignment as to the Reſt. *Cro Eliz* 492, 812. One Action of *Treſpaſs* may be brought for a *Treſpaſs* committed in Lands which lie in ſeveral Towns or Vills, if they are in one and the ſame County; for elſe they cannot receive one Trial, as they are local Cauſes of Action triable in the County where done. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 595. A Man may have one Action of *Treſpaſs* for ſeveral *Treſpaſſes*: And if divers Actions of *Treſpaſs* are brought for one and the ſame Cauſe, the Defendant may get them joined into one, if brought to vex him; but the *Treſpaſſes* muſt not be of ſeveral Natures, which may not be tried in one Action. *Mich* 24 *Car. B. R.* All Perſons that are acceſſary to any *Treſpaſs*, may be charged as Principals; and *Treſpaſſes* continued may be laid with a *Continuando diverſis diebus & vicibus*; but Things muſt lie in Continuance, and not terminate in themſelves, or it will not be good: And where a *Treſpaſs* is alledged with a Continuance, that cannot be continued, the Evidence ought only to be to the firſt Act. 2 *Salk.* 638, 639. The beſt way to declare for ſuch *Treſpaſſes* which lie in Continuance, is for the Plaintiff to ſet forth in his Declaration, that the Defendant, between ſuch a Day and ſuch a Day, cut ſeveral Trees, &c. and not lay a *Continuando Tranſgreſſiones* from ſuch a Day to ſuch a Day; and upon ſuch Declaration, the Plaintiff may give in Evidence a Cutting on any Day within thoſe Days. 3 *Salk* 360. When a *Treſpaſs* is done before the Day mentioned in the Declaration, it is good enough; becauſe being once a *Treſpaſs*, it is always a *Treſpaſs*. *Cro Eliz* 32. In all *Treſpaſſes* there ought to be a voluntary Act, and alſo a Damage; and though in Detinue and Trover, where the Thing itſelf is in Demand, it ſhould be particularly named; 'tis not ſo in *Treſpaſs* where Damages only are to be recovered: But if *Treſpaſs* be laid in a Declaration for taking of Goods, without expreſſing the Quantity and Quality of them, or the Value, &c. it is bad upon a general Demurrer; though as to the Omiſſion of the Value, it hath been held to be good after Verdict. *Latch* 13. *Style* 170. 2 *Lev.* 230. *Lutw.* 1384. *Sid.* 39. If the Defendant in *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit*, diſclaim any Title to the Land, and the *Treſpaſs* is involuntary or by Negligence, he may be admitted to plead a Diſclaimer and Tender of Amends before the Action brought, &c. And if it be found for the Defendant, the Plaintiff ſhall be barred. 21 *Jac. c.* 16. Where a Defendant juſtifies for a *Treſpaſs*, he muſt confeſs it, or it will be ill: And a Defendant ſhall never be excuſed in *Treſpaſs*, unleſs upon an inevitable Neceſſity. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 379. In a *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit*, where there is only a Force in Law; as if one enters into the Ground of another, the Party muſt be required to go out before Hands may be laid on him; for every Impoſition of Hands is an Aſſault which cannot be juſtified upon the Account of a Force or Breaking a Cloſe in Law, without Requeſt to be gone; but 'tis otherwiſe where there is an actual Force. 2 *Salk.* 644. For any the leaſt Beating of a Man's Wife, the Huſband and Wife together may bring Action of *Treſpaſs*: And if it be ſuch a Beating, as he thereby loſes her Company, or Service, he alone may have this Action. 3 *Rep.* 113. 10 *Rep.* 130. *Treſpaſs* for Breaking the Plaintiff's Cloſe, and Beating his Servant; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, but could never get Judgment, becauſe he did not declare *per quod Servitium amiſit*: The Servant himſelf may have an Action of *Treſpaſs* for the Beating, though his Maſter cannot, unleſs it be ſo great that he loſes his Service; without which, it is no Damage to the Maſter. 5 *Rep.* 10. 9 *Rep.* 111. Action of *Treſpaſs* may be brought for Taking away a Man's Servant; but not for the Taking away of a Man generally. 5 *Mod.* 191. *Treſpaſs quod cepit & abduxit* lies not for the Father for Taking and carrying away any of his Children, except for Taking of a Son or Daughter who is Heir. *Cro. Eliz.* 769. A Man committed Adultery with a Woman in *Southwark*, where they both dwelt, and the Woman went to *Ratcliff* in *Middleſex*, from whence the Man brought her to *Richmond* in *Surrey*; the Huſband brought an Action of *Treſpaſs de Uxore Rapta & abducta cum bonis Viri*; and it was a Doubt, whether upon the Matter given in Evidence, the Defendant could be found guilty in *London*; but the Jury found him guilty generally, and gave the Plaintiff 300 *l.* Damages. *Dyer* 256. Executors may bring *Treſpaſs* for Goods taken out of their Poſſeſſion, or for Goods and Chattels taken in the Life of the Teſtator; alſo Adminiſtrators ſhall have it for Goods of Inteſtates; and an Ordinary may bring Action of *Treſpaſs* for Goods in his own Poſſeſſion to adminiſter as Ordinary, &c. If a Man voluntarily take away my Goods or Cattle, and keep them till I pay him Money, on Pretence that they are his Heriot, &c. when they are not ſo, I may have Action of *Treſpaſs*. *Bro. Treſ.* 354. And if the Sheriff have a Writ againſt the Lands and Goods of one Man, and he by Miſtake execute it upon my Lands or Goods; this Action lies againſt him, and it will be no Excuſe that the Plaintiff or any other informed him they were the Goods, &c. of the Defendant. *Dyer* 295. *Kelw.* 119, 129. He that is poſſeſſed of Lands, though he hath no good Title, ſhall have this Action for a *Treſpaſs* againſt one who hath no Right to the Lands; but not againſt him that hath Right: And yet a Man having Right or Title to Land only, by Deſcent, Leaſe, &c. may not bring *Treſpaſs*, before Entry made thereon. *Plowd.* 431, 546. *Kelw.* 163. The Leſſee for Years after his Leaſe is expired, may have Action for a *Treſpaſs* done on the Land before his Leaſe was ended. *Bro. Treſp.* 456. An Action of *Treſpaſs* was brought by the Lord of a Manor, for *Treſpaſs* done in the Highway, by a Tenant's Beaſts breaking out of his Cloſe into the Waſte; and it was adjudged it would not lie. 1 *Bulſt.* 157. If *A.* is bound to Fence his Cloſe againſt *B.* and he againſt *C.* a Neighbour; and neither of them incloſe againſt one another, ſo that the Beaſts of *C.* for Want of Incloſure go out of the Ground to that of *B.* and thence to *A.*'s Ground: In this Caſe *A* ſhall have *Treſpaſs* againſt *C.* for he is bound only to Fence againſt

againſt *B.* and every one ought to keep his Cattle as well in open Grounds, not incloſed, as in ſeveral Grounds where there is Incloſure. *Dyer* 366. *Jenk. Cent.* 161. One drives my Cattle into another Man's Land, I may go on the Land and fetch them out; yet by this I am a *Treſpaſſer* to the Owner of the Ground, and he may have his Action againſt me for it, and I muſt take my Counter Remedy againſt him that drove them in. 21 *H.* 7. 27. 1 *Rep.* 54. If another Man have a Houſe, or other Goods in my Houſe or Ground, and he enter to take it away, without my Leave, Action of *Treſpaſs* lies againſt him: But if I drive the Cattle or carry the Goods of another into my Land, he may come upon the Land and take them, and no Action lieth. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 135, 136. Where a Man's Corn is in Danger of ſpoiling, in the Harveſt, *&c.* and his Neighbour brings it Home to ſave it; or if ſtrange Cattle be in my Corn, and he drive them out, without Leave, *Treſpaſs* may be brought againſt him: But if my own Cattle in my Corn, are driven out by another, it is otherwiſe. *Kelw.* 88. If a Man hunt my Beaſts, in Ground belonging to me, or ſome other Perſon; he is liable to this Action: Though the Owner of the Land wherein Cattle are doing this *Treſpaſs*, may gently by himſelf, or his Dogs, chaſe them out, and juſtify the ſame. *Hill.* 16 *Jac. B. R. Bro. Treſp.* 421. 8 *Rep.* 67. If any Perſon ſhall maliciouſly maim, or hurt any Cattle, or deſtroy any Plantation of Trees, or throw down Incloſures, he ſhall forfeit treble Damages in Action of *Treſpaſs*. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. But in Action of *Treſpaſs*, if the Jury give not 40 *s.* Damages, the Plaintiff ſhall have no more Coſts than Damages, except the Freehold or Title of Land come in Queſtion, or ſomething of the Plaintiff's be carried away, *&c.* Stat. 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. Though the Plaintiff, where the *Treſpaſs* is wilful and malicious, upon Certificate thereof by the Judge on the Back of the Record, ſhall recover Damages and full Coſts, by 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. In *Treſpaſs* for putting diſeaſed Cattle into a Cloſe, the Plaintiff ſhall have full Coſts, though the Damages found be under 40 *s.* 1 *Strange* 192. And in *Treſpaſs* for conſuming Proviſions. 2 *Strange* 1130. And on an Iſſue *extra viam.* Ibid. 1168. And Damages being ſmall under 40 *s.* in *Treſpaſs*, on Motion full Coſts have been allowed; where Entry was made on the Freehold, *&c. Skin.* 100. *Carthew* 225. A Court which is not a Court of Record, cannot hold Plea of *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis.* F. N. B. 85. *Writs of Treſpaſs* lie either to the Sheriff to determine the Matter in the County-Court, or returnable in *B. R.* or *C. B.* And the Words *Vi & Armis* ſhall be in the returnable Writs, but not in the others: Though in Writs of *Treſpaſs* upon the Caſe, thoſe Words muſt not be inſerted, if returnable in *B. R. &c.* F. N. B. 86, 190. *Treſpaſs quare Vi & Armis clauſum fregit*, was brought, wherein the Plaintiff laid Damage to the Value of 20 *s.* and the Defendant demurred for that Cauſe, alledging that *B. R.* could have no Cognizance at Common Law, or by the Statute of *Glouceſter*, to hold Plea in an Action where the Damages are under 40 *s.* But it was adjudged, that *Treſpaſs Quare Vi & Armis* will lie in this Court, be the Damages what they will. 3 *Mod.* 275. At Common Law, in *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis*, if the Defendant was convicted, he was to be fined and impriſoned; but in other *Treſpaſſes* only amerced. *Jenk. Cent.* 185. In Action of *Treſpaſs* againſt two Perſons for carrying away Goods, *&c.* one lets Judgment go by Default, and the other juſtifies under a Licence from the Plaintiff, and has a Verdict; this goes to the whole, and Judgment ſhall be arreſted as to the other Defendant. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1372, 1374. The Proceſs in Writ of *Treſpaſs* is an Attachment and *Diſtringas*, and upon a Return of a *Nihil* by the Sheriff, a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries* ſhall iſſue; and then Exigent and Proceſs of Outlawry, *&c. New. Nat. Br.* 193, 203. See *Action on the Caſe*, and *Traverſe*.

Form of a common *Writ of Treſpaſs.*

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *ſhall make you ſecure*, &c. *then put by Good and ſafe Pledges* C. D. *that he be before our Juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *on the Octave of St.* Hillary, *to ſhew why with Force and Arms, upon him* A. *at*, &c. *he made an Aſſault, and him beat, wounded, and evil treated, and over Wrongs to him did, to the grievous Damage of the ſaid* A. *and againſt our Peace; and have you there the Names of the Pledges and this Writ*, &c.——Or, *why with Force and Arms, the Cloſe of him* A. *at* N. *he did break, and in it without his Leave, ſo many Cows, of ſuch Price, he took and carried away*, &c.——Or, *why the Graſs or Corn of him* A. *at*, &c. *lately growing, to the Value of*, &c. *with certain Beaſts, he eat up, trod down and conſumed; and other Wrongs*, &c.

Treſpaſſer, Is one who commits a *Treſpaſs*; and though the Law allows a Man to enter a Tavern, a Landlord to diſtrain on Land, *&c.* yet if he doth abuſe it by Committing a *Treſpaſs*, the Law will adjudge him a *Treſpaſſer ab initio.* 8 Rep. 146. But where Perſons for any Irregularity in taking a Diſtreſs, *&c.* ſhall not be *Treſpaſſers ab initio*; ſo as they make Satisfaction for any ſpecial Damage, *vide* Stat. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. and *Diſtreſs.*

Treſpaſſants, *(Fr.)* Is uſed for Paſſengers, by *Briton, cap.* 29.

Treſturnare, To turn or divert another Way; as to turn a Road, *&c. Chart. King John.*

Treyts, *(Fr.)* Signifies taken out or withdrawn, and is applied to a Juror removed or diſcharged. *F. N. B.* 159.

Trial, *(Triatio)* Is the Examination of a Cauſe, Civil or Criminal, before a Judge who has Juriſdiction of it, according to the Laws of the Land: It is the *Trial* and Examination of the Point in Iſſue, and of the Queſtion between the Parties, whereupon Judgment may be given. 1 *Inſt.* 124. *Finch* 36. Alſo 'tis taken for the Manner and Order of Proceeding, in the hearing and determining of Matters in Difference, being diverſly uſed, according to the Nature of the Thing to be *tried*. *Ibid.* And there are many Kinds of *Trials*; as of Matters of Fact, which ſhall be *tried* by a Jury; Matters of Law, that are *triable* by the Court; and Matters of Record *tried* by the Records themſelves (as whether the Defendant be an Attorney, or not. 1 *Strange* 76, 532.) alſo ſome Things ſhall be *tried* by the Biſhop's Certificate; and ſome by Inſpection, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 602. Nothing that is *triable* by an Iſſue, can be directed to be *tried* otherwiſe: Irregularities in ſuing out a Judgment or Execution, are *tried* by Reference, *&c.* But other Matters ſubſequent to the Judgment, by an *Audita Querela.* Comber. 8, 14. In criminal Caſes, it is uſual to aſk the Criminal how he will be *tried*; which was formerly a very ſignificant Queſtion, though it is not ſo now, becauſe anciently there were *Trials by Battle*, by *Ordeal*, and by *Jury*; and when the Offender anſwered the Queſtion, *By God and his Country*, it ſhewed that he made Choice to be *tried* by a *Jury*: But now there is no other Way of *Trial* of Criminals. *Blount's Dict.* It is ordained by *Magna Charta*, that no Perſon ſhall be condemned on any Accuſation without *Trial* by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 29. And the moſt general Rule has been, that every *Trial* ſhall be out of that Town, Precinct, *&c.* within which the Matter of Fact *triable* is alledged, or the neareſt thereunto, for the better Cogniſance of the Fact committed; and not to have Things

tried in Foreign Counties, where the Jury are Strangers to the Parties, to the Witneſſes, and the Point in Iſſue. 1 *Inſt.* 125. But when an Indictment is found againſt a Perſon in the proper County, it may be heard and determined in another County by ſpecial Commiſſion, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 27. If a Subject of *England* be killed in a *Foreign Kingdom*, by an *Engliſhman*, he may be tried by the Conſtable and Marſhal; or by Commiſſioners in any County. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. If any Man die here in one County, of a Wound received in another; he ſhall be tried by a Jury of the County where his Death was: In Appeal in ſuch Caſe, it is to be there brought, and *Trial* be by both Counties. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 24. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 12. And if one be wounded on the Sea, or out of *England*, and die of the ſame here; or ſhall be wounded in *England*, and die on the Sea, or at any Place abroad; an Indictment may be found by Jurors of the County in which the Death, or Stroke, *&c.* happen'd, and the Judges proceed in the *Trial* againſt the Offenders, as if the Felony were there done, *&c.* by *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21. An Iſſue being joined in *B. R.* of a Matter *triable* in *Ireland*; this ſhall be ſent into *Ireland* to be *tried*, and after *Trial* be remanded: Though if an Iſſue be thus joined of a Thing in *Wales*, the Record ſhall not be ſent there to be *tried*; but it ſhall be *tried* in the next County of *England* adjoining thereto. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 248. If a Foreign Iſſue which is local, ſhould happen, it may be tried where the Action is laid; and for that Purpoſe the Plaintiff may enter a Suggeſtion on the Roll, that ſuch a Place in ſuch a County is next adjacent; and it may be *tried* in *B. R.* by a Jury from that Place, according to the Laws of that Country, which may be given in Evidence: Adjudged in Action of Debt for Rent, upon a Leaſe made in *London* of Lands in *Jamaica*; and it was held, that where the Leſſor declares upon the Privity of Eſtate, the Action muſt be brought where the Lands are; but 'tis otherwiſe when the Action is founded on the Privity of Contract, the one being local, and the other tranſitory, as in this Caſe. 2 *Salk* 651. Seiſing a Houſe in the *Eaſt-Indies* is not *triable* here. 1 *Strange* 646. In Covenant the Action was laid in *London*, and Iſſue joined upon a Feoffment in *Oxfordſhire*, of Lands in that County, and the Cauſe was *tried* in *London*; after Verdict it was objected that the *Trial* ought to have been in *Oxfordſhire*, but reſolved that by the *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. it was well *tried* in the County where the Action was brought: But though the Words of that Statute are, that it ſhall be good, if *tried* by the County where the Action is laid, it hath been adjudged, that muſt be underſtood of a *Trial* by the County where the Matter in Iſſue doth ariſe; for otherwiſe it would deſtroy the whole Law concerning *Trials* by Juries. 3 *Salk.* 364. In the *Trial* of a Grant of Lands, if the Iſſue be whether ſuch Grant was made or not, the *Viſne* ſhall be from that Place where that is alledged; ſo upon *Dimiſit*: But 'tis otherwiſe of a Feoffment or Leaſe for Life, when Livery is made; for there it ſhould be *tried* where the Land lieth. *Jenk. Cent.* 338. In Ejectment the *Venue* ought to come always from the Place where the Lands lie, and not from the Place where the Demiſe is laid to be made: But that Fault is help'd after Verdict. *Mod. Ca.* 265. And by the Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* the *Venire* for the *Trial* of any Iſſue in a civil Cauſe, ſhall be awarded of the Body of the County where the Iſſue is. And alſo in any Action, or Information upon a Penal Statute. 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 18. On civil Cauſes grown to Iſſue, if they are to be *tried* in *London* or *Middleſex*, and the Defendant live not forty Miles from *London*, eight Days Notice of *Trial* is to be given; and if the Defendant lives that Diſtance or further, he muſt have fourteen Days Notice from the Plaintiff, before he *tries* his Cauſe; but eight Days Notice of *Trial* is good at the Aſſiſes, let the Defendant live where he will, except on an old Iſſue; where a Cauſe hath remained four Terms without Proſecution; in which Caſe a Term's Notice is to be given: Upon due Notice of *Trial*, the Defendant muſt generally go to *Trial*, or Judgment will paſs againſt him by Default; and where the Plaintiff proceeds not to *Trial* after Notice, and there is no Countermand, the Defendant ſhall have Coſts for Attendance, *&c.* or the Defendant may give a Rule to try the Cauſe by *Proviſo*, and on Notice given the Plaintiff bring it to *Trial*, that he may diſcharge himſelf of the Action, and herein he may recover Coſts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 609, 613. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. A late Statute ordains, that where any Iſſue is joined in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* if the Plaintiff neglects bringing it to be *tried*, according to the uſual Practice, the Judges on Motion made, and due Notice given, ſhall paſs the like Judgment for the Defendant in the Action, as in Caſe of a Nonſuit, and award him Coſts; unleſs a Judge find Cauſe to allow further Time for the *Trial*: And no Cauſe ſhall be try'd before any Juſtice of Aſſiſe or *Niſi prius*, or at the Sittings in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, without ten Days Notice at leaſt, if the Defendant lives above forty Miles from the ſaid Cities; and when any Party gives ſuch Notice of *Trial*, if he does not countermand it in Writing ſix Days before, he ſhall pay Coſts to the Defendant, *&c.* *Stat.* 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. If a Cauſe to be *tried*, be not enter'd in the Judge's Book, two Days before the Time of *Trial*, a *Ne Recipiatur* may be enter'd, that it be not ſet down to be *tried* that Time; but this will not be admited in Sittings after the Term. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* To *proceed to Trial*, in the *Courts at Weſtminſter*, when the Declaration is drawn, and the Appearance of the Defendant made, it muſt be delivered with an Imparlance to the Defendant's Attorney; then it is to be entered upon the Prothonotary's Roll and docquetted that Term, and the Term following Rule muſt be given with the Secondary for the Defendant to plead by ſuch a Day, or the Plaintiff to have Judgment: The Defendant having pleaded, a Copy of the Iſſue is to be made out and delivered to the Defendant's Attorney, giving him Notice of *Trial*; in order to which, the *Venire facias* muſt be had and return'd by the Sheriff, and then is ſued out the *Habeas Corpora*, to bring in the Jury, the Record is made up, and the Parties go to *Trial*: But if the Defendant neglects to plead, and lets it go by Default, on entring Judgment, a Writ of Inquiry of Damages is to be awarded, returnable the next Term, of the Execution whereof the Defendant's Attorney ſhall have Notice; which being executed, and the Damage inſerted in a Schedule annexed to the Writ returned by the Sheriff, a Rule is to be given upon it, and Coſts are taxed by the Prothonotary; and laſtly, it is carried to the Clerk of the Judgments, who on giving him the Number Roll and Term, when the Judgment was enter'd, he will make out a Writ of Execution, either a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or *Fieri facias*, for the Damages and Coſts, *&c.* *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 99. At the *Aſſiſes*, when a Cauſe comes on to *Trial*, firſt a *Diſtringas* of the Jury is to be return'd by the Sheriff, and then the Record muſt be delivered to the Judge's Marſhal; and the Record being put into the Hands of the Marſhal, Briefs prepared for the Counſel, and all Parties ready, the Marſhal delivers the Record to the Judge, and the Crier calls over the Jury: The Jury are now to be Ballotted and ſworn, and bid to ſtand together and hear their Charge; after which, the Counſel on both Sides open the Caſe, firſt of the Plaintaiff, the Proof lying on his Side, and looking over their *Breviates* argue the Matter in Conteſt according to Law, producing Witneſſes to prove the Facts alledged; and when the Counſel have done, the Judge ſums up the Evidence, and gives it in Charge to the Jury to do impartially, and the Clerk of Aſſiſe, or his Aſſociate, delivers a Copy of the Jury's Names, and the Iſſue

they are to *try*, to the Jury; and a Bailiff being ſworn to keep them without Meat, Drink, *&c.* till they are agreed, they depart from the Bar; and when they are all agreed, they return to give in their Verdict: Then the Plaintiff is called, and if he do not appear, a Nonſuit ſhall be recorded; but if he appears, the Clerk aſks the Jury who they find for, and what Coſts and Damages, and ſo enters it on the Back of the Panel, and repeats it to the Jury, which finiſhes the *Trial:* And after the *Trial* is over, the Aſſociate delivers to the Party recovering the Record with the *Diſtringas*, and the Names of the Jury annexed, on the Back of which he indorſes the Subſtance of the Verdict, and the Coſts given by the Jury; and then upon the Back of the Record is ingroſſed the *Poſtea*, which is delivered to the Clerk of the Rules, and he makes out a Four Days Rule for Judgment; and when the Rule is out, if Judgment be not arreſted, further Coſts are taxed, and the Judgment is fit to be entered: But in *Trials* at the Aſſiſes, the Record and *Diſtringas* are uſually kept by the Aſſociate till the next Term, when he is to be called upon for the *Poſtea*, and you proceed to have it marked, make out a Rule, and ſign Judgment; and Judgment being entered, Execution is thereupon awarded, and Writs of *Ca. ſa. Fieri fac. Elegit*, &c. *Ibid.* 100, 101. If a *Trial* be had the laſt Day of Term, or at the Sittings after the Term, or the Aſſiſes, Judgment cannot be given thereon, till the firſt Day of the next *Term*. When a Defendant is not prepared to *try* his Cauſe, upon Petition and Affidavit of the Reaſons, the Judge will order the Cauſe to be ſtayed till another Day the ſame Aſſiſes; or in *London* till the next Term, on Payment of Coſts: And in Caſe at a *Trial*, the Court ſees that one of the Parties is ſurpriſed, through ſome Caſualty, and not by any Fault of his own, they may in their Diſcretion put off the *Trial* to another Time, until ſuch Party is better prepared. 2 *Lill.* 609, 610. If the Matters conteſted are of great Value, or the Title in Queſtion is difficult or intricate, on Motion the Judges will order a *Trial* at Bar, for the better Satisfaction of the Parties; though it is not uſual to grant *Trials* at Bar the ſame Term moved for: And theſe *Trials* are appointed by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. where the Cauſe requires *Magnam Examinationem*; alſo Officers of the Court, and Barriſters at Law, may inſiſt upon a *Trial* at Bar; after which, a new *Trial* is not to be granted. 2 *Salk.* 648, 651, 653. The Court will grant a *Trial* at Bar for the Importance of the Conſequence. 1 *Strange* 52. And where the whole Eſtate is of Value, though againſt ſeveral Defendants. *Ibid.* 479. And in caſe of a great Miſdemeanor. *Ibid.* 644. No Rule for a *Trial* at Bar before Iſſue is joined. *Ibid.* 696. The Crown is not intitled to a *Trial* at Bar of Courſe where there is a Proſecutor. 2 *Strange* 816. No *Trial* at Bar can be granted in a Cauſe ariſing in *London*, for the Citizens are not to be brought out of the City. *Ibid.* 856. It hath been laid down as a Rule, that after a *Trial* at Bar, no new *Trial* ſhall be had in any Caſe, except it appear that there hath been ſome Corruption in the Jury. *Carthew* 507. *Sed vide* 1 *Strange* 584. 2 *Strange* 1105 *contra*. New *Trials* may be granted generally in ſeveral Caſes, *viz.* where the Defendant had not ſufficient Notice given him of the former *Trial*; if exceſſive Damages are given; a Verdict is againſt Evidence; there was any Fraud, *&c.* But a new *Trial* ought not to be allowed for Want of Evidence at the former *Trial*, which the Party might then have produced: And it hath been denied, where the Defendant forgot to bring a Settlement at the *Trial*; ſo likewiſe where very large Damages were given, on the Report and Opinion of the Judge who *tried* the Cauſe, that he believed the Jury gave a Verdict according to their Conſciences: And no new *Trial* ſhall be granted for too ſmall Damages; unleſs where Action of Covenant is brought for a Sum certain, and the Jury give Damages under the ſame, *&c.* The Reaſon of granting new *Trials* upon Verdicts againſt Evidence at the Aſſiſes is, becauſe the *Trials* are ſubordinate to the Courts; and ſuch new *Trials* have been anciently granted, as appears from this; that it is a good Challenge to a Juryman to ſay that he hath been a Juror before in the ſame Cauſe; Adjudged that a new *Trial* cannot be granted in an inferior Court. 2 *Salk.* 647, 648, 649, 650. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 414, 417. New *Trial* not granted after a Verdict for the Defendant in a *Quo Warranto*. 1 Strange 101. Or in a *Qui tam*. 2 Strange 899, 1238. Nor where the Party might have had Evidence on the firſt *Trial*. 1 Strange 691. New *Trial* cannot be had a ſecond Time for exceſſive Damages. *Ibid.* 692. Nor where one of the Defendants was rightly acquitted. 2 *Strange* 814. Defendant convicted of Forgery muſt appear perſonally when he moves for a new *Trial*. Ibid. 968. No new *Trial* for Smallneſs of Damages. *Ibid.* 1051. Nor where there is Evidence on both Sides. *Ibid.* 1142. A new *Trial* denied, where the Jury find a Matter left to them againſt the Strength of Evidence. *Ibid.* 1105. Inferior Courts cannot grant a new *Trial*. 1 Strange 113. After a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment, the Party ſhall not move for a new *Trial*; but after Motion for a new *Trial*, he may move an Arreſt of Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 647. A new *Trial* is never granted in criminal Caſes, where the Defendant is acquitted, if ſome Fraud or Trick be not proved in the Caſe. *Ibid.* But on Conviction, a new *Trial* may be granted upon Cauſe; ſo if a *Trial* on Indictment be by a wrong *Venue*; and in Caſes where Appeal may be brought. 2 *Lill.* 606, 613. If the Iſſue *tried* in any Cauſe is not joined, it is not a good *Trial*; except it be an Iſſue in *Chancery* in the Petit-Bag Side, which is to be ſent from thence to be *tried* in *B. R. Hill.* 22 *Car.* It is a *Miſ trial* for a Thing to be *tried* before a Judge, who hath Intereſt in the Thing in Queſtion; and if a Cauſe is *tried* by a Jury out of a wrong County, or there be any Error in the Proceſs againſt the Jurors, or it is directed to a wrong Officer, *&c.* it is a *Miſ trial*; likewiſe where Matter of Record is *tried* by a Jury, it will be a *Miſ-trial*; but if the Matter of Record be mixed with Matter of Fact, *Trial* by Jury is good. *Hob.* 124. On a *Miſ-trial*, Judgment may not be given; but ſhall be arreſted, *&c.* But a *Miſ-trial* is helped by the Statute of *Jeofails*. See *Iſſue*, *Niſi prius*, *&c.*

A Record *of a* Trial *and* Judgment *in Action of Debt.*

Pleas before the Lord the King at *Weſtminſter*, of *Hilary* Term in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, *&c.* Roll 20.

Somerſet, ſſ. *IT is to be remembred, that heretofore, to wit, in* Michaelmas *Term laſt paſt, came before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, A. B. *by* C. D. *his Attorney, and brought here into the Court of the ſaid Lord the now King, then there held, his certain Bill againſt* E. F. *in Cuſtody of the Marſhal, &c. of a Plea of Debt, and there are Pledges of Proſecuting, to wit,* John Doe *and* Richard Roe; *which ſaid Bill follows in theſe Words, that is to ſay:* Somerſet, ſſ. A. B. *complains of* E. F. *otherwiſe called, &c. in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the* Marſhalſea *of our Sovereign Lord the King, being before the King himſelf, of a Plea, that he render unto the ſaid* A. *Forty Pounds of good and lawful Money of* Great Britain, *which he owes to him, and unjuſtly detains; For that, whereas the aforeſaid* E. *the fifth Day of* June *in the Fourth Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second, now King of* Great Britain, *&c. at* Bridgewater *in the County of* Somerſet *aforeſaid, by his Writing Obligatory,*

gatory, ſealed with the Seal of the ſaid E. *and now here ſhewn to the Court of the ſaid Lord the King, the Date whereof is the ſame Day and Year above, acknowledged himſelf to be held and firmly bound to the aforeſaid* A. *in the aforeſaid Forty Pounds, to be paid to the ſaid* A. *when he ſhould afterwards be thereunto required: Yet the ſaid* E. *although thereto often required, hath not paid the ſaid Forty Pounds to the ſaid* A. *but hitherto hath altogether denied, and ſtill doth deny to pay the ſame to him; to the Damage of the ſaid* A. *Twenty Pounds, and thereupon he brings his Suit, &c.* And *now at this Day, to wit, on the Day, &c. in this ſame Term, to which Day the aforeſaid* E. *had Licence of Imparling, and then to Anſwer, &c, before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *came as well the aforeſaid* A. *by his Attorney aforeſaid, as the aforeſaid* E. *by* G H. *his Attorney; and the ſaid* E. *defends the Force and Injury, when, &c. and ſaith, That he by Virtue of the aforeſaid Writing Obligatory, ought not to be charged with the Debt aforeſaid, becauſe he ſaith, that the Writing Obligatory aforeſaid, is not his Deed; and of this he puts himſelf upon the Country, and the aforeſaid* A. *likewiſe, &c. Therefore let there come a Jury thereof before our Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *on, &c. (ſuch a Return Day) and who are neither, &c. to recognize, &c. becauſe as well, &c. The ſame Day is given to the ſaid Parties here, &c. And afterwards the Proceeding thereof was continued between the Parties aforeſaid, of the Plea aforeſaid, by Jurors put thereof between them reſpited before our ſaid Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *until the Day, &c. unleſs the Juſtices of the Lord the King, aſſigned to hold the* Aſſiſes *in the County aforeſaid, ſhould on the Day of, &c. at, &c. according to the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided, come before for Default of the Jurors; therefore let the Sheriff have their Bodies, &c. The ſame Day is given to the Parties aforeſaid there, &c. And be it known, that the Writ of the ſaid Lord the King thereof, on the Day, &c. (the Day of the Return of the* Venire) *in the ſame Term, before the Lord the King at* Weſtminſter, *was delivered of Record to the Deputy Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, in due Form of Law to be executed, &c.* Afterwards *(that is to ſay) on the Day, and at the Place within contained, came as well the within named* A. B. *as the within written* E. F. *by their ſaid Attornies within mentioned, before Sir* R. E. *Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Lord the King of his Court of Common Pleas, and* R. J. *Eſq; (aſſociated to him for this Purpoſe) and* A. D. *Eſq; another of the Juſtices of the ſaid Lord the King, of his ſaid Court of Common Pleas, appointed to hold the Aſſiſes in the County of* Somerſet, *by Virtue of the Writ of the Lord the King, directing the ſaid Aſſiſes to be held before any two of the Perſons therein named, if all named therein ſhould not come there, (the Preſence of the ſaid* A. D. *not being expected) and the Jurors of the Jury, being Summoned and Ballotted, according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, and tried and ſworn to declare the Truth of what is within contained, ſay upon their Oath, that the Writing Obligatory in the Declaration within mentioned, is the Deed of the ſaid* E. *as the ſaid* A. *hath within declared againſt him; and they aſſeſs the Damages of the ſaid* A. *on that Occaſion, beſides the Expences and Coſts by him laid out in the Proſecution of this Cauſe to one Shilling, and his Expences and Coſts to Fifty-three Shillings and Fourpence.* Therefore *it is conſidered, that the ſaid* A. *do recover againſt the ſaid* E. *his ſaid Debt, and the Damages aſſeſſed by the ſaid Jury by Reaſon of detaining the ſame, and alſo Fourteen Pounds for his Expences and Coſts awarded by this Court to the ſaid* A. *with his Conſent, by way of Increaſe; which ſaid Damages, Expences and Coſts, amount in the whole to Sixteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four-pence, and the ſaid* E. *is in Mercy, &c.*

Trials in Criminal Caſes. Firſt the Bill of Indictment againſt an Offender is prepared; and the Party Proſecutor and others bound over to give Evidence, being ordered to attend, the Grand Jury retire to conſider of the Bill; and on Examination of the Witneſſes, either they find the Bill of Indictment, or bring it in *Ignoramus:* If the Jury find the Bill, the Priſoner is brought to the Bar of the Court; and the Cryer ſays to him, *A. B.* hold up thy Hand, Thou ſtandeſt indicted by the Name of *A. B.* for ſuch a Felony, *&c.* (reciting the Crime laid in the Indictment) How ſayeſt thou, art thou Guilty of this Felony, *&c.* whereof thou ſtandeſt indicted, or Not Guilty? To which the Priſoner anſwers, Not Guilty; whereupon the Clerk of the Peace ſays *Culprit,* How wilt thou be tried? And the Offender anſwers, By God and his Country: When the Priſoner has pleaded Not guilty, (which is the common Plea) it is to be recorded; and then the Petty Jury are called upon the Panel, and a full Jury appearing, the Priſoner is told they are to paſs upon his Life and Death, and that he may Challenge any of them before they are ſworn; for not being indifferent, but partial, or other Defect, *&c.* Then the Jury are ſworn well and truly to try the Priſoner, and to bring in a true Verdict: This being done, the Indictment is recited, and the Jury are acquainted with the particular Crimes of which the Priſoner ſtands indicted; and the Clerk of the Peace ſays, To which Indictment he hath pleaded Not guilty, and for his *Trial* hath put himſelf upon God and his Country; ſo that you (the Jury) are to inquire whether he be guilty of the Felony, *&c.* whereof he ſtands indicted, or not? If you find him Guilty, you are to make Enquiry into what Goods and Chattels he had at the Time that the ſaid Felony, *&c.* was committed, or at any Time ſince: And if you find him Not guilty, you ſhall inquire whether he did fly for it; and if he fled for it, what Goods, *&c.* he had at the Time of his Flight; but if you find him Not Guilty, and that he did not fly, you ſhall then ſay no more. Then the Clerk of the Peace ſweats the Witneſſes to give true Evidence; to ſpeak the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth; and when the Evidence is given to the Jury concerning the Priſoner, the Jury are to be kept in a Room, by a ſworn Bailiff appointed, without Meat, Drink, Fire or Candle, and without any Perſons ſpeaking to them, till they bring in their Verdict. All Things being given in Charge, the Jury go to their Room and conſider of the Matter; when they are all agreed, and returned within or near the Bar, the Priſoner is brought forth, and the Jury are called over; who all appearing, and the Priſoner ſet to the Bar, the Clerk of the Peace ſays to them, Look upon the Priſoner, you Gentlemen of the Jury; How ſay you, is *A. B.* Guilty of the Felony, *&c.* of which he ſtands indicted, or Not guilty? If the Jury ſay Guilty, it is recorded, and the Priſoner taken away; if they ſay Not Guilty, he is bid to down upon his Knees, *&c.* and then the Clerk of the Peace ſays, My Maſters of the Jury, hearken to your Verdict as the Court hath recorded it; You ſay *A. B.* is guilty of the Felony, *&c.* whereof he ſtands indicted: To which they anſwer Yes: Then Proclamation is made for all Perſons to keep Silence, on which the Priſoner is ſet to the Bar, and Sentence paſſed upon him; after which an Order or Warrant is made for his Execution. This is the Manner of Proceeding againſt common Criminals; and the Priſoner is firſt to ſay what he can himſelf, then all that can ſay any Thing againſt him are to be heard upon Oath, and then others may be heard for him; and the Court is to be of Counſel with the Priſoner, and ought to adviſe him for his Good, not taking Advantage too ſtrictly againſt him. *Mod. Juſt. Edit.* 3. *pag.* 402, 403. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 9 *Co. Rep.* 9. And a great Author obſerves, that through the Punctuality required by Law in the *Trial* of Cauſes,

Cauſes, there is as much as Art and Conſcience can contrive againſt Corruption, and in Favour of Right, Liberty, Life and Reputation: And the greateſt Criminals here, have Privileges which they cannot be debarred of. See *Forteſcue's Laud. Leg. Angl.* 59, 60.

Form *of a* Record *of a* Trial *and* Judgment *in a Criminal Caſe.*

THE Inquiſition taken at the Seſſions of the Peace of the Lord the King for the City of London, *at*, &c. *Hall of the ſaid City, on the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign of the Lord* George *the Second*, &c. *before Sir* F. C. *Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of* London *aforeſaid, Sir* R. B. H. P. *Eſq*; &c. *and* J. U. *one of the Serjeants at Law of the Lord the King, and Deputy Recorder of the ſaid City, Juſtices of the ſaid Lord the King, aſſigned to ſee the Peace kept in the City aforeſaid, and alſo divers Felonies, Treſpaſſes and Miſdemeanors in the ſaid City committed, to hear and determine; by the Oaths of* A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. J. K. *&c. (the Jury) good and lawful Men of the Body of the City aforeſaid, who ſay upon their Oath aforeſaid, That* T. W. *late of* London, *Yeoman, and* J. R. *late of* London *aforeſaid, Yeoman, not having God before their Eyes, but moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the Devil, the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign of our Lord* George, *&c. at* London *aforeſaid, that is to ſay, in the Pariſh of* St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, *in the Ward of* Faringdon without, *with Force and Arms*, &c. *feloniouſly and of their Malice forethought, in and upon one* L. T. *then and there being in the Peace of God, and of the ſaid Lord the King, made an Aſſault and Affray; and the aforeſaid* T. W. *a certain Gun called*, &c. *of the Value of Five Shillings, then and there charged with Gunpowder, and one Leaden Bullet, which Gun, the ſaid* T. W. *in his Right Hand then and there had and held, in and upon the aforeſaid* L. T. *then and there feloniouſly, voluntarily, and of his forethought Malice did ſhoot off and diſcharge, and the aforeſaid* T. W. *with the Leaden Bullet aforeſaid, from the Gun aforeſaid then and there diſcharged and ſent out, the ſaid* L. T. *in and upon the Left Part of the Body of him the ſaid* L. T. *near the Left Pap of the ſaid* L. T. *then and there feloniouſly ſtruck, giving to the ſaid* L. T. *with the Leaden Bullet aforeſaid, out of the Gun aforeſaid then and there ſent out, in and upon the aforeſaid Left Part of the Body of the ſaid* L. T. *near the aforeſaid Left Pap of the ſaid* L. T. *one mortal Wound, of the Breadth of half an Inch, and in Depth five Inches, of which mortal Wound, the ſaid* L. T. *at* London *aforeſaid, in the Pariſh and Ward aforeſaid, inſtantly died; and that the aforeſaid* J. R. *feloniouſly, and of his forethought Malice, then and there was preſent, aiding, aſſiſting, abetting, comforting, and maintaining the aforeſaid* T. W. *the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, in Manner aforeſaid, to do and commit: And ſo the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid ſay, That the ſaid* T. W. *and* J. R. *the aforeſaid* L. T. *at* London *aforeſaid, in the Pariſh and Ward aforeſaid, in Manner and Form aforeſaid, feloniouſly, voluntarily, and of their forethought Malice did kill and murder, againſt the Peace of the Lord the King that now is, his Crown and Dignity*, &c. And *afterwards, that is to ſay, at the Gaol Delivery of the Lord the King at* Newgate, *held for the City of* London *aforeſaid, at* Juſtice-Hall *in the* Old-Baily, *in the Pariſh of St.* Sepulchres, *in the Ward of* Farringdon without, *aforeſaid, the Day of*, &c. *in the Year of the Reign of our ſaid Lord* George *the Second*, &c. *before Sir* F. C. *Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of* London *aforeſaid, Sir* R. R. *Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Lord the King*, &c. *Sir* E. P. *one of the Juſtices of the ſaid Lord the King*, &c. *Sir* R. B. *Knight*, H. P. *Eſq*; &c. *and* J. U. *one of the King's Serjeants at Law, and Deputy Recorder of the City of* London *aforeſaid, and other their Fellows Juſtices of the Lord the King, his Gaol aforeſaid of Priſoners in the ſame being to deliver aſſigned, The aforeſaid* T. W. *and* J. R. *under the Cuſtody of* S. R. *and* T. P. *Eſqrs; Sheriffs of the City of* London *aforeſaid, to the Bar aforeſaid brought, in their proper Perſons came, and being ſeverally aſked, how of the Felony and Murder aforeſaid they would acquit themſelves; the ſaid* T. W *ſaith, That he cannot deny, but that he is guilty of the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, to him in Form aforeſaid impoſed, and the ſaid Felony and Murder expreſly confeſſeth, and thereof putteth himſelf upon the Mercy of the King; and the ſaid* J. R. *ſaith, That he of the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, to him in Form aforeſaid impoſed or charged, is Not guilty, and thereof for Good and Ill puts himſelf upon the Country: Therefore immediately cauſe a Jury thereof to come*, &c. *And the Jurors of the Jury aforeſaid, by the aforeſaid Sheriffs of the City of* London, *to this impanelled being called, that is to ſay,* L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T. &c. *came; who to ſay the Truth of and upon the Premiſſes, to the ſaid* J. R. *impoſed, choſen, tried and ſworn, ſay upon their Oath; that the aforeſaid* J. R. *is Guilty of the Felony and Murder, to him in Form aforeſaid impoſed, in Manner and Form as by the Indictment aforeſaid it is ſuppoſed; and that he at the Time of the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, in Form aforeſaid committed, or ever after had no Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, to the Knowledge of the Jurors aforeſaid: Upon which the ſaid* T. W. *and* J. R. *being ſeverally ſpoken unto, If they had any Thing for themſelves to offer, or could ſay why the Court aforeſaid, to Judgment and Execution of them and either of them for the Premiſſes ought not to proceed, and they ſay nothing but what at firſt they had ſaid; upon this, then and there, It is conſidered by the ſaid Juſtices, that the aforeſaid* T. W. *and* J. R. *to the Gaol of* Newgate *aforeſaid from whence they came, ſhall be ſent back, and thence be led, and either of them be led unto the Place of Execution, and there be hanged, and either of them be hanged, until*, &c.

Tricennale, Is the ſame with *Trental.* 1 Ed. 6.

Triceſima, An ancient Cuſtom in a Borough in the County of *Hereford*, ſo called, becauſe *Thirty Burgeſſes* paid 1 *d.* Rent for their Houſes to the Biſhop, who is Lord of the Manor. *Lib. Niger Heref.*

Tridingmote, The Court held for a *Triding* or *Trithing.* Chart. King *Hen.* 1.

Trihing or **Trithing**, (Sax. *Trithinga*) Contains the *third* Part of a County, or three or four Hundreds: Alſo it was a Court held within that Circuit of the Nature of the Court-Leet, but inferior to the County-Court. *Camd.* 102. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 36. The *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire* are corruptly called by that Name, from *Tridings* or *Trithings:* And thoſe who anciently governed thoſe *Trithings*, were termed *Trithing-Reves*, before whom were brought all Cauſes which could not be decided in the Hundreds; for from the Hundred-Court Suits might be removed to the *Trithing*, and thence to the County-Court. *Spelm.* See *Lath reve.*

Trilion, A Word uſed by Merchants in Accounts, to ſhew that the Word Million is thrice mentioned. *Merch. Dict.*

Trimilchi, The *Engliſh Saxons* denominated the Month of *May Trimilchi*; becauſe they milked their Cattle three Times every Day in that Month. *Beda.*

Trinity, *(Trinitas)* The Number of three Perſons in the Godhead or Deity; and denying any one of the Perſons in the *Trinity* to be God, is ſubject to divers Penalties, and Incapacities, by the Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. See *Religion.*

Trinity-Houſe, Is a Kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Seamen, who have Authority by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of thoſe that deſtroy Sea-marks; alſo the

redreſs the Faults of Sailors, and divers other Things belonging to Navigation. 8 *Eliz. c.* 13. By a late Statute, Pilots of Ships coming up the *Thames*, are to be examined and approved by the *Maſter* and *Wardens* of *Trinity-houſe*, &c. 3 *Geo* 1. *c.* 13. See 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20.

Trink, A Fiſhing Net, or Engine to catch Fiſh. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 15.

Trinobantes, The Inhabitants of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Herifordſhire*, &c.

Trinoda Neceſſitas, Signified a *threefold neceſſary Tax*, to which all Lands were liable in the *Saxon* Times, *i. e.* for Repairing of Bridges; the Maintaining of Caſtles or Garriſons; and for Expeditions to repel Invaſions: And in the King's Grants, and Conveyances of Lands, theſe three Things were excepted in the Immunities from other Services, &c. —— *Exceptis his tribus, Expeditione, Pontis & Arcis conſtructione.* Paroch. Antiq. 46.

Triours or **Triers**, Are ſuch as are choſen by the Court to examine whether a *Challenge* made to the Panel of *Jurors*, or any of them, be juſt or not. *Broke* 122.

Trirода terræ, A Quantity of Land, containing three Rods or Perches. *MS. Elham. Aſhmole Ar.*

Triſtra, A Poſt or Station in Hunting. *Cowel.*

Triſtis, (From the Fr. *Traiſt*, i. e. *Truſt*) Is an Immunity, whereby a Man is freed from Attendance on the Lord of a Foreſt when he is diſpoſed to chaſe within the Foreſt; and by this Privilege, he ſhall not be compelled to hold a Dog, to follow the Chaſe, or ſtand at any Place appointed, which otherwiſe he is obliged to, on Pain of Amerciament. *Manwood par.* 1. *pag.* 86.

Trithing and **Trithing-Reeve**. See *Tribing.*

Triumbir, A Trithing-Man, or Conſtable of *three Hundreds*. Hiſt. Elieuſ.

Tronage, *(Tronagium)* Is a cuſtomary Duty or Toll for weighing of Wool: According to *Fleta*, *Trona* is a Beam to weigh with, mentioned in the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 25. And *Tronage* was uſed for the weighing Wool in a Staple or publick Mart, by a common *Trona* or Beam; which for the *Tronage* of Wool in *London*, was fixed at *Leaden Hall.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 12. The Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, are ordained Keepers of the Beams and Weights for weighing Merchants Commodities, with Power to aſſign Clerks, and Porters, &c. of the Great *Beam and Balance*; which weighing of Goods and Wares is called *Tronage*: And no Stranger ſhall buy any Goods in *London*, before they are weighed at the King's Beam, on Pain of Forfeiture. Chart. King *Hen* 8.

Tronator, (From *Trona*, i. e. *Statera*) An Officer in the City of *London*, who weighs the Wool brought thither.

Trope, *(Tropus)* A Rhetorical Way of Speech. *Litt. Dict.*

Troper, (*Troperium*) Is a Book of alternate Turns or Reſponſes in ſinging Maſs; called *Liber ſequentiarum*, by *Lindewode*. Hoved. Hiſt. p. 283.

Trophy Money, Signifies Money Yearly raiſed and collected in the ſeveral Counties of *England*, towards providing Harneſs and Maintenance for the *Militia*, &c. Stat. 15 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* 1. See *Militia.*

Trover, (From the Fr. *Trouver*, i. e. *invenire*) Is an Action which a Man hath againſt one, that having found any of his Goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon Demand: Or if another hath in his Poſſeſſion my Goods, by Delivery to him, or otherwiſe, and he ſells or makes Uſe of them without my Conſent, this is a *Converſion* for which *Trover* lies; ſo if he doth not actually convert them, but doth not deliver them to me on Demand. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 618. It is called *Trover and Converſion*, and is a ſpecial Action of the Caſe, brought to recover Damages to the Value of the Goods, &c. In this Action, the Plaintiff ſurmiſeth that he loſt ſuch and ſuch Goods, and that the Defendant hath found them, and converted them to his own Uſe at ſuch a Place; but the Loſing is but a mere Suggeſtion, and not material: For if the Plaintiff delivered the Goods to the Defendant; or if the Defendant take the Goods in his Preſence, &c. this Action lies againſt him, if there be a Converſion; which is the Point of the Action, and therefore muſt be particularly alledged: If a Man finds Goods, he may take Poſſeſſion of them, and no Action lies; but he ought not to abuſe or uſe them, for therein lies the Offence: And where a Man finds my Goods, and refuſeth to deliver them upon Demand, it is a Converſion in Law; but if he anſwers that he knows not whether I am the true Owner or not, and therefore denies to deliver them; this is no Converſion if he keeps them for me. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 21, 22, 23. A Perſon finds the Goods of another, and uſes or wilfully abuſes them; as if it be Paper, and he put it into Water, or the like, this Action of *Trover*, lies againſt him: But not for any Negligence in the keeping of them; as where one finds another's Garment, and ſuffers it to be Moth-eaten, &c. here no Action will lie. 1 *Cro.* 219. If in *Trover*, an actual Converſion cannot be proved, then Proof is to be had of a Demand made, before the Action brought, of the Thing for which the Action is commenced, and the Thing demanded was not delivered; and in this Caſe, though an actual Converſion may not be proved, a Demand, and Refuſing to deliver the Things demanded, is a ſufficient Evidence to the Jury that he converted the ſame, till it appears to the contrary. 10 *Rep.* 56, 491. 2 *Lill.* 619. Where a Defendant comes to the Poſſeſſion by finding, Denial is a Converſion; but if he had the Goods, &c. by Delivery, there Denial is no Converſion, but Evidence of a Converſion: And in both Caſes, the Defendant hath a lawful Poſſeſſion, either by Finding or by Delivery; and where the Poſſeſſion is lawful, the Plaintiff muſt ſhew a Demand and a Refuſal, to make a Converſion: Though if the Poſſeſſion was tortious, as if the Defendant takes away the Plaintiff's Hat, the very Taking is a ſufficient Proof of the Converſion, without proving a Demand and Refuſal. *Sid.* 264. 3 *Salk.* 365. By *Holt*, *Chief Juſtice*, the Denial of Goods to him, who hath a Right to demand them, is a Converſion; and after a Demand and Refuſal, if the Defendant tender the Goods, and the Plaintiff refuſe to receive them, that will go only in Mitigation of Damages; not to the Right of the Action of *Trover* for the Plaintiff may have that ſtill. *Mod. Caſ.* 212. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 424, 425. An Action of *Trover* and Converſion may be brought for Goods, although the Goods come into Poſſeſſion of the Plaintiff before the Action is brought; which doth not purge the Wrong, or make Satisfaction for that which was done to the Plaintiff by detaining the Goods: If a Man takes my Horſe and rides him, and afterwards delivers him to me, *Trover* lies againſt him; for this is a Converſion, and the Re-delivery is no Bar to the Action. 1 *Danv. Abr* 21. 2 *Lill.* 618. If Goods are delivered to one to deliver over to another, and he to whom they were firſt delivered do afterwards refuſe to deliver them over, and converts them to his own Uſe; he is liable to Action of *Trover* not only by him who firſt delivered them, but alſo by him to whom they were to be delivered: And a Plaintiff may chuſe to have his Action of *Trover* againſt the firſt Finder of Goods; or any other who gets them afterwards by Sale, &c. 1 *Bulſt* 68. 1 *Leon.* 183. If a common Carrier has Goods delivered to him to carry to a certain Place, and a Stranger takes them out of his Poſſeſſion, and converts the Goods to his own Uſe; Action of *Trover* and Converſion lies for the Carrier againſt him. 1 *Mod.* 31. *Trover* doth not lie againſt a Common Carrier for Negligence in loſing Goods;

Goods; though it doth for an actual Wrong: And if Goods are ſtolen from a Carrier, he may not be charged in *Trover* and Converſion; but Action upon the Caſe on the Cuſtom of the Realm, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 655. It has been held, that where Goods are ſtolen, and before Proſecution of the Offender by Indictment the Party robbed brings Action of *Trover*, it lies not; for ſo Felonies might be compounded: But where *A.* ſteals the Goods or Money of *B.* and is convicted and hath his Clergy, upon the Proſecution of *B.* If he brings *Trover* and Converſion for the Money, and on Not Guilty pleaded this ſpecial Matter is found, the Plaintiff ſhall recover. 1 *Hale's Hiſt P. C.* 546. If upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff takes Goods in Execution, and before the Sale of them, a Stranger takes them away and converts them to his own Uſe; the Sheriff may have an Action of *Trover* and Converſion, as he had a lawful Poſſeſſion, and is anſwerable for them. 2 *Saund.* 47. And an Executor may have *Trover* for the Goods of the Teſtator; the Law gives him a Property, which draweth the Poſſeſſion to it, though there be not an actual Poſſeſſion. *Latch* 214. There muſt be a Right or Property in the Goods, or a lawful Poſſeſſion, *&c.* which is to be proved by the Plaintiff in *Trover*, before the Goods came to the Defendant's Hands: And if a Man finds his Goods loſt in the Hand's of another, if he bought them in open Fair or Market; this alters the Property, and he can not recover them. 1 *Inſt.* 498. 1 *Danv.* 23. The Plaintiff declared on a Converſion of his own Goods; the Defendant juſtified, for that the Property of the Goods was in *A. B.* who ſold them to him; adjudged this was no good Title to juſtify the Converſion without a Traverſe, unleſs the Goods had been ſold in the Market. 1 *Leon.* 221. If *A.* is intruſted with Goods and loſes them, and makes Satisfaction to the Owner of them, this veſts a Property in him, and he may maintain *Trover* for them againſt the Finder. 1 *Strange* 128. Adjudged that *Trover* lay for the Finder of a Jewel, againſt a Goldſmith who defrauded him of it. *Ibid.* 505. Drawing out Part of a Veſſel, and filling it up with Water, is a Converſion of all the Liquor. *Ibid.* 576. A Recovery in *Trover* veſts the Property of the Goods in the Defendant. 2 *Strange* 1078. In *Trover*, the Plaintiff may declare upon a *Devenerunt ad manus* generally; or ſpecially *per Inventionem devenerunt*: And the Plea on the Defendant's Part is commonly Not guilty, on which the ſpecial Matter may be given in Evidence, to prove the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action; or to intitle the Defendant to the Thing in Controverſy: If the Defendant pleads a ſpecial Plea, he muſt confeſs and avoid, or traverſe the Title of the Plaintiff. 2 *Bulſt.* 313. *Wood's Inſt.* 540. The Defendant in *Trover* may plead Not guilty, and give in Evidence, that he diſtrained the Goods, and detained them till he was paid; but he cannot plead ſpecially that he took the Goods by Diſtreſs, or that he detained them as a Hoſt till paid for Horſes ſtanding, *&c.* for the Detainer being lawful, no Converſion is confeſs'd; though if he pleads a Matter which confeſſes a Converſion, and avoids it, 'tis good. *Yelv.* 198. 2 *Salk.* 654. A Man puts out Cattle to Paſture at ſo much *per* Week; and then ſells them to the Plaintiff, who demands the Cattle, but the Defendant refuſes to let them go till paid for; *Trover* well lies, and the Defendant's Remedy muſt be by Action for the Money due to him for depaſturing the Cows; and he may not detain them for the Money, as in Caſe of an Inn keeper, or a Taylor, of Things in their Cuſtody. *Cro Car.* 27. 2 *Lill.* 622. In *Trover* for a Bond, the Plaintiff need not ſhew the Date; for the Bond being loſt or converted, he may not know the Date; and if he ſhould ſet out the Date, and miſtake it, he would fail in his Action. *Cro. Car.* 262. If the Defendant find the Bond, and receive the Money, Action of Account lieth againſt the Receiver, and not *Trover*. *Cro. Eliz.* 723. The Plaintiff in Action of *Trover* alledged, that ſuch a Day and Year he required the Defendant to deliver the Goods, but he refuſed and converted them to his own Uſe; though he ſhewed no Day or Place of the Converſion, as the Day and Place were alledged of the Requeſt and Refuſal, it was held ſufficient. *Cro. Car.* 262. But the Place of Converſion muſt be generally mentioned in *Trover*, or it will be naught. *Cro. Eliz.* 78, 97. And yet where the *Trover* of Goods is in one County, and the Converſion in another County, the Action brought for theſe Goods may be laid in the County where the Converſion was, or in any other County, as it is only a tranſitory Action; and neither the Place of *Trover*, nor Converſion, are traverſable. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If there be *Trover* before the Marriage of a Female Plaintiff, and a Converſion afterwards; the Huſband and Wife may join, and it will be good. 2 *Lev.* 107. *Trover* lies againſt Baron and Feme, ſetting forth that they converted the Goods to the Uſe of the Huſband; for the Feme may be a Treſpaſſer, and convert them to the Huſband's Uſe, or the Uſe of a Stranger, but not to her own Uſe; and if the Converſion be laid *ad uſum* of her ſelf and Huſband, or *ad uſum proprium*, *&c.* it will not be good. *Cro. Car.* 494. In *Trover* the Plaintiff may lay a Converſion here, and prove it in *Ireland*; 'tis otherwiſe in Treſpaſs *quare Clauſum fregit*, for there the Party cannot prove the Treſpaſs but where it lies, nor lay it in any other Place than where it is. *Stile* 331. 1 *Mod. Entr. Engl.* 393. Action of *Trover*, or *Detinue*, at the Plaintiff's Election, may be brought for Goods detained; for it is but Juſtice that the Party ſhould have his Goods detained if they may be had, or elſe Damages to the Value for the Detaining and Converſion of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 618. And Treſpaſs or *Trover*, lies for the ſame Thing; though they cannot be brought in one Declaration: And the Allegation of the Converſion of the Goods in Treſpaſs, is for Aggravation of the Damages, *&c.* *Cro. Jac.* 50. *Lutw.* 1526. *Detinue* doth not lie for Money numbered; but *Trover* and Converſion lies for it: For though in the Finding and Converting generally, the Money of one Perſon can't be diſtinguiſhed from that of another, all Money being alike; yet the Proof that the Plaintiff loſt, and Defendant converted ſo much, maintains the Action, if the Verdict finds it. *Jenk. Cent.* 208. Where Money is given to a Perſon to keep, though it be not in Bags, Action of *Trover* will lie; becauſe this Action is not to recover the Money, but Damages. *Poph.* 91. 3 *Salk.* 365. In Caſe a Maſter delivers Corn to his Servant to ſell, who does ſo and converts the Money, the Maſter may bring *Trover* againſt the Servant. 2 *Bulſt.* 307. 1 *Roll's Rep.* 59. And where an Apprentice goes into the Sea Service, his Maſter ſhall have an Action of *Trover* for what Money he earns, if the ſame be refuſed Payment, *&c.* *Mod. Caſ.* 69. There is no proper Plea in Action of *Trover*, where it lies, but the General Iſſue Not guilty; on which the Defendant may give in Evidence that the Goods or Money were not the Plaintiff's. *Bro.* 109. *Trover* lieth not for any Part of a Freehold; but if Doors fix'd are removed and converted, it will lie. *Wood's Inſt.* 540. In *Trover*, the Defendant may not wage his Law, as he may in Detinue; wherefore it often takes Place of that Action. See *Detinue*.

Troy-Weight, *(Pondus Trojæ)* A Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, having its Name from *Troyes*, a City in *Champaign*, whence it firſt came to be uſed here.

Truce, *(Treuga)* A League or Ceſſation of Arms; and anciently there were Keepers of *Truces* appointed; as King *Edw.* 3. conſtituted by Commiſſion two Keepers of the *Truce* between him and the King of *Scots*, with this Clauſe, *Nos volentes* Treugam *præ-*

d Iam quantum ad nos pertinet observari, &c. Rot. Scot. 10 Ed. 3. Vide *Conservators of the Truce.*

Trug-Corn, *(Truga frumenti)* Is a Measure of Corn; and at *Leominster*, at this Day the Vicar hath *Trug-Corn* allowed him for officiating at some Chapels of Ease within that Parish. *Liber Niger Heref.*

Truncus, A Trunk set in *Churches*, to receive the Oblations of pious People; of which, in the Times of *Popery*, there were many at several Altars and Images, like the Boxes which since the Reformation have been placed near the Doors of Churches for receiving all voluntary Contributions for the Poor: And the customary Free-will Offerings that were dropt into those Trunks, made up a good Part of the Endowment of Vicars, and thereby oftentimes render'd their Condition better than in later Times. ——— *Vicarius habebit Oblationes quasunque ad* Truncos *tam in dicta Ecclesia de, &c. quam alibi infra Parochiam ipsius Ecclesiæ factas.* Ordin. Vic. Lancast. Anno 1430.

Trussa, A Truss or Bundle of Corn; mentioned among the customary Services done by Tenants. *Cartular. S. Edmund. MS.*

Trust, *(Fiducia, Confidentia)* Is a Confidence which one Man reposes in another; and if a Person in whom a Trust is reposed, breaks or doth not perform the same, the Remedy is by Bill in *Chancery*, the Common Law generally taking no Notice of Trusts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 624. A *Trust* and a *Use* were all one at Common Law, till the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. which distinguished them: The Method of making Conveyances by Way of *Trust*, was invented to evade the Statute of Uses; and these Conveyances are not so much favoured in Law, as plain and direct Conveyances of Estates. *Pasch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Declarations and Creations of *Trust*, of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, are to be in Writing, sign'd by the Party empowered to declare such *Trust*, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. In the Explanation of this Statute, it is provided, That this shall not extend to *resulting Trusts*, or *Trusts* arising by Implication or Construction of Law; which shall be of like Force as before that Act. 4 & 5 *Ann.* And there is a Statute by which Infants seised of Estates in Fee in *Trust*, may make Conveyances of such Estates, by Order of the *Chancery.* 7 *Ann.* If a Man buys Land in another Person's Name, and pays the Money for the Lands, this will be a *Trust* for him that paid the Money, though there be no Deed declaring the *Trust*; because the Statute of Frauds extends not to Trusts raised by Implication of Law: And a bare Declaration by Parol, on a Deed assigned, may prevent any resulting *Trust* to the Assignor. 2 *Ventr. Rep.* 361. 2 *Vern.* 294. Where there has been Fraud in gaining a Conveyance from another, that is a Reason of making the Grantee considered as a *Trustee:* But the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. relates only to *equitable Trusts* and Interests, and not an Use, which is a legal Estate. 1 *P. Williams* 113. There are only two Kinds of *Trusts* by *Operation of Law*; either where the Deed or Conveyance has been taken in the Name of one Man, and the Purchase-Money paid by another; or where the Owner of an Estate has made a voluntary Conveyance of it, and declared the *Trust* with Regard to one Part to be for another Person, but hath been silent as to the other Part; in which Case he himself ought to have the Benefit of that, it being plainly his Intent. *Barnardiss.* 388. *Trust* Estates are generally governed by the like Rules, and within the same Reason, as legal Estates; for there ought to be a like Rule of Property in all Courts, to avoid Uncertainty: There shall be a Tenancy by the Curtesy, *&c.* of a *Trust* Estate; but of such an Estate, a Woman shall not be endowed. 1 *P. Williams* 109. *Talbot's Cas.* 139. See 2 *P. Williams* 147. A Fine and Recovery of *Cestui que Trust* shall bar and transfer a *Trust*, as it should an Estate at Law, if it were upon a Consideration. *Chanc. Rep.* 49. In Equity *Trusts* are so regarded, that no Act of a *Trustee* will prejudice the *Cestui que Trust*; for though a Purchaser, for valuable Consideration, without Notice, shall not have his Title any Ways impeached, yet the *Trustee* must make good the *Trust:* But if he purchases, having Notice, then he is the *Trustee* himself, and shall be accountable. *Abr. Cas. Eq.* 384. Where *Trustees* in a Settlement, join with Tenant for Life in any Conveyance, to defeat a Remainder, before it comes *in esse*; this is a plain Breach of *Trust*; and those as claim under such Deed, having Notice of the *Trust*, will be liable to make good the Estates. 2 *Salk.* 680. Yet in Case a *Trustee* joins with *Cestui que Trust* in Tail, in a Deed to bar the Intail; as it is no more than what he may be compelled to, 'tis no Breach of his *Trust.* 1 *Chan. Cas.* 49, 213. It has been decreed, that a *Trust* for a Son, *&c.* shall pass with the Lands, into whose Hands soever they come, and cannot be defeated by any Act of the Father or *Trustees.* And though a Husband and Wife, have no Children in many Years, and they and the *Trustees* agree to sell the Land settled, *&c.* it will not be permitted in Chancery. *Abr. Cas. Eq.* 391. 1 *Vern.* 181. A Termor grants his Lands in *Trust* for himself for Life, and to his Wife for Life, and after to his Children for their Lives, and then to *A. B.* This *Trust* to *A. B.* is good; though if it had been to the Heirs of their Bodies, it would be otherwise: And a remote *Trust* of a Term, which tends to a Perpetuity, has been decreed a void Limitation. *Chanc. Rep.* 230, 239. If a Husband makes a Lease for Years, in *Trust* for his Wife, he may sell it, and it will bind her: But when a *Trust* is first created for a Wife *bona fide*, he cannot sell it, unless she join in a Fine. *Ibid.* 307, 308. It hath been adjudged, where a Term is settled in *Trust* for a Jointure on a Wife, or in Pursuance of Marriage Articles, or if the Term of the Wife be assigned by her before Marriage; the Husband can neither charge or sell it, *&c.* though if the Assignment is made after Marriage in *Trust* for the Wife, it is then voluntary and fraudulent. *Ibid.* 225. A *Trust* to pay Portions, Legacies, *&c.* out of the Rents and Profits of the Lands, at a Day prefix'd, gives the *Trustees* Power to sell; if the annual Profits will not do it within that Time, then they may sell the Land, being within the Intention of the *Trust:* And they cannot sell to raise the Money, except it be to be paid at a certain Time. *Ibid.* 176. A *Trustee* for Sale of Lands for Payment of Debts, paying Debts to the Value of the Land, thereby becomes a Purchaser himself. *Ibid.* 199. Where a *Trustee* for paying Portions, pays one Child his full Share, and the *Trust* Estate decays, he shall not be allowed such Payment. 2 *Chan. Ca.* 132. If one devises Lands to *Trustees* until his Debts are paid, with Remainder over, and the *Trustees* misapply the Profits, they shall hold the Land only 'till they might have paid the Debts, if the Rents had been duly applied; and after that the Land is to be discharged, and the *Trustees* are only answerable. 1 *P. Williams* 519. And a Person having granted a Lease of Land to *Trustees*, in *Trust* to pay all the Debts which he should owe at his Death, in a just Proportion, without any Preference; it was here decreed, that the Simple Contract Debts became as Debts due by Mortgage, and should carry Interest. *Ibid.* 229. *Trust* of a Fee simple Estate, or Fee tail, is forfeited by Treason, but not by Felony; for such Forfeiture is by Way of Escheat, and an Escheat cannot be but where there is a Defect of a Tenant; and here is a Tenant. *Hard.* 495. See *Jenk. Cent.* 245. A *Trust* for a Term is forfeited to the King in Case of Treason or Felony; and the *Trustees* in Equity shall be compelled to assign to the King. *Cro. Jac.* 513. If a

Bond

Bond be taken in another's Name, or a Leaſe be made to another in *Truſt* for a Perſon, who is afterwards convicted of Treaſon or Felony, they are as much liable to be forfeited as a Bond or Leaſe made in his own Name, or in his Poſſeſſion. 2 *Hawk.* 450. Execution may be ſued, and Lands held in *Truſt* delivered, where any Perſon is ſeiſed or poſſeſſed in *Truſt* for another; by the Statute of Frauds, 29 *Car.* 2. *Truſtees* being obliged to join in Receipts, one is not chargeable for Money received by the other: In the Caſe of Executors 'tis otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 318. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 515. A Truſtee robbed by his own Servant, ſhall be diſcharged of it on Account; though great Negligence may charge him with more than he hath received, in the *Truſt*. 2 *Chan. Ca.* 2. 1 *Vern.* 144. There is a *Breach* of *Truſt* in Servants, going away with their Maſters Goods delivered them, *&c.*

Truſtees of Papiſts, Are diſabled to make Preſentations to Churches. *Stat.* 12 *Ann.*

Tub, A Meaſure containing ſixty Pounds Weight of *Tea*; and from Fifty-ſix to Eighty-ſix Pounds of *Camphire*, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Tumbrell, *(Tumbrellum)* An Engine for Puniſhment and Correction of Scolds. *Kitch.* 13. See *Cuckingſtool.*

Tun, (Sax.) In the End of Words ſignifies a Town, or Dwelling Place.

Tun, (Lat. *Tunellum*) A Veſſel of *Wine* and *Oil*, being four Hogſheads. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 12. A *Tun* of *Timber* is a Meaſure of forty ſolid Feet, cut to a Square. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. And a *Tun* is twenty Hundred Weight of *Coals*, &c. by *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 13.

Tunnage, *(Tunnagium)* Is a Cuſtom or Impoſt granted to the Crown for Merchandize imported or exported, payable after a certain Rate for every *Tun* thereof. *Stat.* 12 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 3. 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 14. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. See *Cuſtoms.*

Turbagium, The Liberty of digging Turfs. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 632.

Turbary, *(Turbaria,* from *Turba,* an obſolete *Latin* Word for Turf) Is a Right to dig *Turfs* on a Common or in another Man's Ground. *Kitch.* 94. Alſo it is taken for the Place where Turfs are digged: And *Turbus* hath been uſed for the *Turfs*; and *Turbarius* for the *Turfary.*

Turky Company of Merchants, having divers Factories abroad, and which carry on great Trade to *Turky*, &c. created in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth.* See *Merchant.*

Turkins, A Kind of Sky-colour'd Cloth, mentioned in the *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 8.

Turn, Is the King's Leet through all the County; of which the Sheriff is Judge, and this Court is incident to his Office; wherefore it is called the *Sheriff's Tourn*: And it had its Name originally from the Sheriff's taking a *Turn* or Circuit about his Shire, and holding this Court in ſeveral Places; for the Word *Turn* properly taken, doth not ſignify the Court of the Sheriff, but his Perambulation. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 230. 4 *Inſt.* 260. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 55. The *Turn* is a Court of Record; and by the Common Law, every Sheriff ought to make his *Turn* or Circuit throughout all the Hundreds in his County, in order to hold a Court in every Hundred for the Redreſſing of Common Grievances, and Preſervation of the Peace; and this Court might be holden at any Place within the Hundred, and as often as the Sheriff thought fit: But this having been found to give the Sheriff too great Power of oppreſſing the People, by holding his Court at ſuch Times and Places, at which they could not conveniently attend, and thereby increaſe the Number of his Amercements; by the *Stat.* of *Magna Charta, cap.* 35. it was enacted, That no Sheriff ſhall make his *Turn* through a Hundred but twice in a Year, *viz.* once after *Eaſter*, and once after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*; and at the Place accuſtomed: Alſo a ſubſequent Statute ordain'd, That every Sheriff ſhall make his *Turn* yearly, one Time within the Month after *Eaſter*, and another Time within the Month after *Michaelmas*; and if they hold them in any other Manner, they ſhall loſe their *Turn* for that Time. 37 *Ed* 3. *cap.* 15. Since theſe Statutes, the Sheriff is indictable for holding this Court at another Time, than what is therein limited, or at an unuſual Place: And it hath been held, that an Indictment found at a Sheriff's *Turn*, appearing to have been holden at another Time, is void. *Dalt. Sher.* 390, 391. *Dyer* 151. 38 *Hen.* 6. At Common Law the Sheriff might proceed to hear and determine any Offence within his Juriſdiction, being indicted before him, and requiring a Trial, till Sheriffs were reſtrained from holding Pleas of the Crown by *Magna Charta, c.* 17. But that Statute doth not reſtrain the Sheriff's *Turn*, from taking Indictments or Preſentments, or awarding Proceſs thereon; though the Power of awarding ſuch Proceſs being abuſed, was taken from all the Sheriffs (except thoſe of *London*) by the 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. and lodged in the Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, who are to award Proceſs on ſuch Indictments delivered to them by the Sheriffs, as if they had been taken before themſelves, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 57, 70, 71. The Sheriff's Power in this Court is ſtill the ſame as anciently it was, in all Caſes not within the Statutes above mentioned; he continues a Judge of Record, and may inquire in his *Turn* of Treaſons and Felonies, by the Common Law; as well as the loweſt Offences againſt the King, ſuch as Purpreſtures, Seizures of Treaſure Trove, of Waifs, Eſtrays, Goods wreck'd, *&c.* All common Nuſances and Annoyances, and other ſuch like Offences; as ſelling corrupt Victuals, breaking the Aſſiſe of Beer and Ale, or keeping falſe Weights or Meaſures, are here indictable; alſo all common Diſturbers of the Peace, Barretors, and common Oppreſſors; and all dangerous and ſuſpicious Perſons, *&c.* And the Sheriff in his *Turn* may impoſe a Fine on all ſuch as are guilty of Contempts in the Face of the Court; and upon a Suitor to the Court making Default, or refuſing to be ſworn on the Jury; or on a Bailiff not making a Panel; on a Tithing man neglecting to make his Preſentment; or a Perſon choſe Conſtable refuſing to be ſworn, *&c.* And he may amerce for Offences; which Fines and Amerciaments are leviable and recoverable by Diſtreſs, *&c. Ibid.* 58, 60, 67. But notwithſtanding this it has been obſerved, that great Part of the Buſineſs of the *Turn* and *Leet*, hath for ſeveral Years paſt, through the Negligence of Sheriffs and Stewards, devolved on the *Quarter-Seſſions. Wood's Inſt.* See *County Court* and *Court-Leet.*

Turno Vicecomitum, Is a Writ that lieth for thoſe that are called to the *Sheriff's Turn* out of their own Hundred. *Reg. Orig.* 173.

Turnpikes. There are *Statutes* continually made for erecting *Turnpikes* for Repairing of Ways; empowering Juſtices of Peace and other Commiſſioners to appoint Surveyors of the Roads to amend the ſame; and alſo Collectors of the Toll at the Places where the *Turnpikes* are ſet up; which Toll is generally 1 *s.* or 6 *d.* for Coach or Waggon, and 1 *d.* for every Horſe, *&c.* and the Money collected is to be paid weekly to the Surveyors, who are to account to the Juſtices, *&c.* Perſons driving Horſes or other Cattle through any Grounds adjoining to the Ways, to avoid the Toll, ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* And if any Perſon wilfully and maliciouſly break down or deſtroy any *Turnpike* Gate, *&c.* he ſhall be ſent to the common Gaol for three Months; and for a ſecond Offence, the Offender ſhall be tranſported as a Felon.

Stat. 8 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 5. 1 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 32. Perſons maliciouſly pulling down, plucking up, or otherwiſe deſtroying any *Turnpike* Gate, Poſts, Rails, Walls, Chains, Bars, *&c.* or Houſe erected for the Uſe of ſuch *Turnpike*, or who ſhall reſcue any Perſons in Cuſtody for ſuch Offences, ſhall be guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy: And the Inhabitants of the Hundred are to make Satisfaction for Damages, *&c.* but to be made good to them, if any of the Offenders are convicted in twelve Months. If any Perſon aſſault any Collector of the Toll, or by Force paſs through a *Turnpike* Gate, without paying, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* leviable by Juſtices; and the like Penalty is inflicted on Conſtables, refuſing to execute Warrants of Commiſſioners, *&c.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 20. Where any Perſon having paid Toll, at a *Turnpike*, gives his Ticket to another, that he may avoid paying the ſame, both the Perſon giving and receiving it, are liable to a Forfeiture of 10 *s.* on Conviction before the Commiſſioners, or a Juſtice of Peace. 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. And by a late Statute, the Truſtees or Commiſſioners are to cauſe Engines to be erected, for weighing all Carriages that paſs through any *Turnpike* with their Loading, and take over and above the Toll 20 *s.* for every Hundred they weigh above 6000 Pound Weight; the Money to go towards mending the Ways, and be levied by Diſtreſs in like Manner as for any Toll, *&c.* Perſons hindering the weighing ſhall be impriſoned three Months, and forfeit 10 *l.* upon Oath made thereof by one Witneſs, before the next Juſtice, *&c.* *Stat.* 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 42. By the *Stat.* 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. The Commiſſioners may erect weighing Engines upon any Part of the Road, at ſuch Diſtance from the *Turnpike* as they ſhall think requiſite. And if any Perſon ſhall take out any Part of the Goods before the Waggon, *&c.* comes to the weighing Engine, in order to avoid Payment of the Duty 20 *s.* *per* 100 Pound Weight, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* By the 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 43. Every Waggon, *&c.* drawn by Six Horſes ſhall pay 20 *s.* at every *Turnpike* over and above all other Tolls. 5 *l.* Penalty for taking off Horſes to avoid paying the Penalty. Perſons driving with more Horſes than the Waggon, *&c.* ſhall paſs with through any *Turnpike* the ſame Day, ſhall be deemed to incur the Penalty. The like Penalty for driving any Waggon, *&c.* out of any *Turnpike* Road to avoid paying the Tolls. Truſtees of all *Turnpikes* to erect weighing Engines, except ſuch as are above 30 Miles from *London*, or where the Tolls ſhall not amount to 150 *l.* *per Annum*. Waggons, *&c.* drawing up ſteep Hills may uſe as many Horſes as the Juſtices at the Quarter-Seſſions ſhall direct. By the *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. It ſhall not be lawful for any Waggon, *&c.* (except as after mentioned) to travel on any *Turnpike* Road, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels be of the Breadth of Nine Inches from Side to Side at the leaſt [and by the 28 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. it is explained that the Sole or Bottom of ſuch Fellies, ſhall be of the Breadth of Nine Inches from Side to Side at the leaſt, and be flat and even] under the Penalty of 5 *l.* or Forfeiture of one of the Horſes or Beaſt's, not being the Shaft or Thill Horſe, with all Geers, *&c.* reduced by Wear to not leſs than Eight Inches, exempt from Penalties. This Act not to extend to any Coach, Chaiſe, Waggon drawn by leſs than Five Horſes, Cart drawn by leſs than Four Horſes, or Carriage drawn by Oxen or Neat Cattle, and a Horſe or Horſes [as directed by *Stat.* 28 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17.] Carriages carrying one Tree or Piece of Timber, or one Stone or Block of Marble only, having Fellies of leſs Breadth, may travel with any Number of Horſes, *&c.* And any Waggon or Four Wheel Carriage having Fellies of Nine Inches Breadth with any Number of Horſes, *&c.* not exceeding eight. And Carts or two Wheel Carriages with any Number of Horſes, *&c.* not exceeding five, may travel on any *Turnpike* Road without being ſubject to be weighed or to the additional Duty of 20 *s.* given by *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 43. And without being ſubject to the Forfeiture of a Horſe, as by 6 *Geo.* 1. or to any Penalty for being drawn with a greater Number of Horſes than now allowed. By the *Stat.* 28 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. For three Years from 24 *June* 1755. All Waggons and Carriages for Goods, having the Fellies of the Wheels of Nine Inches from Side to Side, may paſs through all *Turnpikes* without paying any Toll. And after ſaid 24 *June*, all Waggons having the Fellies of the Wheels of the Breadth of Six Inches, may paſs through all *Turnpikes* with Six Horſes, and all Carts and other Carriages having the Fellies of the ſame Breadth, with Four Horſes, without paying any greater Toll than is paid for Waggons now drawn by four, or by Carts now drawn by three Horſes. For the ſaid Space of three Years, the Truſtees of all *Turnpikes* may take one fourth more, than they now are intitled to, on all Carriages drawn by narrow Wheels. Penalty of 5 *l.* on occaſionally unloading Waggons to avoid paying the Toll; to be levied by Diſtreſs, and Driver to be committed. The Owners of Common Stage Waggons or Carts having the Fellies of leſs Breadth than Nine Inches or Six Inches, ſhall paint upon the Tilt or other moſt conſpicuous Part, theſe Words, COMMON STAGE WAGGON or CART, under Penalty of forfeiting one of the Horſes or Beaſts (not being the Shaft or Thill Horſe) with all Geers. *&c.* All Waggons, *&c.* not being Common Stage Waggons or Carriages (though the Fellies be not of Nine Inches or Six Inches) may be drawn with any Number not exceeding five Horſes or Beaſts. If drawn with more to forfeit 5 *l.* and Driver to be committed. Horſes, *&c.* drawing Carriages with broad Wheels exempted from Toll for three Years.

Turny, (Fr. *Tourney*) Mentioned in the *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. See *Tournament*.

Tutors, The Statute relating to, 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Schoolmaſter*.

Twaite, Signifies a Wood grubbed up, and converted to arable Land. *Co. Litt.* 4.

Twanight Geſte, (*Hoſpes duarum Noctium*) Was a Gueſt at an Inn a *ſecond Night*; and if he did any Injury to any Perſon, he was to anſwer for it himſelf; and not his Hoſt, as in Caſe of a *Third Night's Awnhinde*. Sax. Lex.

Twelfhindi, (*Sax.*) The higheſt Rank of Men, in the *Saxon* Government, who were valued at 1200 Shillings; and if an Injury were done to ſuch Perſons, Satisfaction was to be made according to their Worth. Leg. King *Alfred*, *cap.* 12, 13, *&c.* and of King *H.* 1. *c.* 76.

Twelve Men, (*Duodecim homines legales*) Is a Number of *twelve* Perſons or upwards, by whom and whoſe Oath as to Matter of Fact all Trials paſs, both in Civil and Criminal Cauſes, through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm: They are otherwiſe called the *Jury* or *Inqueſt*. See *Jury*.

Twyhindi, (*Sax.*) Were the lower Order of *Saxons*, valued at 200 *s.* as to pecuniary Mulcts inflicted for Crimes, *&c.* *Leg. Alfred. c.* 12.

Tyhtan, An Accuſation, Impeachment, or Charge, of any Treſpaſs or Offence. *Leg. Ethelred. c.* 2.

Tylwith, (Brit. derived from *Tyle*, i. e. *locus ubi ſtetit Domus, vel locus ædificandæ Domui aptus*, or from *Tylath*, *Trabs*, *tignus*) Signifies a Place whereon to build a Houſe, or a Beam in the Building: And it is applied to *Familia*, a Tribe or Family branching forth of another, which in the old *Engliſh Heraldry* is called *Second or third Houſes*; ſo that in caſe the great paternal Stock brancheth itſelf into ſeveral *Tylwiths* or Houſes, they carry no ſecond or younger Houſe farther; and the Uſe of theſe *Tylwiths* was to ſhew not only the Originals of Families as to Pedigree, but the ſeveral Diſtinctions and Diſtances of Birth, that in caſe any Line ſhould make a Failure, the next in any Degree

gree may claim their Intereſt according to the Rules of Deſcent, &c.

Tynmouth. There is a cuſtomary Deſcent of Lands in the Honour of *Tynmouth*, that if any Tenant have Iſſue two or more Daughters, and die ſeiſed in Fee, the Land ſhall go to the eldeſt Daughter for Life only, and after to the Couſins of the Male Line; and for Default thereof to eſcheat. 2 *Keb.* 111. 114.

Type, *(Typus)* A Figure, Example, or Likeneſs of a Thing. *Litt. Dict.*

Typographia, The Trade of Printing. *Ibid.*

Tythes, *(Decimæ.)* See *Tithes.*

V.

Vacans, Vacant, Free, that is at leiſure; alſo void. *Litt. Dict.*

Vacaria, A void Place, or waſte Ground:——*Dedimus omnia Dominica noſtra* Vacariis, *& Foreſtis, &c.* Mem. in Scacc. Mich. 9 Edw. 1.

Vacation, *(Vacatio)* Is all the Time betwixt the End of one Term and the Beginning of another; and it begins the laſt Day of every Term as ſoon as the Court riſes. The Time from the Death of a Biſhop, or other ſpiritual Perſon, till the Biſhoprick or Dignity is ſupplied with another, is alſo called *Vacation.* Stat. Weſtm. 1. c. 21. 14 Ed. 3. c 4.

Vacatura, An Avoidance of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice; as *prima Vacatura,* the firſt Voidance, &c.

Vaccary, *(Vaccaria)* Is a Houſe or Place to keep Cows in; a Dairy-Houſe, or Cow-Paſture. *Fleta, lib.* 2.

Vaccarius, The Cow-herd, who looks after the common Herd of Cows. *Ibid.*

Vadiare Duellum, To wage a Combat, where two contending Parties on a Challenge give and take a mutual Pledge of Fighting. *Cowel.*

Vadium ponere, Is to take Security, Bail, or Pledges for the Appearance of a Defendant in a Court of Juſtice——*Præcipimus tibi, &c. quod ponas per* Vadium *& ſalvos Plegios Johannem de B. &c.* Reg. Orig.

Vadium Mortuum, A Mortgage or Pawn of Lands ſo engaged to the Creditor, that he hath a Right to the mean Profits for the Uſe of his Debt. *Glanvil, lib.* 10. *cap.* 8.

Vagabond, (*Vagabundus*) One that wanders about, and has no certain Dwelling; an idle Fellow: And Rogues, *Vagabonds,* and ſturdy Beggars, are mentioned in divers Statutes. See *Vagrants.*

Vagrants, (*Vagrantes*) By the Statute 17 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. They, who threaten to run away and leave their Wives or Children to the Pariſh; or unlawfully return to a Pariſh from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themſelves, live idle, and refuſe to work for the uſual Wages; and all Perſons going from Door to Door, or placing themſelves in Streets, &c. to beg in the Pariſhes where they dwell, ſhall be deemed *idle and diſorderly Perſons.* All Perſons going about as Patent Gatherers, or Gatherers of Alms, under Pretences of Loſſes by Fire, &c. or as Collectors for Priſons, &c. all Fencers and Bearwards; all common Players of Interludes, and Perſons who for Hire, Gain or Reward act, repreſent or perform, or cauſe to be acted, &c. any Interlude, Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Play, Farce, or other Entertainment of the Stage, or any Part therein, not being authoriſed by Law; all Minſtrels, Jugglers; all Perſons pretending to be *Gypſies,* or wandering in the Habit or Form of *Egyptians,* or pretending to have Skill in Phyſiognomy, Palmeſtry, or other crafty Science, or to tell Fortunes, or uſing any ſubtle Craft to deceive and impoſe on a Perſon; or playing or betting at any unlawful Games or Plays; and all Perſons, who run away and leave their Wives and Children, whereby they become chargeable to any Pariſh; all Pedlars not duly licenſed; all Perſons wandering abroad and lodging in Alehouſes, Barns, Outhouſes or in the open Air, not giving a good Account of themſelves; and all Perſons wandering abroad and begging, pretending to be Soldiers, Mariners, or pretending to go to work in Harveſt, not having proper Certificates; and all other Perſons wandering abroad and begging; and all Perſons going from Door to Door, or placing themſelves in Streets, &c. to beg in the Pariſhes where they dwell, and being apprehended for the ſame, ſhall reſiſt or eſcape, ſhall be deemed *Rogues and Vagabonds.* All End-gatherers offending againſt the *Stat.* 13 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 23. being convicted; all Perſons apprehended as Rogues and Vagabonds, and eſcaping or refuſing to go before a Juſtice or to be examined upon Oath before ſuch Juſtice, or refuſing to be conveyed by Paſs; or giving a falſe Account of themſelves after Warning of the Puniſhment; and all Rogues or Vagabonds breaking or eſcaping out of any Houſe of Correction; and all Perſons who having been puniſhed as Rogues and Vagabonds ſhall again commit any of the ſaid Offences, and Offenders againſt this Act having Children with them, (and ſuch Children being put out Apprentices or Servants purſuant to this Act) being again found with the ſame Children, ſhall be deemed *incorrigible Rogues.* The Puniſhment of *idle and diſorderly Perſons* is Commitment to the Houſe of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour, not exceeding a Month. *Rogues and Vagabonds* are to be publickly whipt or ſent to the Houſe of Correction until the next Seſſions, or any leſs Time, and after ſuch Whipping or Commitment may be paſſed to their laſt legal Settlement or Place of Birth, or if under fourteen, and have a Father or Mother living, to the Place of Abode of ſuch Father or Mother. And if committed until the next Seſſions and adjudged a Rogue or Vagabond, the Juſtices may order him to be kept in the Houſe of Correction to hard Labour not exceeding ſix Months. A Perſon adjudged at the Seſſions an *incorrigible Rogue* may be kept in the Houſe of Correction to hard Labour, not exceeding two Years, nor leſs than ſix Months, and during the Confinement be corrected by Whipping, at ſuch Times and Places as the Juſtices ſhall think fit, and may then be paſſed as aforeſaid: And if a Male, and above the Age of twelve Years, the Juſtices before his Diſcharge may ſend him to be employed in the King's Service, either by Sea or Land. If before the Expiration of his Commitment he ſhall eſcape from the Houſe of Correction, or offend again in the like Manner, he ſhall be deemed to be guilty of Felony, and tranſported for any Time not exceeding ſeven Years. Any Perſon may apprehend and carry before a Juſtice any Perſons going about from Door to Door, or placing themſelves in Streets, Highways or Paſſages to beg Alms in the Pariſhes where they dwell, and the Juſtices may order the Overſeers of the Poor to pay ſuch Perſons 5 *s.* for every Offender, which on Refuſal of Payment may be levied on the Overſeers Goods. Any Perſon may apprehend an Offender againſt this Act, and carry him before a Juſtice. A Conſtable refuſing or neglecting to uſe his Endeavour to apprehend any ſuch Offender ſhall forfeit not exceeding 5 *l.* nor leſs than 10 *s.* to the Uſe of the Poor, to be levied by Diſtreſs. And any other Perſon charged by a Juſtice of Peace to apprehend ſuch Offender, refuſing ſo to do, ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* A Juſtice may order the High Conſtable to pay to any Perſon, whether a Conſtable or not, who ſhall apprehend any ſuch Offender, 10 *s.* for every Offender. The Juſtices are four Times in the Year at leaſt, to cauſe a general privy Search to be made in one Night, for the apprehending Rogues and Vagabonds. To prevent Expences in paſſing Rogues, Vagabonds and incorrigible

corrigible Rogues, the Justice is to deliver to the Officer a Note directing how they are to be conveyed, whether in a Cart, by Horse, or on Foot. The Constable is to convey such Person in such Manner and Time as by the Pass is directed, the next direct Way to the Place where such Person is ordered to be sent if in the same County, &c. but if in another County, &c. he shall deliver the Person to the proper Officer of the first Town in the next County, &c. in the direct Way to the Place where such Person is to be conveyed, together with the Pass and Duplicate of Examination, taking his Receipt for the same; and such Officer is immediately to apply to a Justice of Peace in the same County, who is to make a like Note and deliver it to the Officer, who is to convey the Person to the first Parish, &c. in the next County, and so in like Manner from one County to another, till they come to the Place where such Person is sent: And if the Officer who shall receive such Person there, shall think the Examination to be false, he may carry the Person before a Justice of Peace, who, if he see Cause, may commit such Person to the House of Correction, till the next Sessions, where the Justices, if they see Cause, may deal with such Person as an incorrigible Rogue, but he shall not be removed but by Order of two Justices. If the *Vagrant* upon Search be found to have Effects sufficient to pay all or Part of the Expence of Passing him, the Justice may order the same to be sold and employed for that Purpose. The Justices at Sessions may direct what Rates and Allowances shall be made for Passing such Rogues, Vagabonds, &c. and make Orders for the more regular proceeding therein. The High Constable is to pay to the Petty Constable or other Officer the Rates so allowed, on Penalty of forfeiting double the Sum, to be levied by Distress. When a *Vagrant* is to be passed to *Ireland*, the *Isle of Man*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey* or *Scilly*, the Master of any Ship bound to those Places shall, on a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, and being paid such Allowance as the Justice shall think proper, receive such *Vagrant* and convey him to such Place, and give a Receipt for the *Vagrant* and Money on the Back of the Warrant, on Penalty of 5 *l.* to the Poor, to be levied by Distress; but not to be obliged to take above one *Vagrant* for every twenty Tons burthen of his Ship. The Parish to which any *Vagrant* shall be passed may employ him in Work till he shall betake himself to some Service, and if he shall refuse to work or go to Service, he may be sent to the House of Correction. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 36. It shall be lawful for any two or more Justices, in case any Person apprehended, upon any general privy Search, or by virtue of any special Warrant, shall be charged before them with being a Rogue and Vagabond, or an idle and disorderly Person, or with Suspicion of Felony (although no direct Proof be then made thereof) to examine such Person upon Oath, not only as to the Parish or Place where he was last legally settled, but also as to his Means of Livelihood, the Substance of which Examination shall be put into Writing, and be subscribed by the Person so examined, and the said Justice shall likewise sign the same, and transmit it to the next Sessions of the Peace to be there filed and kept on Record: And if such Person shall not make it appear to such Justices, that he has a lawful Way of getting his Livelihood, or shall not procure some responsible Housekeeper to appear to his Character, and to give Security for his Appearance before such Justices, at some Day to be fixed (if the same shall be required) to commit such Person to some Prison or House of Correction, for any Time not exceeding Six Days, and in the mean Time to order the Overseers of the Poor where such Person shall be apprehended, to insert an Advertisement in some publick Paper, describing such suspicious Person, and any Things which shall be found upon him, and which he shall be suspected not to have honestly come by, and mentioning the Place to which he is committed, and the Time and Place when and where such Person is to be again brought before them to be re-examined; and if no Accusation shall then be laid against him, then such Person shall be discharged. See *Rogue*, *Lunatic*.

Valet, **Valett**, or **Vadelet**, *(Valettus vel Valetta)* Was anciently a Name specially denoting young Gentlemen, though of great Descent or Quality; but afterwards attributed to those of lower Rank, and now a Servitor, or Gentleman of the Chamber. *Cam. Selden's Tit Hon.*, *Bract. lib.* 3. In the Accounts of the *Inner Temple*, it is used for a Bencher's Clerk, or Servant; and the Butlers of the House corruptly call them *Varlets*.

Valentia, The Value or Price of any Thing. See *Value*.

Valeshertia, Signifies the Kindred of the Slain, one on the Father's Side, and another on the Side of the Mother, to prove that a Man was a *Welshman*: It is mentioned in *Stat. Walliæ* 12 *Edw.* 1. *cap.* 4.

Value, *(Valentia, Valor)* Is a known Word; and the *Value* of those Things in which Offences are committed, is usually comprised in Indictments; which seems necessary in *Theft* to make a Difference from *Petit Larceny*, and in Trespass to aggravate the Fault, &c. But in other Cases a Distinction has been made between *Value* and *Price*. If a Plaintiff declares in an Action of Trespass for the Taking away of live Cattle, or one particular Thing, he ought to say that the Defendant took them away, *Pretii* so much; if the Declaration be for taking of Things without Life, it must be alledged *ad valentiam*, &c. so that live Cattle are to be prized at such a Price, as the Owner, of them did esteem them to be worth; and dead Things to be reckoned at the *Value* of the Market, which may be certainly known. Of Coin not current it shall be *Pretii*; but of common Coin current, it shall be neither said *Pretii* nor *ad valentiam*, for the *Value* and Price thereof is certain: The Difference between *Pretii* and *ad valentiam* may proceed from the Rule in the *Register of Writs*, which shews it to be according to the ancient Forms used in the Law. *West. Symb. part.* 2. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 629. A Jewel 'tis said is not *valuable* in Law, but only according to the *Valuation* of the Owner of it, and is very uncertain: But there seems to be a certain *Value* for Diamonds among the Merchant Jewellers, according to their Weight and Lustre, &c. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 628. A Man cannot say that another owes him so much, when the *Value* of the Thing owing is uncertain; for which Reason Actions in these Cases are always brought in the *Detinet*, and the Declaration *ad valentiam*, &c. 1 Lutw. 484. See *Money*.

Value of Land, May be intended such as it was anciently, and not adjudged according to its improved *Value*. 2 *Leon.* 117. *Lutw.* 1304. Vide *Purchase*.

Value of Marriage, *(Valore Maritagii)* Was a Writ that lay for the Lord, having offered *Marriage* to an Infant without Disparagement, if the Man refused to take the Lord's Offer, and married another Woman, to recover the *Value* of the Marriage. *Reg. Orig.* 164. This is also called Forfeiture of Marriage, *Forisfactura Maritagii*. See the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Vang, *(Sax.)* He *vanged* for me at the *Vant*, *i. e.* stood for me at the Font. *Blount*.

Vannus, A Vane, *Venti Index*; and *Vannus* a Fan to winnow Corn with. *Litt. Dict.*

Vantarius, *(Præcursor)* As *Vantarius Regis*, the King's Fore-footman.——*Richardus R. Miles ten. Terras per Serjeantiam esse* Vantarium Regis, &c. *Rot. de finibus.* Term. Mich. 2 Edw. 2.

Variance,

Variance, *(Variantia,* from the Fr. *Varier,* i. e. *Alterare)* Signifies any Alteration of a Thing formerly laid in a Plea, or where the Declaration in a Cauſe differs from the Writ, or from the Deed upon which it is grounded, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 629. If there is a *Variance* between the Declaration and the Writ, it is Error; and the Writ ſhall abate. And if there appear to be a material *Variance* between the Matter pleaded and the Manner of the Pleading it, this is not a good Plea; for the Manner and Matter of Pleading ought to agree in Subſtance, or there will be no Certainty in it. *Cro. Jac.* 479. 2 *Lill.* 629. But when the Pleading is good in Subſtance, a ſmall *Variance* ſhall not hurt. 3 *Mod.* 227. If the Record of *Niſi Prius* agrees with the Declaration delivered, a Variation from the Iſſue is not material. 2 *Strange* 1131. Where the Original Writ *varies* from the Declaration, 'tis not remedied by any Statute of *Jeofails.* 5 *Rep.* 37. There was a *Variance* between the Writ and Declaration, in Action of the Caſe, the one being for more than the other, and though the Plaintiff had a Verdict, he could not get Judgment: It was held, that it was not helped by the *Stat.* 18 *Eliz.* for that Statute helps when there is no Writ, not where there is one that *varies* in Subſtance from the Declaration. 2 *Cro.* 829. In Ejectment, the Original was *Teſte* 24 *Jan.* And the Ejectment ſuppoſed to be 31 *Jan.* in the Year; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, and this was aſſigned for Error, *viz.* That the Original was taken out before there was any Cauſe of Action, and being certified to be between the ſame Parties, and of the ſame Land, in the ſame Term, it was adjudged ill, and not to warrant the Declaration; and thereupon the Judgment was reverſed. *Cro. Car.* 98, 205. Though a Verdict in Ejectment was for a Meſſuage next the Meſſuage of *A B.* and the Judgment for a Meſſuage next another Meſſuge in the Occupation of *A. B.* This is no material *Variance,* but is amendable by the Statute 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. which enacts, That all Omiſſions, *Variances,* &c. not being againſt the Right of the Matter of the Suit, ſhall be amended. *Raym* 398. 3 *Salk.* 368. The Original Writ in *C. B.* concluded *ad damnum* 40 *l.* and the Declaration was *ad damnum* 100 *l.* The Jury gave 12 *l.* Damages; and on a Writ of Error brought, this *Variance* was aſſigned; it was held that this had been a good Objection in the Original Action on a Demurrer to the Declaration; but it is not ſo after Verdict; not being Matter in Point of Judgment, eſpecially as the Jury found only 12 *l.* Damages; but if the Verdict had found more Damages than what was mentioned in the Writ, though leſs than what was ſet forth in the Declaration, it had been ill, becauſe there was no Writ to warrant ſuch Damages. 2 *Cro.* 629. 1 *Bulſt.* 49. If a Defendant pleads a *Variance* between the Writ and Declaration, he is to crave *Oyer* of the Writ before he ſhall have any Advantage of the *Variance,* becauſe the Writ and Declaration are not upon the ſame Roll; and therefore if the Defendant plead to it without demanding *Oyer,* on Demurrer Judgment may be for him to anſwer over, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 658. If in the Imparlance Roll the Declaration is in Debt, and in the Plea Roll 'tis in Treſpaſs; this is ſuch a *Variance,* that if the Plaintiff hath Judgment it ſhall be reverſed. 3 *Bulſt.* 229. When a Contract is intire, an Action of Debt cannot be brought for Part of the Money, without ſhewing how the other is ſatisfied; if it be, this *Variance* from the true Debt will make it ill. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 440. In Writ of Error in the *Exchequer*-Chamber to remove a Record out of *B. R.* of a certain Treſpaſs the Huſband and Wife had done, the Record certified was of a Treſpaſs done by the Woman alone, and for this *Variance* the Writ was abated, and the Record judged not removed. *Sid.* 269. 3 *Salk.* 369. If a Leaſe be alledged to be made by two Perſons, and it appears on Evidence they were Tenants in Common, and ſo ſeveral Leaſes; it is a material *Variance:* But on its appearing that the two Leſſors were Coparceners, it will be otherwiſe, for it is there a Leaſe of them both. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 719. On *Variance* in the Perſons or Number of Acres, *&c.* between a Fine and an Indenture to lead the Uſes; if the Party avers, there was not any other Conſideration, or new Agreement, but that the Fine was levied according to the Uſes and Intents mentioned in the Indenture, it is good. 5 *Rep.* 25. *Variance* of the Sum in a Judgment, not cured by a *remittit.* 2 *Strange* 1171. A ſlight *Variance* fatal in the Name of a Corporation. 2 *Strange* 787. *Variance* in the Chriſtian Name of an Earl immaterial. 1 *Strange* 316. *Segrave* and *Seagrave* no material *Variance* upon an Iſſue of *nul tiel* Record. 2 *Strange* 889. *Variance* in Names, *&c.* how ſupplied by Averment, that a Man is the ſame Perſon, and Inqueſt of Office, *&c.* ſee *Averment* and *Pardon.* Vide *Amendment.*

Vaſſal, *(Vaſſallus)* In our ancient Cuſtoms ſignified a Tenant or Feudatary; or Perſon who vowed Fidelity and Homage to a Lord, on Account of ſome Land, *&c.* held of him in Fee; alſo a Slave or Servant, and eſpecially a Domeſtick of a Prince. *Du Cange. Vaſſallus* is ſaid to be *quaſi inferior Socius,* as the *Vaſſal* is inferior to his Maſter, and muſt ſerve him; and yet he is in a Manner his Companion, becauſe each of them is obliged to the other. *Skene.*

Vaſſalage, Signifies the State of a *Vaſſal,* or Servitude and Dependency on a ſuperior Lord: *Liege Vaſſalage* only belonged to the *King.*

Vaſſelerie, Was the Tenure or holding of Vaſſals. *Cowel.*

Vaſto, Is a Writ that lies againſt Tenants for Term of Life or Years, committing *Waſte. F. N. B.* 55. *Reg. Orig.* 72. See *Waſte.*

Vaſtum, A *Waſte* or Common lying open to the Cattle of all Tenants who have a Right of Commoning. *Paroch. Antiq.* 171.

Vavaſor, Is one who was in Dignity next to a Baron. *Camd Brit.* 109.——*Sunt & alii Potentes Regni, qui dicuntur Barones, hoc eſt, Robur Belli: Et alii ſunt qui dicuntur* Vavaſores, *Viri Magnæ Dignitatis, &c.* Bract. lib. 1. cap. 8. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Vavaſory, *(Vavaſoria)* The Lands that a *Vavaſor* held. *Bract. lib.* 2.

Veal-money, The Tenants within the Manor of *Bradford* in the County of *Wilts,* pay a yearly Rent by this Name to their Lord, in lieu of *Veal* paid formerly in *Kind. Blount's Ten'.*

Vectigal Judiciarum, Is applied to Money or *Fines* paid to the King, to defray the Charge he is at in maintaining the Courts of Juſtice, and Protection of the People. 3 *Salk.* 33.

Vejours, *(Viſores,* from the Fr. *Veior,* i. e. *Cernere)* Are ſuch Perſons as are ſent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Queſtion, for the better Deciſion of the Right thereto: And it is uſed for thoſe that are appointed to view an Offence; as a Man murdered, a Woman raviſhed, *&c. Old Nat. Br.* 112. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Veltrarius, One who leads Greyhounds, which Dogs in *Germany* are called *Welters,* in *Italy Veltres,* &c. And Lands are held *per ſervitium inveniend unum* veltrarium *Canes ducere, &c.* Blount's Tenures, pag. 9.

Velum quadrageſimale, A Veil or Peice of Hangings, drawn before the *Altar* in *Lent,* as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.——*Item ad quodlibet Altare, &c.* Velum quadrageſimale, *Velum Nuptiale, Palla Mortuorum, &c.* Synod. Exon. Anno 1217.

Venaria, Are thoſe Beaſts which are caught in the Woods by hunting. *Leg. Canut. c.* 108.

Venatio, In the Statute of *Charta de Foreſta* ſignifies *Veniſon,* in Fr. *Venaiſon:* It is called *Venaiſon,* of the Means whereby the Beaſts are taken, *quoniam ex* Venatione *capiuntur,* and being hunted are moſt whole-

wholesome: And they are termed Beasts of *Venary*, (not *Venery*) because they are gotten in Hunting. 4 *Inst.* 316.

Venditioni exponas, Is a judicial Writ, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to sell Goods which he hath formerly taken into his Hands, for the Satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *Reg. Judic.* 33. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 21. The Sheriff upon a *Fieri facias* takes Goods in Execution, and returns that he hath so done, and cannot find Buyers; or if he delay to deliver them to the Party, *&c.* then the Writ *Venditioni exponas* shall issue to the Sheriff, to make Sale of the Goods, and bring in the Money. 13 *H.* 7. 1. *Dyer* 363. If a *Superfedeas* be not delivered to the Sheriff till he hath in part executed a Writ of Execution, he may afterwards be authorised to go through with it by a *Venditioni exponas*; as he may also in the like Case after a Writ of Error. *Dyer* 98. *Cro. Eliz* 597. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 894.

Venditor Regis, The King's Salesman; being the Person who exposed to Sale Goods and Chattels seised or distrained to answer any Debt due to the King; This Office was granted by King *Edw.* 1. to *Philip de Lardiner*, in the County of *York*: *Ita quod ipse vel certus suus Attornatus ibit ad Mandatum Vice comitis de loco in locum infra Com. præd. sumptibus suis ad prædict' Venditiones faciendas, & capiat de unaquaque Venditione pro Feodo suo* xxxii. *den.* But the Office was seised into the King's Hands for the Abuse thereof. *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 2.

Venia, Is used for a Kneeling or low Prostration on the Ground, by Penitents. *Walsing.* 196.

Venire facias, A Writ judicial awarded to the Sheriff to cause a Jury of the Neighbourhood to appear, when a Cause is brought to Issue, to try the same; and if the Jury come not at the Day of this Writ, then there shall go a *Habeas Corpora*, and after a *Distress* until they appear. *Old Nat. Br.* 157. But where a *Venire* omits Part of the Issue to be tried, or any of the Parties; if a Juror is named in the *Habeas Corpora*, by a Name different from that in the *Venire*; or a Juror returned on such a Panel is omitted in the *Habeas Corpora*; or a *Venire* or *Distringas* are issued without any Award on the Roll to warrant them; it will be ill, and is said to be a Discontinuance. 2 *Hawk. P C.* 298, 299. A *Venire facias* ought to be *de aliquo Vicineto*; and *Venire de Vicineto Civitatis*, is good without naming of the Parish within the City out of which the Jurors are summoned. 2 *Lill.* 633, 636. Though it hath been held, that the *Venire facias* may be of a Town, Parish, Manor, or any Place known, called a *Lieu Conus*; but not of a City, or County. *Cro. Eliz.* 260. And yet where a *Venue* cannot come from a Vill, Hamlet, *&c.* there it might be *de Corpore Comitatus*, to prevent Failure of Justice, before the Statute 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* By which Act a *Venire facias* may be from the Body of the County, *&c.* In an Information against a County for not repairing a Bridge, it was held, that the Attorney General might take a *Venire* to any adjacent County; and that it might be *de Corpore* of the Whole, or *de Vicineto* of some particular Place therein next adjoining. *Trin.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 381. The Plaintiff in *Assumpsit* declared upon a Promise made at *Maidstone* in *Kent*; and upon *Non Assumpsit* pleaded, the *Venire facias* was *de Vicineto Villæ & Parochiæ de Maidstone*, and a Trial was had: But it was resolved to be an insufficient Trial, because the *Venire* ough to be of a larger Precinct, than the Plaintiff himself had alledged in his Declaration. *Yelv.* 104. And it will be Error if the *Venire* be short; as a Defendant in Trespass prescribed for a Foot-way leading from *Hinton* so far as the Foot way of *Horn-Castle*, &c. Issue was taken upon this Prescription, and the *Venire facias* awarded *de Vicineto de Hinton* only, when it should have been of *Hinton* and *Horn-Castle*; and the Judgment was reversed. *Moor* 357, 412. So if in Ejectment Lands are laid in *A. B.* and *C.* and tried for the Plaintiff by a *Visne* out of *A.* only; this is insufficient. 5 *Rep.* 36. Though in Action of Trespass, *&c.* for rescuing a Distress for Rent, setting forth that the Plaintiff made a Lease of Lands to the Defendant lying in three several Places; the Plaintiff having a Verdict, it was moved in Arrest of Judgment, that the Trial was insufficient, because the *Venire* was from one Place, when it ought to be from all three Places where the Lands lie; but adjudged, that this Action being brought against a wrong Doer, and not upon the Lease itself, the *Venue* may be laid in that very Place where the Wrong was done. *Lutw.* 213. One *Venire facias* is sufficient to try several Issues, between the same Parties, and in the same County. 2 *Cro.* 550. And where an Action was brought against two, they both joined Issue, and one died; and after the *Venire facias* was awarded to try the Issue between both, which was done; and held to be no Error, though it issued against a dead Person, because one of the Defendants was living. *Cro. Car.* 308. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 444. If a *Venire facias* is returned by the Coroner, for Defect of the Sheriff, *&c.* when it ought to be returned by the Sheriff, the Trial is wrong, and not remedied by any Statute of Jeofails. 5 *Rep.* 36. In all Cases, where there is to be a special Jury, the *Venire* must be *special*: If the Matter to be tried be within divers Places, in one and the same County, the *Venire facias* shall be general; and if in several Counties, it shall be special. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 635. If a Matter of Law be depending in Court undetermined, and an Issue also joined in the Cause, there is to be a special *Venire* awarded, *tam ad Triandum Exitum, quam ad Inquirendum de Dampnis, &c.* as well to try the Issue, as to find the Damages both upon the Issue and the Matter put in Judgment of the Court. *Ibid* 636. The Plaintiff's Attorney ought to give a Copy of the Jury returned upon a *Venire facias* to the Defendant's Attorney, before the Trial; and it is to be filed. *Pasch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* At a Trial at *Nisi prius*, the Plaintiff changed the *Venire facias*, and Panels, and had a Jury the Defendant knew not of; and ruled, that the Defendant cannot be aided, if the first *Venue* was not filed: And a Difference was taken when the first *Venire* was not filed, that he cannot be aided, because he may resort to the Sheriff, and have a View of the Panel, to be prepared for his Challenges; but if the first *Venire* was filed, then the Defendant shall have a new Trial. *Raym.* 79. A *Venire facias* after filed, cannot be altered without Consent of Parties: Though where a Verdict in a Cause is imperfect, so that Judgment cannot be given upon it there shall be a *new Venire facias* to try the Cause, and find a new Verdict. 2 *Lill* 634, 635. And if a Plaintiff be nonsuit on a Mistake in the *Nisi prius* Record, and the Paper Book and Roll are right; the Nonsuit may be set aside, and a *Venire facias de novo* awarded, and the Issued tried, *&c.* *Cro. Jac.* 669 A *Venire facias* may be amended by the Issue Roll, when that is right, in some Cases. 3 *Nelf.* 446.

Venire facias, Is also the common Process upon any *Presentment*, being in Nature of a Summons for the Party to appear; and is a proper Process to be first awarded on an Indictment for any Crime, under the Degree of Treason, Felony, or Maihem, except in such Cases wherein other Process is directed by Statute: And if it appears by the Return to such *Venire*, that the Party has Lands in the County whereby he may be distrained, the Distress infinite shall be awarded till he do appear; and he shall forfeit on every Default, so much as the Sheriff returns upon him in Issues: But if a *Nihil* be returned, a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries*, shall issue, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 283. The *Venire facias ad Respondendum* may be without a Day certain, because by an Appearance the Fault in this Process is cured; but a *Venire facias ad triand. exitum* must be returnable on a Day certain, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 371.

Venire facias tot Matronas, Is mentioned in *Lambard's Eiren. lib.* 4. See *Ventr. inſpiciendo.*

Venitare, Is the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*; ſo called, becauſe of the *Venite Exultemus Domino, Jubilate Deo, &c.* writ in the Hymn Book or Pſalter as it is appointed to be ſung, *&c.* It often occurs in the Hiſtory of our *Engliſh* Synods; and is called *Venitarium.* Mon. Ang. Tom 3. pag. 332.

Venter, Signifies the Belly; but is alſo uſed for the Children by a Woman of one Marriage: There is in Law a *firſt and ſecond Venter*, &c. where a Man hath Children by ſeveral Wives; and how they ſhall take in Diſcents of Lands, vide *Diſcent.*

Ventre inſpiciendo, Is a Writ to ſearch a Woman that ſaith ſhe is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Lands from the next Heir: The *Trial* whereof is by a *Jury of Women. Reg. Orig.* 227. The Law hath provided this Writ for the Benefit of right Heirs, *contra Partus ſuppoſititios*; and it is ſued out of *Chancery*, and returnable in the *Common Pleas*, &c. And if a Man having Lands in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, dieth, and his Wife ſoon after marries again, and feigns herſelf with Child by her former Huſband; in this Caſe, though ſhe be married, the Writ *de Ventre inſpiciendo* doth lie for the Heir againſt her. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 631. *Thomas de Aldham* of *Surry*, Brother of *Adam de Aldham*, *Anno* 4 *Hen.* 3. claimed his Brother's Eſtate: but *Joan*, Widow of the ſaid *Adam*, pleaded ſhe was with Child; whereupon the ſaid *Thomas* obtained the Writ *Ventre inſpiciendo* directed to the Sheriff. ——*Quod aſſumptis tecum diſcretis & legalibus militibus & diſcretis & legalibus mulieribus de Comitatu tuo in propria Perſona accedas ad ipſam* Joannam, *& ipſam a prædictis mulieribus coram præfatis militibus videri facias, & diligenter tractari per ubera & per* Ventrem, *& Inquiſitionem factam Certificari facias ſub ſigilla tuo & ſigillo duorum militum Juſticiariis noſtris apud* Weſtm. *&c.* And in *Eaſter* Term 29 *Eliz.* this Writ was ſued out of the *Chancery* into *C. B.* at the Proſecution of *Percival Willoughby*, who had married the eldeſt of the five Daughters of Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who died without any Son, but left a Wife named *Dorothy*, that at the Time of his Death pretended herſelf to be with Child by Sir *Francis*; which if it were a Son, all the five Siſters would thereby loſe the Inheritance deſcended unto them; which Writ was directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, and they were commanded to cauſe the ſaid *Dorothy* to be view'd by 12 Knights, and ſearched by 12 Women, in the Preſence of the 12 Knights, *Et ad tractandum per ubera & ad ventrem inſpiciendum*, whether ſhe were with Child, and to certify the ſame to the Court of *Common Pleas*; and if ſhe were with Child, to certify for how long, in their Judgments, *Et quando ſit partitura*; upon which the Sheriffs accordingly cauſed her to be ſearched, and returned that ſhe was twenty Weeks gone with Child, and that within twenty Weeks more, *fuit paritura:* Thereupon another Writ iſſued out of *C. B.* requiring the Sheriffs ſafely to keep her in ſuch a Houſe, and that the Doors ſhould be well guarded; and that every Day they ſhould cauſe her to be viewed by ſome of the Women named in the Writ, and when ſhe ſhould be delivered, that ſome of them ſhould be with her to view her Birth, whether it be Male or Female, to the Intent that there ſhould be no Falſity: And upon this Writ the Sheriffs return'd, That they had cauſed her accordingly to be kept and view'd, and that ſuch a Day ſhe was delivered of a Daughter. *Cro. Eliz.* 566. In the 22d Year of K. *James* 1. the Widow of one *Duncomb* married within a Week after the Death of her firſt Huſband, and his Couſin and Heir brought the Writ *Ventre inſpiciendo* directed to the Sheriff of *L.* who returned that he had cauſed her to be ſearched by ſuch Matrons who found her with Child, *Et quod paritura fuit* within ſuch a Time; and thereon it was prayed that the Sheriff might take her into his Cuſtody, and keep her till ſhe was delivered, but becauſe ſhe ought to live with her Huſband, they would not take her from him; but he was ordered to enter into a Recognizance not to remove her from his Dwelling-houſe, and a Writ was awarded to the Sheriff to cauſe her to be inſpected every Day, by Two of the Women which he had returned had ſearched her, and that three of them ſhould be preſent at her Delivery, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 685. Theſe two laſt Caſes are notable Precedents of the Form of Proſecuting theſe Writs: And where Women condemn'd for Crimes, who plead their Bellies, pretending to be with Child, are to be viewed and tried by a Jury of Matrons, ſee *Reprieve.*

Venue, *(Vicinetum,* or *Viſnetum)* Is taken for a neighbouring Place, *Locus quem* Vicini *habitant:* It is the Place from whence a Jury are to come for Trial of Cauſes. *F. N. B.* 115. In Actions of Treſpaſs and Ejectment, the *Venue* is to be from the Vill or Hamlet, where the Lands in Queſtion do lie: And in all real Actions, the *Venue* muſt be laid in that County where the Thing is for which the Action is brought. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 634, 635. But the Judges may, in all tranſitory Actions, alter the *Venue* from the Place where by the Law it otherwiſe ſhould be, if they believe through any juſt Cauſe there cannot be an indifferent Trial in the County the *Venue* was firſt laid in; though if a Defendant will move to change the *Venue*, he muſt make *Affidavit* that the Cauſe of Action (if any be) did ariſe in the County where he would have the *Venue* to be, or elſewhere, and not in the County where the Plaintiff hath laid his Action: And if upon a Motion the Court orders the *Venue* to be altered, the Plaintiff is to alter his Declaration, and lay his Action in the other County, *&c. Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Motion to change a *Venue* muſt be within eight Days after the Declaration delivered; but this Rule is not ſtrictly obſerved: It is never granted after the Rules for Pleading are out; and 'tis a Rule not to change a *Venue*, where neceſſary Evidence ariſes in two Counties to ſupport the Action, if the Plaintiff will be bound to give ſome material Evidence in the County where he laid his Action. 2 *Salk.* 668, 669. If the Defendant is a Barriſter or Attorney, on Motion the *Venue* ſhall be changed into *Middleſex*; and where an Attorney is Plaintiff, and lays his Action in *Middleſex*, there the *Venue* ſhall continue. *Ibid.* Where an Attorney is Defendant he may change the *Venue* into *Middleſex.* 2 Strange 1049. But not where there is another Defendant joined with him. 1 *Strange* 610. A Barriſter may lay the *Venue* in *Middleſex.* 2 Strange 822. The Want of a *Venue* is only curable by ſuch a Plea which admits the Fact, for the Trial whereof it was required to lay a *Venue.* 3 Salk. 381. Vide *Venire facias.*

Verderor, *(Viridarius,* from the Fr. *Verdeur*, i. e. *Cuſtos Nemoris)* Is an Officer in the King's *Foreſt*, whoſe Office is properly to look to the *Vert*, and ſee it well maintained; and he is ſworn to keep the Aſſiſes of the Foreſt, and view, receive, and inrol the Attachments and Preſentments of Treſpaſſes of *Vert* and Veniſon, *&c. Manwood, par.* 1. *pag* 332.

Verdict, *(Veredictum, quaſi dictum Veritatis)* Is the Anſwer of a Jury given to the Court, concerning the Matter of Fact in any Cauſe committed to their Trial; wherein every one of the Twelve Jurors muſt agree, or it cannot be a *Verdict:* And the Jurors are to try the Fact, and the Judges to adjudge according to the Law that ariſeth upon it. 1 *Inſt.* 226. *Verdicts* are either *General*, or *Special.* A *General Verdict* is that which is brought into the Court in like general Terms to the General Iſſue; as if a Defendant pleads Not guilty, or no Wrong, then the Iſſue is general, whether he be guilty, or the Fact be a Wrong, or not; which being commited to the Jury, they, upon

Conſideration of the Evidence, ſay for the Plaintiff, that the Defendant is guilty of a Wrong, or for the Defendant, that it is no Wrong, &c. A *Special Verdict* is where they find the Matter at large, according to the Evidence given, that ſuch a Thing is done by the Defendant; and declaring the Courſe of the Fact, as in their Opinions it is proved, pray the Judgment of the Court as to what the Law is in ſuch a Caſe. *S. P. C.* 1 *Inſt.* 227. And a *Fact* may be found *Specially, viz.* Where a Perſon is indicted of Murder; the Jury may bring him in guilty of Manſlaughter, &c. Or they may leave the Matter to the Judges, in which Caſes ſometimes it is referred to the Lord Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* and all the Judges, to determine it; wherein 'tis ſaid a Recorder of *London* who tried a Priſoner hath given his Opinion; and the King himſelf, to whom the Matter was reported. 3 *Lev.* 255. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 97. There are likewiſe *Publick* and *Privy Verdicts:* Publick, when given in open Court; and Privy, when given out of the Court, before any of the Judges thereof; and is called Privy, being to be kept ſecret from the Parties 'till affirmed in Court. 1 *Inſt.* 227. But a Privy *Verdict* is in Strictneſs no *Verdict*; for it is only a Favour which is allowed by the Court to the Jury for their Eaſe: The Jury may vary from it, and when come into Court give a contrary *Verdict*; but this muſt be before the Privy *Verdict* is recorded. 5 *Mod.* 351. 1 *Inſt.* No Privy *Verdict* can be given in criminal Matters, which concern Life, as Felony, &c. but it muſt be openly in Court; becauſe the Jury are commanded to look upon the Priſoner, when they give their *Verdict*, and ſo the Priſoner is to be there preſent: But in criminal Cauſes, where the Defendant is not to be perſonally preſent at the Time of the *Verdict*, and in Informations, a Privy *Verdict* may be given. *Raym.* 193. 1 *Ventr.* 97. A Special *Verdict* may be given in criminal, or civil Caſes; and where the Court directs the Jury to find a Special *Verdict* in a civil Cauſe, one of the Counſel on each Side agree upon Notes for it, and draw them up and ſet their Hands to them; and then they are to be delivered to the Jury in convenient Time, or the Court will take a General *Verdict:* If at the Prayer of the Plaintiff or Defendant, a Special *Verdict* is ordered to be found, the Party praying it is to proſecute the Special *Verdict*, that the Matter in Law may be determined; and if either Party delay to join in drawing it up, and pay his Part of the Charges, or if the Counſel for the Defendant refuſes to ſubſcribe the Special *Verdict*, the Party deſiring it ſhall draw it up and enter it *Ex parte.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 645, 653. Where the Parties diſagree, or the Special *Verdict* is drawn contrary to the Notes agreed upon, the Court on Motion will rectify it; and the Court may amend a Special *Verdict*, to bring the Special Matter in Queſtion: Though if a Matter of Fact be left out in the Notes of the Special *Verdict* drawn by Counſel, this cannot be amended afterwards. *Ibid.* 646. The Plaintiff and Defendant are both of them to appear in Court to hear a Special *Verdict*, and the Jury is to be called and to have the Special *Verdict* read unto them by the Secondary; and upon the Reading of it, if there be any Miſtake in the Drawing it up, the Counſel on either Side may except againſt it; and when the Counſel are agreed, then the Secondary demands of the Jury, whether they agree to find it ſo; and if they anſwer they do, the *Verdict* is found; and it is to be afterwards entered, &c. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B R.* 2 *Lill.* 646. A Special *Verdict*, though agreed to by the Counſel, &c. is not a Special *Verdict* 'till allowed by the Court. *Ibid.* In all Caſes and all Actions, the Jury may give a General or Special *Verdict*; and the Court is bound to receive it, if pertinent to the Point in Iſſue; and if the Jury doubt, they may refer themſelves to the Court, but are not bound ſo to do. 3 *Salk.* 373. Though the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cauſe conſent to have the Jury find a Special *Verdict*, yet they may find a General *Verdict*; but this is not uſual: And if the Jury will take upon them to find, againſt the Directions of the Court, any Thing in Matter of Law, the Court will receive the *Verdict*; but if they give a falſe *Verdict*, they are liable to attaint. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* The ancient Courſe of laying a Fine on Jurors, barely for giving a *Verdict* contrary to the Directions of the Court, is condemn'd as illegal, and diſuſed: And it is the ſame if the *Verdict* be given againſt Evidence; for the Jury may give it againſt Evidence, if they know the Fact themſelves. *Kel.* 50, 58. If Jurors eat or drink any Thing at the Charge of him for whom they give their *Verdict*, before they are agreed; or if by Caſting of Lots they find for the Plaintiff or Defendant; if any Writing, Letter, &c. be delivered by the Plaintiff, or in his Behalf to the Jury, concerning the Matter in Iſſue, after the Jury are gone from the Bar, and the *Verdict* is found for the Plaintiff; or either of the Parties, their Attornies or Solicitors, ſpeak any Thing to the Jury before agreed on their *Verdict*, which relates to the Cauſe; as that 'tis a clear Cauſe, or I hope you will find for ſuch a Perſon; or if any Witneſs be ſent for by the Jury after gone from the Bar, and he repeats his Evidence again, &c. In theſe Caſes the *Verdict* ſhall be void and ſet aſide: But though where the Jury eat and drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, and the *Verdict* being found for him, it is void; it is not ſo if given for the Defendant: And if the Plaintiff, after the Jury are gone from the Bar, deliver any Writing to any of the Jurors, although the *Verdict* ſhall be void if given for the Plaintiff; it is otherwiſe if given for the Defendant, and *ſic è converſo*, &c. Alſo if the Jury have eat or drank after they went from the Bar, and before they gave their *Verdict*, this ought to be ſhewed before the *Verdict* is given. 1 *Inſt.* 227. 1 *Ventr.* 125. 2 *Lev.* 140. *Moor* 17. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 454. A Juryman withdrawing from his Fellows, or keeping them from giving their *Verdict*, without giving good Reaſon for it ſhall be fined; but if he differ from them in Judgment, he ſhall not: And although Jurymen are puniſhable for Miſdemeanors, every Miſdemeanor of the Jury before they give their *Verdict*, is not a ſufficient Cauſe to make void the *Verdict*. *Dyer* 53. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 647. If one of a Jury that found a *Verdict*, were outlawed at the Time of the *Verdict*, it is not good: And where a *Verdict* is given by thirteen Jurors, it is ſaid to be a void *Verdict*; becauſe no Attaint will lie. 2 *Lill.* 644, 650. If there be eleven Jurors agreed, and but one diſſenting, the *Verdict* ſhall not be taken, nor the Refuſer fined, &c. Though 'tis ſaid anciently it was not neceſſary, that all the twelve ſhould agree in Civil Cauſes. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 297. In capital Caſes, a *Verdict* muſt be actually given; and if the Jury don't all agree upon it, they may be carried in Carts after the Judges, round the Circuit till they agree; and in ſuch Caſe they may give their *Verdict* in another County. 1 *Inſt.* 227, 281. 1 *Vent.* 97. The Court may ſet aſide a *Verdict* that convicts a Man contrary to Evidence in a criminal Cauſe; but they cannot ſet aſide a *Verdict* which acquits him. *Wood's Inſt.* 648. If the Jury acquit a Perſon of an Indictment of Felony againſt Evidence, the Court, before the *Verdict* is recorded, may order them to go out again and re-conſider the Matter; but this hath been thought hard, and of late Years is not ſo frequently practiſed as formerly: There are Inſtances where Defendants acquitted of Crimes contrary to Evidence, have been bound to the good Behaviour. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 442. In Caſe a Jury acquits a Man upon Trial againſt full Evidence, and being ſent back to conſider better of it, are peremptory in and ſtand to their *Verdict*, the Court muſt take it, but may reſpite Judgment upon the

the Acquittal: And here the King may have an Attaint. And if the Jury will by *Verdict* convict a Person againſt or without Evidence, and againſt the Opinion of the Court; they may reprieve him before Judgment, and certify for his Pardon. 2 *Hale's Hiſt. P. C.* 310. When a *Verdict* in a Civil Action is given againſt Evidence, it ſhall be ſet aſide, and a new Trial had, *&c.* If the Fact upon which the Court was to judge, be not found by the *Verdict*, a new *Venire facias* may be granted. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 693 A *Verdict* being given where no Iſſue is joined, there can be no Judgment upon it; but a *Repleader* is to be had. *Mod. Ca.* 4. And if a *Verdict* be ambiguous, inſufficient, repugnant, imperfect, or uncertain, Judgment ſhall not paſs upon it. 1 *Saund.* 154, 155 *Verdicts* muſt in all Things directly anſwer the Iſſue, or they will not be good; and if a *Verdict* finds only Part of the Iſſue, it may be ill for the Whole. 3 *Salk.* 374. But there is a Difference between Actions founded on a Wrong, and on a Contract; for where 'tis founded on a Wrong, as on a Treſpaſs, or Eſcape, *&c.* 'tis maintainable if any Part of it is found: So in Debt for Rent, a leſs Sum than demanded may be found by the *Verdict*, becauſe it may be apportioned; but where an Action is founded on a Contract, there 'tis intire, and otherwiſe. 2 *Cro.* 380. If ſeveral Perſons are indicted, or jointly charged in an Information, a *Verdict* may find ſome of the Defendants guilty, and not others. And if the Subſtance of an Iſſue be found, or ſo much as will ſerve the Plaintiff's Turn, although not directly according to the Iſſue, the *Verdict* is good. 1 *Lev.* 142. *Hob.* 73. 1 *Mod.* 4. According to *Glyn*, Ch Juſt. if an Action be brought for 500 *l* the Jury may find Part paid againſt the Plaintiff, and Part unpaid againſt the Defendant, and ſo divide the *Verdict*. *Trin.* 1658. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 649. If the Jury find the Iſſue and more, it is good for the Iſſue, and void for the Reſidue: And where a Jury find a Point in Iſſue, and a ſuperfluous Matter over and above, that ſhall not vitiate the *Verdict*. 2 *Lev.* 253. Yet if a Man brings an Action of Debt, and declares for 20 *l.* and the Jury upon *Nil debet* pleaded, find that the Defendant owed 40 *l.* this *Verdict* is ill; for the Plaintiff cannot recover more than he demands; and in this Caſe he may not recover what he demands, becauſe the Court cannot ſever their Judgment from the *Verdict*. 3 *Salk.* 376. A Plaintiff failing to prove his Iſſue, the *Verdict* ought to be found for the Defendant, and the Court will give Judgment for the Defendant, where it appears that the Plaintiff hath recovered by *Verdict* without Cauſe of Action, 2 *Lill.* 644, 651. A *Verdict* found againſt a Record, which is of a higher Nature than any *Verdict*, is not good: But where a *Verdict* may be any Ways conſtrued to make it good, it ſhall be ſo taken, and not to make it void. *Ibid.* Upon a General Iſſue, a *Verdict* which is contrary to another Record, may be allowed; but not where the *Verdict* found is againſt the ſame Record upon which it is given. *Dyer* 300. A *Verdict* againſt the Confeſſion of the Party, is void: But it has been held, that the *Verdict* may be good in the Diſjunctive, though it be not formal; but if it find a Thing merely out of the Iſſue, 'tis not good. *Jenk. Cent.* 257. *Hob.* 53, 54. And where the Jury begin with a direct *Verdict*, and end with ſpecial Matter, *&c.* that ſhall make the *Verdict*: Alſo if they begin with any Special Matter, and after make a general Concluſion upon it, contrary to Law; the Judges will judge of the *Verdict*, according to the Special Matter. *Ibid.* 53. No *Verdict* will make that good, which is not ſo by Law, of which the Court is to judge; Judgment is to be given on *Verdicts*, that ſtand with Law; and what both Parties have agreed in the Pleading, muſt be admitted ſo to be, though the Jury find it otherwiſe, it being a Rule in Law. *Hob.* 112. 2 *Cro.* 678. 2 *Mod.* 4. The Statute of Jeofails helps after *Verdict*; as it ſuppoſes the Matter left out was given in Evidence, and that the Judge directed accordingly. 1 *Mod.* 292. If there be no original Writ, it is help'd by a *Verdict* by the Statute of Jeofails; but not if there be a bad Writ: A Declaration that is not good, is in many Caſes help'd after *Verdict*; but not where the Declaration doth not make it appear that the Plaintiff had ſome Cauſe of Action, to warrant his Declaration, *&c.* A *Verdict* may make an ill Plea good, by Intendment, *&c.* But a *Verdict* will not help, where there is no Iſſue: And what is good after *Verdict*, would be ill on Demurrer; alſo in criminal Caſes, Real Actions, or Actions *Qui tam*, if there be any Errors in the Proceedings, they are not help'd after *Verdict*, by the *Stat.* of Jeofails 2 *Lill. Abr.* 644, 647. 2 *Bulſt.* 41. 2 *Salk* 664. 3 *Mod* 161. Where a *Verdict* is found for the Plaintiff, and he will not enter it, the Defendant may compel him to do it, on Motion; or the Defendant may enter it himſelf. 2 *Lill.* After a *Verdict* is returned into Court, it cannot be altered, but if there be any Miſpriſion, it is to be ſuggeſted before: And a Miſtake of the Clerk of the Aſſiſes appearing to the Court, was ordered to be amended. *Cro. Eliz.* 112, 150. On Return of *Verdicts*, in Civil Cauſes, given at the Aſſiſes, to the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, Judgment is had thereon; and generally if the Judgment differ from the *Verdict*, it may be reverſed, *&c.* In Debt on a Covenant to pay Money, the *Verdict* muſt go to every Part of the Demand, and find as to the Whole of the Demand. 2 *Strange* 1089. A Special *Verdict* finding nothing as to one of the Offences, is an Acquittal of that Offence. *Ibid.* 845 Where the Plaintiff's Cauſe of Action is confeſſed by the Defendant's Plea, and thereupon, notwithſtanding the Parties go to Iſſue, and a *Verdict* is found for the Defendant, yet the *Verdict* ſhall be ſet aſide and a Writ of Inquiry awarded. *Ibid.* 873. Aſſets on a Special *Verdict* ſevered by the Court. *Ibid.* 1036. Intire Damages ſevered by the Court. *Ibid* 1038. *Verdict* amended by the Judges Notes. *Ibid.* 1197. Special *Verdict* amended by Affidavit of the Evidence. 1 *Strange* 514. See *Iſſue* and *Judgment*

Verecundium, Is ſpecially uſed for Injury done to any one. *Somner of Gavelkind, pag.* 174.

Verge, (*Virgata*) The Compaſs of the King's Court, which bounds the Juriſdiction of the *Lord Steward* of the *Houſhold*; and that ſeems to have been twelve Miles about. *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. *cap* 3 *Briton* 68. *F. N. B.* 24. There is alſo a *Verge of Land*; which is an uncertain Quantity directed by the Cuſtom of the Country, from fifteen to 30 Acres, as appears under *Yard Land.* 28 *Ed.* 1. And the Word *Verge* hath another Signification, of a Stick or Rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant to a Copyhold Eſtate. *Old Nat. Br.* 17.

Vergers, (*Virgatores*) Are ſuch as carry White Wands before the Judges, *&c. Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 38.

Veronica, A Word mentioned by our *Hiſtorians*, having its Original from this, That as our Saviour was led towards the Croſs, the Likeneſs of his Face was formed on his Handkerchief in a miraculous Manner, which is ſtill preſerved in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, and called *Veronica*. Mat. Pariſ. Anno 1216. pag. 514. Bromp. 121.

Vert, (Fr. *Verd*, i. e. *Viridis*, otherwiſe called *Green hue*) In the *Foreſt* Laws ſignifies every Thing that beareth a *Green* Leaf within a Foreſt, that may cover a Deer; but eſpecially great and thick Coverts. Of *Vert* there are divers Kinds; ſome that bear Fruit, which may ſerve for Food, as Cheſnut-Trees, Service-Trees, Nut-Trees, Crab-Trees, *&c.* And for the Shelter of the Game, ſome called Hautboys, ſerving both for Food and Browze; alſo for the Defence of them, as Oaks, Beeches, *&c.* and for Shelter and Defence, ſuch as Aſhes, Poplars, Maples, Alder,

Alder, &c. Of Sub boys, some for Browze and Food of the Game; of Bushes and other Vegetables, some are for Food and Shelter, as the Haw-thorn, Black-thorn, &c. And some for Hiding and Shelter, such as Brakes, Gorse, Heath, &c. But Herbs and Weeds, although they be Green, our legal *Vert* extendeth not to them. 4 *Inst.* 327. *Manwood* divides *Vert* into *Overt-vert* and *Nether vert*; the *Overt-vert* is that which the Law Books term Haut-boys; and *Nether-vert*, what they call Sub-boys: And into *Special-Vert*, which is all Trees growing within the Forest that bear Fruit to feed Deer; called Special, because the Destroying it is more grievously punished than of any other *Vert*. *Manw. par.* 2. *pag.* 33. And *Vert* is sometimes taken for that Power which a Man hath by the King's Grant to cut *green* Wood in the Forest.

Vervise, A Kind of Cloth, mentioned in the Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8. See *Plonkets*.

Very Lord and very Tenant, *(Verus Dominus, & Verus Tenens)* Are they that are immediate Lord and Tenant one to another. *Broke.* In the Taking of Leases there is to be a *very Lord and very Tenant*; and a Man is not a *very Tenant*, until he hath attorned to the Lord by some Service, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 15.

Vessels, for Beer, Ale, and Sope, &c. their Contents and how to be made. 23 *H* 8. See *Coopers*.

Vested, If an Estate in *Remainder* is limited to a Child before born, when a Child is born the *Estate* in *Remainder* is *vested*, &c. 2 *Leon.* 219.

Vestry, A Place adjoining to a Church, where the *Vestments* of the Minister are kept; also a Meeting at such Place: And sometimes the Bishop and Priests sat together in *Vestries*, to consult of the Affairs of the Church; in Resemblance of which ancient Custom, the Minister, Churchwardens, and Chief Men of most Parishes, do at this Day make a *Parish Vestry*. By Custom there may be select *Vestries*, or a certain Number of Persons chosen to have the Government of the Parish, make Rates, and take the Accounts of Churchwardens, &c. 2 *Strange* 728. And when Rates are made, the Parishioners must have Notice of a *Vestry* held for that Purpose; and then all that are absent shall be concluded by a Majority of those that be present, who in Construction of Law are the whole Parish. *Wood's Inst.* 90. And if a Parishioner be shut out of the *Vestry* Room by the Clerk of the *Vestry*; and he makes it appear that he hath a Right to come into the Room, and to be present and vote in the *Vestry*, &c. Action of the Case lies, as a Remedy. *Mod. Ca. in L. & E.* 52, 354. *Vestry-men* in *London* are a select Number of the chief Parishioners in every Parish within the City and Suburbs, who yearly chuse Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Concernments, &c. by Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. On erecting Parishes for the new Churches to be built in or near *London* and *Westminster*, the Commissioners for building the Churches are impowered to name a sufficient Number of the Inhabitants of each new Parish to be *Vestry men*; and on their Deaths or Removal, the Majority of the Parishioners to chuse others, &c. And the Parish Officers, with the *Vestry* or principal Inhabitants of the new Parishes, are in *Easter* Week to assess the Rates for the Poor, &c. 9 *Ann. c.* 22. *Vestries* of Parishes are to be consulted by Parish Officers, and to give their Assent on hiring of Houses for the better Employing and Maintaining of the Poor. 9 *Geo.* 1. The Right of adjoining a *Vestry* is in the Parish at large. 2 *Strange* 1045.

Vestura, A Crop of Grass or Corn; and Mention is made of *Prima Vestura*, and *Secunda Vestura*, &c. Cartular. Abb. St. Edmund. MS. fol. 182.

Vesture, *(Vestura)* Signifies a Garment; but in the Law it is metaphorically applied to a Possession or Seisin. *Stat. West.* 2. *cap.* 5. And in this Signification it is borrowed of the *Feudists*, with whom *Investitura* imports a Delivery of Possession, and *Vestura* Possession itself. *Hotom. Vesture of an Acre of Land* is the Profit of it; and it shall be inquired how much the *Vesture* of an Acre of Ground is worth, and how much the Land, &c. 4 *Ed.* 1. 14 *Ed.* 3. By Grant of *Vestura terræ*, the Soil will pass; and the *Vesture* being the Profit of Land, 'tis generally all one to have that, as the Land itself. 1 *Vent.* 393. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 2.

Vetitum namium, Is where the Bailiff of a Lord distrains Beasts or Goods of another, and the Lord forbids his Bailiff to deliver them when the Sheriff comes to make Replevin: The Word *Namium* signifying a Taking or Distress, and *Vetitum* forbidden; and the Owner of the Cattle may demand Satisfaction for the Injury, which is called *Placitum de vetito Namio*. Divers Lords of Hundreds and Courts Baron, had Power to hold Plea *de vetito Namio*: Matilda de Morton *clamat in Manerio de* M. *duos* Law-Days, &c. Placito de Namio vetito, *fine Brevi Domini Regis*, &c. 2 Inst. 140. Record. in Thesaur. Scacc'. See *Naam*.

Vffingi, The Kings of the *East-Angles* were so termed from King *Uffa*, who lived in the Year 578. *Matt. West.*

Via Regia, Is the Highway or common Road, called the King's Way, because authorised by him, and under his Protection: It is also denominated *Via Militaris*. Leg. Hen. 1. c. 80. Bract. lib. 4.

Vicar, *(Vicarius, quasi vice fungens Rectoris)* The Priest of every Parish is called *Rector*, unless the Predial Tithes are appropriated, and then he is stiled *Vicar*; and when Rectories are appropriated, *Vicars* are to supply the Rectors Places. At first a *Vicar* was a meer Curate to the Impropriator of the Church, temporary, and removeable at Pleasure; as those who are now Parish-Priests, in ancient Times when there were no particular Parishes, were only Curates to the Bishops; but by Degrees the Vicars got a settled Maintenance of Glebe, and some Kind of Tithes, and now claim their Dues either by Endowment or by Prescription: And where the *Vicar* is endowed, and comes in by Institution and Induction, he hath *Curam Animarum actualiter*, and is not to be removed at the Pleasure of the Rector, who in this Case hath only *Curam animarum habitualiter*; but where the *Vicar* is not endowed, nor comes in by Institution and Induction, the Rector hath *Curam animarum actualiter*, and may remove the *Vicar*. 1 *Vent.* 15. 3 *Salk.* 378. In every Church appropriated, one is to be ordained perpetual *Vicar*, and to be canonically instituted and inducted, and also endowed at the Discretion of the Ordinary; which Endowment is a Part of the Rectory, set out by the Patron, Parson, and Ordinary, for Maintaining the *Vicar*: The Institution and Induction, &c. of *Vicars* is done in the same Manner as that of Rectors; and over and above they are to take an Oath of pertual Residency, but this the Bishop may dispense with; the Statutes concerning Pluralities, Dilapidations, &c. relate to them as well as to Parsons. 4 *H.* 4. 2 *Roll Abr.* 337. Upon Endowment, the *Vicar* hath an Equal, though not so great an Interest in the Church as a Rector; the Freehold of the Church, Church yard and Glebe is in him; and as he hath the Freehold of the Glebe, he may prescribe to have all the Tithes in the Parish, except those of Corn, &c. Many *Vicars* have a good Part of the great Tithes; and some Benefices, that were formerly severed by Impropriation, have, by being united, had all the Glebe and Tithes given to the *Vicar*: But Tithes can no other Way belong to the *Vicar* than by Gift, Composition or Prescription; for all Tithes *de jure* appertain to the Parson; and yet generally *Vicars* are endowed with Glebe and Tithes, especially small Tithes, &c. If a *Vicar* be endowed of small Tithes by Prescription, and afterwards Land, which had been arable Time

out of Mind, is altered, and there are growing ſmall Tithes thereon, the *Vicar* ſhall have them; for his Endowment goes to ſuch Tithes, in any Place within the Pariſh. *Cro. Eliz.* 467. *Hob.* 39. But where the *Vicar* is endowed out of the Parſonage, he ſhall not have Tithes of the Parſon's Glebe, or of Land that was Part thereof at the Time of the Endowment, but now ſevered from it: Yet it ſeems to be otherwiſe, if the Glebe Lands are in the Hands of the Parſon's Leſſee. *Cro. Eliz.* 479. *Maller. Q. Imped.* 4. The Endowment of *Vicarages* hath been always favoured in Law, the *Vicars* for the moſt part having the Cure of Souls. 2 *Roll.* 335. *Comp. Incumb.* 347. *March Rep.* 11.

Vicarage, *(Vicaria)* Of Places did originally belong to the Parſonage or Rectory, being derived out of it: The Rector of common Right is Patron of the *Vicarage*; but it may be ſettled otherwiſe; for if he makes a Leaſe of his Parſonage, the Patronage of the *Vicarage* paſſes as incident to it. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 59. And if a *Vicarage* become void, during the Vacancy of the Parſonage, the Patron of the Parſonage ſhall preſent to ſuch *Vicarage*. 19 *Edw.* 2. 41. If the Profits of the Parſonage or *Vicarage* fall into Decay, that either of them by itſelf is not ſufficient to maintain a Parſon and *Vicar*, they ought again to be reunited: Alſo if the *Vicarage* be not ſufficient to maintain a *Vicar*, the Biſhop may compel the Rector to augment the *Vicarage*. 2 *Roll.* 337. *Parſ. Counſell.* 195, 196. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. Upon the Appropriation of a Church, and Endowment of a *Vicar* out of the ſame, the Parſonage and *Vicarage* are two diſtinct Eccleſiaſtical Benefices: And it hath been held, That where there is a Parſonage and *Vicarage* endowed, that the Biſhop in the Vacation may diſſolve the *Vicarage*; but if the Parſonage be impropriated, he cannot do it; for on a Diſſolution the Cure muſt revert, which it cannot into Lay Hands. *Comp. Incumb.* 2 *Cro.* 518. *Palm.* 219. For the moſt part *Vicarages* were endowed upon Appropriations; but ſometimes *Vicarages* have been endowed without any Appropriation of the Parſonage; and there are ſeveral Churches, where the Tithes are wholly impropriated, and no *Vicarage* endowed; and there the Impropriators are bound to maintain Curates to perform Divine Service, *&c.* The Parſon, Patron and Ordinary, may create a *Vicarage*, and endow it: And in Time of Vacancy of the Church, the Patron and Ordinary may do it; but the Ordinary alone cannot create a *Vicarage*, without the Patron's Aſſent. 17 *Edw.* 3. 51. *Cro. Jac.* 516. Where there is a *Vicarage* and Parſonage, and both are vacant, and in one Perſon's Patronage; if he preſents his Clerk as Parſon, who is thereupon inducted, this ſhall unite the Parſonage and *Vicarage* again. 11 *Hen.* 6. 32. *Vicarage* or not, is to be tried in the Spiritual Court, becauſe it could not begin to be created but by the Ordinary. 3 *Salk.* 378.

Vicario deliberando occaſione cujusdam Recognitionis, &c. Is an ancient Writ that lies for a Spiritual Perſon impriſoned, upon Forfeiture of a Recognizance, *&c.* mentioned in *Reg Orig* 147.

Vice-Admiral, An under Admiral at Sea; or Admiral on the Coaſts, *&c.*

Vice-Chamberlain, A great Officer next under the *Lord Chamberlain*: And in his Abſence hath the Rule and Controul of all Officers appertaining to that Part of his Majeſty's Houſhold, which is called the *Chamber* above Stairs. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Vice-Conſtable of England. An Officer whoſe Office is ſet forth in *Pat.* 22 *Edw.* 4.

Vice-Dominus, The ſame with *Vicecomes.*—— Vice-Dominus *Dictus eſt Præfectus Provinciæ.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 7. Selden's Tit. Hon. par. 2. Ingulphus.

Vice-Dominus Epiſcopi, Is the Vicar General, or Commiſſary of a Biſhop. *Blount.*

Vice-gerent, A Deputy or Lieutenant. Stat. 31 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 10.

Vice-Marſhal, Is mentioned with *Vice-Conſtable.* Pryn's Animad. on 4 Inſt. 71.

Vice-Roy, *(Pro Rex)* The King's Lord Lieutenant over a Kingdom. *Litt.*

Vice-Treaſurer, An Officer under the *Lord Treaſurer* in the Reign of *Hen.* 7. See *Under Treaſurer of England.*

Vicinage, (Fr. *Voiſinage, Vicinetum)* Neighbourhood, or near Dwelling. *Magn. Chart. c.* 14. See *Viſne.*

Vicis & Venellis mundandis, Is a Writ which lieth againſt a Mayor or Bailiff of a Town, *&c.* for the clean Keeping of their Streets. *Reg. Orig.* 267.

Vicount, Signifies as much as Sheriff; alſo a Degree of Nobility. *Camd. Britan.* 170. See *Viſcount.*

Vicountiel, or **Vicontiel,** Is an Adjective from *Vicount,* ſignifieth any Thing that belongeth to the Sheriff; as Writs *Vicontiel* are ſuch Writs as are triable in the County or Sheriff's Court, of which Kinds there are divers Writs of Nuſance, *&c.* mentioned by *Fitzherbert.* Old Nat. Br. 109. F. N B. 184. *Vicontiels* are certain Farms, for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and he makes what Profit he can of them: And *Vicontiel Rents* uſually come under the Title of *Firma Comitatus*; and the Sheriff hath a particular Roll of them given in to him, which he delivers back with his Accounts. 33 & 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Vicountiel Juriſdiction, Is that Juriſdiction which belongs to the Officers of a County; as to Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, *&c.*

Victuals, (*Victus*) Suſtenance, and Things neceſſary to live by, as Meat and Proviſions; *Victuallers,* are thoſe that ſell *Victuals*; and we call now all common Alehouſe-keepers by the Name of *Victuallers. Victuallers* ſhall ſell their *Victuals* at reaſonable Prices, or forfeit double Value: And *Victuallers,* Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, *&c.* coming with their *Victuals* to *London,* ſhall be under the Governance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and ſell their *Victuals* at Prices appointed by Juſtices, *&c.* 23 & 31 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 6. 7 *R.* 2. 13 *R.* 2. No Perſon during the Time that he is a Mayor, or in Office in any Town, ſhall ſell *Victuals,* on Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* But if a *Victualler* be choſen Mayor, whereby he is to keep the Aſſiſe by Statute, two diſcreet Perſons of the ſame Place who are not *Victuallers,* are to be ſworn to Aſſiſe Bread, Wine, and *Victuals,* during the Time that he is in Office; and then, after the Price aſſeſſed by ſuch Perſons, it ſhall be lawful for the Mayor to ſell *Victuals, &c.* 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. 3 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 8. If any one offend againſt theſe Statutes, the Party grieved may ſue a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, commanding them to ſend for the Parties, and to do Right; or an Attachment may be had againſt the Mayor, Officer, *&c.* to appear in *B. R.* Selling of corrupt *Victuals,* or expoſing them to Sale, is puniſhable by Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 1. And in ſome Manors they chuſe yearly two Surveyors of *Victuals,* to ſee that no unwholſome *Victuals* be ſold, and deſtroy ſuch as are corrupt. 1 *Mod.* 202. If any *Victuallers,* Butchers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, *&c.* conſpire and agree together not to ſell their *Victuals* but at ſuch Prices; they ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 10 *l.* for the ſecond 20 *l.* and for the third 40 *l.* Stat. 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 15. The Rates of *Victuals* in all Places, except Corporations, ſhall be aſſeſſed by the King's Juſtices, *&c.* And *Victuals* is not to be tranſported, by 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2. See *Foreſtallers.*

Vidame, Was the ſame as *Vice Dominus,* the Biſhop's Deputy in Temporal Matters.

Videlicet. A *Videlicet* in a Deed may make a Separation, as well as an *Habendum:* And if there be a ſeveral *Habend.* of an Annuity of 20 *l.* to one, and ſo to four others; it will be to the ſame Effect, though it ſays *Habendum* 100 *l.* to them, to be equally divided, (*viz.*) 20 *l.* to one, and ſo to the reſt, *&c.* 5 *Mod. Rep.* 29.

Viduitatis Profeſſio, The Making a ſolemn Profeſſion to live a ſole and chaſte Widow; which was heretofore a Cuſtom in *England.* Dugd. Warwickſh. pag 313, 654.

Vidimus, Mentioned in the 15 *Hen. 6. cap.* 3. See *Inſpeximus.*

Vi & Armis, Are Words uſed in Indictments, *&c.* to expreſs the Charge of a forcible and violent committing any Crime or Treſpaſs: But in Appeal of Death, on a Killing with a Weapon, the Words *Vi & Armis* are not neceſſary, becauſe they are implied; ſo in an Indictment of Forcible Entry, alledged to have been made *Manu forti, &c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 179. 1 *Hawk.* 150, 220. And where the Omiſſion of *vi & Armis, &c.* is helped in Indictments, *vide* the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.*

View, (Fr. *Veue,* i. e. *Viſus*) Is generally where a Real Action is brought, and the Tenant doth not know certainly what is in Demand; in ſuch Caſe he may pray that the Jury may *view* it. *Briton, cap.* 45. *F. N. B.* 178. This *View* is for a Jury to ſee the Land or Thing claimed, and in Controverſy; and lies in Ejectment, Waſte, Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin,* where at leaſt Six of the *Recognitors,* muſt have the *View* before the Aſſiſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 655. Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 48. 12 *Edw.* 2. And though formerly there could not have been a *View* in a Perſonal Action, but upon withdrawing of a Juror after they were ſworn, and Conſent of the Parties by a Rule of Court; now by the *Act for the Amendment of the Law,* it may be granted in any Action brought in the Courts at *Weſtminſter,* where neceſſary the better to underſtand the Evidence upon the Trial; in which Caſe the Courts may order ſpecial Writs of *Diſtringas* or *Habeas Corpora* to the Sheriff, requiring him to have ſix of the Jurors, or a greater Number of them, at the Place in Queſtion, ſome convenient Time before the Trial; who ſhall have the Matters ſhewn to them by two Perſons named in the Writ of *Diſtringas,* and appointed by the Court; and the ſaid Sheriff executing the Writ is ſpecially to return the *View* made accordingly, *&c.* 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. Upon a *View,* the Thing in Queſtion is only to be ſhewn to the Jury; and no Evidence can be given on either Side. 2 *Lill.* 656. But where in Action of Waſte, ſeveral Places are aſſigned, and the Jury hath not the *View* of ſome of them, they may find no Waſte done in that Part which they did not *view:* In Waſte for waſting a Wood, if the Jury *view* the Wood without entering into it, it is good; alſo Waſte being aſſigned in every Room of an Houſe, the *View* of the Houſe generally is ſufficient. 1 *Leon.* 259, 267. If a Rent or Common is demanded, the Land out of which it iſſues muſt be put in *View.* 1 *Leon.* 56. And if a *View* be denied, where it ought to be granted, or granted, where it ought not to be, *&c.* it is Error. 2 *Lev.* 217. See *Vejours,* or *Viewers, Aſſiſe, &c.*

View of Frank-pledge, (*Viſus Franci plegii*) Signifies the Office which the Sheriff in his *County Court* performs in looking to the King's Peace, and *ſeeing* that every Man be in ſome *Pledge, &c.* Or it is a Power of Holding a *Court-Leet,* in which Court formerly all Perſons at the Age of Fourteen were bound with Sureties or *Pledges* for their Truth to the King, and the Steward was to certify on *View. Bract. lib.* 2. And there is a Writ to exempt a Perſon from coming to the *View of Frank-pledge,* who is not reſident within the Hundred; as Men are bound to this *View* by Reaſon of their Habitation only, and not of Lands held where they dwell not: Which *Writ* is called *Viſus Franci plegii.* Reg. Orig. 175. See *Frank pledge.*

Vigil, (*Vigilia*) Is the Eve, or next Day before any ſolemn Feaſt; becauſe then Chriſtians were wont to watch, faſt, and pray in their Churches. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed. 6. c.* 19.

Vi Laica Removenda, A Writ that lies where two Parſons contend for a Church, and one of them enters into it with a great Number of *Laymen,* and holds out the other *Vi & Armis;* then he that is holden out ſhall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he *remove the Force:* But the Sheriff ought not to remove the Incumbent out of the Church, whether he is there by Right or Wrong, but only the Force. *F. N. B.* 54. 3 *Inſt.* 161. and ſee 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. And the Writ *Vi Laica removenda* ought not to be granted, until the Biſhop of the Dioceſe where ſuch Church is, hath certified into the *Chancery* ſuch Reſiſting and Force, *&c.* Though it is ſaid in the *New Natura Brevium,* it lieth upon a Surmiſe made by the Incumbent, or by him that is grieved, without any ſuch Certificate of the Biſhop. *New Nat. Br* 121. A Reſtitution was awarded to one who was put out of Poſſeſſion by the Sheriff upon a *Vi laica amovenda.* Cro. Eliz. 466. 5 Mod 443.

Vill, or **Village,** *(Villa)* Is ſometimes taken for a Manor, and ſometimes for a Pariſh, or Part of it: But a *Vill* is moſt commonly the Out part of a Pariſh, conſiſting of a few Houſes, as it were ſeparate from it.——Villa *eſt ex pluribus Manſionibus vicinata, & collata ex pluribus Vicinis.* 1 Inſt. 115. *Fleta* mentions the Difference between a Manſion, a Village, and a Manor, *viz* a Manſion may be of One or more Houſes, but it muſt be but one Dwelling-place, and none near it; for if other Houſes are contiguous, it is a *Village;* and a Manor may conſiſt of ſeveral *Villages,* or one alone. *Flet. lib.* 6. *cap.* 51 And according to *Forteſcue,* the Boundaries of *Villages,* are not by Houſes or Streets; but by a Circuit of Ground, within which there may be Hamlets, Woods, and Waſte Ground, *&c. Forteſc. in Laud. Leg. Ang. cap.* 24. When a Place is named generally, in legal Proceedings, it is intended to be a *Vill,* becauſe as to civil Purpoſes the Kingdom was firſt divided into *Vills;* and it is never intended a Pariſh, that being an Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion of the Kingdom to Spiritual Purpoſes, though in many Caſes the Law takes Notice of Pariſhes as to Civil Purpoſes. 1 *Mod.* 230. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 57. If no *Vill, &c.* is alledged, where a Meſſuage and Lands lie, no Trial can be had concerning it: But ſome Counties in the North of *England,* and in *Wales,* have no *Vills* but Pariſhes; where in both Real and Perſonal Actions, a Jury of the Pariſh will ſerve. *Jenk. Cent.* 328, 33. A *Vill* and a Pariſh by Intendment ſhall be all one; and in Proceſs of Appeal, a Pariſh may be intended a *Vill. Cro. Jac.* 263. 3 *Salk* 380. If a *Venue* be laid in *Gray's Inn,* which is no Pariſh or *Vill;* the Defendant muſt plead there is no ſuch *Vill* as *Gray's Inn,* or it ſhall be intended a *Vill* after Verdict, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 381. Two Houſes in an Extraparochial Place are not enough to denominate a *Ville.* 2 *Strange* 1004, 1071. See *Pariſh,* and *Venire facias.*

Villa Regia, A Title given to thoſe Country *Villages,* where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manor in their own Demeſne, having there commonly a free Chapel, not ſubject to Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. *Paroch. Antiq.* 53.

Villain, *(Villanus,* Fr. *Vilain,* i. e. *Vilis)* Signifies a Man of ſervile or baſe Condition, a Bondman, or Servant. Of thoſe Bondmen or *Villains* there were two Sorts in *England;* one termed a *Villain in groſs,* who was immediately bound to the Perſon of the Lord, and his Heirs: The other, a *Villain regardant* to a Manor, being bound to his Lord as a Member belong-

belonging and annexed to a Manor, whereof the Lord was Owner. And he was properly a *pure Villain*, of whom the Lord took Redemption to marry his Daughter, and to make him free; and whom the Lord might put out of his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels at his Will, and chaſtiſe, but not maim him: For if he maimed his *Villain*, he might have Appeal of Maihem againſt the Lord; as he could bring Appeal of the Death of an Anceſtor againſt his Lord, or Appeal of Rape done to his Wife. *Bract. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Old Nat. Br.* 8. *Terms de Ley* 574, 575. Some were *Villains* by Title or Preſcription, that is to ſay, that all their *Blood* have been *Villains* regardant to the Manor of the Lord Time out of Mind: And ſome were made *Villains* by their Confeſſion in a Court of Record, *&c.* Though the Lord might make a *Manumiſſion* to his *Villain*, and thereby infranchiſe him: And if the *Villain* brought any Action againſt his Lord, other than an Appeal of Maihem, *&c.* And the Lord, without Proteſtation, made Anſwer to it, by this the *Villain* was made free. *Terms de Ley* 576. *Villain Eſtate* was contradiſtinguiſhed to free Eſtate, by the Statute 8 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 11. And the *Villani* were ſuch as dwelt in *Villages*, and of that ſervile Condition, that they were uſually ſold with the Farm to which they reſpectively belonged; ſo that they were a Kind of Slaves, and uſed as ſuch: And *Villenage* or Bondage, it is ſaid, had Beginning among the *Hebrews*, and its Original of *Canaan* the Son of *Cham*, who becauſe he had mocked his Father *Noe* to Scorn, was puniſhed in his Son *Canaan* with Penalty of Bondage. *Ibid.* 455. *Villenage* cometh of *Villain*, and was a baſe Tenure of Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all ſuch Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a *Villain* to perform: The Diviſion of *Villenage*, by *Bracton*, was into *Purum* Villenagium *à quo præſtatur Servitium incertum & indeterminatum*, & Villenagium *Socagium*; which was to carry the Lord's Dung into his Fields, to plough his Ground at certain Days, ſow and reap his Corn, *&c.* and even to empty his Jakes, as the Inhabitants of ſome Places were bound to do, though afterwards turned into a Rent, and that *villanous* Service excuſed. Every One that held in *Villenage*, was not a *Villain* or Bondman; for Tenure in *Villenage* could make no Freeman *Villain*, unleſs it were continued Time out of Mind; nor could free Land make a *Villain* free. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 8. *Copyhold* Tenures ſeem to be ſprung from *Villenage*. *F. N. B.* 28. And the Slavery of this Cuſtom hath been long ago taken off; for we have hardly heard of any Caſe in *Villenage* ſince *Crouche*'s Caſe in *Dyer*'s *Rep.* There are not properly any *Villains* now; and the Title and Tenure of *Villenage* are aboliſhed by the Stat. of *Car.* 2. See *Neif.*

Villanous Judgment, *(Villanum Judicium)* Is that which caſts the Reproach of *Villany* and Shame upon him againſt whom it is given, as a Conſpirator, *&c.* And the Judgment in ſuch a Caſe ſhall be like the ancient Judgment in *Attaint*, *viz.* That the Offender ſhall not be of any Credit afterwards; nor ſhall it be lawful for him to approach the King's Court; and his Lands and Goods ſhall be ſeized into the King's Hands, his Trees rooted up, and Body impriſoned, *&c. Staundf. P. C.* 157. *Lamb. Eiren.* 63. Stat. 4 *H.* 5. And the Puniſhment at this Day appointed for *Perjury*, may partake of the Name of *Villanous Judgment*; as it hath ſomewhat more in it than corporal, or Pecuniary Pain, *i. e.* the diſcrediting the Teſtimony of the Offender for ever.

Villein Fleeces, Are bad *Fleeces* of Wool, ſhorn from ſcabbed Sheep. 31 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 8.

Villenage, *(Villenagium)*. The Tenure of. See *Villain*.

Vinagium, *(Tributum a Vino)* A Payment of a certain Quantity of *Wine* in lieu of Rent, to the Chief Lord of a *Vineyard*. Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 980.

Vineyards, The Owners of *Vineyards* may make Wine of *Britiſh* Grapes only growing there, free from any Duty. Stat. 10 *Geo.* 2.

Vinnet, A Flower or Border which Printers uſe to ornament printed Leaves of Books; mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33.

Vintners. The *Vintners* Company of *London* were incorporated *Anno* 7 *Jac.* 1. with certain Privileges for ſelling Wine in the City, by all Freemen within the ſame, *&c.* 2 *Keb.* 372. See *Wine*.

Violence, *(Violentia)*. All *Violence* is unlawful: If a Man aſſault another with an Intention of beating him only, and he dieth, it is Felony. And where a Perſon knocks another on the Head who is breaking his Hedges, *&c.* this will be Murder, becauſe it is a *violent* Act beyond the Provocation. *Kel. Rep.* 64, 131. There is a *Violence* in committing Riots, *&c.*

Virgata terræ, A Yard-Land, *ex* 24 *Acris conſtat*, *quatuor* Virgatæ *Hidam faciunt*, & *quinque Hidæ feodum Militis*. Kennet's Gloſſ.

Viridario eligendo, Is a Writ that lies for the Choice of a *Verderor* in the Foreſt. *Reg. Orig.* 177.

Viridis Roba, A Coat of many Colours; for in the old Books *Viridis* is uſed for *Varius*. Bract. lib. 3.

Virilia, The Privy Members of a Man; to cut off which was Felony by the Common Law, though the Party conſented to it. *Bract. lib.* 3. *pag.* 144.

Vis, *(Lat.)* Is any Kind of Force, Violence, or Diſturbance relating to a Man's Perſon, or his Goods, Right in Lands, *&c.* See *Force*.

Viſcount, *(Vicecomes)* A Degree of Nobility next to an Earl; which *Camden* ſays is an old Name of Office, but a new one of Dignity; being never heard of among us till the Reign of King *Hen.* 6th, who in his eighteenth Year in Parliament created *John* Lord *Beaumont*, *Viſcount Beaumont*. Camb. Britan. 170. Selden's Tit. Hon. 761. *Viſcounts* had their Name from being formerly Governors of Counties; and they are now made by Patent, as an Earl; but their Number is ſmall in this Kingdom, in Compariſon with the other Degrees of Peerage.

Viſitation, *(Viſitatio)* Is that Office which is performed by the Biſhop of every Dioceſe once every three Years, or by the Archdeacon once a Year, by *viſiting* the Churches and their Rectors throughout the whole Dioceſe; *Ut populus illorum curæ commiſſus ſalubriter a Paſtoribus & Ordine gubernetur: Et ne quid detrimenti capiat Eccleſia, &c.* Reform. Leg. Eccl. pag. 124. And when a *Viſitation* is made by the Archbiſhop, all Acts of the Biſhop are ſuſpended by *Inhibition*, *&c.* A Commiſſary at his *Court of Viſitation*, cannot cite Lay Pariſhioners, unleſs it be Church-wardens and Sides men; and to thoſe he may give his Articles, and inquire by them. *Noy* 123. 3 *Salk.* 379. *Proxies* and *Procurations* are paid by the Parſons whoſe Churches are *viſited*, *&c. Ibid.*

Viſitor, Is an Inſpector of the Government of a Corporation, *&c.* The Ordinary is *Viſitor* of Spiritual Corporations; but Corporations inſtituted for private Charity, if they are Lay, are *viſitable* by the Founder, or whom he ſhall appoint, and from the Sentence of ſuch *Viſitor* there lies no Appeal. 3 *Salk.* 381. By Implication of Law, the Founder and his Heirs are *Viſitors* of Lay Foundations, if no particular Perſon is appointed by him to ſee that the Charity is not perverted. *Ibid.* And where Founders are *Viſitors* of Hoſpitals, *&c.* The Appointment of a Biſhop without his Chriſtian Name to be a *Viſitor*, extends to his Succeſſors. 2 *Strange* 913. The *Viſitor* in his Citation muſt purſue his Authority. *Ibid.* He may puniſh one Man for Acts done by him jointly with others. *Ibid.* Offences againſt the Statute of a

Colle-

College are not pardoned by an Act of Grace. *Ibid.* 912. See Stat. 39 *Eliz. c.* 5. 43 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Uiſtoz of Manners, In ancient Time was wont to be the Name of the *Regarder*'s Office in the Foreſt. *Manwood, par.* 1. *pag.* 195.

Uſſne, *(Viſnetum)* Signifies a Neighbour-place, or Place near at Hand. 19 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. See *Venue.*

Uiſus, View, or Inſpection; as Wood is to be taken *per* Viſum *Foreſtarii, &c.* Hoved 784.

Uita Juſtitiæ & Legis, A Sheriff of the County is ſaid to be the *Life of Juſtice,* as no Suit begins, and no Proceſs is ſerved but by him; and after Suits are ended, he hath the making Execution, which is the *Life of the Law.* Co. Litt.

Uibary, *(Vivarium)* A Place by Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept: And in Law it is moſt commonly uſed for a Park, Warren, Piſcarry, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 100.

Uiba voce, Is where a Witneſs is examined perſonally in open Court. See *Depoſition.*

Uicus, A Hulk or Ship of Burden. *Leg. Ethelred.*

Uillage, Is when there is a Want of Meaſure in a Caſk, *&c.*

Uinage, The ſame with *Alnage.* Vide *Alnage.*

Uina ferrea, Is the Standard *Ell of Iron,* kept in the *Exchequer* for the Rule of Meaſure. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 383.

Umpire, *(Arbiter)* One choſen by Compromiſe to deal indifferently between both Parties. *Litt.*

Umpirage, Is where there is but one Arbitrator of Matters ſubmitted to Award; and is uſually when the Parties ſubmit themſelves to the Arbitrament of certain Perſons; and if they cannot agree, or are not ready to deliver their Award in Writing before ſuch a Time, then to the Judgment of another as *Umpire:* And this is often the Effect of Bonds of Submiſſion to Arbitration. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 261, 262. See *Arbitration.*

Una cum Omnibus aliis, In the Grant of a Deed, is a new Addition of other Things than were granted before; and hath its own Concluſion attending it. *Hob.* 175.

Unceaſath, (From the Sax. *Un,* a Negative Particle, *i. e. Sine,* Ceas, *litis,* and *Ath* Oath) Is an obſolete Word uſed where one killed a Thief, and made Oath that he did it as he was flying for the Fact, and there upon *Parentibus ipſius occiſi juret* unceaſath, *viz.* That his Kindred would not revenge his Death; or they ſwore that there ſhould be no Contention about it. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 37.

Uncia terræ, Often occurs in the Charters of the *Britiſh* Kings for ſome Meaſure or Quantity of Land: It was the Quantity of 12 *Modii,* and each *Modius* poſſibly 100 Foot ſquare. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 198, 205.

Uncore priſt, Is a Plea of a Defendant in Nature of a Plea in Bar, where being ſued for a Debt due on Bond at a Day paſt, to ſave the Forfeiture of the Bond, he ſays that he tendered the Money at the Day and Place, and that there was none there to receive it; and that he is alſo ſtill ready to pay the ſame. This will ſave the Defendant from the Penalty of his Obligation; and if the Plaintiff now refuſeth to receive the Money, but takes Iſſue upon the Tender, and it is found againſt him, he loſeth his Money for ever. 7 *Ed.* 6. 6. 9 *Rep.* 79. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1*ſt pag.* 82, 83.

Uncuth, A *Saxon* Word, ſignifying as much as *Incognitus, i. e.* unknown; and is uſed in the old *Saxon* Laws for him that cometh to an Inn Gueſtwiſe, and lies there but one Night. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Unde nihil habet, A Writ of Dower, for which ſee *Dote unde nihil habet.*

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Vide *Exchequer.*

Under-Sheriff, *(Sub-Vicecomes)* See *Sheriff.*

Undertakers, Are ſuch as the *King's Purveyors* employed as their Deputies: And thoſe that *undertake* any great Work; as draining of Fens, *&c.* *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 6. 43 *Eliz. c.* 11. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Under-Treaſurer of England, *(Vice-Theſaurarius Angliæ)* An Officer firſt created in the Time of King *Hen.* 7th, but ſome think he was of an antienter Original: His Buſineſs was to cheſt up the King's Treaſure at the End of every Term, to note the Content of Money in each Cheſt, and ſee it carried into the King's Treaſury for the Eaſe of the *Lord Treaſurer,* as being a Thing too mean for him, but fit to be performed by a Man of great Truſt and Secreſy: And in the Vacancy of the Lord Treaſurer's Office, he did all Things in the Receipt, *&c.* This Officer is mentioned in ſeveral Statutes; and named *Treaſurer of the Exchequer* till the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* when he was termed *Under-Treaſurer of England.* 39 Eliz. cap. 7.

Un Dieu, & Un Roy, Was the learned Judge *Littleton*'s Motto.

Undzes, A Word uſed for Minors, or Perſons under Age; not capable to bear Arms, *&c.* *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 9.

Unfrid, One that hath no Quiet or Peace. *Sax.*

Ungeld, A Perſon out of the Protection of the Law, ſo that if he were murdered, no *Geld* or Fine ſhould be paid, or Compoſition made by him that killed him. *Leg Ethelred.*

Uniformity, *(Uniformitas)* One Form of publick Prayers and Adminiſtration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England,* preſcribed by Statutes, to which all muſt ſubmit. 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. But ſee *Diſſenters.*

Union, *(Unio)* Is a Combining and Conſolidating of two *Churches* into one: Alſo it is when one Church is made ſubject to another, and one Man is Rector of both; and where a Conventual Church is made a Cathedral. *Lyndwode.* In the firſt Signification, if two Churches were ſo mean that the Tithes would not afford a competent Proviſion for each Incumbent, the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbents might *unite* them at Common Law, before any Statute was made for that Purpoſe; and in ſuch Caſe it was agreed which Patron ſhould preſent firſt, *&c.* for though by the *Union,* the Incumbency of one Church was loſt, yet the Patronage remained, and each Patron might have a *Quare Impedit* upon a Diſturbance to preſent in his Turn. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 480. The Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent may *unite* Churches, without Licence from the King, by the Statute 37 *H.* 8. The Licence of the King is not neceſſary to an *Union,* as 'tis to the *Appropriation* of Advowſons; for an Appropriation cannot be made by them without the King's Licence, becauſe that is a Mortmain, and the Patronage of the Advowſon is loſt, and by Conſequence all Tenths for Firſt Fruits. *Dyer* 259. *Moor* 409, 661. By Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, two Churches lying not above a Mile diſtant one from the other, and whereof the Value of the one is not above ſix Pounds a Year in the King's Books of Firſt Fruits, may be *united* into one. *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. And by another Statute, in Cities and Corporation Towns, it ſhall be lawful for the Biſhop, Patrons, and Mayors, or Chief Magiſtrates of the Place, *&c.* to *unite* Churches therein; but where the Income of the Churches *united* exceeds 100 *l.* a Year, the major Part of the Pariſhioners are to conſent to the ſame; and after the *Union* made, the Patrons of the Churches *united* ſhall preſent by Turns, to that Church only which ſhall be Preſentative, in ſuch Order as agreed; and notwithſtanding the *Union,* each of the Pariſhes *united* ſhall continue diſtinct as to Rates, Charges, *&c.* though the Tithes are to be paid to the Incumbent of the *united* Church. 17 *Car.* 2 *c.* 3. A *Union* where made of Churches of greater yearly Value than mentioned in the Statute 37 *H.* 8. was held good at Common Law; and by the Canon Law, the Ordinary with Conſent of the Patron, might make an *Union* of Churches, of what Value ſoever: So by Statute, with the

the Aſſent of the King. *Dyer* 259. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 778. And when two parochial Churches were thus *united*, the Reparations continued ſeveral as before; and therefore the Inhabitants of the Pariſh where any ſuch Church was demoliſhed, were not obliged to contribute to the Repairs of the remaining Church to which it was *united*. Hob. 67. And this occaſion'd the Statute 4 & 5 *W. & M.* by which it is ordain'd, That where any Churches have been *united*, by Virtue of the Statute 17 *Car.* 2. and one of them is demoliſhed; when the other Church ſhall be out of Repair, the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh whoſe Church is down, ſhall pay in Proportion towards the Charge of ſuch Repairs, &c. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 12.

Union of England and Scotland, When and how brought about, and the Laws relating to it, ſee *Scotland*.

Unity of Poſſeſſion, *(Unitas Poſſeſſionis)* Is where a Man hath a Right to two Eſtates, and holds them together jointly in his own Hands; as if a Man take a Leaſe of Lands from another at a certain Rent, and after he buys the Fee-ſimple, this is an *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, by which the Leaſe is extinguiſhed, becauſe that he who had before the Occupation only for his Rent, is now become Lord and Owner of the Land. *Terms de Ley*. A Leſſee for Years of an Advowſon, on the Church becoming void, was preſented by the Leſſor, and inſtituted and inducted; and it was held, that this was a Surrender of his Leaſe; for they cannot ſtand together in one Perſon, and by the *Unity of Poſſeſſion* one of them is extinguiſhed. *Hutt.* 105. No *Unity* will extinct or ſuſpend Tithes; but notwithſtanding any *Unity* they remain, &c. 11 *Rep.* 14. 2 *Lill.* 658. *Unity of Poſſeſſion* extinguiſheth all Privileges not expreſſly neceſſary; but not a Way to a Cloſe, or Water to a Mill, &c. becauſe they are thus neceſſary. A Way of Eaſe is deſtroy'd by *Unity of Poſſeſſion*; and a Rent, or Eaſement, do not exiſt during the *Unity*, wherefore they are gone. *Latch* 153, 154. 1 *Vent.* 95. *Trin.* 7 *W.*

Univerſity, *(Univerſitas)* Is a Place where all Kinds of Literature are *univerſally* taught: It is likewiſe uſed by *Civilians* for any Corporation, or Body Politick. The *Univerſities* with us are taken for thoſe Two Bodies which are the Nurſeries of Learning and Liberal Sciences in this Kingdom, *viz. Oxford* and *Cambridge*; endowed with great Privileges. And by the 13 *Eliz.* it is enacted, That each of the *Univerſities* ſhall be incorporated by a certain Name, though they were ancient Corporations before; and that all Letters Patent and Charters granted to the *Univerſities*, ſhall be good and effectual in Law: That the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of either of the ſaid *Univerſities*, ſhall enjoy all Manors, Lands, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges, and all other Things which the ſaid corporated Bodies have enjoyed, or of Right ought to enjoy, according to the Intent of the ſaid Letters Patent; and all Letters Patent, and Liberties, Franchiſes, &c. ſhall be eſtabliſh'd and confirm'd, any Law, Uſage, &c. to the contrary notwithſtanding. The *Univerſities* have the Keeping the Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, and are to puniſh Offences concerning it: Alſo they have the Aſſiſe of Wine and Ale, &c. And the Chancellor, his Commiſſary, and Deputy, are Juſtices of Peace for the Vill of *Oxon*, County of *Oxon*, and *Berks*, by Virtue of their Offices; ſee the *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. 31 *Ed* 1. 7 *Ed.* 6. 2 & 3 *P. & M.* and the Chart. 29 *Ed.* 3. 14 *H.* 8. &c. By Letters Patent, *Anno* 11 *Car.* 1. granted to the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, the old Privileges are explained, and larger granted: And the Privilege of the *Univerſity* is allowed to Scholars, and Servants, &c. 14 *Car.* 2. *c* 4. Perſons acting Theatrical Performances within the Precincts of either *Univerſity*, or five Miles thereof, ſhall be deemed Vagrants; and the Chancellor, &c. may commit them to the Houſe of Correction, or common Gaol for one Month. *Stat.* 10 *Geo* 2. *c.* 19. See *Courts of the Univerſities*.

Unlage, A *Saxon* Word, denoting an unjuſt Law; in which Senſe it is uſed in *Lex. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 34.

Unlawful Aſſembly, *(Illicita Congregatio)* The Meeting of three Perſons or more together, by Force, to commit ſome unlawful Act. *Lamb.* Vide *Aſſembly*.

Unnatural, *(Præternaturalis)* That which is not of or by Nature: And what is *unnatural* to Man generally, muſt be the ſame to all Men, and at all Times; but what *is unnatural* to this or that Perſon, is to him only, and but for the Time 'tis ſo. Argument on *inceſtuous* Marriages. *Vaugh.* 224.

Unques priſt, Always ready to perform a Thing: Uſed in Pleading to an Action, which if the Plaintiff cannot prove to the contrary, he ſhall recover no Damages. *Kitch.* 243.

Uociferatio, An Out-cry, or Hue and Cry. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 12.

Voidance, *(Vacatio)* Is a Want of an Incumbent upon an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice. Vide *Avoidance*.

Void and Voidable. In the Law ſome Things are abſolutely *void*, and ſome are *voidable*. A Thing is *void* which is done againſt Law at the very Time of the Doing of it, and it ſhall bind no Perſon: But a Thing which is only *voidable*, and not *void*, although it be what he that did it ought not to have done, yet when it is done the Doer cannot *avoid* the ſame; though by ſome Act in Law it may be made *void* by his Heir, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 653. Where a Grant is *void* at the Commencement, no Act afterwards can make it good: If a Leaſe is abſolutely *void*, Acceptance of Rent will not affirm it; it is otherwiſe when a Leaſe is *voidable*, there it will make it good. 3 *Rep.* 64. A Leaſe for Life, which is *voidable* only, muſt be made *void* by Re entry, &c. *Ibid.* 'Tis generally held that Covenants made in a *void* Leaſe or Deed, are alſo *void*. *Yelv.* 18. See *Owen* 136. A Deed of Exchange, entered into by an Infant, or one *Non ſanæ memoriæ*, is not *void*; but may be *avoided* by the Infant when arrived of Age, or by the Heir of him who is *Non ſanæ memoriæ*. Perk. 281. But it hath been adjudg'd, that a Bond of an Infant, or of one *Non compos*, is *void*, becauſe the Law hath nor appointed any Thing to be done to *avoid* ſuch Bonds; for the Party cannot plead *Non eſt factum*, as the Cauſe of Nullity doth not appear upon the Face of the Deed. 2 *Salk.* 675. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 486. Where the Condition of a Bond is *void*, in Part by *Statute*, it may be *void* totally; though it is otherwiſe if *void* in Part by the *Common Law*, for there it ſhall be good for the Reſidue. *Moor* 856. 1 *Brownl.* 64. A Deed being *voidable*, is to be *avoided* by Special Pleading; and where an Act of Parliament ſays, that a Deed, &c. ſhall be *void*, it is intended that it ſhall be by Pleading, ſo as 'tis *voidable*, but not actually vacated. 5 *Rep.* 119. A Judgment given by Perſons who had no good Commiſſion to do it, is *void*, without Writ of Error: But an erroneous Attainder is not *void*, but *voidable* by Writ of Error, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 459. 321.

Voire, A *French* Word ſignifying truly. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Voire dire, (Fr. *Veritatem dicere*) Is when it is pray'd upon a Trial at Law, that a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*; which is, that he ſhall on his Oath ſpeak the *Truth*, whether he ſhall get or loſe by the Matter in Controverſy; and if it appears that he is unconcern'd, his Teſtimony is allow'd, otherwiſe not. *Blount*. On a *Voire dire*, a Witneſs may be examin'd by the Court, if he be not a Party intereſted in the Cauſe, as well as the Perſon for whom he is a Witneſs; and this has been often done, where a buſy Evidence, not otherwiſe to be excepted againſt, is ſuſpected of Partiality. *Terms de Ley* 581.

Volumus, Is the first Word of a Clause in the King's Writs of Protection and Letters Patent; of Protections, some are *cum clausula Volumus*. 13 R. 2. cap. 16. Co. Litt. 199.

Voluntary, As applied to a *Deed*, is where any Conveyance is made without a Consideration, either of Money, or Marriage, &c. And Remainders limited in Settlements, to a Man's right Heirs, &c. are deemed *Voluntary* in Equity, and the Persons claiming under them called *Volunteers*. *Abr. Caſ. Eq.* 385. 3 *Salk.* 174. See *Fraud*.

Voluntas, Is when a Tenant by Lease holds Lands at the *Will* of the Lessor; or a Copyholder holdeth his Lands at the Will of the Lord, by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Custom of the Manor, &c.

Votum, A Vow or Promise, used by *Fleta* for *Nuptiæ*; so *Dies Votorum*, is the Wedding-Day. *Fleta, lib.* 4.

Vouche, (Fr. in Latin *Voco*) Signifies to call one to warrant Lands, &c.

Voucher, Is a Word of Art, when the Tenant in Writ of Right calls another into the Court, who is bound to him to Warranty; and is either to defend the Right against the Demandant, or yield him other Lands to the Value, &c. And it extends to Lands or Tenements of Freehold or Inheritance, and not to any Chattel Real, Personal, or Mixt: He that *voucheth* is called the *Voucher*, (*vocans*) and he that is *vouched* is called the *Vouchee*, (*warrantatus*) and the Process whereby the *Vouchee* is called, is a *Summoneas ad Warrantizandum*; on which Writ, if the Sheriff return that the Party hath nothing whereby he may be summoned, then goes out another Writ called *ſequatur ſub ſuo periculo*, &c. Co. Litt. 101. There is also a *foreign Voucher*, when the Tenant being impleaded within a particular Jurisdiction, as in *London*, *voucheth* one to Warranty in some other County out of the Jurisdiction of that Court, and prays that he may be summoned, &c. 2 *Rep.* 50. On a Suit in *England*, a *Voucher* doth not lie in *Ireland*: But it lies in *Wales*, and the Tenant shall be summoned in the next County to it. A *Vouchee* by entering into Warranty, becomes Tenant in Law of the Lands; and when the Demandant Counts against him, he may plead a Release, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 41, 100. In a Writ of Entry in the Degrees, none shall *vouch* out of the Line: And in Writs of Right and Possession, it is a good Counterplea, that neither the *Vouchee* nor his Ancestors had ever Seisin of the Land. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 40. And the Demandant may aver a *Vouchee* to be dead, and that there is no such Person, where the Tenant *voucheth* a Person deceased to Warranty. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 18. *Single*, *double* and *treble Voucher*. See *Recovery*. And vide *Warranty*.

Voucher, Is also used for a *Leiger-Book*, or Book of *Accounts*, wherein are enter'd the Acquittances or *Warrants* for the Accountant's Discharge. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Vox, *Vocem non habere*, A Phrase made use of by *Bracton*, signifying an infamous Person, one who is not admitted to be a Witness. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Upholsters, None shall put to Sale any Beds, Bolsters, &c. except such as are stuff'd with one Sort of dry pulled Feathers, or clean Down; and not mix'd with scalded Feathers, Fen-Down, Thistle-Down, Sand, &c. on Pain to forfeit the same, or the Value: And they are to stuff Quilts, Mattresses and Cushions, with clean Wool, and Flocks; without using Horse-Hair, &c. therein, under the like Forfeiture. *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 19. and 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23.

Upland, High Ground, or *Terra firma*, as it is called by some, contrary to marshy and low Ground. *Ingulph.*

Usa, Is the River *Isis*; which River was term'd *Isis* from the Goddess of that Name; for it was customary among the *Pagans* to dedicate Hills, Woods, and Rivers, to favourite Goddesses, and to call them after their Names; and the *Britons* having the greatest Reverence for *Ceres* and *Proserpina*, who was also called *Isis*, did for that Reason name the River *Isis*: And she being the Goddess of the *Night*, from thence they computed Days by Nights; as *Seven Night*, &c. Blount.

Usage, Differs from *Custom*, and *Prescription*: No Man may claim a Rent, Common, or other Inheritance by *Usage*; though he may by Prescription. 6 *Rep.* 65. See *Prescription*.

Usance, A Calendar Month, as from *May* 20 to *June* 20, and *double Usance*, is two such Months; Words used in *Bills of Exchange*. Merch. Dict.

Use, *(Usus)* Is in Application of Law, the Profit or Benefit of Lands and Tenements; or a Trust and Confidence repos'd in a Man for the holding of Lands, That he to whose *Use* the Trust is made shall take the Profits thereof. *West. Symb. par.* 1. 1 *Inſt.* 272. An *Use* is only a Trust or Confidence which one Man puts in another; and therefore 'tis not a Thing issuing out of the Land, but collateral to it, and annexed to the Privity of Estate between them, (*viz.*) That he to whom the *Use* is made shall have the Profits; and that the Tenant of the Land shall make an Estate as he shall direct: But the *Ceſtui que uſe* hath neither *jus in Re* or *ad Rem*, his only Remedy being in Chancery to compel the *Ceſtui que Truſt* to execute the *Use*. 3 *Neſſ. Abr.* 487. The Limitation of an *Use*, was at the Common Law but a Matter of Equity: But now Feoffments to *Uses*, &c. have the same Acceptation as Deeds at Common Law; and *Uses* limited by any Conveyance, are govern'd and directed according to the Rules of the Law. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 664. There were two Inventors of *Uses*; Fear in the Time of Trouble and Civil War, for the saving of Inheritances from Forfeiture; and Fraud in Time of Peace, to defeat Debts, Escheats, &c. And it is said, the Original of *Uses* was the Statute of *Mortmain*, which cramp'd the Clergy so much that they were forced to take Shelter under the Laity, and make use of them to purchase Lands in Trust for them and to their *Use*: Afterwards the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaſter* coming on, Trusts and *Uses* increas'd more than ever; and although the Common Law could take no Cognisance of them, yet there were always, until King *Henry* 8th's Reign, Clergymen Chancellors, who were ready upon all Occasions to decree the Performance of the Trust and *Use*. 2 *Lill.* 662, 663. It hath been observed by some Writers, that there were no such Things as *Uses* at Common Law; the Reason was, because the Feoffee was always taken as the Owner of the Land; and it was very inconvenient and absurd that there should be two several Fees, and the Owners of the same Land *simul & ſemel*; therefore by the Common Law the Feoffees to *Uses* were the very Tenants, &c. But the Statute of *Uses* hath united the Estate to the *Use*, so that now the Feoffees to *Uses* have no Estate or Interest at all, but in Respect of the contingent Estate and *Uses* limited in the Deed. 3 *Salk.* 386. Because in Time many Deceits were invented, by settling the Possession in one Man, and the *Use* in another, insomuch that the Possession and the *Use* were divided, which opened a Gap for Frauds: To avoid these Inconveniencies, the Statute of 27 *H.* 8. gives the Possession to him who has the *Use*, and as before the Statute the Possession ruled the *Use*, so now the *Use* governs the Possession; for this Reason in Conveyances it is set down in the *Habendum* to whose *Use* the Lands are conveyed, and whatever Estate a Man hath in the *Use*, the same he has in the Possession at this Day. 1 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Leon. cap.* 25. The *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10. enacts, That where any are or shall be seised of Lands, to the *Use* of any other, by reason of any Bargain and Sale, Feoffment, Fine, Recovery,

covery, Contract, Agreement or Will, &c. he to whoſe *Uſe* the Lands are ſettled in Fee ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, or otherwiſe, ſhall be eſteemed in Poſſeſſion of the Land to all Intents and Purpoſes: And where one is ſeiſed of Lands to the *Uſe* or Intent that another ſhall have an yearly Rent out of the ſame, *Ceſtui que Uſe* ſhall be deemed in Poſſeſſion and Seiſin of the ſaid Rent, and of like Eſtate as in the *Uſe*, &c. And if there are any *Uſes* limited in a new Manner, they are void. 1 *Rep.* 129, 138. But there are *Uſes* that are not executed by this Statute; as if Lands are granted to others in Truſt, that the Feoffees ſhall take the Profits, and deliver them to the Feoffor and his Heirs; alſo Leaſes for Years of Lands in *Uſe*, (which Leaſes had their being before, and are granted over in *Uſe* and Truſt) where the Leſſee is poſſeſſed only of his Term, and not ſeiſed of any Freehold, &c. and there ſtill remains an *Uſe* of Goods and Chattels Perſonal, which is properly a *Chancery* Truſt, wherein the *Uſe* and Poſſeſſion are divided; though in other Caſes the Statute executes Agreements as the *Chancery* would have done before. *Wood's Inſt.* 256, 257. All Lands of Inheritance, Liberties, Franchiſes, viſible or local, may be conveyed by Way of *Uſe*: But Inheritances Perſonal, which have no Relation to Lands or local Hereditaments, cannot be conveyed by Way of *Uſe*. And ſome Queſtions having been made, out of what an *Uſe* ſhall ariſe, it hath been held, That *Uſes* ſhall be raiſed only out of a Freehold; that they cannot be raiſed out of a Chattel, nor out of an *Uſe*, or a bare Right or Power, nor out of an intended Purpoſe, &c. *Moor* 509. 1 *Leon.* 148. 3 *Salk.* 386. In *Uſes* there ought to be Privity of Eſtate to erect the *Uſe* upon: And there are four Things required to the Execution of a *Uſe* within the Statute, *viz.* There muſt be a Perſon ſeiſed; but the King or a Corporation, an Alien, &c. cannot be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of another: There is to be a *Ceſtui que Uſe* in Being; for the Words of the Act are, Stand and be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of any Perſon or Perſons: There muſt be a *Uſe in Eſſe*, in Poſſeſſion, Remainder, or Reverſion; and the Eſtate of the Feoffees, &c. out of which the *Uſes* ariſe, is to be veſted or transferred to *Ceſtui que Uſe*; and if any of theſe fail, the *Uſe* will not be executed. 1 *Rep.* 126. 1 *Inſt.* 19. 2 *Cro.* 50, 401. *Uſes* are *in Eſſe*, either in Poſſeſſion, Remainder, or Reverſion; or in *Contingency*, which by Poſſibility may fall into Poſſeſſion, or in Reverſion, &c. Contingent *Uſes in poſſe*, may be created though they are not executed by the Statute, but remain at Common Law: But when they come *in Eſſe*, then the Statute executes them; and before that, they may be deſtroyed, diſcontinued or ſuſpended. 1 *Rep.* 135. A *Uſe* is alſo expreſs, or implied; Expreſs, as when a Feoffment is made of Land to *A. B.* and his Heirs, to the *Uſe* of *C. D.* and the Heirs of his Body, &c. Implied, where the *Uſe* is not declared between the Parties, but is left to the Conſtruction of the Law: And if a Man ſeiſed of Lands makes a Feoffment in Fee without any Conſideration, and it is not declared to whoſe *Uſe*, by Implication of Law it ſhall be to the *Uſe* of the Feoffor, &c. It hath been adjudged, that if by Feoffment, or Leaſe and Releaſe, a Man conveys any particular Eſtate mediate or immediate to another Perſon, there the Reſidue of the Eſtate ſhall by Implication remain to the *Uſe* of the Party himſelf: But where no Eſtate is limited to another, the whole Conveyance is to no Purpoſe, if the Party be conſtrued to have the *reſulting Uſe* in him; indeed upon a Fine or Recovery Perſons may have their particular Eſtates in other Reſpects, as barring upon Nonclaims, &c. 1 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 781, 782. 2 *Salk.* 678. 3 *Salk.* 387. An *Uſe* may be raiſed two Manner of Ways, 1ſt, By Tranſmutation, or departing with the Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate. 2dly, Without Tranſmutation of the Eſtate, by keeping the Land in a Man's own Hands, and making the Poſſeſſion be to the *Uſe* of another: Thoſe *Uſes* that ariſe by Tranſmutation of Eſtate, are by Feoffment, Fine, Recovery, &c. And thoſe which ariſe without Tranſmutation, being by Bargain, and Sale inrolled, and Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to *Uſes*. 1 *Plowd.* 301. 1 *Inſt.* 271. Conveyances to *Uſes* are of three Sorts; a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed; a Feoffment, Fine, or Recovery to *Uſes*, and a Bargain and Sale; by which laſt a contingent *Uſe* cannot be ſupported, though by the two Firſt it may; and there is a Difference between a Feoffment to *Uſes*, and a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, becauſe the Feoffor departs with his whole Eſtate, but the Covenantor departs with no more than what is actually veſted in the *Ceſtui que Uſe*. 2 *Sid.* 64, 129. In Bargains and Sales, and Covenants to ſtand ſeiſed, ſome Conſideration is neceſſary to make thoſe Deeds operate to *Uſes*; the Conſideration of Money in a Bargain and Sale, and natural Affection, Blood, Affinity, Marriage, &c. in the Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed: And they may be good to a Man's Wife or Family, without any Conſideration; but not to others. *Plow.* 301. *Dyer* 169. 3 *Lev.* 306. The Conſideration, or a Reſervation of 12 *d.* a Penny, or a Pepper-Corn, are ſufficient Conſiderations to raiſe an *Uſe*. 2 *Mod.* 251. 3 *Salk.* 387. If a Man covenants in Conſideration of Marriage, or of a Sum of Money paid to him, that the Covenantee ſhall have ſuch Lands; the ſame ſhall change the *Uſe* immediately, for theſe are good Conſiderations either to change or raiſe *Uſes*. *Dyer* 6. But a Perſon covenanteth to make an Eſtate to certain Perſons to certain *Uſes*, in Conſideration of Marriage; no *Uſe* ariſes by ſuch bare Covenant, unleſs the Eſtate be made accordingly: So where upon Marriage there is a Covenant to levy a Fine, except the Fine be levied; but if a Fine be levied, it ſhall be to the *Uſes*. *Dalif.* 112. 3 *Lev.* 306. *Cro. Eliz.* 401. An *Uſe* ariſes when declared by Eſtate executed, which needs no Conſideration: A Fine it ſelf without any Conſideration, doth raiſe *Uſes*, where a Marriage is intended; but in other Conveyances, the Conſideration of Marriage will not raiſe an *Uſe*, if the Marriage take not Effect; becauſe the Conſideration muſt be executed before the *Uſe* ſhall ariſe. 1 *Leon.* 138. A Conſideration of Money given by one, may extend to all the Eſtates; but if it be of Blood, &c. it is Singular, and will raiſe the *Uſe* of that only to which it goeth: Though if I Covenant with *B.* in Conſideration of the Marriage of my Son with his Daughter, to be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of a Stranger for Life, and after to my Son and his Wife in Tail; here the *Uſe* ſhall ariſe to the Stranger, to bear up the Remainder, which is not good without a particular Eſtate. *Plowd.* 307. *Dyer* 174. 11 *Rep.* 24. Yet if ſuch Covenant be to ſtand ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of myſelf for Life, and after to *C.* a Stranger for the Term of Twenty Years, and after that to my Son in Tail; in this Caſe the *Uſe* limited to *C.* is void, and my Son after my Death ſhall have the Land. 1 *Rep.* 155. *A.* Covenanted for natural Affection, to be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of himſelf for Life, and after his Death that the Land ſhould deſcend or remain to his Couſin *B.* in Fee; reſolved by all the Judges, that no *Uſe* is raiſed to *B.* by Reaſon of the Diſjunctive, remain or deſcend. *Jenk. Cent.* 267. An Uſe cannot be raiſed by any Covenant, Proviſo, or Bargain and Sale, upon a general Conſideration, without ſpecial Averment: And although he that hath the Fee-ſimple of Land, may make what *Uſes* he will of it in Fee, for Life, or Years; yet Tenant in Tail may not. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 180. 2 *Cro.* 400, 401. On a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed in Conſideration of Natural Love and Affection, one named in the Deed may aver himſelf to be a Relation. 2 *Strange* 934. *Uſes* may be made to a Man and the Wife he ſhall marry, or to his firſt, ſecond, or third Wife, &c. And if Parties to a Deed declare, that one of them ſhall make a Feoffment, or levy a Fine to the *Uſe* and Intent that one ſhall hold the Land for Life, and after his Death another in Tail, and after that a Third in Fee ſimple, &c. the Eſtate ſettleth according to the *Uſes* declared by the Deed. 1 *Rep.*

13, 121. A Deviſe may be to an *Uſe*, and be ſo executed: A Man makes a Feoffment to the *Uſe* of his Will, he hath the *Uſe* in the mean Time; and when the Feoffor by Will limits the Eſtate purſuant to his Power, the Eſtate takes Effect by the Feoffment, and the *Uſe* is directed by the Will. *Lutw.* 823. 6 *Rep.* 17, 18. If *Uſes* are ſettled upon Condition, the Condition muſt firſt be performed; and a future *Uſe* may well ariſe on the Non-performance of a Condition. 2 *Lill Abr.* 668. There may be a future *ſpringing Uſe*, without a precedent Eſtate made to ſupport it, as a Man covenants to ſtand ſeiſed after his Death to the *Uſe* of his Kinſman and his Heirs, the Eſtate in the mean Time is in him; for it cannot paſs out of him during his Life, and therefore in Caſe of Covenant he hath ſuch Eſtate. 1 *Rep* 154. 2 *Lev.* 77. An *Uſe* is conſtrued as favourably as may be, to comply with the Intent of the Party: Intention is the Foundation of *Uſes*, but it ought to be out of the Words of the Deed, to be agreeable to Law, and collected and taken from the intire Deed. 1 *Mod.* 98. *Lutw.* 700, 790. If the Meaning of the Party doth appear, that he intended to paſs his Eſtate by Way of raiſing an *Uſe*; there the Words, *Give*, *Grant*, &c. ſhall enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed: But where it doth not appear, that he intended to paſs it by way of *Uſe*, but by Conveyance at Common Law, no *Uſe* is raiſed. *March* 50. Lands being once ſold and ſettled to *Uſes*, the Party that makes the *Uſe* may not create any farther *Uſes*: Where the Eſtate out of which an *Uſe* ariſeth is gone, the *Uſe* is gone likewiſe; and *Uſes* may be made void by Releaſe, or Power of *Revocation*. *Dyer* 186. 1 *Inſt.* 237. Deeds of Gift of Goods, &c. made in Truſt to the *Uſe* of the Grantor, ſhall be void. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 4. And no *Uſe* will prevent Dower of a Woman after her Huſband's Death, &c. See *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed.*

Superſtitious Uſes. By Statute, a Deviſe of Lands or Goods to *Superſtitious Uſes*, is where 'tis to find or maintain a Chaplain or Prieſt to pray for the Souls of the Dead; or Lamp in a Chapel, a Stipendiary Prieſt, &c. Theſe, and ſuch like, are declared to be *Superſtitious Uſes*; and the Lands and Goods ſo deviſed are forfeited to the King. 1 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 14. But a Man deviſed Lands to Truſtees and their Heirs, to find a Prieſt, to pray for his Soul, ſo long as the Laws of the Land would permit; and if the Laws would not permit it, then to apply the Profits to the Poor, with Power to convert the Profits to either of the ſaid *Uſes*; adjudged this was not a Deviſe to any *Superſtitious Uſe*. 3 *Nelſ. Abr* 259. And where certain Profits ariſing out of Lands are given to *Superſtitious Uſes*, the King ſhall have only ſo much of the yearly Profits, which were to be applied to the *Superſtitious Uſes*; though when the Land itſelf is given by the Teſtator, declaring that the Profits, without ſaying how much ſhall be employed for ſuch *Uſes*, in this Caſe the King ſhall have the Land itſelf. *Moor* 129. If a Sum certain is given to a Prieſt, and other Goods which depend upon the *Superſtitious Uſe*, all is forfeited to the King; yet if Land, &c. is given to find an *Obit* or Anniverſary, and for another good *Uſe*; and there is no Certainty how much ſhall be employed to the *Superſtitious Uſe*, the Gift to the good *Uſe*, ſhall preſerve the Whole from Forfeiture. 4 *Rep.* 104. 2 *Roll.* 205. It has been held, where a *Superſtitious Uſe* was void, ſo that the King could not have it; that it was not ſo far void, as to reſult to the Heir at Law; and therefore the King may apply it to Charity. 1 *Salk.* 163. See the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. under *Mortmain*; and the 1 *Geo.* 1. Title *Forfeiture.*

Uſer de Action, Is the Purſuing or bringing an Action, in the proper County, &c. *Broke* 64.

Uſher, (Fr. *Huiſſier*, a Door-keeper) Is an Officer in the King's Houſe, as of the Privy Chamber, &c.

And there are *Uſhers* of the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer.*

Uſucaption, *(Uſucaptio)* Signifies the Enjoying by Continuance of Time; a long Poſſeſſion, or Preſcription. *Terms de Ley.*

Uſufructuary, (*Uſufructuarius*) One that hath the *Uſe* and reaps the Profit of a Thing.

Uſurpation, *(Uſurpatio)* Is the uſing that which is another's; an Interruption or Diſturbing a Man in his Right and Poſſeſſion, &c. And *Uſurpations* in the Civil and Canon Law are called Intruſions; and ſuch Intruders having not any Right ſhall ſubmit, or be excommunicated and deprived, &c. by *Boniface's Conſtit. Gibſ Codex* 817. The *Uſurpation* of a *Church Benefice* is, when one that hath no Right, preſenteth to the Church, and his Clerk is admitted and inſtituted into it, and hath quiet Poſſeſſion ſix Months after Inſtitution before a *Quare Impedit* brought: It muſt commence upon a Preſentation, not a Collation; becauſe by a Collation the Church is not full, but the right Patron may bring his Writ at any Time to remove the Uſurper. 1 *Inſt.* 227. 6 *Rep.* 30. And by *Uſurpation*, the Fee of an Advowſon may be gained, as well as the Avoidance upon which the *Uſurpation* is made: And the true Patron cannot remove the Incumbent to regain the Poſſeſſion, without a Writ of Right of Advowſon, which he is driven to for Recovery of the Inheritance. 6 *Rep.* 49. It has been formerly held, that upon an *Uſurpation* the Uſurper gains a Fee-ſimple in the Advowſon; in like Manner as he who enters into Land during a Vacation, and claims the ſame as his Inheritance by Wrong: But as the Dying ſeiſed of Lands in that Caſe, will not take away the Entry of the Succeſſor; no more ſhall the *Uſurpation* on a Vacancy, take away his Right of Preſentation when the Church becomes void. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 360. 17 *Ed.* 3. 37. At Common Law the Patron in Fee was put out of Poſſeſſion by an *Uſurpation*, and to recover the Advowſon itſelf by a Writ of Right; but he hath no Remedy for the Preſentation *hac vice*, nor if another Avoidance happen, unleſs he bring his Writ of Right of Advowſon, and re-continue the Advowſon: If the Patron had the Advowſon in Tail, or for Life, this Turn and alſo his whole Advowſon was gone. 3 *Salk.* 388. An *Uſurpation* upon a Leſſee for Years, gains the Fee ſimple, and puts the true Patron out of Poſſeſſion; and though by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. he in Reverſion after the Determination of the Leaſe for Years, may have a *Quare Impedit* when the Church is void, or may preſent; and if his Clerk is inſtituted and inducted, then he is remitted to his former Title; yet till that is done, the *Uſurper* hath the Fee, and the Writ of Right of Advowſon lies againſt him. *Hutt.* 66. 3 *Salk.* 389. Upon the Statute 1 *Eliz.* if an *Uſurpation* be on a Biſhop, it ſhall bind him; but his Succeſſor may preſent to the next Avoidance, or bring a *Quare Impedit*, although he is out of Poſſeſſion: All *Uſurpations* ſhall bind the Biſhop who ſuffers them; not their Succeſſors. 1 *Leon.* 80. 2 *Cro.* 673. No one can *uſurp* upon the King; but an *Uſurpation* may diſpoſſeſs him of his Preſentation; ſo as he ſhall be obliged to bring a *Quare Impedit*; though it will not ſo deveſt his Eſtate in an Advowſon, as to bind his Inheritance, and put him to a Writ of Right. 3 *Salk.* 389. One Coparcener or Jointenant, &c. cannot *uſurp* upon the other: But where there are two Patrons of Churches united, if one preſents in the other's Turn, it is an *Uſurpation*; for they are not as Coparceners, who are privy in Blood. *Dyer* 259. 17 *Edw.* 3. If one preſents to a Church in Time of War, the Preſentment ſhall not put the rightful Patron out of Poſſeſſion: And a Preſentation which is void in Law, as in Caſe of Simony, or to a Church that is full, &c. makes no *Uſurpation*. 2 *Rep.* 93. *Wood's Inſt.* 160. Alſo by a late Statute, no *Uſurpation* on any Avoidance, ſhall diſplace the Eſtate

or Interest of any Person intitled to an Advowson; or hinder him to present upon the next Avoidance, or to maintain a *Quare Impedit* to recover Possession, &c. 7 *Ann. c.* 18. This Statute hath quite altered the Law concerning *Usurpations* of Churches. *Mallor Q. Imped.* 146.

Usurpation of Franchises and Liberties, Is when a Subject unjustly uses any Royal Franchises, &c. And it is said to be an *Usurpation* upon the *King*, who shall have the Writ of *Quo Warranto* against the *Usurpers*. See *Quo Warranto*.

Usurious Contract, Is any Bargain or Contract, whereby a Man is obliged to pay more Interest for Money than the Law allows. Vide *Usury*.

Usury, *(Usura)* Is Money given for the *Use* of Money; and is particularly defined to be the Gain of any Thing by Contract above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted in Consideration of *Loan* thereof, whether it be of Money, or any other Thing. 3 *Inst.* 151. Some make *Usury* to be the Profit exacted for a Loan made to a Person in Want and Distress; but properly it consists in extorting an unreasonable Rate for Money, beyond what is allowed by *Statute*. The Letting Money out at *Interest*, or upon *Usury*, was against the Common Law; and in former Times, if any one after his Death had been found to be a *Usurer*, all his Goods and Chattels were forfeited to the King, &c. And according to several ancient Statutes, all *Usury* is unlawful; but at this Time neither the Common or Statute Law, absolutely prohibit *Usury*. 3 *Inst.* 151, 152. Though excessive *Usury* is liable to the Forfeiture of treble Value of the Money taken by Statute; and if Judgment cannot be given on the Statute, if it be found that a Person took Money for Forbearance by corrupt Agreement, Judgment may be given against him at Common Law, which is Fine and Imprisonment. 3 *Salk.* 391. Reasonable Interest may be taken for the Use of Money at this Day: The Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. allowed 10 *l. per Cent.* for Money lent on Mortgages, &c. The 13 *Eliz. c.* 8. ordained 8 *l. per Cent.* And the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. the like Interest. The 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13. lowered the Interest of Money to 6 *l. per Cent.* And the 12 *Ann. cap.* 16. to 5 *l. per Centum per Annum*. But it is said, that the Statutes 13 *Eliz.* and 21 *Jac.* 1. allow not *Usury*, but punish the Excess of it; and the 12 *Ann.* is called the Statute against *Excessive Usury*. By the Stat. 12 *Ann. c.* 16. no Person shall take directly or indirectly, for Loan of any Money, or any Thing, above the Value of 5 *l.* for the Forbearance of 100 *l.* for a Year, and so proportionably for a greater or less Sum; and all Bonds, Contracts, and Assurances made for Payment of any principal Sum to be lent on *Usury*, above the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent.* shall be void: And whoever shall take, accept or receive by way of corrupt Bargain, Loan, &c. a greater Interest, shall forfeit treble the Value of the Money lent; and Scriveners, Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains, are not to take above 5 *s.* for the Procuring the Loan of 100 *l.* a Year, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* &c. It hath been adjudged on this Statute, that a Contract for 6 *l. per Cent.* made before the Statute, is not within the Meaning of it; and therefore that it was still lawful to receive such Interest, in respect of any such Contract: And if a Man, when Interest was at 6 *l. per Cent.* lent Money at that Rate, and after the Statute comes and sinks the Interest to 5 *l. per Cent.* if he continues the old Interest on that Bond, the Bond shall not be void as *usurious*; but it is said the Party shall be liable to forfeit treble Value. 1 *Hawk.* 246. 1 *Mod.* 69. The Receipt of higher Interest than is allowed by the Statute, by Virtue of an Agreement subsequent to the first Contract, doth not avoid an Assurance fairly made; and a Bond made to secure a just Debt, payable with lawful Interest, shall not be avoided by a corrupt *usurious* Agreement between others, to which the Obligee was no ways privy: Nor shall Mistakes in drawing Writings make void a fair Agreement. *Ibid.* If the original Contract be not *usurious*, nothing done afterwards can make it so: And a Counter-Bond to save one harmless against a Bond made upon a corrupt Agreement, will not be void by the Statutes. But if the original Agreement be corrupt between all the Parties, and so within the Statute, no Colour will exempt it from the Danger of the Statutes against *Usury*. 1 *Brownl.* 73. 2 *And.* 428. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 170. A Fine levied, or Judgment suffered as a Security for Money, in Pursuance of an *usurious* Contract, may be avoided by an Averment of the corrupt Agreement; as well as any common Specialty, or parol Contract: And it is not material, whether the Payment of the Principal and the *usurious* Interest, be secured by the same, or by different Conveyances, for all Writings whatsoever for the Strengthning such a Contract are void; also a Contract reserving to the Lender a greater Advantage than allowed, is *usurious*, if the Whole is reserved by way of Interest, or in Part only under that Name, and in Part by way of Rent for a House, let at a Rate plainly exceeding the known Value; so where Part is taken before the End of the Time, that the Borrower hath not the Profit of the whole principal Money, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 248. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 509. By *Holt* Chief Justice. If *A.* owes *B.* 100 *l.* who demands his Money, and *A.* acquaints him, that he hath not the Money ready, but is desirous to pay it if *B.* can procure it to be lent by any other Person; and thereupon *B.* having present Occasion for his Money, contracts with *C.* That if he will lend *A.* 100 *l.* he will give him 10 *l.* on which *C.* lends the Money, and the Debt is paid to *B.* this is a good and lawful Contract, and not *usurious* between *B.* and *C. Carthew's Rep.* 252. It is not *Usury*, if there be not a corrupt Agreement, for more than Statute Interest; and the Defendant shall not be punished, unless he receive some Part of the Money in Affirmance of the *usurious* Agreement. 3 *Salk.* 390. There can be no *Usury*, without a Loan; and the Court hath distinguished between a Bargain and a Loan. 1 *Lutw.* 273. *Sid.* 27. If a Man lend another 100 *l.* for two Years, to pay for the Loan 30 *l.* and if he pays the Principal at the Year's End, he shall pay nothing for Interest; this is not *Usury*, because the Party may pay it at the Year's End, and so discharge himself. *Cro Jac.* 509. 5 *Rep.* 69. And it is the same where a Person by special Agreement, is to pay double the Sum borrowed, &c. by way of Penalty, for Non-payment of the principal Debt; the Penalty being in Lieu of Damages, and the Borrower might repay the Principal at the Time agreed, and avoid the Penalty. 2 *Inst* 89. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 801. A Man surrenders a Copyhold Estate to another upon Condition that if he pays 80 *l.* at a certain Day, then the Surrender to be void; and after it is agreed between them that the Money shall not be paid, but that the Surrenderor shall forfeit, &c. In Consideration whereof, the Surrendree promises to pay to the Surrenderor on a certain Day 60 *l.* or 6 *l. per Annum* from the said Day *pro usu & interesse* of the said 60 *l.* till that Sum is paid: This 6 *l.* shall be taken to be *Interesse Damnorum*, and not *Lucri*, and but limited as a Penalty for Non-payment of the 60 *l.* as a *Nomine pœnæ*, &c. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 469. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 44. On a Loan of a 100 *l.* or other Sum of Money for a Year, the Lender may agree to take his Interest Half-Yearly, or Quarterly; or to receive the Profits of a Manor or Lands, &c. and be no *Usury*, though such Profits are rendered every Day. *Cro. Jac.* 26. If a Grant of Rent, or Lease for 20 *l.* a Year of Land which is worth 100 *l. per Annum* be made for One hundred Pounds, 'tis not *usurious*; if there be not an Agreement, that this Grant or Lease shall be void, upon Payment of the Principal and

Arrears, &c. *Jenk. Cent.* 249. But if two Men ſpeak together, and one deſires the other to lend him an hundred Pounds, and for the Loan of it, he will give more than legal Intereſt; and to evade the Statute, he grants to him 30 *l. per Ann.* out of his Land for ten Years, or makes a Leaſe for one hundred Years to him, and the Leſſee regrants it upon Condition that he ſhall pay 30 *l.* yearly for the ten Years: In this Caſe it is *Uſury*, though the Lender never have his own hundred Pounds again. 1 *Cro.* 27. See 1 *Leon.* 119. A Man granted a large Rent for Years, for a ſmall Sum of Money: The Statute of *Uſury* was pleaded; and it was adjudged, that if it had been laid to be upon a Loan of Money, it had been *uſurious*; though 'tis otherwiſe if it be a Contract for an Annuity. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 170. If one hath a Rent-charge of 30 *l.* a Year, and another aſketh what he ſhall give for it, and they agree for 100 *l.* this is a plain Contract for the Rent-Charge, and no *Uſury*. 3 *Nelſ.* 510. The Grant of an Annuity for Lives, not only exceeding the Rate allowed for Intereſt, but alſo the Proportion for Contracts of this Kind, in Conſideration of a certain Sum of Money, is not within the Statutes againſt *Uſury*; and ſo of a Grant of an Annuity, on Condition, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 253. 2 *Lev.* 7. See 1 *Sid.* 182. Where Intereſt exceeds 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum* on a Bond, if poſſibly the Principal and Intereſt are in Hazard, upon a Contingency, or Caſualty; or if there is a Hazard that one may have leſs than his Principal, as when a Bond is to pay Money upon the Return of a Ship from Sea, &c. theſe are not *Uſury*. 2 *Cro.* 208, 508. 1 *Cro.* 27. *Show.* 8. Though where *B.* lends to *D.* three hundred Pounds on Bond, upon an Adventure during the Life of *E.* for ſuch a Time; If therefore *D.* pays to *B.* twenty Pounds in three Months, and at the End of ſix Months, the Principal Sum, with a further *Premium*, at the Rate of 6 *d. per* Pound a Month; or if before the Times mentioned *E.* dies, then the Bond to be void: This differing from the Hazard on a *Bottomry* Bond, was adjudged an *uſurious* Contract. *Carthew* 67, 68. *Comberb.* 125. One hundred Pounds is lent to have 120 *l.* at the Year's End, upon a Caſualty; if the Caſualty goes to the Intereſt only, and not the Principal, it is *Uſury*: The Difference in the Books is, that where the Principal and Intereſt are both in Danger of being loſt, there the Contract for extraordinary Intereſt is not *uſurious*; but when the Principal is well ſecured, 'tis otherwiſe. 3 *Salk.* 391. Diſcounting Notes beyond legal Intereſt held *uſurious*. 2 *Strange* 1243. A Perſon ſecures the Intereſt and Principal, if it be at the Will of the Party who is to pay, it is no *Uſury*. 2 *Cro.* 509. And a Lender accepting a voluntary Gratuity from the Borrower, on Payment of Principal and Intereſt; or receiving the Intereſt before due, &c. without any corrupt Agreement, ſhall not be within the Statutes againſt *Uſury*. 2 *Cro.* 677. 3 *Cro.* 501. Alſo if one gives an *uſurious* Bond, and tenders the whole Money; yet if the Party will take only legal Intereſt, he ſhall not forfeit the treble Value by Statute. 4 *Leon.* 43. Judgment on an Indictment for *Uſury* was arreſted, becauſe it only laid a corrupt Agreement, without any Loan, or taking exceſſive Intereſt in purſuance of it. 2 *Strange* 816. On an Information upon the Statute of *Uſury*, he who borrows the Money may be a Witneſs, after he hath paid the Money. *Raym.* 191. But cannot be a Witneſs to prove the Re-payment of the Money, becauſe 'till that is proved he is no Witneſs at all. 1 *Strange* 633. In Action for *Uſury*, the Statute againſt *Uſury* muſt be pleaded, and a corrupt Agreement ſet forth: It is not ſufficient to plead the Statute, and ſay that for the Lending of 20 *l.* the Defendant took more than 5 *l. per Cent.* without ſetting forth a *corrupt* Agreement or *Contract*. *Lutw.* 466. 2 *Lill.* 672. 3 *Nelſ.* 514. And in pleading an *uſurious* Contract by way of Bar to an Action, the whole Matter is to be ſet forth ſpecially, becauſe it lay within the Party's own Privity; but in an Information on the Statute for making ſuch a Contract, it is enough to mention the corrupt Bargain generally, by Reaſon Matters of this Kind are ſuppoſed to be privily tranſacted; and ſuch Information may be brought by a Stranger. 1 *Hawk.* 248. In Caſe of *Uſury*, &c. an Obligor is admitted to aver againſt the Condition of a Bond, or againſt the Bond itſelf, for Neceſſity's Sake. *Paſch.* 6 *W. & M. B. R.* The Word *Corruptive* is neceſſary in a Declaration for *Uſury*, &c.

Utas, *Octava*, Is the eighth Day following any Term or Feaſt; as the *Utas* of St. *Michael*, &c. And any Day between the Feaſt and the *Octave* is ſaid to be within the *Utas*: The Uſe of this is in the Return of Writs; as appears by the Stat. 51 *H.* 3.

Utenſil, Is any Thing neceſſary for *Uſe* and Occupation; Houſhold-ſtuff. *Cowel.*

Utfangthef, *(Fur extra captus)* A Liberty to puniſh Offenders. See *Outfangthef.*

Utlagh, *(Utlagus,* i. e. *Bannitum extra Legem)* An *Outlaw*. Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 47.

Utlagato capiendo quando Utlagatur in uno Comitatu & poſtea fugit in alium, An ancient Writ, the Nature whereof is expreſſed in the Words of the Name. *Reg. Orig.* 133.

Utlawry, (*Utlagaria, vel Utlagatio*) See *Outlawry.*

Utlepe, *(Sax.)* Signifies an Eſcape of a Felon out of Priſon. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47.

Utrum, A Writ now of little Uſe, *Terms de Ley.* See *Aſſiſe de Utrum.*

Utter Barriſters, *(Juris conſulti)* Are Barriſters at Law, newly called, who plead without the Bar, &c. Vide *Barriſter.*

Vultiva, A Wound in the Face.——*Vultivam 50 ſol. componat.* Leg Sax.

Vultus de Luca, The Image of our crucified Saviour kept at *Lucca* in the Church of Holy Croſs: And *Will.* 1. called the Conqueror, often ſwore *per Sanctum vultum de Luca.* Eadmer. lib. 1. Malmſb. lib. 4.

Uxorium, A Mulct or Fine paid for not marrying. *Litt. Dict.*

W.

Wade, *(Vado)* To *wade* or ford over a River. *Litt.*

Waftors, *(Waſtores)* Are Conductors of Veſſels at Sea; King *Edw.* 4. conſtituted certain Officers with naval Power, whom he ſtiled *Cuſtodes, Conductores*, and *Waſtores*, to guard our Fiſhing Veſſels on the Coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Pat. 22 *Ed.* 4.

Wage, *(Vadiare,* from Fr. *Gage)* Signifies the Giving of Security for Performance of any Thing; as to *wage* or *gage Deliverance*, to *Wage Law*, &c. *Co. Litt.* 294.

Wager of Law, *(Vadiare Legem)* Is where an Action of Debt is brought againſt a Man upon a ſimple Contract between the Parties, without Deed or Record; and the Defendant ſwears in Court in the Preſence of his Purgators, that he oweth the Plaintiff nothing in Manner and Form as he hath declared: And the Reaſon of *Waging of Law* is, becauſe the Defendant may pay the Plaintiff his Debt in private, or before Witneſſes which may be all dead, and therefore the Law allows him to *wage* his Law in his Diſcharge; and his Oath ſhall rather be accepted to diſcharge himſelf, than the Law will ſuffer him to be charged upon the bare Allegation of the Plaintiff. 2 *Inſt.* 45. *Wager of Law* is uſed in Actions of Debt without Specialty; and alſo in Action of Detinue, for Goods or Chattels lent or left with the Defendant, who may ſwear on a Book, and certain Perſons

ſons with him, that he detaineth not the Goods in Manner as the Plaintiff has declared, and his Compurgators are to be ſix, eight or twelve of his Neighbours, as the Court ſhall aſſign him. *Terms de Ley* 196. The Manner of *Waging Law* is thus: He that is to do it, muſt bring ſix Compurgators with him into Court, and ſtand at the End of the Bar towards the Right-hand of the Chief Juſtice; and the Secondary aſks him, whether he will *wage his Law?* If he anſwers that he will, the Judges admoniſh him to be well adviſed, and tell him the Danger of taking a falſe Oath; and if he ſtill perſiſts, the Secondary ſays, and he that *Wages his Law* repeats after him: *Hear this ye Juſtices, That I* A. B. *do not owe to* C. D. *the Sum of,* &c. *nor any Penny thereof in Manner and Form as the ſaid* C. D. *hath declared againſt me: So help me God.* Though before he takes the Oath, the Plaintiff is called by the Crier thrice; and if he do not appear he becomes nonſuited, and then the Defendant goes quit without taking his Oath; and if he appear, and the Defendant ſwears that he owes the Plaintiff nothing, and the Compurgators do give it upon Oath that they believe he ſwears true, the Plaintiff is barred for ever; for when a Perſon has *waged his Law*, it is as much as if a Verdict has paſſed againſt the Plaintiff: If the Plaintiff do not appear to hear the Defendant perform his Law, ſo that he is nonſuit; he is not barred, but may bring a new Action. 1 *Inſt.* 155. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 674. In an Action of Debt on a By Law, the Defendant *waged Law*; a Day being given on the Roll for him to come and make his Law, he was ſet on the right Corner of the Bar, and the Secondary aſk'd him if he was ready to *wage his Law*; who anſwering that he was, he laid his Hand on the Book, and then the Plaintiff was called: Then the Judges admoniſhed him and his Compurgators not to ſwear raſhly; and thereupon he made Oath, That he did not owe the Money *modo & forma* as the Plaintiff had declared; and then his Compurgators, who were ſtanding behind him, were called, and each of them laying his Right-hand upon the Book, made Oath that they believed what the Defendant had ſworn was true. 2 *Vent.* 171. 2 *Salk.* 682. The Defendant cannot *wage his Law* in any Action, but perſonal Actions, where the Cauſe is ſecret; and *Wager of Law* has been denied on hearing the Caſe, and the Defendant been adviſed to plead to Iſſue, &c. Alſo this *Wager of Law* being, it is ſaid, abuſed by the Iniquity of the Times, the Law was forced to find another Way to do Juſtice, and that was by turning Actions of Debt on ſimple Contract, &c. into Action upon the Caſe by *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit*, which hath ouſted the Defendant of his *Ley Gager*. 2 Lill. 675, 676.

Wagers. By Statute, all *Wagers* laid upon a Contingency relating to the late War with *France*, and all Securities, &c. therefore, were declared to be void; and Perſons concerned to forfeit double the Sums laid. 7 *Ann. cap.* 17.

Wages, Is what is agreed upon by a Maſter to be paid to a Servant, or any other Perſon which he hires to do Buſineſs for him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 677. The *Wages* of Servants, Labourers, &c. is to be aſſeſſed by Juſtices. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 6. And Juſtices of Peace may order Payment of *Wages* for Huſbandry, &c. but not in other Caſes. *Mod. Caſ* 204, 205. The *Statute* of Labourers *Wages* extends to Covenant Servants in Huſbandry; tho' an Order of *Juſtices* was quaſhed in *B. R.* becauſe made upon the Servant's Oath, without other Evidence. 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1305. See *Servants. Wages* of Seamen, vide *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 25. For the better adjuſting and more eaſy Recovery of the *Wages* of certain Servants, ſee *Stat.* 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. 27 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6.

Waggons. The 22 *Car.* 2. enacted, That *Waggons* ſhould not be drawn with more than five Horſes in Length, under certain Penalties. By the 6 *Ann. cap.* 29. *Waggons* were to be drawn with ſix Horſes, and no more, on Pain of 5 *l.* But Carriages for drawing Hay, Straw, Coal, Timber, Ammunition, &c. were excepted out of the Statute. And by 5 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 12. *Waggons* travelling in Highways for Hire, ſhall not be drawn with more than ſix Horſes; and no Cart with above three Horſes, on Pain of forfeiting all ſupernumerary Horſes; alſo travelling *Waggons* are to have their Wheels bound with Iron, two Inches and a Half broad, at leaſt, or all the Horſes ſhall be forfeited above the Number of Three, &c. In *London*, &c. *Waggons* having their Wheels bound with Iron, are not to carry more than 12 Sacks of Meal, one Chalder of Coals, &c. on Pain of forfeiting one of the Horſes with the Furniture, &c. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 6. By a late Act, Carts may be drawn with four Horſes, for the Convenience of Farmers and others going to Markets, &c. *Stat.* 16 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 29. See *Turnpikes.*

Waifs, (From the Sax. *Wafian*, Fr. *Choſe guaive*, Lat. *Bona Waviata*) Are Goods which are ſtolen and *waved*, or left by the Felon, on his being purſued, for fear of being apprehended; which are forfeited to the King or Lord of the Manor. *Kitch.* 81. If a Felon in Purſuit *waves* the Goods, or having them in his Cuſtody, and thinking that Purſuit was made, for his own Eaſe and more ſpeedy Flight, flies away and leaves the Goods behind him; then the King's Officer or the Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor, within whoſe Juriſdiction they are left, who hath the Franchiſe of *Waif*, may ſeize the Goods to the King's or Lord's Uſe and keep them; except the Owner makes freſh Purſuit after the Felon, and ſue an Appeal of Robbery within a Year and a Day, or give Evidence againſt him whereby he is attainted, &c. In which Caſe, the Owner ſhall have Reſtitution of his Goods ſo ſtolen and *waved*. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. 5 *Rep.* 109. Goods *waved* by a Felon, in his Flight from thoſe who purſue him, ſhall be forfeited: And though *Waif* is generally ſpoken of Goods ſtolen; yet if a Man be purſued with *Hue and Cry* as a Felon, and he flies and leaves his own Goods, theſe will be forfeited as Goods ſtolen; but they are properly *Fugitives Goods*, and not forfeited till it be found before the Coroner, or otherwiſe of Record, that he fled for the Felony. 2 *Hawk.* 450. 5 *Rep.* The Law makes a Forfeiture of Goods *waved*, as a Puniſhment to the Owner of the Goods, for not bringing the Felon to Juſtice: But if the Thief had not the Goods in his Poſſeſſion, when he fled, there is no Forfeiture: If a Felon ſteals Goods and hides them, and afterwards flies, theſe Goods are not forfeited; ſo where he leaves ſtolen Goods any where, with an Intent to fetch them at another Time, they are not *waved*; and in theſe Caſes the Owner may take his Goods where he finds them, without freſh Suit, &c. *Cro. Eliz.* 694. 5 *Rep.* 109. *Moor* 785. *Waifs* and *Strays* are ſaid to be *Nullius in bonis*; and therefore they belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe where found. *Briton, cap.* 17. We read of *Placita Coronæ & Waif*, in the Manor of *Upton*, &c. *in Com. Salop.*

Wain, (*Plauſtrum*) A Cart, Waggon, or Plough to till Land.

Wainable, *i. e.* That may be ploughed, or manured; Land tillable. *Chart. ſine dat'.*

Wainage, (*Wainagium*) According to Sir *Edw. Coke*, ſignifies the Contenement of a Villain; or the Furniture of his Cart or *Wain*. 2 *Inſt.* 28. And the Villain of any other, if he fall into our Mercy, ſhall be amerced ſaving his *Wainage*. Magn. Chart. c. 14. *Wainage* has been alſo uſed for Tillage. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pa.* 612. See *Gainage.*

Waive, (*Waviare*) In the general Signification, is to forſake; but is ſpecially applied to a Woman, who for any Crime, for which a Man may be *outlawed*, is termed *Waive*. Reg. Orig. 132.

Waiver, Signifies the paſſing by of a Thing, or a Refuſal to accept it: Sometimes it is applied to an Eſtate, or ſomething convey'd to a Man, and ſometimes to a Plea, *&c.* And a *Waiver* or Diſagreement as to Goods and Chattels, in Caſe of a Gift, will be effectual. *Litt. Sect.* 710. If a Jointure of Lands be made to a Woman after Marriage, ſhe may *waive* this after her Huſband's Death. 3 *Rep.* 27. And an Infant, or if he die, his Heir may by *Waiver* avoid an Eſtate made to him during his Minority. 1 *Inſt.* 23, 348. But where a particular Eſtate is given with a Remainder over, there regularly he that hath it may not *waive* it, to the Damage of him in Remainder: Though it is otherwiſe where one hath a Reverſion; for that ſhall not be hurt by ſuch *Waiver.* 4 *Shep. Abr.* 192. After Special Iſſue joined in any Action, the Parties cannot *waive* it, without Motion of Court. 1 *Keb.* 225. Aſſignment of Error by Attorney on an Outlawry, ordered to be *waived*, and the Party to aſſign in Perſon, after Demurrer for this Cauſe. See 2 *Keb.* 15.

Wake, The Eve Feaſt of the *Dedication* of *Churches*; which in many Country Places, is obſerved with Feaſting and rural Diverſions, *&c. Paroch. Antiq.* 609.

Wakeman, (*Quaſi* Watchman) The chief Magiſtrate of the Town of *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*, is ſo called. *Camd.*

Wales, (*Wallia*) Is Part of *England* on the Weſt-ſide formerly divided into three Provinces, *North Wales*, *South Wales*, and *Weſt-Wales*, and inhabited by the Offspring of the ancient *Britons*, chaſed thither by the *Saxons*, called in to aſſiſt them againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*. Lamb. Stat. Wallia, 12 Edw. 1. *England* and *Wales* were originally but one Nation, and ſo they continued till the Time of the *Roman* Conqueſt: But when the *Romans* came, thoſe *Britains* who would not ſubmit to their Yoke, betook themſelves to the Mountains of *Wales*, from whence they came again ſoon after the *Romans* were drove away by their Diſſenſions here; After this came the *Saxons*, and gave them another Diſturbance, and then the Kingdom was divided into an *Heptarchy*; and then alſo began the *Welſh* to be diſtinguiſhed from the *Engliſh*: Yet 'tis obſervable, that tho' *Wales* had Princes of their own, the King of *England* had Superiority over them, for to him they paid Homage. *Camd.* 67. 2 *Mod.* 11. The *Stat.* 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. annexed the *Marches of Wales* perpetually to the Crown of *England*; ſo as not to be of the Principality of *Wales*. And by the 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 26. *Wales* was incorporated to and united with *England*; and all Perſons born in *Wales* ſhall enjoy the like Liberties as thoſe born in *England*, and Lands deſcend there according to the *Engliſh* Laws: The Laws of *England* are to be executed in *Wales*; and the King to have a *Chancery* and *Exchequer* at *Brecknock* and *Denbigh*: Officers of Law and Miniſters ſhall keep Courts in the *Engliſh* Tongue; and the *Welſh* Laws and Cuſtoms to be inquired into by Commiſſion, and ſuch of them as ſhall be thought fit continued; but the Laws and Cuſtoms of *North Wales* are ſaved. By 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 26. A Diviſion of *Wales* was made into twelve Counties; and a Preſident and Council ſhall remain in *Wales* and the Marches thereof, with Officers, *&c.* Two Juſtices are to be aſſign'd to hold a Seſſion twice every Year, and determine Pleas of the Crown, and Aſſiſes, and all other Actions; and Juſtices of Peace ſhall be appointed as in *England*, *&c.* The 18 *Eliz. cap.* 8. enacts, That the King may appoint two other Perſons learned in the Laws, to be Judges in each of the *Welſh* Circuits, which had but one Juſtice before; or grant Commiſſions of Aſſociation, *&c.* An Office for Inrolments was erected, and the Fees and Proceedings regulated in paſſing Fines and Recoveries in *Wales*, by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 9. Perſons living in *Wales*, may give and diſpoſe of their Goods and Chattels by Will, in like Manner as may be done within any Part of the Province of *Canterbury* or elſewhere. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 38. Jurors returned to try Iſſues in *Wales*, are to have 6 *l.* a Year of Freehold or Copyhold, above Repriſes: And none ſhall be held to Bail in *Wales*, unleſs Affidavit be made that the Cauſe of Action is 20 *l.* or upwards. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 9. In Actions where the Debt, *&c.* amounts not to 10 *l.* in the Court of Great Seſſions in *Wales*, the Plaintiff ſhall ſue out a Writ or Proceſs, and ſerve the Defendant with a Copy eight Days before holding of the ſaid Court, *&c* who ſhall appear at the Return, or before the Third Court; or the Plaintiff may enter an Appearance, and proceed. 6 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 14. Murders and Felonies in any Part of *Wales* may be tried in the next *Engliſh* County. 1 *Strange* 553. A *Certiorari* lies to *Wales* on Indictments for Miſdemeanors. 1 *Strange* 704. A *Habeas Corpus* may be granted of Courſe to remove a Priſoner from *Wales* to an *Engliſh* County. 2 *Strange* 945. A Prohibition granted to the Great Seſſions to ſtay a Suit on a *Subpœna* ſerved out of the Juriſdiction. 1 *Strange* 630. Of Proceſs into *Wales*, Judgments, and Courts there, *&c.* ſee 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 519, 520, 522. *and Courts of Wales. Prince of Wales*, vide *Prince.*

Walescheria, The learned *Spelman* ſays ſignifies *Walliæ pars*: But by others it is interpreted *Parentela Hominis interfecti*; the ſame with *Valeſheria.*

Waliſcus, (i. e. *Servus*) A Servant, or any miniſterial Officer. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 34.

Walkers, Are *Foreſters* within a certain Space of Ground, aſſign'd to their Care in Foreſts, *&c. Crompt. Juriſd.* 145.

Wall, Sea-Wall, A Bank of Earth. See *Watergage.*

Walſingham, The Demeſne Lands in *Walſingham* may be Let by Copy, and ſhall be Copyholds. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Waltham Blacks. In the Reign of K. *Geo.* 1. there ſprung up a Set of deſperate Villains called *Waltham Blacks*, headed by one whom they ſtiled K. *John*; who *blacking* their Faces, and uſing other Diſguiſes, robb'd Foreſts, Parks, and Warrens, deſtroy'd Cattle, levied Money on their Neighbours, by Threats and Menaces to fire their Houſes, and committed divers other Violences and Outrages to the great Terror of the People; but they were ſuppreſſed, and declared *Felons*, by *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22.

Wang, (*Sax.*) We uſe for the Cheek, or Jaw wherein the Teeth are ſet: Hence *Chaucer* called the Cheek-Teeth or Grinders, *Wangs* or *Wang Teeth*; which is recorded in this old Way of ſealing Writings:

And in Witneſs that this is ſooth,
I bite the Wax with my Wang tooth.

Wanga, An Iron Inſtrument with Teeth. *Conſuetud. Dom. de Farend. MS.* 18.

Wantals, Or *driving the Wantals*, is to drive Deer to a *Stand*, that the Lord may have a Shoot; which is one of our ancient cuſtomary Tenures of Lands. *Blount's Ten.* 140.

Wapentake, (From the Sax *Wapen*, i. e. *Armatura*, & *tac*, *tactus*) Is all one with what we call a Hundred; ſpecially uſed in the *North* Counties beyond the River *Trent Bract. lib.* 3. *Lamb.* The Words ſeem to be of *Daniſh* Original, and to be called ſo for this Reaſon; when firſt this Kingdom, or Part thereof, was divided into *Wapentakes*, he who was the Chief of the *Wapentake* or Hundred, and whom we now call a High Conſtable, as ſoon as he entered upon his Office, appeared in the Field on a certain Day on Horſeback with a Pike in his Hand, and all the chief Men of the Hundred met him there with their Lances, and touch'd his Pike; which was a Sign that they were firmly united to each other, by the *Touching their Weapons. Hoveden. Fleta, lib.* 2. But Sir *Thomas Smith* ſays,

ſays, That antiently Muſters were made of the Armour and *Weapons* of the ſeveral Inhabitants of every *Wapentake*; and from thoſe that could not find ſufficient Pledges for their good Abearing, their *Weapons* were *taken* away, and given to others; from whence he derives this Word. *Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *Camd. Brit.* 159. 2 *Inſt.* 99. *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 2. 9 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 10. 15 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 7. ——— Wapentak *hoc eſt quietancia de ſectis & Hundredis quod dicitur* Wapentake. *MS. in Bibl Cotton.*

Wapping, An Act was made for the Partition of *Wapping* Marſh. *Stat.* 35 *H* 8. *c.* 9. And Perſons ſheltring themſelves from Debts, and obſtructing the Execution of Writs in *Wapping, Stepney*, &c. to be guilty of Felony, by 11 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 22.

War, *(Bellum)* A Fighting between two Kings, Princes or Parties, in Vindication of their juſt Rights; alſo the State of *War*, or all the Time it laſts. By our Law, when the Courts of Juſtice are open, ſo that the King's Judges diſtribute Juſtice to all, and protect Men from Wrong and Violence, it is ſaid to be a Time of *Peace:* But when by Invaſion, Rebellion, *&c.* the peaceable Courſe of Juſtice is ſtopt, then it is adjudged to be a Time of *War:* And this ſhall be tried by the Records and Judges, whether Juſtice at ſuch a Time had her equal Courſe of Proceeding or no? For *Time of War* gives *Privilege* to them that are in *War*, and all others within the Kingdom. 1 *Inſt.* 249 In the *Civil Wars* of K. *Char.* 1. it was computed that there were not fewer than 200,000 Foot and 50,000 Horſe in Arms on both Sides; which was an extraordinary Hoſt, conſidering it compoſed of *Britains* ſufficient to have ſhaken *Europe*, though it was otherwiſe fatally imployed. And in ancient Times, when the Kings of *England* were to be ſerved with Soldiers in their *Wars*, a Knight or Squire that had Revenues, Farmers and Tenants, would covenant with the King by Indenture inrolled in the *Exchequer*, to furniſh him with ſuch a Number of military Men; and thoſe Men were to ſerve under him, whom they knew and honoured, and with whom they muſt live at their Return. 1 *Inſt.* 71. This was an excellent Inſtitution; but we have had many Statutes which have alter'd this Method of recruiting the Army, by introducing the Lifting of Soldiers, and retaining them by Virtue of Money paid and advanced, *&c.* The Statute 25 *E.* 3 enacted, That none ſhould be conſtrain'd to find Men of Arms but by Tenure of Land, or Grant in Parliament. And what Perſons are obliged to attend upon the King, when he goes himſelf in Perſon to the *Wars*, &c. Vide 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 18. See *Law of Arms*, and *Soldiers.*

Wara, A certain Quantity or Meaſure of Ground. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 128.

Ward, *(Cuſtodia)* Is variouſly uſed in our old Books: A *Ward* in *London* is a Diſtrict or Diviſion of the City, committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the Aldermen; and in *London* there are Twenty-ſix *Wards*, according to the Number of the Mayor and Aldermen, of which every one has his *Ward* for his proper Guard and Juriſdiction. *Stow's Surv.* A *Foreſt* is divided into *Wards. Manwood, par.* 1. *p.* 97. And a Priſon is called a *Ward.* Laſtly, The Heir of the King's Tenant, that held *in Capite*, was term'd a *Ward*, during his Nonage: But this *Wardſhip* is taken away by the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Warda, The Cuſtody of a Town or Caſtle, which the Inhabitants were bound to keep at their own Charge. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *p.* 372.

Wardage, *(Wardagium)* Seems to be the ſame with *Wardpeny.*

Warden, *(Gardianus,* Fr. *Gardein)* Is he that hath the Keeping or Charge of any Perſons or Things by Office; as the *Wardens* of the Fellowſhips or Companies in *London.* 14 H. 8. cap. 2. *Wardens* of the Marches of *Wales*, &c. 14 *H.* 7. *cap.* 8. *Wardens* of the Peace. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. *Wardens* of the Tables of the King's Exchange. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. *Warden* of the Armour in the *Tower.* 1 Ed. 4. c. 1. *Wardens* of the Rolls of the Chancery. 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 5. *Warden* of the King's Writs and Records of his court of Common Bench. *Ibid. Warden* of the Lands for repairing *Rocheſter* Bridge. 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. *Warden* of the Stannaries. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. *Warden* and minor Canons of St. *Paul's* Church. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *Warden* of the *Fleet* Priſon. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *&c.* See *Guardian.*

Wardmote, *(Wardmotus)* Is a Court kept in every *Ward* in *London*; ordinarily called the *Wardmote Court:* And the *Wardmote* Inqueſt, hath Power every Year to inquire into and preſent all Defaults concerning the Watch, and Conſtables doing their Duty; that Engines, *&c.* are provided againſt Fire; Perſons ſelling Ale and Beer be honeſt, and ſuffer no Diſorders, nor permit Gaming, *&c.* that they ſell in lawful Meaſures; and Searches to be made for Vagrants, Beggars, and idle Perſons, *&c.* who ſhall be puniſhed. *Chart. K. Hen.* 2. *Lex Lond.* 185.

Wardpeny, Money paid and contributed to Watch and *Ward.* Domeſday.

Wardwit, Is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of *Wards.* Terms de Ley.

Wards, Was a Court firſt erected in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. and afterwards augmented by him with the Office of *Liveries*; wherefore it was ſtiled the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, now diſcharged by the 12 *Car.* 2.

Ward-Staff, The Conſtable or Watchman's *Staff:* And the Manor of *Lambourn* in *Eſſex* is held by the Service of the *Ward-Staff*, and watching the ſame in an extraordinary Manner, when it is brought to the Town of *Aibridge.* Camd.

Warectare, To plough up Land deſign'd for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for better Improvement; which in *Kent* is called *Summer Land:* Hence *Warectabilis campus*, a Fallow Field; *Campus ad Warectam, Terra Warectata, &c.*

Wares, Certain *Wares* not to be brought into this Realm from abroad, to be ſold or exchanged here, on Pain of Forfeiture. See *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Wargus, A baniſhed Rogue. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 83.

Warniſtura, Is uſed for Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion, *&c. Pat.* 9 *Hen.* 3.

Warnoth, It is an ancient Cuſtom, if any Tenant holding of the Caſtle of *Dover* failed in paying his *Rent* at the Day, that he ſhould forfeit double, and for the ſecond Failure treble: And the Lands ſo held are called *Terris Cultis & Terris de* Warnoth. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 589.

Warrant, A Precept under Hand and Seal to ſome Officer to bring an Offender before the Perſon granting it: And *Warrants* of Commitment are iſſued by the Privy Council, a Secretary of State, or a Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* where there hath been a private Information, or a Witneſs has depoſed againſt an Offender. *Wood's Inſt.* 614. Any one under the Degree of Nobility, may be arreſted for a Miſdemeanor, or any Thing done againſt the Peace of the Kingdom, by *Warrant* from a Juſtice of Peace; though if the Perſon be a Peer of the Realm, he muſt be apprehended for a Breach of the Peace by Proceſs out of *B. R.* &c. *Dalt. Juſt.* 263. A Conſtable ought not to execute a Juſtice's *Warrant*, where the *Warrant* is unlawful, or the Juſtice hath no Juriſdiction; if he doth, he may be puniſhed. *Plowd.* 394. But if any Perſon abuſe by throwing in the Dirt, *&c.* or refuſe to execute a lawful *Warrant*; it is a Contempt of the King's Proceſs, for which the Offender may be indicted and fined. *Crompt.* 149. See *Conſtable, Juſtices of Peace.* For the Apprehending Perſons in any County, upon *Warrants* granted by Juſtices of any other County. See *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 55. For *Warrants of Diſtreſs.* See *Stat.* 27 *Geo* 2. *c.* 20.

Warrant of Attorney, Is an Authority and Power given by a Client to his *Attorney*, to appear and plead

for him: or to ſuffer Judgment to paſs againſt him by confeſſing the Action, by *Nil dicit*, *Non ſum Informatus*, *&c.* And although a *Warrant of Attorney* given by a Man in Cuſtody to confeſs a Judgment, no Attorney being preſent, is void as to the Entry of a Judgment; yet it may be a good *Warrant* to appear and file Common Bail. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 682. A *Warrant of Attorney* which *warrants* the Action, is of Courſe put in by the Attornies for the Plaintiff and Defendant; ſo that it differs from a *Letter of Attorney*, which paſſes ordinarily under the Hand and Seal of him that makes it, and is made before Witneſſes, *&c.* Though a *Warrant of Attorney* to ſuffer a *common Recovery* by the Tenant, is acknowledged before ſuch Perſons as a Commiſſion for the Doing thereof directs. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. A *Warrant* of Attorney filed of any Term *pendente Lite* is ſufficient. 1 *Strange* 526. 2 *Strange* 807. Vide *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Warranty, *(Warrantia)* Is a Promiſe or Covenant by Deed made by the Bargainor, for himſelf and his Heirs, to *warrant* or ſecure the Bargainee and his Heirs, againſt all Men for the Enjoying of the Thing granted. *Bract. lib.* 2 & 5. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 1. A *Warranty* is *Real* or *Perſonal*; *Real*, when it concerns Lands or Tenements, granted in Fee, or for Life, *&c.* And real *Warranties* are either *in Deed*, as by the Word *Warrantizo* or *Warrant* expreſly; or *in Law*, by the Word *Dedi*, *&c.* And a Deed of Gift and Exchange, have a *Warranty* in Law implied. *Litt.* 697. Sir *Edward Coke* defines a *real Warranty* to be a Covenant Real annexed to Lands, whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to *warrant* the ſame to ſome other and his Heirs; and that they ſhall quietly hold and enjoy the Lands, and upon Voucher, or by Writ of *Warrantia Chartæ*, to yield other Lands and Tenements to the Value of thoſe that ſhall be evicted by Elder Title: And *Warranty* being a Covenant real, bindeth to yield Lands in Recompence. 1 *Inſt.* 365, 384. *Warranty* is alſo of three Sorts, *viz. Warranty Lineal*, *Warranty Collateral*, and *Warranty* that commences by *Diſſeiſin: Warranty lineal* is where a Man ſeiſed in Fee makes a Feoffment, and binds himſelf and his Heirs by the Deed to *Warranty*, and hath Iſſue a Son and dies, and the *Warranty* deſcends to his Son and Heir; for if no Deed with *Warranty* had been made, then the Right of the Lands ſhould have deſcended to the Son as Heir to his Father, and he would have conveyed the Deſcent from Father to Son: This *Warranty* binds the Right of Fee-ſimple; but not the Right of an Eſtate-tail, unleſs the lineal *Warranty* be with Aſſets in Fee-ſimple. *Litt.* 697, 703. 1 *Inſt.* 370. *Collateral Warranty* is when the Party upon whom the *Warranty* deſcends, cannot convey the Title which he hath in the Land from him that made the *Warranty*, or ſhew that he is his Heir, *&c.* As if Tenant in Tail diſcontinues the Tail, or alienates the Land, and then dieth, leaving Iſſue, and the Uncle of the Iſſue releaſes to the Diſcontinuee with *Warranty*, and dies without Iſſue; this is a collateral *Warranty* to the Iſſue in Tail, and bindeth his Right, without Aſſets, it deſcending upon him, and he can't make a Title to the Intail from his Uncle. *Litt.* 704. 1 *Inſt.* 373, 376. *Warranty by Diſſeiſin*, is where one that hath no Right to the Freehold of another, entereth and conveyeth it away with *Warranty*; which ſhall not bind or bar the Perſon diſſeiſed, or the right Heir that ought to have the Land: And if where Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, leaſes for Years with Agreement with the Leſſee, that he ſhall make a Feoffment of the Land, and then he will releaſe with *Warranty*, which is done accordingly; adjudged that this collateral *Warranty* commencing by Diſſeiſin, ſhall not bind the Heir in Tail, upon whom it deſcended. *Litt.* 698. 1 *Inſt.* 366, 367. *Cro. Car.* 483. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 56. He that makes a *Warranty*, may make it as large, or ſtrait as he pleaſes; as for himſelf and his Heirs, and what Heirs, *&c.* And if the *Warranty* be made for Life, or in Tail, 'tis good, and ſhall bind for ſo long only. 1 *Inſt.* 387. 1 *And.* 262, 305. But no *Warranty* can inlarge an Eſtate granted; for if the Leſſor by Deed doth Releaſe to his Leſſee for Life, and *warrant* the Land to him and his Heirs, it ſhall not make his Eſtate greater. 1 *Inſt.* 389. And where one binds him and his Heirs to *Warranty*; by this they are not bound to *warrant* new Titles, or any Right that commences after *Warranty* made, but ſuch as were *in eſſe* at that Time. *Bridgm.* 77. If one make an Eſtate, and grant to *warrant* the Land, but doth not ſay for how long; it ſhall be taken for ſo long as the Eſtate to which the *Warranty* is knit doth laſt: A Man grants to *warrant* Lands to another, and ſays not againſt what Perſons; here it will be held a general *Warranty* againſt all Men. 1 *Rep.* 1. A *Warranty* may be annexed to Eſtates of Inheritance or Freehold, and that not only to Houſes and Lands, but alſo Rents, Advowſons, Commons, *&c.* which iſſue out of Lands or Tenements. 1 *Inſt.* 366, 389. And to every good *Warranty* in Deed, to make it binding; the Perſon that doth *warrant* muſt be a Perſon able; it is neceſſary that there be ſome Eſtate to which the *Warranty* is annexed, to ſupport it; that the *Warranty* deſcend upon him who is Heir of the whole Blood by the Common Law, to him that made it, and not upon another; and that the Heir claim by the ſame Right as the Anceſtor; that it take Effect in the Life-time of ſuch Anceſtor; and he be bound thereby; and the Eſtate of Freehold, which is to be barred, be put to a Right before, or at the Time of the *Warranty*; and that he to whom the *Warranty* deſcends, have then but a Right to the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 367, 370, 384, 388. 10 *Rep.* 96, 97. If one be a Succeſſor only in Caſe of a Corporation, he ſhall not be bound by the *Warranty* of his Natural Anceſtor: And he that comes into Land merely by Act of Law, as the Lord by Eſcheat, *&c.* ſhall never take Advantage of a *Warranty*; but it is otherwiſe where the Eſtate ariſes by Limitation of Uſe, or a common Recovery, which is the Act of the Party. 1 *Inſt.* 370. 3 *Rep.* 62. Though if the Eſtate the *Warranty* is annexed to be ſpent, the *Warranty* is gone: So if a Feoffment with *Warranty* be made to two or more, and they being Jointenants, do after by Deed make Partition. But where one enfeoffs two Men and their Heirs, and a Feoffment is made in Fee by one of them; the other may notwithſtanding have the Benefit of the *Warranty*. 10 *Rep.* 96. 6 *Rep.* 12. 1 *Inſt.* 385. Two Perſons make a Feoffment with *Warranty*, the Survivor ſhall not be charged alone, without the Heir of the other; and if both die, the Heirs of both ſhall be equally bound. 3 *Rep.* 14. All *Warranties* before the *Statute* of *Glouceſter*, which deſcended to thoſe who were Heirs to the *Warrantors*, were Bars to the ſame Heirs to demand any of the Lands; except the *Warranty* began by Diſſeiſin; That Statute hath ordained, that the *Warranty* of the Father ſhall be no Bar to his Son for the Lands which come by the Heritage of the Mother; nor the *Warranty* of the Mother be binding to the Son for the Lands which come by the Heritage of the Father; but neither the Statute 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 20. or any other Statute hath provided any Remedy againſt a collateral *Warranty*; therefore ſuch *Warranty* is yet in Force, and ſhall be a Bar to the Iſſue in Tail. *Litt. Terms de Ley* 370, 371. But by the 4 & 5 *Ann.* for *Amendment of the Law*, *Warranties* made by Tenant for Life, of any Lands, coming or deſcending on him in Reverſion or Remainder, ſhall be void; and all collateral *Warranties* made of any Lands, *&c.* by any Anceſtor, who hath not an Eſtate of Inheritance in Poſſeſſion therein, ſhall be alſo void againſt the Heir. If Lands are held of a Man and his Heirs, by certain Service, without any Clauſe of *Warranty*, they are bound to *Warranty*: But when the Deed is *Dedi & conceſſi*, *&c.* to be holden of the Chief Lord of the Fee, or of others, and not the Feoffors and their Heirs, reſerving no

no Service, and without the aforesaid Clause; here the Heirs of the Feoffer shall not be bound to *Warranty*. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 1. A *Warranty* according to Law is intire, and extends to all the Lands, and is a Bar to every Person on whom it descends; and where several have a Right, jointly or severally, every one of them are barred: Though there is this Difference as to *Warranties*; where the Entry is gone, and only a Right of Action is left, there a *Warranty* descending upon the Heir at Law, shall bind: And where there is a Right of Entry, it shall not bind. 8 *Rep.* 54. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 684. And if any Person make a Deed with *Warranty*, by which his Heir should be barred, and after the *Warrantor* is attainted of Felony; his Heir shall not be bound by such *Warranty*, for it cannot descend upon him, the Blood being corrupted. *Litt.* If a *Warranty* descend upon an Infant, it shall not bind him, in Case his Entry into the Lands be lawful; but he must take Care not to suffer a Descent after his full Age, before he hath made his Re-entry. 1 *Rep.* 140. *Poph.* 71. *Warranty* may be added to any Conveyance of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; as upon Fines, Feoffments, Gifts, Release and Confirmation, *&c.* And the ancient Form of a *Warranty* is in this Manner.——*Et Ego præfatus* A. B. *& hæredes mei prædict. Messuag. & decem acras terræ cum pertinentiis suis, præfato* C. D. *hæredibus & assignatis suis contra omnes gentes* Warrantizabimus *in perpetuum per præsentes, &c.*

Warranty of Goods sold, A Man offers Plate to Sale with a *Warranty*, and afterwards sells it to the same Person for less Money, the *Warranty* does not extend to this Sale. 1 *Strange* 414. Vide *Action on the Case*, and *Sale*.

Warrantia Chartæ, Is a Writ that lieth where a Man is infeoffed of Lands with *Warranty*, and then he is sued or impleaded. And if the Feoffee be impleaded in *Assise*, or other Action, in which he cannot vouch or call to *Warranty*, he shall have this Writ against the Feoffor, or his Heirs, to compel them to *warrant* the Land unto him; and if the Land be recovered from him, he shall recover as much Lands in Value against the *Warrantor*, *&c.* But the *Warrantia Chartæ* ought to be brought by the Feoffee depending the first Writ against him, or he hath lost his Advantage. *F. N. B.* 134. *Terms de Ley* 372, 588. And if a Person doth infeoff another of Lands by Deed with *Warranty*, and the Feoffee maketh a Feoffment over, and taketh back an Estate in Fee, the *Warranty* is determined; and he shall not have the Writ *Warrantia Chartæ*, because he is in of another Estate: Also where one makes a Feoffment in Fee with *Warranty* against him and his Heirs, the Feoffee shall not have a *Warrantia Chartæ* upon this *Warranty* against the Feoffor or his Heirs, if he be impleaded by them; but the Nature of it is to *rebut* against the Feoffer and his Heirs. *Dalt.* 48. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 684. This Writ may be sued forth before a Man is impleaded in any Action, but the Writ doth suppose that he is impleaded; and if the Defendant appear and say, that he is not impleaded, by that Plea he confesseth the *Warranty*, and the Plaintiff shall have Judgment, *&c.* and the Party shall recover in Value of the Lands against the Vouchee, which he had at the Time of the Purchase of his *Warrantia Chartæ*; and therefore it may be good Policy to bring it against him before he is sued, to bind the Lands as he had at that Time; for if he have aliened his Lands before the Voucher, he shall render nothing in Value. *New Nat. Br.* 298, 299. If a Man recover his Warranty in *Warrantia Chartæ*, and after he is impleaded; he ought to give Notice to him against whom he had recovered, of the Action, and pray him to shew what Plea he will plead, to defend the Land, *&c.* And where one upon a *Warranty* doth vouch and recover in Value, if he is then impleaded of the Land recovered, he may not vouch again, for the *Warranty* was once executed. 23 *Ed.* 3. 12. In a *Warranty* to the Feoffee in Land, made by the Feoffor; upon Voucher if Special Matter be shewed by the Vouchee, when he entered into the *Warranty*, viz. That the Land at the Time of the Feoffment was worth only 100 *l.* and now at the Time of the Voucher it is worth 200 *l.* by the Industry of the Feoffee; the Plaintiff in a *Warrantia Chartæ*, *&c.* shall recover only the Value as it was at the Time of the Sale. *Jenk. Cent.* 35. If the Vouchee can shew Cause why he should not Warrant that must be Tried, *&c.*

Form of a Writ *de Warrantia Chartæ*.

GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* W. *Greeting: Command* A. B. *that justly*, &c. *he* warrant *to* C. D. *one Messuage with the Appurtenances in* S. *which he holds, and claims to hold of him, whereof he hath his Deed or Charter of Feoffment, as he saith; and unless*, &c. *then Summon the said* A. &c.

The *Count* or *Declaration* in this Writ.

A. B. *was summoned to Answer* C. D. *of a Plea, that he* warrant *to him one Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in* S. *which he holdeth, and claimeth to hold of him, and whereof he hath his Deed*, &c. *And whereupon the said* C. *in his proper Person saith, that whereas the said* A. *was seised of the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, in his Demesne as of Fee, and being so thereof seised, by his certain Deed or Charter of Feoffment, which the said* C. *brings here into Court, whose Date is the*, &c. *granted, bargained and sold, released, enfeoffed and confirmed to the said* C. *the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, among other Things, by the Name of*, &c. *To have and to hold to the said* C. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever; and bound himself and his Heirs to* warrant *to the same* C. *his Heirs and Assigns, the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, against all Men for ever, by the said Deed, as by the same Deed more fully appears: By Virtue of which Grant and Deed of Feoffment, the said* C. *was seised of the said Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in his Demesne as of Fee; and being so seised thereof, one* E. D. *brought against him the said* C. *an* Assise *of* Novel Disseisin *of the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, before Sir* F. P. *and Sir* J. F. *Justices of the Lord the King, assigned to take the Assises in the County aforesaid; which said Assise then and there depending, the said* C. *often required the said* A. *that he would* warrant *to him the said* C. *the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances: Nevertheless the said* A. *hath hitherto denied to warrant to the said* C. *the said Messuage, with the Appurtenances, and still denieth to do the same; whereupon he saith, that he is the worse, and hath Damage to the Value of Twenty Pounds, and therefore he brings his Suit*, &c.

Warrantia Diei, Is an ancient Writ lying where one having a *Day* assigned personally to appear in Court to any Action, is in the mean Time imployed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day appointed: And it is directed to the Justices to this End, that they neither take nor record him in Default for that Time. *Reg. Orig.* 18. *F. N. B.* 17. See *Essoin*.

Warren, *(Warrenna*, from Germ. *Wahren*, i. e. *Custodire*, or the Fr. *Garenne)* Is a Franchise, or Place privileged, by Prescription or Grant from the King, for the Keeping of Beasts and Fowls of the *Warren*; which are Hares and Conies, Partridges, Pheasants, and some add Quails, Woodcocks and Water-Fowl, *&c. Terms de Ley* 589. 1 *Inst.* 233. A Person may have a *Warren* in another's Land, for one may alien the Land, and reserve the Franchise: But none can make

make a *Warren*, and appropriate thoſe Creatures that are *Feræ Naturæ*, without Licence from the King, or where a *Warren* is claimed by Preſcription. 8 *Rep.* 108. 11 *Rep.* 87. A *Warren* may lie open; and there is no Neceſſity of Incloſing it, as there is of a Park. 4 *Inſt.* 318. If any Perſon offend in a *free Warren*, he is puniſhable by the Common Law, and by *Stat.* 21 *Ed.* 3. And if any one enter wrongfully into any *Warren*, and chaſe, take or kill any Conies, without the Conſent of the Owner, he ſhall forfeit treble Damages, and ſuffer three Months Impriſonment, *&c.* by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. When Conies are on the Soil of the Party, he hath a Property in them by Reaſon of the Poſſeſſion, and Action lies for Killing them; but if they run out of the *Warren*, and eat up a Neighbour's Corn, the Owner of the Land may kill them, and no Action will lie. 5 *Rep.* 104. 1 *Cro.* 548. In Waſte, *&c.* againſt a Leſſee of a *Warren*, the Waſte aſſigned was for ſtopping Coney-Boroughs; and it was held, that this Action did not lie, becauſe a Man cannot have the Inheritance of Conies; and Action may be brought againſt him who makes Holes in the Land, but not againſt him that ſtops them, by Reaſon the Land is made better by it. *Owen* 66. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 530.

Warſcot, Was a Contribution uſually made towards *Armour*, in the Times of the *Saxons*. Leg. Canut.

Warth, A Cuſtomary Payment for Caſtle-Guard. *Blount's Ten.* 60.

Wath, A Shallow Part of a River, or Arm of the Sea; as the *Waſhes* in *Lincolnſhire*, *&c.* *Knight.* 1346.

Waſſaile, *(Sax.)* A feſtival Song, heretofore ſung from Door to Door, about the Time of the *Epiphany*.

Waſte, *(Vaſtum)* Is where any Spoil or Deſtruction is made in Houſes, Lands, Woods, *&c.* by Tenants to the Damage of the Heir, or him in Reverſion or Remainder: Whereupon the Writ or Action of *Waſte* is brought for Recovery of the Thing *waſted*, and Damages. *Kitch.* 168. *Waſte* in another Signification is taken for thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Occupation, but lie Common; which are ſo called, becauſe the Lord cannot make ſuch Profit of them as of other Lands, by Reaſon of that Uſe which others have thereof in paſſing to and fro, *&c.* but upon this none may build, cut down Trees, or dig, without the Lord's Licence. *Co. Litt.* And *Year*, *Day* and *Waſte* is a Puniſhment or Forfeiture belonging to Petit Treaſon and Felony. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. *Waſte* is ſaid to be *voluntary*, where the Tenant doth it willingly, as if he pull down the Houſes, *&c.* or *Permiſſive* and Negligent, when he ſuffers it to be done: And the Writ alſo that is given for Relief, is either in the *Tenet* where it is brought againſt him who hath and continueth in the Eſtate; or in the *Tenuit*, being againſt him that had ſuch an Eſtate, but now it is ended. 1 *Inſt.* 53, 57. Action of *Waſte* is maintainable againſt Tenant by the Curteſy, in Dower, for Life, or Years, and treble Damages, recoverable by the *Stat. Gloc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. And this Action may be brought by the Heir for *Waſte* done in his Anceſtor's Time: And be maintained by the Reverſioner againſt Tenant for Life or Years, that aliens his Eſtate to a Stranger, who afterwards commits *Waſte*, ſuch Tenant ſtill receiving the Profits; alſo by one Tenant in Common againſt another. 13 *Edw.* 1. 20 *Edw.* 1. 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. At Common Law, there is a *Writ* of *Waſte*, for *Waſte* done by Tenants in Dower, or by Guardians; and by Statute, the Action of *Waſte* lies againſt Tenants for Life, or Years, *&c.* But not againſt Tenant by Statute-Merchant, Staple or Elegit, they not being Tenants for Years; though Treſpaſs lieth againſt them, or Covenant for voluntary *Waſte:* It lies not againſt Tenant after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct; and the *Stat.* 13 *Edw.* 1. extends to Jointenants, but not to Coparceners. 1 *Inſt.* 54, 200. 2 *Inſt.* 299. When Action of *Waſte* is brought againſt any one in the *Tenuit*, Damages are only to be recovered, and not the Place *waſted*; but when brought in the *Tenet*, then both are recoverable. 6 *Rep.* 44. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 532. If Tenant by the Curteſy, or in Dower, aſſign their Eſtate to another, the Heir ſhall have Action of *Waſte* againſt them for *Waſte* done after the Aſſignment; for notwithſtanding the Aſſignment, the Privity of Eſtate ſtill remaineth; but if the Heir grant over his Reverſion, then the Privity of Eſtate is gone, and he cannot bring *Waſte* againſt them. 3 *Rep.* 9 *Rep.* 138. Tenant by Curteſy, in Dower, for Life, Years, *&c.* muſt anſwer for the *Waſte* done by themſelves, or a Stranger; being left to take their Remedy againſt the Stranger, if he did *Waſte*. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 145. If a Leaſe be made for Life to one, the Remainder in Tail to another, the Remainder in Fee to Leſſee for Life; and the Tenant for Life doth *Waſte*, he in the next Remainder may have the Action againſt him. 1 *Rep.* 45. A Leaſe was granted to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* in Tail, Remainder to the right Heirs of *B.* who bargains and ſells all his Eſtate to *D.* and then *A.* commits *Waſte*; in this Caſe *D.* may not have this Action, becauſe he hath no Eſtate but for the Life of the Grantor, as to the Remainder in Tail; and the Fee-ſimple paſſeth not till the Tail is ſpent. 1 *Leon.* 88. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 230. There is Tenant for Life, the Remainder to another for Years, the Remainder to a third in Fee, or in Tail to him, or a third hath the Reverſion; if the Tenant for Life doth *waſte*, Action may be brought againſt him preſently: But 'tis ſaid Execution for the Place waſted, cannot be had till the Leaſe for Years be ended. 5 *Rep.* 75. *F. N B.* 59. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder for Life, Remainder in Fee, and Tenant for Life commits *Waſte*; the Remainder Man for Life dies, or ſurrenders his Eſtate, in the Life-time of Tenant for Life, then and not before, he in Remainder in Fee may bring *Waſte* againſt Tenant for Life; becauſe there being an intermediate Eſtate for Life, it is not *ad exhæreditationem* of him in Remainder. 5 *Rep.* 76. A Man makes a Feoffment in Fee, to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and after his Deceaſe to the Uſe of *A B.* and his Heirs; if the Feoffor commits *Waſte*, it has been held, that the Feoffee ſhall have a ſpecial Writ againſt him. *Hetl.* 79. In Action of *Waſte*, if the Defendant plead he repaired before the Action brought, 'tis a good Plea, but not afterwards. *Jones* 144. And this Plea Acknowledges a *Waſte*; though by the Plea *Non fecit Vaſtum* nothing is admitted. *Dyer* 276. 2 *Lutw.* 1539. Where the Defendant in a Writ of *Waſte*, loſeth by Default at the Grand Diſtreſs, Inquiry ſhall be made of the *Waſte*, and to what Damages; but if he loſes by *Nil dicit*, *&c.* the *Waſte* is acknowledged, and it ſhall not be inquired of. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 686, 689. Not only all voluntary but permiſſive *Waſte* is puniſhable; but this Action ought to be brought by one who hath the immediate Eſtate and Inheritance in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail; and not by Tenant for Life: Though a Parſon may have Action of *Waſte*; and a Tenant by the Curteſy and Heir may join in this Action; and the Tenant ſhall have *Locum Vaſtum*, and the Heir have Damages. If Leſſee for Years doth *Waſte* and dieth, an Action of *Waſte* doth not lie againſt his Executor or Adminiſtrator, for *Waſte* done before their Time. *Wood's Inſt.* 304, 548. 1 *Leon.* 48. *Waſte* may be committed in Houſes, by pulling them down, or ſuffering them to be uncovered, whereby the Timber becomes rotten: But if the Houſe was uncovered when the Tenant entered, it is no *Waſte* in the Tenant to ſuffer the Houſe to fall down. 1 *Inſt.* 53. 2 *Inſt.* 145. To pull down a Houſe, unleſs the ſame be ruinous, and in order to rebuild it of the ſame Dimenſions, is *Waſte:* So it is if the Tenant builds a new Houſe; and if he ſuffers it to be *waſted*, it is a new *Waſte*. 1 *Inſt.* 53.

But it has been held, that to build a new Houſe is not *Waſte*; though to take Timber, either for the Building or Repairing ſuch a Houſe is *Waſte*. *Hob.* 234. To permit a Houſe to be burnt by Negligence, *&c.* if the Tenant do not repair it, 'tis *Waſte*: But if the Houſe be deſtroyed by Lightning, Tempeſts, Floods, or Enemies, without any Poſſibility of the Leſſee's Preventing it, this is no *Waſte* in the Leſſee. *Kelw.* 87. 1 *Inſt.* 53. And if the Houſe fall down by Tempeſt, or be burnt by Lightning, or proſtrated by Enemies, or the like, without any Default of the Tenant; or was ruinous at his Coming in, and fall down, the Tenant may build the ſame again with ſuch Materials as remain, and with other Timber, which he may take growing on the Ground, for his Habitation, and it will be no *Waſte*; but he muſt not make the Houſe larger than it was: If the Houſe be uncovered by Tempeſt, the Tenant muſt in convenient Time repair it, or 'twill be *Waſte*; and though there be no Timber growing upon the Ground, 'tis ſaid the Tenant muſt at his Peril keep the Houſes from *Waſting*. 1 *Inſt.* 53. To convert a Brew-houſe into Tenements, although of a greater Value, is *Waſte*: And if a Corn-mill be converted into a Fulling mill, *&c.* it will be *Waſte* in the Leſſee; for Things muſt be uſed in their natural and proper Manner, and not be altered. 1 *Lev.* 309. *Cro. Jac.* 182. The taking away or breaking down Wainſcot, Doors, Windows, Benches, or Coppers fixed to the Houſe, is *Waſte*: Though a Diſtinction has been made between outer Doors, and inner Doors, put up by the Leſſee, after the Commencement of his Term; the taking away of one at the End of the Term being adjudg'd *Waſte*, and the other not ſo. 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Moor* 177. And although where any of theſe are fixed by the Leſſor, it is *Waſte* in the Leſſee to take them away; yet when they are ſet up by the Leſſee, it hath been lately held, that they may be taken down by ſuch Leſſee before the End of his Term, ſo as he do not thereby weaken the Freehold, but leave the ſame in as good Plight as it was at the Time he fixed them. 1 *Salk.* 368. The Felling of Timber-Trees, whether, Oak, Aſh, or Elm, or other Trees in ſome Counties reputed Timber, or Topping them to ſell, or any other Intent but for Repairs of the Houſe, it is *Waſte*: It is the ſame if young Trees are cut where there is other Timber. 1 *Inſt.* 53. Timber is Parcel of the Inheritance, and reſerv'd by Law to the Leſſor: Therefore if it be cut down by a Leſſee, the Leſſor may take it away; and the Leſſee having an Intereſt only in Trees while ſtanding, as in the Fruit, Shrowd, Shadow, *&c.* on this Account if he cuts down Timber-Trees, or doth any other Act whereby they may decay, it is *Waſte*: And if the Leſſee has covenanted to leave the Wood in as good Condition at the End of the Term as he found it, the Leſſor ſhall preſently have an Action of Covenant for Cutting down the Timber; for now it is not poſſible for him to perform his Agreement, or to leave the Wood as he found the ſame: But 'tis otherwiſe, if during the Term the Leſſee doth *Waſte* in Houſes; for thoſe may be repaired before the Term expires. 2 *Rep.* 62. 5 *Rep.* 11, 21. 7 *Rep.* 15. If Timber-Trees be growing in the Hedges of a Field or Cloſe, and the Leſſee cutteth them down, the Field ſhall not be forfeited in an Action of *Waſte* brought againſt the Leſſee; but if the Trees cut did grow ſcatteringly throughout the Field or Cloſe, the whole Field is forfeited by Cutting them down. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 686. Where *Waſte* is done in Woods, ſo much ſhall be recovered wherein the *Waſte* is done; and ſo it is in Houſes: Though if the *Waſte* be done here and there through the Whole, all ſhall be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 303. To cut Willows, Beech, Maple-Trees, *&c.* ſtanding in Defence of a Houſe, or planted for Fencing a Manor, is *Waſte*: So the Cutting down of Fruit-Trees, if they grow in an Orchard or Garden, although the ſame be uſed in Reparations of the Houſe, *&c.* But it is not ſo if they grow in a Field. 1 *Inſt.* 53. A Tenant may cut down Underwood; though where the Law hath appointed a Time for Tenant for Life to fell Underwood, and 'tis not done in that Time, if he do it afterwards 'tis *Waſte*: And if a Tenant ſuffer the young Germins to be deſtroyed, or ſtubs them up, it will be *Waſte*; as is likewiſe Stubbing up a Quickſet Hedge, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 53, 88. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 540. Cutting down green Wood, where there is dry; or more Fire bote than is neceſſary, is *Waſte*: But Tenants may take ſufficient Wood to repair the Pales, Hedges and Fences; and what is called Plough bote, Fire-bote, and other Houſe-bote. 1 *Inſt.* 53. The Ploughing of Lands that have not been ploughed up Time out of Mind, is *Waſte*; it is alſo *Waſte* to plough up Woodlands: Though the letting arable Lands lie unploughed is not *Waſte*. 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Dyer* 37. It has been obſerv'd, that if a Tenant converts arable Land into Wood, Wood into arable Land, or Meadow into Arable, Arable into Meadow, or Paſture into Arable; theſe are *Waſte*: For they not only change the Courſe of Huſbandry, but alſo the Proof of the Landlord's Evidence of his Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 53. If ancient Meadow Ground, or Brook Meadow is ploughed up, it is *Waſte*: But where Meadow Ground hath been at any Time arable, or ſometimes Meadow and ſometimes Paſture; it will be no *Waſte* to plough it up. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 814. A Leſſee for Years converted a Meadow into a Hop Ground, and adjudg'd no *Waſte*; becauſe it may be eaſily made Meadow again: But converting it into an Orchard is *Waſte*; though it may be more profitable. 2 *Leon.* 174. It is *Waſte* to ſuffer a *Wall* of the Sea to be in Decay, ſo that the Meadow Ground is ſurrounded with Water, and rendered unprofitable; though if the Land be overflow'd ſuddenly by the Violence of the Sea, occaſion'd by Tempeſt, it is not puniſhable as *Waſte*: The ſame Law is as to the Repairs of Banks or Walls againſt Rivers; where the Meadows receive Damage. 1 *Inſt* 53. The not Scouring of a Mote or Ditch, by Reaſon whereof the Groundſils of the Houſe are rotten, is *Waſte*. *Owen* 43. The Digging for Lime, Clay, Brick Earth, Stone, or the like; or Mines of Metal, Coal, *&c.* hidden in the Earth, and that were not open when the Tenant came in, is *Waſte*: But the Tenant may dig Gravel, Clay, Earth, *&c.* for Reparations of the Houſe; as well as he may take convenient Timber. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 5 *Rep.* 12. To deſtroy Conies, and dig up their Boroughs, is no *Waſte*. *Noy* 70. Deſtroying Deer in a Park, Doves in a Dove houſe, or Fiſh in a Pond; or if ſuch ſufficient Stores be not left by the Leſſee, as he found when he entered on the Land, it is *Waſte*: And ſo is doing any Thing by which the Leſſor is abridg'd of his annual Profits, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 53. Action of *Waſte* lies in any of the foregoing Inſtances; and before any *Waſte* is done, a *Prohibition* may be had directed to the Sheriff not to permit it; or he in Remainder, *&c.* may have an *Injunction* out of the *Chancery* to ſtay the *Waſte*, and enter a Houſe or Lands to ſee if *Waſte* is committed, *&c. F. N. B* 55. 1 *Inſt.* 53. 2 *Inſt.* 146, 306. 11 *Rep.* 49. The Proceſs incident to Action of *Waſte*, is firſt a Writ of *Summons* made by the Curſitor of the County where the Land lies, and on the Return of this Writ the Defendant may *Eſſoin*, and the Plaintiff *adjourn*, *&c.* Then a *Pone* is to be made out by the Filizer of the County, on the Return of which a *Diſtringas* iſſues for the Defendant to appear, and upon his Appearing the Plaintiff declares, and the Defendant pleads, *&c.* Or if the Defendant makes Default, a Writ of Enquiry goes to the Sheriff to inquire by the Oath of twelve Jurors, what Damage the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained, and then the Party hath Judgment to recover the Treble of it; alſo after Judgment entered, a *Writ of Seiſin* is awarded to the Sheriff to give Poſſeſſion to the Plaintiff of the Place waſted. *Comp. Attorn.* 250, 251, 258, 259. And

a Plaintiff shall have Costs in all Actions of *Waste*, where the Damages found do not exceed twenty Nobles, which he could not by the Common Law. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. A common Writ of *Waste* is of this Form. GEORGE *the Second*, &c. *To the Sheriff of* S. *Greeting: If* A. B. *shall secure you*, &c. *then summon by good Summoners* C. D. *that he be before our Justices*, &c. *to shew why, whereas by the Common Council of this Kingdom of* England, *it is provided, that it shall not be lawful for any Man to commit* Waste, *Spoil, or Destruction in Lands, Houses, Woods or Gardens to him demised for Term of Life or Years; the said* C. *in a House, Lands and Woods at* W. *which he holds for the Term of his Life, of the Demise of the said* A. *hath made* Waste, *Spoil, and Destruction, to the Disinheriting of him the said* A. *and against the Form of the Provision aforesaid*, &c.

A Lease, *without Impeachment of Waste*, takes off all Restraint from the Tenant of doing it; and he may in such Case pull up, or cut down Wood or Timber, or dig Mines, &c. at his Pleasure, and not be liable to any Action. *Plowd.* 135. But though the Tenant may let the Houses be out of Repair, and cut down Trees, and convert them to his own Use; where a Tenant in Fee-simple made a Lease for Years, *without Impeachment of Waste*, it was adjudg'd that the Lessor had still such a Property, that if he cut and carried away the Trees, the Lessee could only recover Damages in Action for the Trespass, and not for the Trees: Also it hath been held, that Tenant for Life, *without Impeachment of Waste*, if he cuts down Trees, is only exempt from an Action of *Waste*, &c. 11 *Rep.* 82. 1 *Inst.* 220. 2 *Inst.* 146. 6 *Rep.* 63. *Dyer* 184. And if the Words are, *To hold without Impeachment of any Writ or Action of Waste*, the Lessor may seize the Trees, if the Lessee cuts them down; or bring Trover for them. *Wood's Inst.* 551. The Clause, *without Impeachment of Waste*, is common in Leases made on Settlements; and on the other Hand it is as common to provide against *Waste* by Tenants, where it is not allow'd by Condition, Covenant, &c.

Wassel-Bowl, (From the Sax. *Waſheal*, *i. e.* Health be to you) A large Silver Cup or Bowl, wherein the *Saxons*, at their Entertainments, drank a Health to one another, in the Phrase of *Waſs-heal:* And this *Waſſel* or *Waſs-heal Bowl*, was set at the upper End of the Table in Religious Houses for the Use of the *Abbat*, who began the Health or *Poculum Charitatis* to Strangers, or to his Fraternity. Hence Cakes and fine white Bread, which were usually sopped in the *Waſſel-Bowl*, were called *Waſſel Bread.* Matt. Paris. 141.

Wastors, Were a Kind of Thieves so called; mentioned among Robbers, Draw Latches, &c. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 27.

Watch, Is to stand Sentry or attend as a Guard, &c. And *Watching* is properly for apprehending of Rogues in the Night, as *Warding* is for the Day; and for Default of *Watch* and *Ward*, the Township may be punish'd. In all Towns, &c. between the Day of *Ascension* and *Michaelmas-Day*, *Night Watches* are to be kept, in every City with six Men at every Gate; and six or four in Towns; and every Borough shall have twelve Men to *watch*, or according to the Number of the Inhabitants of the Place, from Sunsetting to Sun-rising; who are to arrest Strangers suspected, and may make Hue and Cry after them, and justify the Detaining them until the Morning: And *Watches* shall be kept on the Sea-Coasts, as they have been wont to be. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 4. 5 *H.* 4. *c.* 3. Every Justice of Peace may cause these *Night Watches* to be duly kept; which is to be composed of Men of able Bodies, and sufficiently weapon'd: And none but Inhabitants in the same Town are compellable to *watch*, who are bound to keep it in Turn; or to find other sufficient Persons for them, or on Refusal are indictable, &c. *Co. Litt.* 70. *Cro. Eliz.* 204. By a late Statute, the *Watch* of St. *James's* Parish, and *Hanover-Square* are regulated; the Vestry to chuse a sufficient Number of *Watchmen*, and one Beadle for each Ward, and appoint Stands, and what Wages or Allowances shall be made them; and may make Orders for their better Government, &c. The *Watchmen* shall apprehend all Rogues, Vagabonds, and other Disturbers of the Peace, and deliver them to the Constable of the Night, in order to be carried before a Justice, &c. Vestries may assess Houses, to defray the Charge of *Watchmen* and Beadles, not exceeding 4 *d.* in the Pound of yearly Value, and Collectors to Account, &c. *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15. The like particular Acts, for regulating the *Nightly Watch* in the Parishes of St. *Martin* in the Fields, St. *Paul Covent-Garden*, St. *Margaret* and St. *John* the Evangelist, and St. *Anne*, within the Liberties of *Westminster*; also Constables shall twice or oftner every Night, go about their Parishes, and with the *Watchmen* use Endeavours to prevent Fires, Murders, and Robberies, &c. and to that End apprehend Malefactors, suspected Persons, &c. 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 8§ 13, 17, & 19. The *Watch* of the Parish of St. *Andrew Holborn* in the County of *Middlesex*, to be under the same Regulation, by *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. *Watchmen* in the City of *London*, see *Constables of London.*

Watches, made by Artificers, are to have the Makers Names, &c. under the Penalty of 20 *l. Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 28.

Water, In which are included *navigable* Rivers and Streams, the Statutes relating to. *Vide Rivers.*

Water-Bailiff, An Officer in *Port Towns*, for the Searching of Ships. Also in the City of *London*, there is a *Water Bailiff* who hath the Supervising and Search of Fish brought thither; and the Gathering of the Toll arising from the *Thames:* And he attends on the *Lord Mayor*, having the Principal Care of Marshalling the Guests at his Table; and arrests Men for Debt, or other Personal or Criminal Matters upon the River of *Thames.* 28 *H.* 6. *c.* 5.

Water-gage, A Sea Wall or Bank, to restrain the Current and Overflowing of the *Water:* And it signifies an Instrument to *guage* or measure the Quantity or Deepness of any *Waters.*

Water-gang, (*Watergangium*) Is a *Saxon* Word for a Trench or Course to carry a Stream of *Water*; such as are commonly made to drain *Water* out of Marshes. *Ordin. Marisc. de Romney Chart. H.* 3.

Water-gavel, Was a Rent paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit receiv'd from some River. *Chart.* 15 *Hen.* 3.

Water-measure, Is greater than *Winchester Measure*, and used for selling of *Coals* in the Pool, &c. mentioned in the *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2.

Watermen. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in *London*, have a great Power in the Government of the *Company of Watermen*, and appointing the Fares for Plying on the *Thames*; and the Justices of Peace for *Middlesex*, and other adjoining Counties, have likewise Authority to hear and determine Offences, &c. *Watermens* Names are to be registered; and their Boats be twelve Foot and a Half long, and four Foot and Half broad, or be liable to Forfeiture: And *Watermen* taking more than according to the Fares assess'd, shall forfeit 40 *s.* and suffer Half a Year's Imprisonment; and refusing to carry Persons for their Fare, be imprisoned for twelve Months: Also none shall ply on the River, but such as have been Apprentices to *Watermen* for seven Years, &c. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P.* & *M. c.* 16. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. The *Lightermen* on the *Thames*, and *Watermen* are made a Company; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are yearly to elect Eight of the best *Watermen*, and Three of the best *Lightermen* to be Overseers and Rulers; and the *Watermen* to chuse Assistants at the Principal Stairs, for preserving good Government; and the Rulers and Assistants may make Rules to be observ'd under Penalties, &c. The Rulers

on their Court-Days, shall appoint forty *Watermen* to ply on *Sundays*, for carrying Passengers cross the River; and pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus of the Money to the poor decayed *Watermen*: And where Persons travel on a *Sunday* with Boats, they are to be Licensed and allowed by a Justice on Pain of forfeiting 5 *s.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3 *c.* 21. No Persons working any Wherry Boats, or Barges on the River *Thames*, shall take an Apprentice or Servant, but such *Watermen* as are House-keepers, &c. on Pain of 10 *l.* And no Apprentice shall take upon him the Care of any Boat till he is sixteen Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and seventeen, if a Landman's; unless he hath worked with some able *Watermen* for two Years, under the Penalty of 10 *s.* And if any Person not having served seven Years to a *Waterman*, &c. row any Boat on the said River for Hire, he shall forfeit 10 *l.* But Gardeners Boats, Dung Boats, Fisher men, Wood Lighters, Western Barges, &c. are excepted. The Penalties to be levied by Distress, for want of which the Lord Mayor, or a Justice of Peace, may commit the Offenders to the House of Correction for any Time not exceeding a Month, nor less than 14 Days, &c. *Stat.* 2 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 26. *Watermen* using Boats, &c. upon the *Thames*, are not to take any Apprentice under 14 Years old, who shall be bound for seven Years, and inrolled in the Book of the *Watermens* Company, on Pain of 10 *l.* And no more than two Apprentices to be taken at one Time, when the first hath served four Years, under the like Penalty. No Tilt-Boat, Rowbarge, &c. shall take in above thirty-seven Passengers, and three more by the Way; nor any other Boat above eight Passengers, and two by the Way, on Forfeiture of 5 *l.* for the first Offence, and 10 *l.* for the Second, &c. And in Case any Person be drowned, where a greater Number is taken in, the *Watermen* to be guilty of Felony, and transported: Also Tilt-Boats used between *London Bridge* and *Gravesend* shall be 15 Tuns, and not under, and the other Boats 3 Tuns. And Rulers of the Company of *Watermen* are to appoint two Officers, one at *Billingsgate* at high Water, and another at *Gravesend*, to ring a Bell for the Tilt Boats, &c. to put off; and they not immediately proceeding in their Voyage with two sufficient Men, shall forfeit 5 *l* leviable on their Boats, Tackle, &c. Persons navigating flat bottomed Coats or Barges, not subject to the Penalties of the Act 10 *Geo.* *c.* 31. The *Fares of Watermen* assessed by the Court of Aldermen, are from *London Bridge* to *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff Cross*, &c. Oars 1 *s.* Skullers 6 *d.* *Wapping* Dock, *Rotherhith* Church Stairs, &c. Oars 6 *d.* and Skullers 3 *d.* From either Side of the Water above the *Bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Vaux-hall*, Oars 1 *s.* Skullers 6 *d.* All the Stairs between *London-Bridge* and *Westminster*, Oars 6 *d.* and Skullers 3 *d.*

Water-Ordeal, A Way of Purgation used by the *Saxons*. See *Ordeal*.

Waterscape, (From the Sax. *Waeter*, *Aqua*, & Schap, *ductus*) An Aqueduct, or Passage for *Water*.

Watling-Street, Is one of those four Publick Ways, which the *Romans* are said to have made here: This *Street* is otherwise called *Werlam-street*. It leads from *Dover* to *London*, and thence to the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shropshire*, extending itself to *Anglesey* in *Wales*. The other three Ways were called *Ikenild-street*, the *Fosse* and *Erminage street*: And by the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*, these four Ways had the Privilege of *Pax Regis*. Hoveden 248. Hollingsh. Chron. c. 19. Leg. W. 1. c. 30. 39 Eliz. c. 2.

Waveson, Is used for such Goods as after Ship wreck do appear Swimming on the *Waves*. Chart. 18 Hen. 8. See *Jetson*.

Wax-chandlers. Justices of Peace shall examine the Goodness of *Wax Candles*; and *Chandlers* are to take but 3 *d.* a Pound for the *Candles*, &c. more than the common Price of the *Wax*, on Pain of Forfeiture and to be fined by the Justices, &c. *Stat.* 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. *Wax-Chandlers* mixing with their *Wax*, Tallow or other deceitful Stuff, shall forfeit the *Candles*; and they are to have Stamps or Marks, which shall not be counterfeited, under Penalties, &c. 23 *Eliz.* *c.* 8.

Waxscot, (*Ceragium*) A Duty anciently paid twice a Year towards the Charge of *Wax Candles* in *Churches*.

———*Tributum quod in Ecclesiis, pendebatur ad subministrationem Ceræ & Luminarium.* Spelm.

Way, (*Via*) A Passage, Street, or Road. *Litt.* And where a Man has a *Way* to his Close, he cannot go further without a Prescription; but 'tis held if he go to a Mill or Bridge, it may be otherwise. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 75. See *Highway*.

Weald, or **Wald**, In the Beginning of Names of Places, signifies a Situation near Wood, from the Sax. *Weald*, *i. e.* a Wood: And the woody Parts of the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex*, are called the *Wealds*; though misprinted *Wildes* in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Wealtreaf, (From the Sax. *Weal*, i. e. *Strages*, & Reaf, *Spoliatio*) Is the Robbing of a dead Man in his Grave. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 21.

Wear, A great Dam made a-cross a River, accommodated for the Taking of Fish, or to convey a Stream to a Mill. And all *Wears* for the Taking of Fish, are to be put down, except on the Sea Coasts, by the Statutes 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 23. and 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. Also Commissions shall be granted to Justices, to keep the Waters, survey *Wears* and Mills, and to inquire of and correct Abuses; and where it is found by them that any new *Wears* are made, or others altered to the Nusance of the Publick, the Sheriff by *Scire facias* is to give the Person making them Notice of it; and if he do not amend the same in three Months, he shall forfeit 100 Marks &c. *Stat.* 1 & 4 *H.* 4. 12 *Ed.* 4.

Weavers. Persons using the Trade of a *Weaver*, shall not keep a Tucking or Fulling-Mill, or use Dying, &c. Or have above two Looms in a House, in any Corporation or Market-Town, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *s.* a Week: And shall serve an Apprenticeship of seven Years to a *Weaver* or Clothier, or shall forfeit 20 *l.* &c. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* *c.* 11.

Wed, (*Sax.*) A Covenant or Agreement; whence to *wedd*, a *wedded* Husband, *wedded* Bond-slave. *Cowel.*

Week, (*Septimana*) Seven Days of Time; four of which *Weeks* make a Month, &c. And the *Week* was originally divided into seven Days, according to the Number of the seven *Planets*. Skene.

Weigh, (*Waga*) Is a Weight of *Cheese* or *Wool*, containing Two hundred and fifty-six Pounds; and in *Essex* the Weigh of *Cheese* is Three hundred Pounds. A *Weigh* of *Barley* or *Malt* is six Quarters, or forty-eight Bushels: And we read of a *Weigh* of *Salt*, &c. 9 H. 6. c. 8.

Weights, (*Pondera*) and *Measures*, Are used between Buyers and Sellers of Goods and Merchandize, for reducing the Quantity and Price to a Certainty, that there may be the less Room for Deceit and Imposition. There are two Sorts of *Weights* in use with us, *viz.* *Troy weight*, and *Averdupois*: *Troy weight* contains twelve Ounces to the Pound, and no more; by which are *weighed* Gold, Silver, Pearl, Jewels, Medicines, Silk, Wheat-Bread, &c. and *Averdupois* contains sixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which Grocery Wares, Copper, Iron, Lead, Flesh, Cheese, Butter, Tallow, Hemp, Wool, &c. are *weighed*: and here twelve Pounds over are allowed to every Hundred, so as one hundred and twelve Pounds make the Hundred *weight*. Dalt. 248. In the Composition of *Troy-weight*, Twenty Penny-weights make an Ounce, twenty-four Grains a Penny-weight, twenty-Mites a Grain twenty-four Droits a Mite, twenty Perits a Droit, and twenty-four Blanks a Perit: And the *Troy-weight* is said to be 20 *s.* Sterling in the Pound; and the *Averdupois-weight* 25 *s.* Sterling. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 194. *Flota* mentions a *Weight*,

Weight, called a *Trone weight*, being the ſame with what we now call *Troy-weight*; and according to the ſame Author, all our *Weights* have their firſt Compoſition from the Penny *Sterling*, which ought to *weigh* thirty-two Wheat-Corns of the middle Sort; twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and twelve ſuch Ounces a Pound; but fifteen Ounces make the Merchants Pound. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 12. By *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 25. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. 27 *Ed.* 3. *&c.* There is to be but one *Weight*, *&c.* throughout the Kingdom; but this is to be underſtood of the ſame *Species of Goods*, otherwiſe the *Troy* and *Averdupois Weights* would not be permitted. Every City, Borough and Town, ſhall have a common Balance, with common *Weights* ſealed; on Pain of 10 *l.* the City, 5 *l.* the Borough, and 40 *s.* the Town. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. But only Cities and Market-Towns are injoined to have common Balances, *Weights* and Meaſures, by 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. And by this Statute, *Weights* are to be marked by the Chief Officers of Places, and Sealed, *&c.* Refuſing or delaying to do it, is liable to a Penalty of 40 *s.* And allowing *Weights* not agreeable to the Standard, incurs a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* *&c.* And the Mayors and ſuch Officers are once a Year to view all *Weights* and Meaſures, and burn and deſtroy thoſe which are defective; alſo fine the Offenders, *&c.* And two Juſtices of Peace have Power to hear and determine the Defaults of Mayors. See the Statutes 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 19. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. *&c.* and *vide* Meaſure.

Wend, (*Wendus*, i. e. *Perambulatio*, from the Sax. *Wendam*) Signifies a certain Quantity or Circuit of Ground. *Rental. Regal. Maner. de Wye, pag.* 31.

Were, (Sax. *Wera*) Is the Sum paid in ancient Time for Killing a Man, when ſuch Crimes were puniſhed with pecuniary Mulcts, not Death: Or it is *Pretium Redemptionis* of the Offender. *Leg. Ed. Conf. cap.* 11.

Werelada, (From Sax. *Were*, i. e. *Pretium Capitis Hominis Occiſi*, & Ladian, *purgare*) Was where a Man was ſlain, and the Price at which he was valued not paid to his Relations; but the Party denied the Fact; when he was to purge himſelf by the Oaths of ſeveral Perſons, according to his Degree and Quality, which was called *Werelada*. Leg. H. 1. c. 12.

Wergild, (*Wergildus*) The Price of *Homicide*; paid partly to the King for the Loſs of a Subject, partly to the Lord whoſe Vaſſal he was, and partly to the next of Kin of the Perſon ſlain. *LL. H.* 1.

Weſt-Saxonlage, Was the Law of the *Weſt Saxons*. See *Merchenlage*.

Weſtminſter, (*Weſtmonaſterium*, Sax. *Weſt-mynſter*, i. e. *Occidentale Monaſterium*) The ancient Seat of our Kings; and is now the well known Place where the High Court of Parliament, and Courts of Judicature ſit: It had great Privileges granted by *Pope Nicholas*; among others, *Ut amplius in perpetuum Regiæ conſtitutionis locus ſit atque Repoſitorium Regalium Inſignium.* 4 Inſt 255. By the *Stat.* 22 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 49. A free Market is to be erected for the Sale of Fiſh in the City of *Weſtminſter*.

Whales, And *Sturgeon*, vide *Regal Fiſhes*.

Whale-fiſhing, In the Northern Seas, *&c.* See *Greenland*.

Wharf, (*Wharfa*) A broad plain Place, near ſome Creek or Haven, to lay Goods and Wares on that are brought to or from the Water. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Wharfage, (*Wharfagium*) Is Money paid for Landing of Goods at a *Wharf*, or for ſhipping and taking Goods into a Boat or Barge from thence: It is mentioned in the Statutes 17 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Wharfinger, Is he that owns or keeps a *Wharf*. 12 *Car.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2. And *Wharfingers* commonly keep Boats or Lighters of their own, for the Carrying out and bringing in of Goods, in which if a Loſs or Damage happens, they may in ſome Caſes be made anſwerable. *Lex Mercat.* 133.

Wheelage, (*Rotagium*) *Tributum eſt quod Rotarum nomine penditur; hoc eſt, pro Plauſtris & Carris tranſeuntibus.* Spelm.

Whirlicotes, The ancient *Britiſh* Chariots, that were uſed by Perſons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches. *Stow's Surv. Lond. pag.* 70.

Whiniard, A Sword, from the Sax. *Winn, i. e.* To get, and *Ard* Honour; becauſe Honour is gained by the Sword.

White-Aſhes. None ſhall ſhip, lade, or convey away any *White-Aſhes*, to Parts beyond Sea, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Buſhel. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 6.

Whitehart-Silver, Is a Mulct on certain Lands in or near the Foreſt of *Whitehart*, paid yearly into the *Exchequer*, impoſed by King *Hen.* 3. upon *Thomas de la Linde*, for killing a beautiful *White Hart* which that King before had ſpared in Hunting. *Camb. Brit.* 150.

White-meats, Are Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, and any Compoſition of them, which before the Reformation were forbid in *Lent* as well as Fleſh, till King *Hen.* 8. publiſhed a Proclamation allowing the Eating of *White-meats* in *Lent*. *Anno* 1543.

White-rent, A Duty or Rent payable by the *Tinners* in *Devonſhire* to the Duke of *Cornwall*. See *Quit-Rent*.

White-ſpurs, A Kind of Eſquires called by this Name

Whitſontide, The Feaſt of *Pentecoſte*, being the fiftieth Day after *Eaſter*: And is ſo called, ſaith *Blount*, becauſe thoſe who were newly baptized came to the Church between *Eaſter* and *Pentecoſt* in *white* Garments. *Blount's Dict.*

Whitſon-farthings, Mentioned in Letters Patent of King *Hen.* 8. to the Dean of *Worceſter*. See *Pentecoſtals*.

Wic, A Place on the Sea ſhore, or on the Bank of a River. 1 *Inſt.* 4. But it more properly ſignifies a Town, Village, or Dwelling place; and it is often in the *Saxon* Language made a Termination to the Name of the Town, which had a compleat Name without it, as *Lunden-Wic*, i. e. *London Town*; ſo *Ipſwich* is written in ſome old Charters *Villa de Gippo Wico*, which is the ſame Thing, for *Gipps* is the Name, and *Gipps Wic* is *Gipps Town*.

Wica, A Country Houſe or Farm, and there are many ſuch Houſes now called the *Wick* and the *Wike*. Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. pag. 29.

Wichencrif, A *Saxon* Word for *Witchcraft*, which occurs in the Laws of K. *Canut.* cap. 27.

Widow, (*Vidua, Relicta*) A married Woman bereft of her Huſband, left all alone. *Litt.* The *Widow* of a Freeman of *London*, may uſe her Huſbands Trade, ſo long as ſhe continues a *Widow*. Chart. K. Cha 1.

Widow of the King, (*Vidua Regis*) Was ſhe that after her Huſband's Death, being the King's Tenant *in Capite*, could not marry again without the King's Conſent. *Staundf. Prærog. cap.* 4. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. and 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 46.

Widowhood, (*Viduitas*) The State and Condition of a Widow.——*Sciant quod Ego Margeria de R. in* Viduitate *& legitima Poteſtate mea, remiſi, relaxavi, &c.* Dat. apud, &c. Ann. 9 Hen. 4.

Wife, (*Uxor*) Is a Woman married; and after Marriage the Will of the *Wife*, in Judgment of Law, is ſubject to the Will of the Huſband; and it is ſaid a *Wife* hath no Will, *ſed fulget radiis Mariti.* Plowd. 344. 4 Rep. A *Wife* cannot contract for any Thing; or bring Actions, *&c.* without her Huſband. See *Baron and Feme. Wife* granted to another, vide *Dower*.

Wigreve, (from the Sax. *Wig*, i. e. *Sylva*, and *Greve*, *Præpoſitus*) The Overſeer of a Wood. *Spelm.*

Wight

Wight Island, Was anciently called *Guith* by the *Britains*; whence it had many other Names, as *Ifta, Wotha*, &c. *Law Lat. Dict.* See *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 16.

Wild-Fowl, Are not to be destroyed by Nets or otherwise, nor their Eggs taken, under divers Penalties by Statute 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 11. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. 9 *Ann. c.* 25. Vide *Game.*

Will, or Last Will and Testament, *(Testamentum, ultima voluntas)* Is a solemn Act or Instrument, whereby a Person declares his Mind and Intention, as to the Disposal of his Lands, Goods or Effects, and what he would have done after his Death. *Co. Litt.* 111. The Common Law calls that a *Will* when Lands or Tenements are given; and where it concerns Goods and Chattels alone, it is termed a *Testament:* In a *Will* of Goods there must be an Executor appointed, but not of Lands only without Goods; an Executor having nothing to do with the Freehold. 1 *Inst.* 111. If Lands are given by *Will*, it is called a *Devise*; and Goods and Chattels a *Legacy:* And there is this Diversity between Lands and Goods given by a *Will*, that when Lands are devised in Fee, or for Life, the *Devisee* shall enter without the Appointment of others: In Case of Goods and Chattels there must be the Assent of the Executor, &c. *Swinb.* 24. If Lands are given and devised by *Will*, the *Will* ought to be proved in the *Chancery*; and of Goods it must be in the *Spiritual Court:* A *Will* both of Lands and Goods, may be proved in the Spiritual Court. *Ibid.* A *Will* hath not Force till after the Testator's Decease; but then without any further Grant, Livery, &c. it gives and transfers Estates, and alters the Property of Lands and Goods, as effectually as any Deed or Conveyance executed in a Man's Life-time; and hereby Descents may be prevented, Estates in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, for Life or Years, &c. be made: And he that takes Lands by Devise, is in Nature of a Purchaser. *Litt.* 167. A Devisee is in by Act executed in the Devisor's Life-time, though it be not consummated till his Death. *Roll. Rep.* And therefore a Devise shall take Effect, before a Descent: But an Heir may be in the Land by Descent, notwithstanding a Devise made to him; and to give a Thing by *Will* to such a Person to whom the Law gives it, is as if it had not been given. 2 *And.* 11. *Moor, Ca.* 496. *Styles* 149. Three Things are requisite to the Perfection of a *Will*; First, The Inception, which is the Writing of it; Secondly, The Progression, being the Publication thereof; and Thirdly, The Consummation of it, which is the Death of the Party. 1 *Inst.* 113. But such an Estate as by the Rules of the Law may not be conveyed by Act executed in a Man's Life, shall not be created, or conveyed by *Will*; as to make a Perpetuity, &c. 1 *Rep.* 85. *Dyer* 12, 33. A Devise may be of Lands, Goods, or Chattels, simply or absolutely, or conditionally; and be also with a Limitation: And a Rent may be devised, or Land reserving a Rent, with Clause of Distress. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 20. At *Common Law* a Man could not devise by *Will*, the Lands which he had by Descent, though he might those which he had by Purchase; indeed he might Devise Lands which he held for a Term of Years, because such an Estate is of little Regard in the Law; but not Lands of which he had the Fee-simple in Possession or Reversion: Yet in certain *Borough Towns*, the Inhabitants might devise the Houses and Lands, which they had by Descent; and this was a Privilege which they claimed by the Custom of those Places. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 550. By the Common Law, if a Man sole seised of Lands in Fee, had devised the same by *Testament*, this Devise was void; unless the Lands were in some City or Borough where Lands were deviseable by Custom: But by *Statute* 32 & 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. All Persons having a sole Estate in Fee-simple, of any Lands, Tenements, &c. may give and devise the same by *Last Will and Testament*, at their free Will and Pleasure; though if any Part of the Lands be held in *Capite* of the King, then the Party can devise but two Thirds of the Whole, the other Third being to descend to the Heir at Law, to answer the Duties of the Crown, &c. But the Tenure in *Capite* being abolished by 12 *Car.* 2. Devises are now good for the whole Lands. *Jenk. Cent.* 260. One seised in Coparcenary, or as Tenant in Common, in Fee simple, of Lands, may by *Will* devise them at their Pleasure by this Statute: But Lands intailed are not deviseable, only Fee simple Lands, and Goods and Chattels; and *Wills* made by Infants, Feme Coverts, Ideots, Persons of Nonsane Memory, are not good in Law. Stat. *Ibid.* 3 *Rep.* 30. A Person that hath an Estate-Tail in Land, with the Reversion in Fee-simple, cannot devise the Lands in Fee to another, though he should die not having Issue; but it is held he may give Lands by *Will* to a Charity, and without either Fine levied, or a Recovery. *Abr. Cas. Eq.* 172. If an Infant makes his *Will* for Lands, and when of Age he declares it as his *Will*, yet it is void; though an Infant at fourteen Years of Age may make a *Will* of his Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inst.* 89. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 696. A Feme Sole makes a *Will*, and gives her Lands to *A. B.* whom she afterwards marries; by this the *Will* is countermanded, for otherwise she could not after Marriage revoke it; and if she dies in his Life-time, whilst Feme Covert, the Devise is void. 4 *Rep.* 60. A Feme Covert cannot make a *Will*; but the Husband may bind himself by Covenant or Bond to permit his Wife by *Will* to dispose of Legacies, &c. and this will be such an Appointment as the Husband will be bound to perform; though it is properly no *Will*, nor ought to be proved in the Spiritual Court: Of Things in Action, or of what the Wife hath as her own as Executrix, by her Husband's Consent, 'tis said, she may make a *Will*; and this is a *Will* in Law; If in other Cases, she disposes of any Thing by the Consent and Agreement of the Husband, the Property passes from him to her Legatee; and it is as the Gift of her Husband. *Cro. Eliz.* 27. *Cro. Car.* 219, 220. 1 *Mod.* 211. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 512. If there be an Agreement before Marriage that the Wife may make a *Will*; if she do so, 'tis good, unless the Husband disagrees; and his Consent shall be implied till the contrary appear: And if the Husband would not have such *Will* to stand, he ought presently after the Death of his Wife to shew his Dissent; and where after her Death he doth consent, he can never afterwards dissent; also his Assent is good in Law, though he know not the particular Bequests in the *Will.* 2 *Mod. Rep.* 172, 173. It is not sufficient that a Person hath his Memory to answer Questions, when he makes his *Will*; he ought to have a perfect Memory and Understanding: But if some Witnesses swear that the Testator was of good and perfect Mind and Memory, and others that he was not; their Testimony is to be preferred, which depose that he was of sound Memory, for the Support of the Testament. 6 *Rep.* 23. *Cro. Jac.* 497. A Scrivener who wrote the *Will*, and two others were Witnesses; the Scrivener swore the Testator was *Compos mentis*, and the two others that he was not *Compos*; and the Court stopt these two, being suspected to have been dealt with, till the Verdict was brought in, which found the *Will* a good *Will*, and then committed the two Witnesses in order to be prosecuted for Perjury. *Skinn. Rep.* 79. If there are only three Witnesses to a *Will*, and one of them has a Devise of Lands, &c. with respect to this Devise, the *Will* is void, and attested but by two Witnesses, &c. *Carthew* 514. The *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. *for Prevention of Frauds*, ordains, That all Devises of Lands or Tenements shall be in Writing, signed by the Devisor or some other by his express Directions, in the Presence of three credible Witnesses at least; and no *Will* in Writing shall be revoked, but by some other

Will in Writing, or by cancelling the ſame by the Teſtator himſelf, or by his Directions, &c. And where Nuncupative *Wills* by Word of Mouth only, are made for the Diſpoſition of Chattels above 30 *l.* Value, they muſt be declared in the Preſence of three Witneſſes; in the laſt Sickneſs of the Party, &c. and the Subſtance thereof muſt be commited to Writing, in ſix Days, &c. It hath been formerly adjudg'd, if a Man bids another make his *Will*, and before it is done he dies, the *Will* is not good; but if it be drawing up in his Preſence, it might be good for the Deviſes finiſhed *Plowd.* 10. And if any Attorney takes Notes of a *Will* before Witneſſes, when a Perſon is in his laſt Sickneſs, and before the *Will* is perfected ſuch Perſon dieth; the *Will* made from the Inſtructions may be a good *Will* though the Teſtator did not live to ſign it. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 550. A Man being ſick ſaid before Witneſſes, that he deviſed all his Lands to his Wife for Life, &c. and wiſhed that a certain Perſon was there to make his *Will*; who being ſent for wrote the *Will* from the Mouth of the Witneſſes that heard the Teſtator declare his Mind; and this *Will* being loſt, a Copy was produc'd and teſtify'd to be of the ſame Effect: It was held in this Caſe, that an actual Deviſe by Word, is not ſufficient for a Stranger to write a *Will*, but that there ought to be a Writing, and not only a Deſire; but the writing this *Will* from the Mouth of the Witneſſes, was a good *Will* in Writing: That if a *Will* be found in Writing after the Death of the Teſtator, and 'tis loſt or burnt afterwards, it is good, if it can be prov'd by Copy; otherwiſe, if loſt or burnt before he died, for then 'tis void. *Allen* 54. 3 *Nelſ.* 552. The Teſtator, if he be at that Time of ſane Memory, may deſire another Perſon to ſet his Hand and Seal to his *Will* for him, and if he do it the *Will* is good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 693. And ſince the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. a *Will* was made by which Lands were deviſed, and no Name ſubſcribed to it, but being ſealed in the Preſence of three Witneſſes was adjudged a good *Will*; for the *Will* was written by the Party himſelf, and his Name in the *Will*, which was held a ſufficient Signing. 3 *Lev.* 1. And it is ſaid a *Will* in Writing ſigned may be good to convey Lands, altho' it be not ſealed; the Statute of *Wills* ſpeaking nothing of Sealing. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 542. Where three ſubſcribing Witneſſes are to a *Will*, it is ſufficient though one of them on the Trial will not ſwear that he ſaw the Teſtator ſeal and publiſh it; if it be proved that he ſet his Name as a Witneſs to the *Will*. *Skin.* 413. If a *Will* is publiſhed before three Witneſſes, and it be at ſeveral Times, it is good. *Preced. Chanc.* 184. A *Will* of Copyhold Lands ſurrendered, ſhall be good though atteſted only by one Witneſs; and the Reaſon is, becauſe it paſſes by the Surrender, and not the *Will*, to make a Title. 2 *Vern.* 700. A Man makes a *Will* in divers Pieces of Paper, and there are three Witneſſes to the laſt Paper, and none of them aver they ſaw the firſt, this is not a good *Will*. 3 *Mod.* 263. As to the Subſcribing of Witneſſes, it is enough that the Teſtator might ſee them; it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould ſee them do it; ſo that it may be in another Room in the View of the Teſtator, or where the Teſtator is ſick in Bed, and the Curtain drawn. 2 *Salk.* 688. Lands purchaſed after making a *Will*, cannot paſs; for the Teſtator ought to have the Lands at the Time of the Making: But it hath been held, that a new Publication of the *Will* ſhall make the Lands paſs; and if ſuch Lands are deviſed for Payment of Debts, &c. *Chancery* will make the Deviſe good, without new Publication of the *Will*. 1 *Inſt.* 111. *Plowd.* 343. 3 *Rep.* 25. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 144. A Teſtator deviſed by *Will* all Lands, Tenements, and Eſtate whatſoever, whereof at the Time of his Death he ſhould be poſſeſſed; and after this he purchas'd Lands, &c. And it was reſolv'd, that a Deviſe of perſonal Things is good, though the Teſtator had them not at the Time of his *Will*; but a Chattel Real, as a Leaſe for Years, doth not paſs: And a Deviſe of Lands is not good, if the Teſtator had nothing in them at the Time of making his *Will*. *Gouldsb.* 93. 1 *Salk.* 237. Where after the *Will* is made a Perſon annexes a Codicil thereto; or delivers it ſome time after, and ſays it ſhall be his laſt *Will*; or if he ſays, that his *Will* is in a Box, in ſuch a Chamber, &c. either of theſe amount to a ſufficient Publication, to make Lands paſs newly purchaſed. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 618. 2 *Vern.* 209. Though Land bought after making of a *Will*, paſſes not by the Deviſe of all the Land a Man ſhall have at his Death, it not being within the Statute of *Wills*, for he is no Perſon having: Yet if there be Articles for a Purchaſe, and the Purchaſer makes his *Will* and dies before any Conveyance is executed, there the Lands ſhall go in Equity to the Deviſee: So if any Land be conveyed during one's Life, though he was not ſeiſed thereof at the Time of making his *Will*, and although there be no new Publication. 1 *Chan. caſ.* 39. If one deviſe to a Perſon by *Will* all his Lands and Tenements, not only all the Lands that he hath in Poſſeſſion do paſs, but all thoſe he hath the Reverſion of: But where a Man having Lands in Fee, and other Lands for Years, deviſes all his Lands and Tenements, the Fee-ſimple Lands only paſs; though if he hath only Leaſes for Years, and no Fee ſimple Lands, by the Deviſe of all his Lands and Tenements the Leaſes for Years paſs, otherwiſe the *Will* would be to no Purpoſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 527. The Teſtator was ſeiſed of an Houſe in *A.* and of an Houſe and Lands in *B.* and deviſed to *W. R.* his Houſe in *A.* with all and ſingular his Lands, Meadows, &c. in *B.* and adjudg'd that his Houſe in *B.* ſhall not paſs; for though by a Feoffment of Land the Houſes will paſs, *Wills* are to be taken according to the Intent of the Teſtator; and here the particular Deviſe of the Lands, Meadows, &c. excludes the general Intendment of the Word *Terra*, which comprehends both Houſes and Lands. 2 *And.* 123. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 652. Words in *Wills* are always conſtrued according to the Intention of the Parties that make them, as near as can be collected; and may have different Conſtruction from thoſe in other Deeds; but the Words and Intent muſt agree with the Law; and if the Words are inſenſible and repugnant, they are void. 1 *Inſt.* 25. *Plowd.* 162. *Hob.* 34. And the Reaſon why the Conſtruction of *Wills* is more favoured in Law than any other Deed or Conveyance, to fulfil the Intent of the Teſtator, is becauſe the Teſtator is intended to be *inops Concilii*, and in a Hurry; and a Deviſe is not a Conveyance by the Common Law, but by the Statute: The Deviſes before the Statutes were by Cuſtom, and as Cuſtom inabled Men to diſpoſe of their Eſtates contrary to the Common Law; ſo it exempted this Kind of Conveyance from the Regularity and Propriety required in other Conveyances: And thus it came to paſs that *Wills* upon the Statute, in Imitation of thoſe by Cuſtom, gained ſuch favourable Conſtruction. 3 *Salk.* 127, 128. A Deviſe by *Will* to a Man and all his Blood, paſſes a Fee ſimple: So a Deviſe to a Perſon *in perpetuum*, or to one and his Aſſigns for ever; but in a Grant it would be only an Eſtate for Life, for want of the Word *Heirs*. *Litt.* 586. *Vaugh.* 178. Deviſe of all a Man's Inheritance carries the Fee ſimple: Alſo Lands given to a Perſon to diſpoſe of at Pleaſure, makes a Fee ſimple. *Hob.* 75. 1 *Salk.* 228. 2 *Nelſ.* 837. If a Man deviſes that *A. B.* ſhall be Heir of all his Land, and the Deviſor hath Fee, he ſhall have Fee: But if there are no Words of Inheritance in the *Will*, the Deviſee hath no more than an Eſtate during Life. *Mod. cap.* 107. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 745, 746. By Deviſe to a Perſon and his Heirs Male, an Eſtate-tail is created; though ſuch a Gift in any other Conveyance would be a Fee-ſimple, it not being ſaid of what Body. 1 *Inſt.* 27. If I give by *Will* my Manor of *D.* to my eldeſt Son, and alſo all my Lands in *S.* in Tail; the Entail limited for the Land in *S.* ſhall not extend to the

the Manor: But if the Words be, I Deviſe my Manor of *D.* and Lands in *S.* to my Son in Tail, there it ſhall be an Eſtate-tail in both. *Hughes's Abr.* 643. Land is deviſed to *A. B.* and the Heirs Male of his Body, and if it happen that he die without Heir of his Body, that it ſhall go to another and his Heirs; by this *A. B.* hath an Eſtate to him and his Heirs Male, and the ſubſequent Words do not alter it. *Dyer* 171. If a Man deviſes his Land he hath in Fee to a Perſon, paying 10 *l.* to *J. R.* although no Eſtate is expreſſed, yet he ſhall have it in Fee; if the Intent of the Teſtator does not appear to be otherwiſe. *Bro.* 406, 125. But where a Perſon by *Will* gives Lands in *D.* to the Intent, that with the Profits the Deviſee ſhall bring up a Child, or pay to *A.* 10 *l.* or ſo much Yearly; by this, ſuch Deviſee has only an Eſtate for Life. *Bro.* 78. 3 *Rep.* 20. 6 *Rep.* 18. So it is in Caſe of a Deviſe to one without any more Words; or to him and his Heir in the ſingular Number, *&c.* *Fitz. Deviſe* 16. 6 *Rep.* 16. A Deviſe to the eldeſt Daughter of Land, and that ſhe pay unto the younger Siſter yearly 20 *l.* is a Conditional Eſtate; and for Non-payment, the younger Siſter may enter. 3 *Cro.* 146. If one Deviſe his Lands to *J. S.* after the Death of *T. D.* his Son and Heir apparent, by this *T. D.* will have an Eſtate for Life implied, and it ſhall deſcend to him until the Deviſe take Effect. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 40. A Man deviſes Land to his Son and Heir in Fee-ſimple, or to a Stranger for Years, Remainder to the Son and Heir in Fee; if the Heir after the Death of the Deviſor, doth, as he may, refuſe the Eſtate given by the *Will*, and claim the Land by Deſcent; by this the Deviſe will be void: But if the Deviſe be made to the Son and Heir in Tail, with Remainder to another in Fee, there he may not take it in any other manner. *Plowd.* 545. *Dyer* 317, 350. A Deviſe to one who is Heir for Life, Remainder in Contingency, *&c.* is good: And Deviſes to Infants in *Ventre ſa mere* are good, and the Land ſhall deſcend to the Heir in the mean Time; for the Teſtator could not intend they ſhould take preſently, they muſt be firſt *in rerum natura.* *Lutw.* 798. *Raym.* 28. 2 *Mod.* 292. Where a Term for Years is deviſed by *Will* to *A.* for Life, with Remainder to *B.* this Remainder is good by way of *Executory Deviſe* for the Reſidue of the Term. *Raym.* 164. And a Term may be deviſed to one for Life, with Remainders to ſeveral others for Life, where all the Perſons are *in eſſe*; but if a Deviſe in Remainder be to one for Life, who is not then in Being, there no Limitation of a Term may be beyond it. 1 *Sid.* 451. Deviſe of a Term to one for Life, and if he dies without Iſſue, to another and his Iſſue, *&c.* is void to the Remainder Man. 1 *Lev.* 290. A Chattel Perſonal cannot be given to one for Life, with Remainders to others; though the Uſe may be given by *Will* to one during Life, and the Thing itſelf afterwards to another. *Noy Max.* 31, 99. Deviſes may be to one, to the Uſe of another, and the Uſe ſhall be executed. 2 *Leon.* One by *Will* deviſed, that after his Death *A.* and *B.* his Feoffees and their Heirs, when they were no Feoffees, ſhould be ſeiſed to ſuch Uſes; and it was held a good Deviſe. *Bendl.* 188. Though if there be a Condition in a *Will*, that a Man ſhall not marry a Perſon, *&c.* or a Woman marry, without Conſent, *&c.* and the Legacy be not deviſed over to another; theſe Conditions are void, for Marriages ought to be free. 1 *Mod.* 308. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1162. A Deviſe muſt be not only of a Thing, but to a Perſon certain; and a Deviſe to a Man who ſhall marry my Daughter, or to a Man and his Children, is certain enough. *Swinb.* 293. If where a Legacy is given by *Will*, the Legatee dies before it becomes due, the Legacy is extinguiſhed and gone. A Man deviſes 500 *l.* to his Daughter by *Will*, if ſhe attain 21 Years of Age; in this Caſe, if ſhe dies before that Age the Legacy is gone: But if the Deviſe had been to be paid her at the Age of 21, then it is *debitum in præſenti, & ſolvendum in futuro*, and her Adminiſtrator, *&c.* ſhall have it, if ſhe die before 21. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 457. The Teſtator deviſed a Sum of Money to a Woman at her Age of 21, or Day of Marriage, and then added theſe Words, To be paid her with Intereſt; ſhe died unmarried, and before ſhe was 21 Years old; and it was held that the Money ſhould go to her Adminiſtrator; but if thoſe Words had not been added, it would have been otherwiſe; and ſo if the Money had been deviſed to her, when ſhe came of Age, *&c.* 2 *Ventr.* 342. Where one deviſes a certain Portion to his Daughter, chargeable upon Lands, and payable at the Age of 21 Years, and the Daughter dies before, the Money ſhall ſink in the Land, for the Benefit of the Heir at Law; here if no Time were limited for Payment, or if it were only a Sum of Money generally deviſed by the *Will*, it would go to the Executors, *&c.* of the Daughter. 1 *Vern.* 204. 2 *Vern.* 92. A Leaſe was ſettled by the Father, with Reference to his *Will*, in which he gave 500 *l.* to each of his Daughters, to be paid at the Age of 21 Years, and if any or all died before that Age, then to others; but demiſed no Maintenance to them till their Portions became payable: *Et per Car.* A Maintenance cannot be decreed, becauſe of the Deviſe over. *Ch. Rep.* 249. If a Man in his *Will* releaſes all his Lands in *C.* to *A. B.* and his Heirs, it is good; but one cannot releaſe a Debt or Duty by *Will*, though he may give and bequeath it. 1 *And.* 33. 1 *Ventr.* 39. Things in Action, as Debts and the like, although they are not grantable by Deed, may be deviſed by *Will*: But if it be a Thing in Action altogether uncertain, as where one hath Cauſe of Action, to compel a Man to Account, *&c.* this may not be deviſed. *Perk. Sect.* 517. See 2 *Cro.* 371. *Plowd.* 525. Thoſe Things that are annexed and incident to a Freehold or Inheritance, ſo that they cannot be ſevered from it; ſuch as the Wainſcot, and Glaſs of Houſes, or the like, are not Deviſable, but where the Thing it ſelf is ſo. *Kelw.* 88. A Deviſe in a *Will* of the Uſe and Occupation of Lands, is a Deviſe of the Land it ſelf; but 'tis otherwiſe of Goods, for one may have the Occupation, and another the Property of them. *March* 106. If one Deviſe all his Moveables, by this are given all Perſonal Goods both quick and dead, which either move themſelves, or may be moved; as Horſes, Plate, *&c.* and by Deviſe of Immoveables, do paſs Leaſes, Rents, Graſs, *&c.* 4 *Shep. Abr.* 39. A Man gives by *Will* all his Money in ſuch a Cheſt, when there is none there; it is a void Deviſe: But if one give 10 *l.* remaining in a certain Cheſt, where in Truth there is but 5 *l.* this will be a good Deviſe of that Sum: And Error and Miſtake in the Quantity and Quality of the Thing deviſed, where the ſame for the Subſtance of it is certain enough, will not hurt a *Will.* *Swin.* 281. If Lands are deviſed to *A.* and his Heirs, and he dieth in the Life of the Deviſor, the Heir cannot take the Eſtate, becauſe nothing was ever in the Anceſtor. 1 *Peere Williams* 398, 400. But where a Deviſe in a *Will* is to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* and *A.* dies in the Teſtator's Life-time, *B.* ſhall take preſently: And if the Deviſe of Lands be to two Perſons, and one ſo dieth, the other ſhall have the whole. *Salk.* 238. 2 *Peere Williams* 331. It is a Rule that where-ever a Teſtator by his *Will* has not given an Eſtate, or but Part thereof, the Remainder undiſpoſed of deſcends to the Heir, whether it was the Teſtator's Intent he ſhould have it or not; for ſome Body muſt take, and none being appointed by the Teſtator, the Law throws it upon the Heir. *Talb. Caſ.* 52. The *Laſt Will* ſhall ſtand in Force; (but if two *Wills* are made both of one Date, they are both void: And if in a *Will* there are two Deviſes of the ſame Thing, the laſt Deviſe ſhall take Place; for as a latter *Will* doth overthrow a former, ſo the latter Part of a *Will* overthrows the former Part of it. 1 *Inſt.* 112. *Plowd.* 341. It has been adjudg'd, that where there are ſeveral

Deviſes

Deviſes of the ſame Thing in one *Will*, the laſt muſt take Place: But where the Deviſe was of Lands to one in Fee, and in the ſame *Will* the ſame Lands were deviſed to another, this 'twas ſaid made them Joint-tenants; and if a Deviſe of Lands is to one Perſon in Fee, and to another for Life, or Years, both may ſtand. 3 *Leon.* 11. A Teſtator having deviſed all his Lands, to *A.* in Tail, and in the ſame *Will* deviſed Part of his Lands to *B.* This latter Clauſe was held an Explanation, *viz.* That *A.* ſhould have all the Lands, except thoſe deviſed to *B.* who ſhall take by way of Remainder after the Death of *A.* without Iſſue; but it would not have been ſo if the Deviſe had been to *A.* in Fee-ſimple, and afterwards Part of the Lands was deviſed to *B.* in Fee, becauſe one Fee-ſimple cannot be limited after another. *Yelv.* 209. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 654. It hath been held, that a ſubſequent *Will* may be made ſo as not to Revoke or Deſtroy, but conſiſt with a former; for the Teſtator may have ſeveral Parcels of Land, which he may deviſe to ſeveral Perſons by ſeveral Wills, and yet all ſtand together: When a Man hath made a Diſpoſition of any Part of his Eſtate, 'tis a good *Will* as to that Part; ſo likewiſe the Diſpoſal of every other Part: They are ſeveral *Wills*, but taken altogether, they are an intire Diſpoſition of the whole Eſtate: Though they were urged to be but Pieces of the Whole, otherwiſe they muſt be *Codicils*. 3 *Mod. Rep.* 204, 207, 209. When a Teſtator is moved to make his *Will* by Fear and Threatning, or circumvented by Fraud, *&c.* it will be void, or in Danger of being avoided: And if one makes a *Will*, by the Importunity of his Wife, to the Intent he may be at quiet, and not vexed and troubled by her; it ſhall be adjudg'd to be made by Conſtraint, and not good. 4 *Shep. Abr.* 13. A *Will* of a Real Eſtate, 'tis ſaid cannot be ſet aſide in a Court of Equity for Impoſition, but muſt firſt be tried at Law: But it is likewiſe held, there may be Fraud in obtaining the *Will*; of which no Advantage can be taken by Law, that ſhall be releivable in Equity. 2 *Vern. Rep.* 700. There is ſome Difference obſerved between a Deed and *Will*, where gained from a weak Man, upon a falſe Repreſentation; the *Chancery* will make void the firſt, when it is without valuable Conſideration, but not a Man's *Will*, which is revocable. 2 *Peere Williams* 270. A Deed was made between a Father and Son, by which the Father agreed to give the Son ſo much, and he was to pay ſuch Debts and Sums of Money; and there were ſome Expreſſions reſembling thoſe in a *Will*; as that the Father was ſick of Body, and did give all his Goods and Chattels, *&c.* But the Writing was Sealed and delivered as a Deed: This being given in Evidence, and that he intended it for his *Laſt Will*, the Court held the ſame to be Proof of a *Will*. 1 *Mod.* 170. In the well-making of a *Will*, it is good to obſerve theſe Rules; That it be done in perfect Memory, and by good Advice; let there be two Parts of it, one whereof to remain in the Hands of the Party as made it, and the other with ſome Friend, that it may be the leſs liable to be ſuppreſs'd after the Teſtator's Death; and let the Whole be written in one Hand-writing, and if it may be, in one Sheet of Paper or Parchment; but if there be more Sheets than one, let the Teſtator ſign and ſeal every Sheet of the ſame before the Witneſſes preſent at the Execution. A Teſtator has Power, notwithſtanding the *Will*, to give away during his Life, any Part of his Eſtate, *&c.* Sealing a *Will* is Signing. 2 *Strange* 764. Though the Witneſſes Signing in the Preſence of the Teſtator is not mentioned in the Atteſtation, yet it may be a good Execution. *Ibid* 1109. After a *Probate* of a *Will*, a Court of Equity may inquire into the Fairneſs of a reſiduary Deviſe of Perſonal Eſtate. 1 *Strange* 666. Parol Evidence not admitted in the Conſtruction of a *Will*. 2 Strange 1261. One of the Subſcribers to the Atteſtation of a *Will* having an Annuity deviſed to his Wife, held not to be a credible Witneſs within the Statute. *Ibid.* 1253. By the *Stat.* 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 6. If any Perſon ſhall atteſt the Execution of any *Will* or Codicil, made after 24 *June* 1752, to whom any beneficial Deviſe, Legacy, Eſtate, Intereſt, Gift, or Appointment of, or affecting any Real or Perſonal Eſtate (except Charges on Lands for Payment of Debts) ſhall be thereby given or made, ſuch Deviſe, *&c.* ſhall ſo far only as concerns ſuch Perſon, or any Perſon claiming under him, be void, and ſuch Perſon ſhall be admitted as a Witneſs. And in Caſe by any *Will* or Codicil, any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments ſhall be charged with any Debts, and any Creditor, whoſe Debt is ſo charged ſhall atteſt the Execution of ſuch *Will* or Codicil, ſuch Creditor ſhall notwithſtanding be admitted as a Witneſs. See further in the ſame Act, as to *Wills* or Codicils executed on or before 24 *June* 1752. And how far this Act ſhall extend to the Colonies in *America*. See *Eſtate, Executor, Revocation*, &c.

Form of a *Will of Lands*, and *Goods*, Terms of Years, *&c.*

IN the Name of God, Amen. *I* A. B. *of*, &c. *being weak in Body, but of ſound and perfect Mind and Memory, (Bleſſed be God) do this Day and Year*, &c. *make and publiſh this my Laſt Will and Teſtament in manner following*, (viz.) Firſt, *I give to my Son* J. B. *the Sum of* 500 l. Alſo, *I give to my Daughter* M. B. *the Sum of* 400 l. Alſo, *I give to my dear Wife* E. B. *the Sum of* 300 l. &c. *to be paid unto them reſpectively, within ſix Months next after my Deceaſe.* Alſo, *I give all that my Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances ſituate*, &c. *wherein I now live, to my ſaid Son* J. B. To hold *to him during his Life, and from and after his Deceaſe I give the ſame to my Daughter* M. B. *during the Remainder of my Eſtate and Intereſt therein.* Alſo, *I give and bequeath unto my loving Brother* T. B. *of*, &c. *and* L. D. *of*, &c. *all that my Leaſehold Eſtate, ſituate in*, &c. To hold *to them the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from and immediately after my Deceaſe, for and during the Reſt and Reſidue then to come and unexpired of the Term to me granted therein*; Upon *this* Truſt *and Confidence, that they the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Adminiſtrators of ſuch Survivor, do and ſhall permit and ſuffer her my ſaid Wife* E. B. *to have, hold and enjoy all my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate to them given as aforeſaid, and to receive and take to her own Uſe and Behoof, the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits thereof, for and during ſo much of the Term to me therein granted, as ſhall run out and expire in the Life-time of her my ſaid Wife*; *And after her Deceaſe, upon this further Truſt and Confidence, that they the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Adminiſtrators of ſuch Survivor, do and ſhall out of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits ariſing from my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto my ſaid Daughter* M. B. *or her Aſſigns, for and during ſo much of the ſaid Term to me therein granted, as ſhall run out and expire in the Life-time of her my ſaid Daughter, the yearly Annuity or Sum of* 60 l. *at the two moſt uſual Feaſts*, &c. *by even and equal Portions*; *The firſt Payment thereof to be made at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts which ſhall firſt and next happen after the Deceaſe of my ſaid Wife: And upon this further Truſt and Confidence, that they the ſaid* T. B *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them*, &c. *do and ſhall permit and ſuffer my ſaid Son* J. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, to have, hold and enjoy all ſuch my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate, (charged with the ſaid Annuity of* 60 l. per Ann. *payable to my ſaid Daughter) and to receive and take the Overplus of the Rents, Iſſues and Profits thereof, to his and their own*

proper

proper Uſe and Benefit, from and immediately after my ſaid Wife's Deceaſe, for and during all the Reſt, Reſidue, and Remainder of the Term to me therein granted, which ſhall be then to come and unexpired. Alſo, *I give all thoſe my Freehold Lands in the Pariſh of*, &c. *now in the Poſſeſſion of*, &c. *to my Wife* E. B. To hold *to her during her natural Life, ſhe making no Waſte or Deſtruction thereupon; and from and after her Deceaſe, I give and deviſe the ſame to my ſaid Son* J. B. *for the Term of his natural Life; and after his Deceaſe, I deviſe the ſame to my Daughter* M. B. *during her natural Life; and after the Determination of that Eſtate, I give and deviſe the ſame to the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and their Heirs during the Life of my ſaid Daughter* M. *to the Intent to preſerve and ſupport the contingent Uſes and Remainders herein after limited; but nevertheleſs* in Truſt, *to permit my ſaid Daughter* M. *to receive the Rents and Profits thereof during her Life; and from and after the Deceaſe of my ſaid Daughter* M. *then to remain to the firſt Son of my ſaid Daughter* M. *and the Heirs of the Body of ſuch firſt Son lawfully iſſuing; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other Son and Sons of my ſaid Daughter* M. *begotten; the Elder of ſuch Son and Sons, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully iſſuing, to be always preferred, and to take before the Younger of ſuch Sons and the Heirs of his Body; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then I give the ſame to* S. B. *of*, &c. *for and during the Term of his natural Life; and after his Deceaſe, to remain to his Iſſue in Tail in ſuch Manner as I have limited the ſame to my Daughter* M. *and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then to remain to*, &c. *and the Heirs Male of his Body begotten*, &c. *And for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to remain to my own right Heirs for ever.* And *all the reſt of my Lands and Tenements whatſoever, whereof I ſhall die ſeiſed or poſſeſſed, I give to my ſaid Son* J. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* Alſo, *I give to*, &c. *ten Guineas a-piece to buy them Mourning.* Alſo, *I give to my Servant Man and the two Servant Maids that ſhall be living with me at the Time of my Deceaſe, ten Pounds a piece.* Alſo, *I give to the Poor of the Pariſh where I ſhall die, tho Sum of twenty Pounds.* Alſo, *All the Reſt and Reſidue of my Goods, Chattels and Perſonal Eſtate, I give to my ſaid Wife* E. B. *And I make and ordain her my ſaid Wife ſole Executrix of this my Will, and the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *Overſeers thereof, to take Care and ſee the ſame performed according to my true Intent and Meaning; and for their Pains herein, I give and allot to each of them the Sum of*, &c. In Witneſs *whereof, I the ſaid* A. B. *have to this my Laſt Will and Teſtament ſet my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year above written.*

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed and Declared by the ſaid *A. B.* the Teſtator, as and for his Laſt Will and Teſtament, in the Preſence of us who were preſent at the Signing and Sealing thereof,

A. B.

T. D.
F. G.
J. H.

Probatum, &c. 5 Dec. Anno 1731.

Win, (*Sax*) In the Beginning or Ending of Places Names, ſignifies that ſome Battle was fought, and Victory gain'd there.

Winches, A Kind of Engines to draw Barges againſt the Stream of a River. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 32.

Windas, or **Windlaſs**, Corruptly *Wanlaſs*, is a Term for Hunting of Deer in Foreſts to a Stand, &c. See *Wanlaſs*.

Wind-Mill, A Man may not erect a *Wind-Mill* within any Foreſt, becauſe it frights Deer, and draws Company to the Diſquiet of the Game. *W. Jones Rep.* 293.

Window-Tax, By the Statutes 20 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 3, 42. 21 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 10. A yearly Duty is laid on every Dwelling Houſe inhabited of 2 *s.* having 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 Windows 6 *d. per* Window, having 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 Windows 9 *d. per* Window, having 20 or more Windows 1 *s. per* Window, beſides the 2 *s.* Every Kitchen, Scullery, Buttery, Pantry, Larder, Waſh-Houſe, Laundry, Bake-Houſe, Brew-Houſe, and Lodging Room belonging to, or occupied with any Dwelling-Houſe, whether within or not, or contiguous or diſjoined from ſuch Dwelling Houſe, ſhall be deemed Part of ſuch Dwelling-Houſe. When two or more Windows are fixed in one Frame, if there be a Diviſion between them of twelve Inches Breadth, they ſhall be charged as diſtinct Windows; and ſo if they extend to give Light into more Rooms than one. Sky-Lights, and Lights in Garrets, Stair-Caſes, Cellars and Paſſages, are Chargeable. An Inhabitant of any Chamber in any of the Inns of Court or *Chancery* ſhall be chargeable for every Window in his Chamber, but not to the 2 *s.* on a Houſekeeper. The Regulation of this Act is under the Direction of the Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax. On Default of Payment, this Duty is to be levied by Diſtreſs, and if no ſufficient Diſtreſs, the Party is to be ſent to Gaol without Bail or Mainpriſe till Payment. See *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. For the more effectual Levying the *Window Tax* in *Scotland*.

Windſor, The Mayor and Balliffs, &c. of *Windſor* are to maintain the great Bridge there, and receive Tolls for Carriages, Cattle, &c. paſſing over it, and Barges going under the ſame. *Stat.* 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 15.

Wine, (*Vinum*) Is to be tried twice a Year, *viz.* at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*; and none ſhall ſell *Wine* but at reaſonable Price, by *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 22. The Lord Chancellor hath Authority to ſet the Prices of *Wines* by the But, Barrel, &c. Perſons ſelling at greater Prices ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* and no Perſons may ſell *Wine* by Retail, but ſuch as are licenſed by Juſtices of Peace, &c. 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. 7 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 5. By Statute, *Canary Wine*, *Alicant*, and other *Spaniſh* or Sweet *Wines* were not to be ſold for above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quart, and *Gaſcoign* and *French Wine* not above 8 *d.* the Quart, &c. unleſs appointed at a higher Price: And when the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, &c. ſet the Prices of all *Wines*, they are to cauſe them to be written, and Proclamation made thereof in the *Chancery* in Term Time, or in the Cities, Towns, &c. where it is to be ſold at thoſe Prices. Alſo the Number of Retailers of *Wines*, in every City and Market Town, was particularly limited. *Stat.* 7 *Ed.* 6. 12 & 13 *Car.* 2. The King may grant Commiſſions to Commiſſioners to licenſe Perſons to retail *Wine*; and they may under their Seal of Office grant *Licenſes*, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, under certain Rents, &c. the Revenue whereof is to be paid into the *Exchequer*; but the Privileges of the *Univerſities*, and of the Company of *Vintners* in *London*, &c. were ſaved by this Statute, 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25. And the Revenue of Wine Licenſes is granted to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6. One ſingle Act in ſelling by Retail. 2 *Strange* 718. But ſelling a dozen Quart Bottles of *Wine* is not ſelling by Retail Meaſure within the Statutes, ſo as to require a Licence. *Ibid.* 1124. Merchants, &c. ſelling *Wines*, who ſhall adulterate the ſame, or utter any adulterated *Wine*, are liable to a Penalty of 300 *l.* And Retailers of mix'd *adulterated Wine*, incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. 1 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 34. Alſo if any Retailer of *Wine* ſells it in Meaſures not made of Pewter, and ſealed, he ſhall pay 50 *s.* for every Offence, leviable by a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant, &c. 2 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 14. But ſee 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Perſons retailing *Engliſh* made *Wines*, (on

which there is a Duty of 12 *s. per* Barrel) muſt be licenſed by two Juſtices of Peace; and be Keepers of Publick Houſes, by *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 17. By the *Stat.* 18 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. is given an additional Duty of 8 *l.* for every Ton of *French Wine* and Vinegar, and 4 *l.* for every Ton of all other *Wines* and Vinegars. See *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 12. To prevent *Wines* imported from any of the Out-ports, being afterwards brought into the Port of *London* or Parts adjacent, without paying the *London* Duty.

Winter Heyning, Is a Seaſon between the eleventh Day of *November* and the three and twentieth Day of *April*; which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the *Foreſt of Dean*, &c. *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3.

Wire-Drawers. It is enacted by Statute, that Silver *Wire drawn* for making Gold and Silver Thread, ſhall contain certain Quantities to the Pound-Weight, on Pain of 5 *s. per* Ounce wanting. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 39. The Silver *Wire* to be *drawn* for Silver Thread, is to hold eleven Ounces and fifteen Penny Weight, and all Silver to be gilt and uſed in the *Wire-drawers* Trade, ſhall hold eleven Ounces and eight Penny weight of fine Silver on the Pound Weight Troy; and four Penny weight and four Grains of Gold, to be laid upon each Pound of Silver, on Forfeiture of 5 *s.* for every Ounce made otherwiſe. 15 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 20.

Wiſh, A Meaſure of Land among the *Saxons*; being the Quantity of Half a Hide, and the Hide 120 Acres. — *Octo virgatæ unam Hidam faciunt*; Wiſta *vero quatuor virgatis conſtat.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 133.

Witam, *Secundum* Witam *jurare*, Is for a Perſon to purge himſelf by the Oaths of ſo many Witneſſes, as the Offence required. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 63.

Witchcraft, Uſing of was Felony by *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 12. repealed by 9 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 5. See *Conjuration.*

Wite, A *Saxon* Word, uſed for Puniſhment; a Pain, Penalty, Mulct, &c. And *Witefree* is a Term of Privilege or Immunity from Fines and Amercements. *Sax. Dict.* From hence come the Words *Bloodwite*, *Lecherwite*, &c.

Witena-gemot. (Sax. *Conventus ſapientum*) Was a Convention or Aſſembly of great Men to adviſe and aſſiſt the King, anſwerable to our Parliament, in the Time of the *Saxons.*

Witens, Were the Chief of the *Saxon* Lords or *Thanes*, their Nobles and Wiſe Men. *Sax. Dict.*

Witerden, A Taxation of the *Weſt Saxons*, impoſed by the publick Council of the Kingdom. *Chart. Ethelwelf. Reg. Ann.* 855.

Withernam, (From the Sax. *Wither*, i. e. *altera*, or, as ſome ſay, *contra*, & Nam, *captio*) Is where a Diſtreſs is driven out of the County, and the Sheriff upon a *Replevin* cannot make Deliverance to the Party diſtrained: In this Caſe the Writ of *Withernam* is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking as many of his Beaſts or Goods that did thus unlawfully diſtrain, into his Keeping till the Party make Deliverance of the firſt Diſtreſs, &c. It is a *Taking* or Repriſal of *other* Cattle or Goods, in lieu of thoſe that were formerly unjuſtly taken and eſſoined, or otherwiſe withholden. *F. N. B.* 68, 69. 2 *Inſt.* 140. *Stat. Weſt.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. This Writ is granted on the Return of the Sheriff upon the *Alias* and *Pluries* in Replevin, that the Cattle, &c. are eſſoined, by Reaſon whereof he cannot replevy them; and it appears by our Books, that the Sheriff may award *Withernam* on Replevin ſued by Plaint, if it be found by Inqueſt in the County, that the Cattle were eſſoined according to the Bailiff's Return, &c. Though upon the *Withernam* awarded in the County Court, if the Bailiff doth return that the other Party hath not any Thing, there ſhall be an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and ſo infinite, and no other Remedy there: But on a *Withernam* returned in the *King's Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, if the Sheriff return that the Party hath not any Thing, &c. a *Capias* ſhall iſſue againſt him, and Exigent and Outlawry. *New Nat. Br.* 166. In Replevin, &c. the Sheriff returns *Averia elongata ſunt* by the Defendant; thereupon a Writ of *Withernam* is awarded; and if he return *Nihil*, the Plaintiff proceeds to Outlawry by *Alias* in *Pluries Cap. in Withernam*, and ſo to Exigent: And there is ſome Difference where the Defendant appeareth upon the Return of the *Pluries Capias*, and when he ſtays longer, and appears on the Return of the Exigent and not before; for in the firſt Caſe his Cattle ſhall not be taken in *Withernam*, but he muſt find Pledges to make Deliverance, or be committed; and in the laſt Caſe, he ſhall not only find Pledges for making Deliverance, but ſhall be fined, and his Cattle may be taken in *Withernam:* In both Caſes, the Plaintiff may declare for the unjuſt Taking, and yet detaining of his Cattle, and ſo go to Trial upon the Right; and if 'tis found for him, then he ſhall recover the Value of the Cattle with Coſts and Damages, or may have the Cattle again by a *Return. habendo* directed to the Sheriff; but if it be found for the Defendant, he ſhall keep the Cattle, and have Coſts and Damages for the unjuſt Proſecution. 1 *Brownl.* 180. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 553, 554. A Defendant in Replevin may have a Writ of *Withernam* againſt the Plaintiff; as if the Defendant hath a Return awarded for him, and he ſueth a Writ *de retorn. habendo*, and the Sheriff return upon the Pluries, *quod Averia elongata ſunt*, he ſhall have a *Sci. fac.* againſt the Pledges which the Plaintiff put in to proſecute, &c. and if they have nothing, then he ſhall have a *Capias ad Withernam* againſt the Plaintiff. *Ibid.* And the Cattle taken in *Withernam* are to be *ad Valentiam*, *i. e.* to the Value of the Cattle that were firſt taken and detain'd; for 'tis to be underſtood not only of the Number of the Cattle, but according to the Worth and Value; otherwiſe he that brings the *Replevin* and *Withernam*, will be deprived of his Satisfaction. 3 *Lill. Abr.* 690. Where Cattle have been taken in *Withernam*, they have been by a Rule of Court delivered back and reſtored to the Owner, on his Payment to the Plaintiff of all his Damages, Coſts and Expences. *Ibid.* Cattle taken in *Withernam* may be milk'd, or work'd reaſonably; becauſe they are delivered to the Party as his own Cattle, &c. *Contra* of Cattle diſtrained. 1 *Leon.* 302. This Word *Withernam* alſo ſignifies Repriſals taken at Sea by Letters of Mart Ships. See *Replevin.*

Witherſake, An Apoſtate or perfidious Renegado. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 27.

Witneſs, *(Teſtis)* Is one that gives Evidence in a Cauſe; an indifferent Perſon to each Party, ſworn to ſpeak the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth: And if he will be a Gainer or Loſer by the Suit, he ſhall not be ſworn as a *Witneſs.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 700. If a *Witneſs* to a Bond becomes Adminiſtrator of the Obligee, his Hand may be proved. 1 *Strange* 34. If a *Witneſs* becomes intereſted, his Depoſition taken before cannot be read. *Ibid.* 101. A Party whoſe Deed is forged, is no *Witneſs* on an Indictment for the Forgery. 2 *Strange* 728. Party ſuppoſed to be defrauded, allowed a *Witneſs* in Perjury. *Ibid.* 1229. The Proprietor of a Note allowed a *Witneſs*, on an Indictment for tearing it. 1 *Strange* 595. Giver of a Note no *Witneſs* on an Indictment for Perjury, in denying an Agreement relating to it. 2 *Strange* 1043. Defendant in Ejectment no *Witneſs*, on an Indictment for Perjury at the Trial. *Ibid.* 1104. The Creditor of a Bankrupt is no *Witneſs* to prove him a Gameſter. 1 *Strange* 507. A Creditor allowed to prove the Debtor not intitled to his Diſcharge, on the *Mint* Act. *Ibid.* 650. The Vendor *Witneſs* to a Title, where there is no Covenant for Warranty. *Ibid.* 445. Wife of *Prochien Amy* a *Witneſs.* Ibid. 506.

Prochein

Prochein Amy no *Witneſs.* 2 Strange 1026. A Guardian on Record, no *Witneſs.* 1 Strange 506. Wife of a Party, admitted to prove her Huſband's Death. *Ibid.* 508. Wife *Witneſs* againſt her Huſband, on an Indictment for an Aſſault on herſelf. *Ibid.* 633. The Wife of one Defendant cannot be a *Witneſs* for the other, on an Indictment againſt two. 2 *Strange* 1095. Sheriff's Bailiff no *Witneſs*, to prove an Attempt to arreſt. 1 *Strange* 650. In Treſpaſs brought by the Maſter for beating his Servant, the Servant no *Witneſs.* Ibid. 414. *Sed contra.* Ibid. 595. 2 Strange 994, 1054. In an Action againſt the Maſter for the Negligence of his Servant, the Servant having a Releaſe from the Defendant, is a competent *Witneſs.* 2 Strange 1083. A Goldſmith's Servant who over-pays Money, is a *Witneſs* in an Action for it again. 1 *Strange* 647. If a *Witneſs* being ſerved with a *Subpœna* does not attend, the Court will grant an Attachment againſt him. 1 *Strange* 510. 2 *Strange* 810. But he ought to have reaſonable Notice of the Trial. 1 *Strange* 510. To be ſerved perſonally. 2 *Strange* 1054. And reaſonable Expences tendered to him. *Ibid.* 1150. See *Evidence.*

Woad, A profitable Herb much uſed for the Dying of *blue* Colours, mentioned in the *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Wold, (*Sax.*) Signifies a Down, or open Champion Ground, void of Wood; as *Stow* in the *Wolds, Cotſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*, &c.

Wolfeſhead, or **Wolferhefod,** (Sax.) *Caput Lupinum,* Was the Condition of ſuch as were *Outlawed* in the Time of the *Saxons*; who if they could not be taken alive to be brought to Juſtice, might be ſlain and their Heads brought to the King; for they were no more accounted of than a *Wolf's* Head, a Beaſt ſo hurtful to Man. *Leg. Edw. Conf. Bract. lib.* 3.

Women, Laws relating to. A *Woman* is capable of being a Sexton, and of voting at an Election for one. 2 *Strange* 1114. A Baſtard is within the Statute of *P. & M.* againſt taking away *Young Women.* Ibid. 1161. See *Baron and Feme, forcible Marriage*, &c.

Wong, A *Saxon* Word for Field——*Tres acras Terræ jacentes in le* Wongs, *i. e. in Campis opinor ſeminalibus.* Spelm.

Wood. If any Perſon purpoſely burn any Pile of *Wood,* or bark any Trees, &c. the Owner may recover treble Damages for it in Treſpaſs. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 6. None may deſtroy any *Woods,* by turning them into Tillage or Paſture, &c. if two Acres or more in Quantity, on Pain of 40 *s.* an Acre: And no Perſon ſhall ſuffer his Swine to go in a *Wood* unringed, under Penalties. Where there is *Wood* or Coppice in Common, the Lord may incloſe a fourth Part, &c. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 17. 13 *Eliz. c.* 25. If Coppice *Wood* is felled at or under twenty-four Years Growth, there muſt be left twelve Standils of Oaks in every Acre, or the like Number of Aſh, Elm, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Standil wanting; and they are not to be cut down 'till ten Inches ſquare within three Foot of the Ground, or until ſo many Years after left, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* &c. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 17. All *Woods* or Coppices felled at fourteen Years Growth, ſhall be preſerved from Deſtruction for eight Years; and no Cattle be put into the Ground from the Time of felling, 'till five Years afterwards, by 13 *Eliz. cap* 25. The Statutes 43 *Eliz. cap.* 7. and 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. provide againſt *Woodſtealing,* ordaining Recompence to be made, and inflicting a Forfeiture of 10 *s.* &c. Burning *Woods,* or Underwood, is made Felony: And Perſons maliciouſly cutting or ſpoiling Timber Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. are to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, and whipt once a Month, by 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 48. Alſo where Perſons deſtroy Trees, Woods, or break open Hedges, the Owners ſhall have Satisfaction from the Inhabitants of the Place, as for Dikes overthrown in the *Night,* provided by 13 *Ed.* 1. under *Approvement:* If the Offenders be not convicted in ſix Months, &c. 6 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 16. It has been adjudg'd, that if *A* plants a Tree upon his own Ground, and in growing its Roots extend into the Land of *B.* adjoining, they are Tenants in Common of this Tree: But if all the Root grows in the Ground of *A.* though the Boughs overſhadow *B*'s Land, yet the Branches follow the Root, and the Property of the whole is in *A.* 1 *Ld. Raym.* 737.

Wood-corn, A certain Quantity of Grain paid by the Tenants of ſome Manors to the Lord, for the Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood. *Cartular. Burgi S. Petri. MS.* 142.

Wood-geld, is taken to be the Cutting of Wood within the Foreſt, or rather Money paid for the ſame to the Foreſters; or it ſignifies to be free from Payment of Money, for taking Wood in any Foreſt. *Cromp. Jurif.* 157. *Co. Litt.* 233.

Woodmen, Seem to be thoſe in Foreſts, that have their Charge particularly to look to the King's *Woods* there. *Cromp. Jurif.* 146.

Woodmote Is the old Name of that Court of the Foreſt, which is now called the *Court of Attachments*; and was wont to be held at the Will of the Chief Officers of the Foreſt, without any certain Time, 'till ſince the Statute of *Charta de Foreſta.* Manwood, cap. 22. pag. 207.

Wood-pica-Court, A Court held twice in the Year in the Foreſt of *Clun* in *Shropſhire,* for determining all Matters of *Wood* and Agiſtments there.

Woodward, Is an Officer of the Foreſt, whoſe Office conſiſts in Looking after the Woods, and Vert and Veniſon, and preſenting Offences relating to the ſame, &c. And *Woodwards* may not walk with Bow and Shafts, but with Foreſt Bills. *Crompt. Jurif.* 201. *Manwood, par.* 1. 189.

Wool, Being a *Staple Commodity* of the greateſt Value in this Kingdom; the Imployment of our Poor at home, and our moſt beneficial Trade abroad, depending in a great Meaſure upon it; there have been divers good Laws made to preſerve the ſame intirely to our ſelves, and to prevent its being tranſported to other Nations. The *Stat* 27 *Ed.* 3. declared it Felony to tranſport *Wool:* But the Felony was repealed by 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. By the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 32. If any Perſon ſhall export any *Wool,* Yarn, &c. he ſhall forfeit the ſame, and for every Pound weight of Goods 3 *s.* And the Owners of the Ship in which it ſhall be tranſported, being privy to the Offence, ſhall forfeit all their Intereſt in the ſaid Ship; alſo the Maſter and Mariners aſſiſting, all their Goods; and any Perſons may ſeize ſuch *Wool,* and ſhall be intitled to one Moiety, and the King to the other Moiety of Forfeitures, &c. The 13 & 14 *Car.* 2 *cap.* 18. made the Tranſportation of *Wool* Felony again; though this being thought too ſevere, the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 28. a ſecond Time repeals the Felony, and ordains that exporting *Wool* beyond Sea ſhall incur a Forfeiture of the Veſſel, and treble Value; and Perſons aiding and aſſiſting, to ſuffer three Years Impriſonment. By the Statute 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 40. the former Laws are explained, and a further Proviſion is made againſt tranſporting *Wool*; by obliging Entries to be made of *Wool* ſhorn, and *Wool* not to be carried near the Sea-Coaſts, but between Sun riſing and Sun-ſetting, &c. Unlawful Exporters of *Wool,* where Judgment is obtain'd againſt them, are to pay the Sum recovered within three Months; or be liable to Tranſportation for ſeven Years as Felons. 4 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 11. The *Admiralty* ſhall appoint three Sixth Rate Ships, and eight Sloops to cruiſe on the Coaſts, and ſearch and ſeize Veſſels having Manufactures of *Wool* of the Kingdom of *Ireland,* to be exported to foreign Parts; which with the Ships ſhall be forfeited, &c. *Stat.* 5 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 21.. All *woollen* Manufactures, are to be ſhipp'd from *Dublin,* and certain other Ports in *Ireland,*

land, and imported here into *Biddeford*, and Ports named, and none others; and be brought from thence hither in Ships built in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* and duly regiſtred on Oath. 12 *Geo.* 2. *cap.* 21. *Wool fells*, *&c.* ſhall be packed up in Leather, or Canvas marked, and not in any Box, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 3 *s.* for every Pound: Alſo no Coverlets, Waddings, or Beds, *&c.* ſtuffed with combed *Wool* may be exported under the like Penalties as for Exportation of *Wool*. Stat. *Ibid.* Perſons that by way of Inſurance, undertake to carry *woollen* Goods abroad, ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* And if they give a Bribe or Reward to any Officer to connive at exporting *Wool*, they are liable to 300 *l.* Forfeiture; and Perſons obſtructing the Officer, or being armed, *&c.* reſcuing any Goods ſhall be tranſported as Felons for ſeven Years. *Ibid.* See 13 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 8.

Wool-Drivers, Are ſuch as buy *Wool* in the Country of the Sheep-Owners, and carry it on Horſe-back to the Clothiers, or to Market-Towns, to ſell again. 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 13.

Woolwinders, Thoſe that *wind* up every Fleece of *Wool*, intended to be packed and ſold by Weight, into a Kind of Bundle, after it is cleanſed as required by Statute, to avoid Deceits by Thruſting in Locks of refuſe *Wool* and Thrums to gain Weight: They muſt be ſworn to perform this Office truly, between the Owner and the *Wool* Buyer or Merchant, by *Stat.* 8 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 22. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 17. Perſons winding and ſelling deceitful *Wool*, ſhall forfeit for every Fleece 6 *d.* And if *Wool-packers* do not make good and due Packing, without putting any Locks, Pelt *Wool*, Sand, Earth, Dirt, *&c.* in Fleeces, Action of Treſpaſs and Deceit lies againſt them, *&c.* Stat. *Ibid.*

Worcester. A Market for Hops to be held by the Guardians of the Poor of the City of *Worceſter*; and the Liberty of holding the ſaid Market, and all Tolls uſually had by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, ſhall be veſted in ſuch Guardians, for the Uſes expreſſed in the Act 2 & 3 *Ann. c.* 8. *Stat.* 4 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25.

Worcesters, and *worſted* Cloths, are mentioned in many of our old Statutes, as 17 *R.* 2. 7 *E.* 4. 14 & 15 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 3. *&c.* See *Abr. Stat.*

Words, Which may be taken or interpreted by Law in a general or common Senſe, ought not to receive a ſtrained or unuſual Conſtruction: And ambiguous *Words* are to be conſtrued ſo as to make them ſtand with Law and Equity; and not to be wreſted to do Wrong. A *Latin* Word in Pleading, which ſignified divers Things, was well uſed to expreſs that Thing intended to be expreſſed by it: Incertain *Words* in a Declaration are made good and certain by a Plea in Bar, where Notice is taken of the Meaning of them; and *Words* which are in themſelves uncertain, may be made certain by ſubſequent or following *Words*. The different Placing of the ſame *Words* may cauſe them to have a different Senſe, and Conſtruction: A *Word* which is written ſhort or abbreviated, is not good without a Daſh to diſtinguiſh it: And ſenſeleſs *Words* are void and idle; though they ſhall not hurt where it is good without them. Nor ſhall *Words* in Deeds that are needleſs, impeach a Clauſe certain and perfect without ſuch *Words*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 711, 712, 713, 714. *Hob.* 313. Vide *Scilicet.*

Words Defamatory that are actionable, and Criminal making Libels, and High Treaſon; *Words* how expounded in Wills, *&c.* See the *Heads.*

Work-houſes. The moſt conſiderable *Work houſe* in the City of *London*, is that in *Biſhopgate ſtreet*; wherein ſome Hundreds of idle Perſons are conſtantly employed in beating Hemp, *&c.* and a great many poor Children maintained and educated. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. And in the City of *Briſtol* a great *Work-houſe* is erected, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor, governed by a Corporation, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. So in the Cities of *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter* and *Canterbury*, by the Statutes 3 *Ann.* 13 *Geo.* 1. and 1 *Geo.* 2. Parochial *Work-houſes*, ſee *Poor.*

Wormtak. *Item eſt ibidem, apud, &c.* de Wormtak, *vi ſol. viii den. ſolvend. annuatim ad Feſtum* S. Martini. *Inquiſic. Heref.* 22 *Rich.* 2.

Wort, or **Worth**, (From the Sax. *Weorth*) A Curtilage or Country Farm. *Mat. Weſtm.* 870.

Worthine of Land, Is a certain Quantity of Ground, ſo called in the Manor of *Kingſland* in the County of *Hereford*: And in ſome Places the Tenants are called *Worthies* Conſuetud. Maner. de Hadenham in Com. Bucks. 18 Ed. 3.

Wreck, (Lat. *Wreccum Maris*, Fr. *Wreck de Mer*, ſometimes writ *Wrecche*, *Wrec*, & *Seup-werpe*, quaſi *Sea-up-werp*, i. e. *Ejectus Maris*) Signifies in our Law ſuch Goods as, after a *Shipwreck*, are caſt upon the Land by the Sea, and left there within ſome County; for they are not *Wrecks* ſo long as they remain at Sea, in the Juriſdiction of the *Admiralty*. 2 *Inſt.* 167. Where a Ship is periſhed on the Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive out of it, this is called *Wreck*: And the Goods in the Ship being brought to Land by the Waves, belong to the King by his Prerogative, or to the Lord of the Manor. 5 *Rep.* 106. By the Common Law all *Wrecks* belong'd to the Crown; and therefore they are not chargeable with any Cuſtoms, and for that Goods coming into the Kingdom by *Wreck*, are not imported by any Body, but caſt aſhore by the Wind and Sea: But it was uſual to ſeize *Wrecks* to the King's Uſe, only when no Owner could be found; and in that Caſe, the Property being in no Man, it of Conſequence belongs to the King, as Lord of the narrow Seas, *&c. Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. And by the *Stat.* of *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 4. it is enacted, that when a Man, or any living Creature, eſcapes alive out of a Ship caſt away, whereby the Owner of the Goods may be known, the Ship or Goods ſhall not be *Wreck*; but the ſame ſhall be kept a Year and a Day by the Sheriff, to be reſtored to any Perſon that can prove a Property in the Goods within that Time; and if no Body comes, then the ſame ſhall be forfeited as *Wreck*. The Year and Day ſhall be accounted from the Seizure; and if the Owner of the Goods dies within the Year, his Executors or Adminiſtrators may make Proof: And when the Goods are *Bona peritura*, the Sheriff may ſell them within the Year; ſo as he diſpoſes of them to the beſt Advantage, and accounts for them, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 167. 5 *Rep.* 106. *Wood's Inſt.* 214. If a Man have a Grant of *Wreck*, and Goods are *wreck'd* upon his Lands, and another taketh them away before Seizure, he may bring Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* For before they are ſeized, there is no Property gain'd, to make it Felony. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94. If Goods *wreck'd* are ſeized by Perſons having no Authority, the Owner may have his Action againſt them; or if the Wrong-doers are unknown, he may have a Commiſſion to inquire, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 166. Goods loſt by Tempeſt, or Piracy, *&c.* and not by *Wreck*, if they afterwards come to Land ſhall be reſtored to the Owner. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. Where a Ship is ready to ſink, and all the Men therein, for the Preſervation of their Lives quit the Ship, and afterwards ſhe periſhes; if any of the Men are ſaved and come to Land, the Goods are not loſt: A Ship on the Sea was chas'd by an Enemy; the Men therein for the Security of their Lives forſook the Ship, which was taken by the Enemy, and ſpoil'd of her Goods and Tackle, and then turn'd to Sea; after this by Streſs of Weather ſhe was caſt on Land, where it happen'd her Men ſafely arriv'd; and it was reſolv'd, that this was no *Wreck*. 2 *Inſt.* 167. If a *Wreck* happens by any Fault or Negligence in the Maſter or Mariners, the Maſter muſt make good the Loſs; but if the ſame was occaſion'd by Tempeſt, Enemies, *&c.* he ſhall be excuſed: And

And making Holes in Ships, or doing any Thing wilfully tending to the Loſs thereof, is Felony, by *Stat.* 12 *Ann.* Which Act requires Juſtices of Peace to command Aſſiſtance for preſerving Ships in Danger of *Wrecks* on the Coaſts; and Officers of Men of War, and other Ships, are to be aiding, *&c.* under the Penalty of 100 *l.* No Perſon ſhall enter any ſuch Ship, without Leave from the Commander, or a Conſtable, *&c.* And Perſons carrying away Goods from ſuch Ships, are liable to pay treble Value; but the Perſons giving Aſſiſtance, ſhall be paid by the Maſters a reaſonable Reward for Salvage, *&c.* 12 *Ann. c.* 18. See *Pilot.* Mariners *Ship-wreck'd* how relieved Abroad, by *Stat.* 1 & 9 *Geo.* 2. See *Stat.* 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 19. For enforcing the Laws againſt Perſons, who ſhall ſteal or detain *Ship-wrecked* Goods, and for the Relief of Perſons ſuffering Loſſes thereby: Whereby it is enacted (amongſt other Things) That Perſons convicted of Plundering, Stealing, *&c. Ship-wrecked* Goods, *&c.* or of obſtructing the Eſcape of any Perſon from a *Wreck*, or of putting out falſe Lights to bring any Ship or Veſſel into Danger, ſhall ſuffer Death. Vide *Mariner.*

Wreckfree, Is to be exempt from the Forfeiture of Ship-wreck'd Goods and Veſſels; which K. *Edw.* 1. by Charter granted to the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports.* Placit. temp. Ed. 1.

Writing, *(Scriptum)* A ſimple *Writing* of Declaration, not in the Manner of a Deed, made to a certain Perſon, *&c.* ſhall be good in Law. *Hob.* 312.

Writ, *(Breve,* in Sax. *Writan,* i. e. *Scribere)* In general is the *King's Precept,* in Writing under Seal, iſſuing out of ſome Court to the Sheriff, or other Perſon, and commanding ſomething to be done touching a Suit or Action, or giving Commiſſion to have it done. *Terms de Ley.* 1 *Inſt.* 73. Alſo a *Writ* is ſaid to be a formal Letter of the King, in Parchment ſealed with a Seal, directed to ſome Judge, Officer, or Miniſter, *&c.* at the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, requiring to have a Thing done, for the Cauſe *briefly* expreſſed, which is to be diſcuſſed in the proper Court according to Law. *Old Nat. Br.* 4. *Shep. Abr.* 245. Of *Writs* there are divers Kinds, in many Reſpects; ſome *Writs* are grounded on *Rights of Action,* and ſome in Nature of *Commiſſions*; ſome *Mandatory* and Extrajudicial, and others *Remedial*; and ſome are *Patent* or open, and ſome *Cloſe* or ſealed up; ſome *Writs* iſſue at the Suit of *Parties*; ſome are of *Office,* ſome *Ordinary,* and others of *Privilege*; and ſome *Writs* are directed to the Sheriffs, and in ſpecial Caſes to the Party, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 289. 2 *Inſt.* 39. 7 *Rep.* 20. The *Writs* in *Civil Actions* are either *Original* or *Judicial: Original Writs* are iſſued out in the Court of *Chancery,* for the Summoning a Defendant to appear, and are granted before the Suit is begun, to begin the ſame; and *Judicial Writs* iſſue out of the Court where the Original is return'd, after the Suit is begun: The Originals bear Date in the Name of the King; but Judicial *Writs* bear Teſte in the Name of the Chief Juſtice: And it is obſerv'd, that a *Writ* without a *Teſte* is not good, for the Time may be material when it was taken out, and it is prov'd by the *Teſte*; and if it be out of the *Common Law Courts,* it muſt bear Date ſome Day in Term, (not being *Sunday*) but in *Chancery Writs* may be iſſued in Vacation as well as Term-Time, as that Court is always open; alſo there are to be fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of all *Writs,* where the Suit is by Original; but by Statute Delays in Actions by Reaſon of fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of *Writs* in Perſonal Actions, and Ejectments, are remedied. *F. N. B.* 51, 147. 2 *Inſt.* 40. *Lutw.* 337. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. *Writs* in Actions are likewiſe *Real*; concerning the Poſſeſſion of Lands, called *Writs* of *Entry,* or of Right touching the Property, *&c. Perſonal,* relating to Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Injuries; and *Mix'd,* for the Recovery of the Thing, and Damages. 2 *Inſt.* 39. And *Writs* may be *Poſſeſſory,* of a Man's own Poſſeſſion; or *Anceſtrel,* of the Seiſin and Poſſeſſion of his Anceſtor: And there are certain *Writs* of *Prevention* or *Anticipation*; and of *Reſtitution,* &c. But the moſt common *Writs* in daily Uſe, are in Debt, Detinue, Treſpaſs, Action upon the Caſe, Accompt, and Covenant, *&c.* which with others muſt be rightly directed, or they will be naught. *F. N. B. Style* 42, 237. And in all *Writs* Care is to be taken, that they be laid and form'd according to the Cauſe or Ground of them, and ſo purſued in the Proceſs thereof: Though the *Writ* in ſome Caſes may be general; and the Count or Declaration ſpecial. *Hob.* 18, 84, 251. After the Action is fix'd on, for a Wrong done, or Right detained, ſuch a *Writ* muſt be taken out as is ſuitable to the Action; for the *Writ* is different from the Action; though they are often confounded: The *Writ* is to be grounded upon the Action, and is the Means to bring the Plaintiff to his Right. *Wood's Inſt.* 560. The King's *Writs* cannot be denied to the Subject; and it is regularly true that no Man ſhall be puniſhed for ſuing of *Writs* in the King's Courts, be it of Right or Wrong: But *Writs* may be abated in ſeveral Caſes, *&c. Ibid.* An Original *Writ* defective in Form is abateable; but no Abatement of the *Writ* is admitted after Judgment in the Cauſe, the *Writ* being allow'd by the Pleadings and Proceedings; and a *Writ* that did not purſue the exact Form of the Regiſter, has been held good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 717. *Hob.* 51. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 575. *Writs* Judicial, if erroneous, may be amended; Original *Writs* are not amendable, if the Error be by Default of the Party who gave Inſtructions; yet a new Original may be taken out, where it is not amendable. 2 *Lill.* 716. *Writs* may be renewed every Term, until a Defendant is arreſted; but in *B. R.* if the *Latitat* be not renewed in five Terms, a new *Writ* is to be taken out, and the Plaintiff may not renew the old one. The Sheriff's Bailiffs cannot execute a *Writ* directed to the Sheriff, without his Warrant; and if in a *Writ* ſeveral Perſons are included, (for four Defendants may be in one *Writ*) there muſt be ſeveral Warrants from the Sheriff to execute the ſame. *Comp. Attorn.* All *Writs* are to be return'd and filed in due Time, to avoid *Poſt terminums*; and it is very unſafe to keep *Writs* unfiled, becauſe the Filing them is the Warranty for the Proceedings: And where a *Writ* is iſſued out directed to the Sheriff, when it comes to his Hands, though the Plaintiff requires the *Writ* back again, the Sheriff muſt return and file it in the Court where returnable; unleſs the Plaintiff procure a *Writ of Superſedeas.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 720. Attachment lies againſt Sheriffs, *&c.* for not executing a *Writ,* or for doing it oppreſſively by Force, extorting Money thereon, or not doing it effectually, through any corrupt Practice. Vide 8 *Rep.* 86. The Court of *B. R.* cannot give Judgment of a *Writ* but where it is before them; and has deferred to quaſh it, becauſe the Defendant was not preſent in Court. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 618, 620. See *Arreſts, Variance,* &c.

Writ of Aſſiſtance, Is a *Writ* iſſuing out of the *Exchequer,* to authoriſe any Perſon to take a Conſtable, or other publick Officer, to ſeize Goods or Merchandize prohibited and uncuſtomed, *&c.* And there is a *Writ* of this Name iſſued out of the *Chancery,* to give Poſſeſſion of Lands. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Writ of Inquiry of Damages, Is a judicial *Writ,* that iſſues out to the Sheriff upon a Judgment by Default, in Action of the Caſe, Covenant, Treſpaſs, Trover, *&c.* commanding him to ſummon a Jury to inquire what Damages the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained *occaſione præmiſſorum*; and when this is returned with the Inquiſition, the Rule for Judgment is given upon

it; and if nothing be said to the contrary, Judgment is thereupon entered. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 721. This *Writ* lies on a *Nihil dicit*, *Non sum informatus*, or a Demurrer; but not upon a Verdict; and it is executed before the Sheriff, or his Deputy, at the Time of which both Parties, have the Liberty of being heard before the Sheriff, by their Counsel or Attornies, and Evidence may be given on both Sides: It is the Duty of the Jury diligently to inquire what Damages have been sustained by the Plaintiff, and this cannot be without Evidence given them; and if where an *Indebitat. Assumpsit* is brought for 100 *l.* for Goods sold, and the Defendant lets this go by Default; if the Plaintiff at the Executing the *Writ* of Inquiry, gives no Evidence to the Jury of any Goods, sold or delivered to the Defendant: In this Case, the Jury must find some Damages, because the Defendant hath confess'd the Action, and admitted that there is Damage; but there not being any proved, they ought to find only a Penny, or some such small Matter. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 721, 722. If a *Writ* of Inquiry be executed without giving due *Notice* thereof to the Defendant, it shall be quashed. 2 *Lill.* 721. In an Action of Covenant, Judgment was given for the Plaintiff in the *Common Pleas* by Default, and a *Writ* of Inquiry of Damages executed, and final Judgment for the Plaintiff. And on a *Writ* of Error brought in by *B. R.* amongst other Exceptions, one was, that no Day was given on the *Writ* of *Inquiry*, and therefore it might be a Discontinuance; but the Court resolv'd, that they never give a Day in *C. B.* on this Writ, nor is it necessary, because nothing is done but to ascertain the Damages. 1 *Ld. Raym.* 388. A *Writ* of Inquiry was ordered to be executed before the Lord Chief Justice, the Action being laid for very large Damages: And such *Writ* hath been set aside where the Jury gave too little Damages; and a new *Writ* of Inquiry ordered by Rule of Court, on Payment of Costs, *&c. Mod Cas. in L. and E.* 213, 240. A Judgment shall not be set aside, after a *Writ* of Inquiry executed. 3 *Salk.*

Writ of Rebellion, A *Writ* out of the *Chancery*, or *Exchequer*, against a Person in Contempt, for not appearing in those Courts, *&c.* See *Commission of Rebellion.*

Wrong, *(Injuria)* Signifies any Damage or Injury, being in Law Construction that which is contrary to Right. *Co. Litt.* Vide *Tort.*

Wrongtands, Seem to be ill grown Trees that will never prove Timber; such as *wrong* the Ground they grow in. *Kitch.* 169.

Wudeheth, (From the Sax. *Wude*, i. e. *Sylva*) A Felling of Wood. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 37.

Wydraught, A Water-Passage, Gutter, or Watering-place; often mentioned in old Leases of Houses, in the Covenant for Repairs, *&c.*

Wyke, Wyka,——*Et totam* Wykam *cum hominibus, &c.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 154. See *Wic* and *Wica.*

Wyte, *Pœna, Multa* ——Saxones *duo Multarum genera statuere, i. e.* Weram, & Wytam. Vide Wite.

X.

Xantus, Is used for *Sanctus:* Xanta *Dei Lex est quæ mortuos vivere docet.*

Xenia, *Dicuntur Munuscula, quæ a Provincialibus Rectoribus Provinciarum offerebantur: Vox est in Privilegiorum Chartis non insueta; ubi quietus esse a* Xeniis *immunes notat ab hujusmodi muneribus aliisque donis Regi vel Reginæ præstandis, quando ipsi per prædia Privilegiatorum transierint.* Chart. Dom. Semplingham. *Concedo ut omnia Monasteria & Ecclesiæ Regni mei a Publicis Vectigalibus, operibus & oneribus absolvantur:*—— *Nec Munuscula præbeant Regi vel Principibus, nisi voluntaria.* Spelm. Gloss. *Nulla autem Persona, parva vel magna, ab hominibus & terra Radingensis Monasterii exigat, non Equitationem sive Expeditionem, non summagia, non Vectigalia, non Navigia, non Opera, non Tributa, non* Xenia, *&c.* Mend. Scacc. Anno 20 Ed. 3.

Xenodochium, Is interpreted an Inn, allow'd by publick Licence for the Entertainment of Strangers, and other Guests: Also an Hospital, *In qua valetudinarii & senes*, i. e. *Infirmi, recipiuntur & aluntur.* Vocab. utriusque Juris.

Xerophagia, A Kind of Christian Fast; the Eating of dry Meat. *Litt. Dict.*

Xylopola, A Woodmonger, or Dealer in Wood. *Litt.*

Xysticus, Is a Wrestler, or Champion: And *Xystus* was a covered Place or Theatre, where Men used Wrestling and other Exercises in the Winter. *Ibid.*

Y.

Y and May,——*Quod Homines de* Rippon *sint credendi per suum* Ya *& per suum* Nay, *in omnibus Querelis, &c.* Charta Athelstan. Reg. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 173.

Yard, Is a well known Measure, Three Foot in Length; by which Cloth, Linen, *&c.* are measured: It was ordained by King *Hen.* 1. from the Length of his own Arm. *Baker's Chron.*

Yardland, *(Virgata Terræ)* Is a Quantity of Land, different according to the Place or Country; as at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, it is but fifteen Acres, in other Counties it is Twenty, in some Twenty-four, and in others Thirty, and Forty Acres. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 10.

Yarmouth. There is an Act for regulating the Time of bringing in and selling *Herrings* at the Fair of *Great Yarmouth*, fixing the Prices and Quantity by the Last, *&c.* 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Yarn. No Person shall buy *Yarn* or Wool, but he that makes Cloth of it: And none may Transport *Yarn* beyond the Sea, by *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 16.

Yaugh, A *Yatcht*, or little Bark; also a Fly-boat, Pinnance, *&c.* In *Lat.* called *Celox, à celeritudine*, from its Swiftness. *Litt. Dict.*

Yconomus, *Oeconomus*; an Advocate, Patron, or Defender. *Vit. Abbat. S. Albani.*

Year, *(Annus)* In the full Extent of the Word, contains a System or Cycle of several Months usually twelve; and is the Time wherein the *Sun* goes round his Compass thro' the twelve Signs, *viz.* Three hundred and Sixty five Days, and about six Hours. A *Year* is Twelve Months, as divided by *Julius Cæsar:* And the Church begins the *Year* on the first Day of *January*, called *New Year's Day*; but the Civil Account not till *March* the 25th. It appears by ancient Grants and Charters, that our Ancestors began the *Year* at *Christmas*, which was observed here till the Time of *William* 1. commonly called the *Conqueror*; but afterwards, for some Time *Year of our Lord* was seldom mentioned in Grants, only the *Year* of the *Reign* of the *King. Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 62. There is a *Year of the World*, and a *Year of Christ:* And besides the *Annus Solaris*; the *Lunar Year*, being the Time in which any of the Celestial Bodies finish their Course; and thirty Days, by which the *Ægyptians* reckoned. *Year* is also taken for Time in general; and the Age of Man. *Litt.* By the *Stat.* 24 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 23. It is enacted, That the first Day of *January* next following the last Day of *December* 1751. shall be the first Day of the *Year* 1752. And that the first Day of *January* next after the

the First Day of *January* 1752. shall be the First Day of the *Year* 1753. And so on the First Day of *January* in every *Year*, shall be the First Day of the *Year*. And that after the First Day of *January* 1752. the several Days of each Month shall go on in the same Order; and the Feast of *Easter* and other Moveable Feasts thereon depending, shall be ascertained according to the same Method they now are until the Second Day of *September* 1752. and that the natural Day next following the said Second Day of *September*, shall be reckoned the Fourteenth Day of *September*, omitting for that Time only the Eleven intermediate Days. And that the several Natural Days which shall succeed the said Fourteenth Day of *September*, shall be reckoned in Numerical Order according to the Order and Succession of Days now used in the present Calendar. All Writings, *&c.* after the First of *January* 1752. to be dated according to the New Stile. After 2 *September* 1752. *Hilary* and *Michaelmas* Term, and all Courts to be held on the same Nominal Days and Times they now are. The several *Years* 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other Hundredth *Year*, (except every four Hundredth *Year*, of which the *Year* 2000 shall be the first) shall not be deemed *Bissextile* or *Leap Year*, but common *Years* consisting only of 365 Days. The *Years* 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other Four hundredth *Year* from the *Year* 2000 inclusive, and all other *Years*, which are now esteemed *Bissextile* or *Leap-Years*, shall for the Future be esteemed *Bissextile* or *Leap-Years* consisting of 366 Days. A Calendar, and certain Tables and Rules for the Fixing the true Time for the Celebration of the Feast of *Easter*, and the Finding of the Times of the Full-Moons on which the same depends, are annexed to this Act, which shall be prefixed to all future Editions of the Common Prayer Book. Courts of Session and Exchequer in *Scotland*, and Markets, Fairs, and Marts to be held upon the same Natural Days they should have been holden on if this Act had not been made. The Natural Days and Times for the Opening and Inclosing of Commons of Pasture, not altered by this Act. The Natural Days and Times of Payment of Rents, Annuities, Sums of Money or Interest, or of the Delivery of Goods, Commencement or Expiration of Leases, *&c.* Or of attaining the Age of 21 *Years*, *&c.* not altered by this Act. See 25 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 30. 26 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 9. 34.

Year and Day, *(Annus & Dies)* Is a Time that determines a Right, or works a Prescription in many Cases by Law; as in Case of an Estray, if the Owner challenge it not within that Time, it belongs to the Lord; so of a Wreck, *&c.* A *Year and a Day* is given to prosecute Appeals; and for Actions in a Writ of Right, *&c.* after Entry or Claim, to avoid a Fine: And if a Person wounded die in a *Year and Day*, it makes the Offender guilty of Murder, *&c.* 3 *Inst.* 53. 6 *Rep.* 107.

Year, Day and Waste, *(Annus, Dies & Vastum)* Is a Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he hath the Profits of Lands and Tenements for a *Year and a Day* of those that are attainted of Petit Treason or Felony, whosoever is Lord of the Manor whereto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and the King may cause *Waste* to be made on the Tenements, by destroying the Houses, ploughing up the Meadows and Pastures, rooting up the Woods, *&c.* except the Lord of the Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such *Waste*; afterwards restoring it to the Lord of the Fee. *Stat. of Prerog.* 44.

Yeme, Is often made use of for *Hyeme*. *Law Fr. Dict.*

Yeoman, A Derivative of the Sax. *German*, i. e. *Communis*; and *Yeomen* are a Degree of Commoners, which *Camden* placeth next in Order to Gentlemen, calling them *Ingenuous*, and this is agreeable to the *Stat.* 6 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Yeomen* are chiefly Freeholders; and Famers; but this Word comprehends all under the Rank of Gentlemen, and is a good Addition to a Name, *&c.* 2 *Inst.* 668. Also *Yeoman* signifies an Officer in the King's House, between the Serjeant and the Groom; as *Yeoman* of the *Stirrop*: And there are *Yeoman* of the *Guard*, &c. 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Yeoven, (From the Sax. *Georian*, *Dare*) Is the same with *Given*; and it was formerly used at the End of Indentures and other Instruments instead thereof. ——————*Yeoven*, the Day and Year above written.

Yew, Is derived from the *Greek* ἰτέα, to hurt, and probably because before the Invention of Guns our Ancestors made *Bows* with this Wood, with which they annoy'd their Enemies, and therefore they took Care to plant the Trees in the Church-yards, where they might be often seen and preserved by the People. *Minsheu.*

Yielding and Paying, *(Reddendo & Solvendo)* Comes from the Sax. *Geldan & Gildan*; and in *Domesday*, *Gildare* is frequently used for *Solvere*, *Reddere*, the Sax. *G.* being often turn'd into *Y.*

Yingman, Mentioned in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. *c.* 15. *Spelman* thinks may be a Mistake for *Inglishman*, or as we now say *Englishman*: But perhaps the *Yingmen* were rather *Youngmen*, printed for *Yeomen* and *Yemen*, in *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10.

Yoketet, (Sax. *Jocelet*) Is a little Farm, *&c.* in some Parts of *Kent*, so called from its requiring but a *Yoke* of Oxen to till it. *Sax. Dict.*

York and **Yorkshire**. Persons inhabiting, or those who have any Goods within the Province of *York*, may by Will dispose of all their personal Estate, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 2. And a Registry of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, *&c.* of Lands, is ordained in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, by 2 *Ann. c.* 4. And so in *East* and *North Riding*, by subsequent Acts. Large Wastes in the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*, by Consent of Lords of Manors, *&c.* to be inclosed; a sixth Part for the Benefit of poor Clergymen, *&c.* 12 *Ann.* *York* Market is regulated for Sale of Butter, *&c.* which shall be viewed, searched and weighed before sold, by *Stat.* 8 *Geo.* 1. *Yorkshire Cloths* are to be of certain Lengths and Breadths, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* leviable by Justices of Peace, *&c.* And narrow woollen Cloths shall have the Names of the Maker, Millman, and Searcher stamped thereon; and not be stretched above a Yard in Length, *&c.* under divers Penalties. See *Stat* 7 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* 1. 11 *Geo.* 1. 7 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 25. 11 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 28. and 14 *Geo.* 2. *c.* 35.

York-Buildings Company, A Corporation or Company erected by Statute for Raising *Thames Water* in *York-Buildings*; and this Company having bought the *Forfeited Estates* in *Scotland* on the Rebellion *Anno* 1 *Geo.* 1. to inable them to make good their Engagements to the Government, they were impowered to dispose of Rent-Charges, grant Annuities, *&c.* and any Persons may purchase Annuities of the said Company. 7 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 20.

Yppidremeta, In Latin *Altitonans*, signifies God; the Thunderer.

Yvernagium, From the Fr. *Hyvernee*, the Winter-Corn Season. See *Hibernagium.*

Yule. In the *North* of *England*, the Country People call the *Feast of the Nativity of our Lord* by the Name of *Yule*, which is the proper *Scotch* Word for *Christmas*; and the Sports used at *Christmas* here, called *Christmas Gambols*, in *Scotland* they term *Yule Games.* A Statute was made not long since for the Repeal of a repealing Act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intitled an Act for discharging the *Yule-vacance.* 1 Geo. 1. c. 8.

Z.

Zabolus, i. e. *Diabolus*, as uſed in many old Writers, *viz. Edgar. in Leg. Monach. Hydenſ. c. 4. Oderic. Vitalis* 460, *&c.*

Zachine, A Foreign Coin of Gold. *Merch. Dict.*

Zala, i. e. *Incendium*; from whence we derive the *Engliſh* Word *Zeal.*

Zancha, A Kind of Veſture or Garment. *Litt.*

Zant-killow, A Meaſure containing ſix *Engliſh* Buſhels.

Zatobin, Sattin, or fine Silk; mention'd in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 177.

Zealot, *(Zelotes)* Is for the moſt part taken in *pejorem ſenſum*, ſo that we term one that is a Separatiſt or *Schiſmatick* from the Church of *England*, a *Zealot* or *Fanatick.*

Zereth, An *Hebrew* Meaſure of nine Inches. *Litt. Dict.*

Zeta, A Room kept warm like a Stove; a withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air in the Summer, or the Heat of Fire, *&c.* in Winter: It is called by our *Engliſh Hiſtorians* a Dining-Room, or Parlour. *Oſborn. vita S. Elphegi apud* Wharton. *Angl. par.* 2. *p.* 127.

Zigarus, A Strolling Thief, or Gipſy. *Litt.*

Zodiack, (*Zodiacus*) A Circle in the Heavens, containing the Twelve Signs through which the Sun paſſes every Year of Time. *Litt.*

Zuche, *(Zucheus, Stips ſiccus & aridus)* A withered or dry Stock of a Tree.——*Rex, &c. Quia accepimus per Inquiſitionem, quod non eſt ad Dampnum ſeu præjudicium noſtrum aut aliorum, ſi concedimus dilecto valecto noſtro* Richard de S. *omnes* Zucheos *aridos, qui Anglice vocantur* Stovenes *infra Haiam de* Backwood, *infra Foreſtam noſtram de* Shirewood, *&c. Placit. Foreſt. Anno* 8 *Hen.* 3. This ſeems to have been the Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* iſſued, on granting of *Zuches* or dead Wood in a Foreſt, *&c. Rex conceſſit* Thomæ de C. *omnes* Zucheos *aridos, vocat.* Stubbs, *arborum ſucciſarum in Foreſta de* G. *ibidem capiend. per viſum Cuſtodis Foreſtæ ultra Trentam.* Pat. 22 Ed. 3.

Zygoſtata, Is a Clerk of the Market, to ſee to Weights, *&c. Litt. Dict.*

Zythum, A Drink made of Corn, uſed by the old *Gauls*; ſo called from the *Seething* or Boiling it, whence *Syder* had its Name.

A TABLE

A TABLE OF

References to all the Arguments and Resolutions of the Lord Chief Justice HOLT;

IN THE

Several BOOKS *of* REPORTS, *under proper general Heads.*

A.

Abatement. 1 Show. 75. Ibid. 402, 403, 404. 5 Mod. 144. 1 Salk. 2.

Acquittal. Mod. Caſ. 216, 217. 5 Mod. 405.

Actions. 1 Salk. 15, 16. Ibid. 26.

Additions. Mod. Caſ. 198, 199.

Adminiſtrators. 1 Show. 351. 1 Salk. 251. Ibid. 285. 3 Salk. 161. 3 Mod. 276.

Adultery. Fareſt. 78, 79, 80, &c. 2 Salk. 552.

Amendment. 5 Mod. 16, 69. 1 Salk. 50. Mod. Caſ. 268, 274, 285. 1 Salk. 51. Mod. Caſ. 263. 1 Salk. 52.

Antient Demeſne. 1 Salk. 57.

Appeals. Carthew 54, 55, 56. Skinn. 670. 671. 1 Salk. 63.

Apprentices. Carth. 162, 163. 1 Show. 267. 268. 1 Salk. 66. 3 Salk. 41. 2 Salk. 611. Mod. Caſ. 227, 259, 260.

Arreſts. Fareſt. 52, 53.

Arreſt of Judgment. 1 Salk. 77.

Aſſets. Carth. 126, 127, 129. Ibid. 245, 246.

Aſſignments. 1 Show. 340, 341. 3 Salk. 5. 1 Show. 348.

Attornies. Fareſt. 50. Mod. Caſ. 16. Ibid. 187.

Awards. 1 Salk. 83. Ibid. 70, 71. Mod. Caſ. 35. Ibid. 160, 176.

B.

Bail. Skinn. 683, 684. 5 Mod. 454, 455. 1 Salk. 97, 98. Ibid. 100. Mod. Caſ. 122. Ibid. 266, 267, 268. 3 Salk. 55, 56, 58. Mod. Caſ. 304.

Bankrupts. 3 Salk. 61. 1 Salk. 110.

Bargain and Sale. 1 Salk. 171, 113. Mod. Caſ. 162.

Baron and Feme. Skinn. 323, 324. 1 Salk. 116, 118. Mod. Caſ. 171.

Bills of Exchange and Notes. 1 Show. 125. 127. Ibid. 155, 156. Ibid. 317, 319. 3 Salk. 68. Skinn. 343. 3 Salk. 70. Skinn. 410, 411. Fareſt. 87. 1 Salk. 126, 127. Ibid. 283. Mod. Caſ. 36, 37. Ibid. 80. 1 Salk. 131. Mod. Caſ. 147.

Bonds. 3 Salk. 73. 2 Salk. 463. 3 Salk. 118. Mod. Caſ. 260. 1 Salk. 172.

Borough Engliſh. Mod. Caſ. 120, 121, 122.

Bridges. Fareſt. 54, 55. Mod. Caſ. 255.

Buildings. 3 Salk. 247. Mod. Caſ. 116, 314.

C.

Carriers and Coachmen. Skin. 625. 1 Salk. 282. 3 Salk. 11.

Certiorari. 1 Salk. 200.

Challenge. 3 Salk. 81.

Church. 1 Salk. 164. Carth. 360. Skinn. 716. Mod. Caſ. 189, 190. 3 Salk. 88.

Churchwardens. Carth. 118.

Colleges. 1 Show. 74. Carth. 92, 93. 4 Mod. 241.

Commitments. 5 Mod. 21, 23. Skinn. 598. 5 Mod. 80, 81, 84. Ibid. 416.

Commons. 3 Salk. 13, 14.

Conditions. 3 Salk. 95.

Conſpiracy. Mod. Caſ. 169, 185.

Conſtables. 2 Salk. 502. 1 Salk. 176.

Convictions. Mod. Caſ. 17. Ibid. 41.

Copyhold Eſtates. 1 Show. 87. Carth. 205. 4 Mod. 253. 3 Salk. 99, 100. Mod. Caſ. 66.

Coroners. 1 Show. 329. 1 Salk. 377. Fareſt. 10.

Corporations. 4 Mod. 36. 1 Show. 280. 3 102, 103. 1 Salk. 192.

Covenants. 1 Salk. 198. 3 Salk. 298.

Courts. 1 Salk. 144, 149. Fareſt. 4, 5, 6, &c. Ibid. 85, 103.

Cuſtos Rotulorum. 3 Mod. 32. Ibid. 172. 295. 1 Show. 527, 507.

D.

Damages. 1 Salk. 218. 5 Mod. 77. Carth. 416. Skinn. 595. Mod. Caſ. 153. Ibid. 305.

Deaths of Perſons. Carth. 246.

Debt. Fareſt. 89, 90.

Deceipt. 1 Salk. 211. Ibid. 283.

Declarations. Carth. 86. 1 Salk. 324.

Deeds. 1 Show. 59. Carth. 77. Skinn. 315. 3 Salk. 119, 120. Fareſt. 38. 2 Salk. 498. Mod. Caſ. 217. 1 Salk. 215.

Deer. Carth. 509. Fareſt. 134.

Default. 1 Salk. 216. Mod. Caſ. 8.

Demurrer. 3 Salk. 122.

Departure. 1 Salk. 222. Mod. Caſ. 115.

Deputies. 1 Salk. 95.

Diſcent. 1 Show. 93. 3 Salk. 129. Mod. Ca. 241.

Diſcontinuance. 1 Salk. 324.

Diſtreſs. Ibid. 248.

E.

Eccleſiaſtical Courts. 5 Mod. 70, 71. Ibid. 450.

Ejectment. Skinn. 300. 2 Salk. 421. Fareſt. 67. 1 Salk. 257, 259, 260.

Entry. 1 Salk. 246.

Error. 1 Show. 76. Carth. 41. Ibid. 205, 283. Ibid. 520. 5 Mod. 67. 1 Salk. 264. 3 Salk. 145, 148. Fareſt. 155. Mod. Caſ. 208. 1 Salk. 265, 266.

Eſcape. 1 Show. 174, 177. 1 Salk. 272.

Eſtates. Mod. Caſ. 106, 107.

Eſtoppel. 3 Salk. 151.

Eſtreats. 1 Salk. 55.

Evidence. Skinn. 623. Ibid. 639, 673. 3 Salk. 154, 155. 2 Salk. 690. 1 Salk. 284. Ibid. 286, 288.

Execution. 5 Mod. 377. Carth. 420. 1 Salk. 264, 392.

Executors. Skinn. 274. 1 Salk. 296. 5 Mod. 145. 1 Salk. 299, 304. 3 Salk. 162. 1 Salk. 312. Mod. Caſ. 144.

F.

Fees. 1 Salk. 331, 332, 333.

Felons Goods. Skinn. 357.

Fines. Carth. 412. 1 Salk. 341. 3 Salk. 168.

Fiſhery. 2 Salk. 637. Skinn. 677.

Forcible Entry. 2 Salk. 587.

Forgery. Fareſt. 151.

G.

Gaming. 5 Mod. 13. 1 Salk. 344. 3 Salk. 176. Mod. Caſ. 129.

Good Behaviour. Fareſt. 29.

Grants. Mod. Caſ. 170, 171.

Guardians. Carth. 386.

H.

Habeas Corpus. 1 Salk. 349, 350. Ibid. 352.

Heirs. 1 Show. 248. 3 Salk. 179.

Heriots.

A TABLE.

Periots. 1 Show. 81.

Highways. 1 Show. 270. Mod. Caſ. 163.

I.

Jamaica. 4 Mod. 225.

Imparlance. Mod. Caſ. 243.

Indictments. 1 Salk. 371, 380. Mod. Caſ. 77, 100, 168. 3 Salk. 20.

Infants. Carth. 123. 1 Show. 169, 170. 3 Mod. 310.

Informations. 5 Mod. 464. Carth. 227. 1 Salk. 372, 367.

Inquiſitions. Mod. Caſ. 95.

Inns of Court. Skinn. 685.

Jointenants. 1 Salk. 391, 392.

Judges, and Judgments. 3 Salk. 212. Ibid. 305. Skinn. 591. 1 Salk. 396, 398. Ibid. 400, 403. Fareſt. 47, 53. Ibid. 39, 49, 95, 115, 133. Mod. Caſ. 184, 191.

Jurisdiction. 1 Show. 255. 3 Salk. 79.

Jurors. Carth. 465, 466.

Juſtices of Peace. 4 Mod. 51. 3 Salk. 27. Fareſt. 99.

Juſtification. Carth. 74. Skinn. 587. 2 Salk. 628. 3 Salk. 47.

K.

King. Fareſt. 78. 3 Salk. 265.

L.

Labourers. Mod. Caſ. 205.

Leaſes. 1 Show. 316. 1 Salk. 346. Carth. 259. Skinn. 330. 2 Salk. 413. 5 Mod. 381. 3 Salk. 222. 1 Salk. 368. Mod. Caſ. 215.

Lecturers. 3 Salk. 87.

Letters Patent. Skinn. 657, 659. 2 Salk. 497.

Levari facias. Skinn. 617, 618.

Libels. 2 Salk. 417, 661. 3 Salk. 225, 226.

Limitation. 1 Show. 341. 5 Mod. 426. Carth. 471.

London. 5 Mod. 320. Carth. 482.

Lottery. 1 Salk. 210, 292.

M.

Mandamus. 1 Show. 365. 5 Mod. 11. Ibid. 316. 3 Salk. 230. 2 Salk. 429, 430, 431. Mod. Caſ. 152.

Marriage. 5 Mod. 412. Mod. Caſ. 155, 172. 3 Salk. 16. 2 Salk. 437. Ibid. 438.

Merchants. 2 Salk. 445.

Miſnomer. 3 Salk. 236. 1 Salk. 6.

Money. Skinn. 573. 2 Salk. 597.

Monopolies. 2 Salk. 447.

Mortgages. 1 Salk. 246.

Murder. 1 Salk. 335. Skinn. 667. Kel. 121, &c.

N.

Ne exeat Regnum. Fareſt. 9.

Negroes. 2 Salk. 666.

Nolle Proſequi. Mod. Caſ. 261, 262.

Non Compos. 3 Salk. 301.

Nuſance. Ibid. 247.

O.

Offices. 4 Mod. 280. Carth. 306.

Outlawry. 2 Salk. 495.

P.

Pardons. Carth. 121. 1 Show. 284. 2 Salk. 499, 500. 4 Mod. 63. 3 Salk. 264.

Parliament. Carth. 233, 234. 1 Salk. 20. 2 Salk. 502, 503, 510. 3 Salk. 18. Mod. Caſ. 50.

Pawns and Pledges. 3 Salk. 268, 269.

Peculiars. Mod. Caſ. 308.

Peerage. Skinn. 517.

Perjury. Skinn. 403. 5 Mod. 348. Carth. 422.

Phyſicians. Carth. 494.

Play-houſes. 5 Mod. 142. Fareſt. 17.

Pleadings. 1 Show. 290. Skinn. 299, 300. 2 Salk. 515, 517. 3 Salk. 209. 1 Salk. 179. 3 Salk. 273. Mod. Caſ. 236.

Poor. 3 Mod. 271. Skinn. 620. 2 Salk. 473. 481, 486, 491. Ibid. 524, 526. Carth. 515. 2 Salk. 527, 531, 532. Mod. Caſ. 97, 98. 3 Salk. 259, 260. 1 Salk. 406.

Poſt-Office. 5 Mod. 456. 1 Salk. 17.

A TABLE.

Practice. Skinn. 273.

Presentation. 1 Salk. 43.

Privilege. Skinn. 582. 1 Salk. 1. 2 Salk. 545. 3 Salk. 283.

Privileged Places. 3 Salk. 45, 92.

Prohibitions. 2 Salk. 549, 550. Fareſl. 80, 121, 122. Ibid. 137, 147. 3 Salk. 289. Mod. Caſ. 252.

Property. 3 Salk. 290.

Q.

Quantum meruit. 1 Salk. 557.

Qui tam, and Tam quam. 3 Salk. 7.

R.

Recognizances. Fareſl. 10.

Records. 2 Salk. 566, 567.

Recoveries. Carth. 212. 2 Salk. 569, 676. Fareſl. 21, 22.

Releaſes. 1 Show. 46. 3 Mod. 279. Fareſl. 75.

Remainders. Skinn. 351, 352. 2 Salk. 577. 3 Salk. 300.

Remittitur. 1 Show. 404.

Rents. 3 Salk. 109.

Replevin. 2 Salk. 581. Mod. Caſ. 102, 103.

Reſcue. 3 Salk. 311. 2 Salk. 586.

Riots. 3 Salk. 317. 5 Mod. 405. 2 Salk. 595.

Rivers. 1 Salk. 357.

Robbery. Carth. 146. Fareſley 157.

S.

Scire facias. 2 Salk. 599, 600. 3 Salk. 321.

Servants. 1 Show. 95. 3 Salk. 234. 2 Salk. 438, 441.

Seſſions. 2 Salk. 606.

Sheriffs. 4 Mod. 273. 5 Mod. 438. Mod. Caſ. 154, 299.

Ships. 1 Show. 13, 30. Ibid. 104, 179. Carth. 27. Skinn. 278. 1 Salk. 33. 3 Salk. 23.

Simony. Carth. 485.

Slander. 2 Salk. 697, 698. Fareſl. 107. Mod. Caſ. 23. 3 Salk. 190.

Statutes. 1 Salk. 212. 3 Salk. 330, 331. Mod. Caſ. 62.

Stocks. 1 Salk. 112.

T.

Tail. 3 Salk. 337. 2 Salk. 619.

Taxes. 2 Salk. 615. 3 Salk. 340. Carth. 439. Mod. Caſ. 214.

Tithes. Carth. 70. 2 Salk. 551.

Toll. Carth. 358. 4 Mod. 323.

Traverſe. 3 Salk. 357.

Treaſon. 4 Mod. 166, 395, 401. Skinn. 579. 2 Salk. 631, 633, 634.

Treſpaſs. 3 Salk. 359. Mod. Caſ. 127. 2 Salk. 643.

Trials. 2 Salk. 648, 649.

Trover. Mod. Caſ. 212.

Truſts. 2 Salk. 679.

U.

Vagrants. Mod. Caſ. 240.

Venue. Mod. Caſ. 222, 265. 2 Salk. 670.

View. 2 Salk. 665.

Uſes. Carth. 262. 3 Salk. 334, 387.

Uſury. Carth. 252. Skinn. 348.

W.

Wager of Law. 2 Salk. 683.

Wagers. 1 Show. 157.

Wills. Skinn. 320, 413. 3 Salk. 127, 394. 1 Salk. 234, 237. Mod. Caſ. 26.

Witneſſes. Carth. 144. 5 Mod. 15, 74, 75. 2 Salk. 689. Fareſl. 19.

Writs. Mod. Caſ. 133, 310.

N. B. Theſe References are inſerted in the Order of Time.

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